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Contents

Editorial 2

Lead story:

Science, Technology and Culture in Traditional Society 3

Know your Foundation:

Foundation for Ecological Security 6

Interview:

Educating the Disadvantaged Youth in India 7

News from Abroad:

Oxfam inDrive to find 1m New Supporters 9

Philanthropy News:

Decline of Vultures Blamed on Cattle Drug 9

Opinion:

*Senator George Brown Jr: Putting Human Needs First.*10

Funds and scholarships 11

Story:

Science with a Soul..... 12

Policy:

3% quota for disabled in govt aided NGOs 13

Study:

IT Majors Pool in to Promote Human Development 14

Neighbourhood

Philanthropy:

Hamdard Foundation in Pakistan 17

Resource:

Foundation with a Historical Record of Philanthropy in S&T 18

Report:

Workshop on Fundraising ... 22

Humor in Science 22

Let Us Revive Our Scientific Spirit and Transform Our Lives

Social change takes place through indigenous inventions, discoveries and through contact of a society with other groups. Conversely inventions are a product of individual creativity, collective needs and institutional space for adoption of inventions and their social, cultural and economic consequences.

Without exception, all societies have had their own setup and material technologies since the arrival of modern humans and their direct ancestors on the evolutionary scene. These technological systems have passed through crests and troughs.

The dual process of cultural diffusion and cultural assimilation has fuelled the growth of technology.

While considering the merits of a technology-based intervention, it may be useful for grant makers and practitioners alike to study the case in a cultural perspective.

They may like to understand whether the group going to use an intervention has the cultural predisposition to use a specific type of intervention and vice versa, or what are the effects of an intervention on the culture of a group. The choice of an intervention will always be guided by values, and values in turn will

always be affected by an intervention.

from the editor's desk



At this point, our colleagues in the development field may like to note that values are crucial for stability of a culture. Thus, one cannot escape the value-based considerations while making choice about technology and technology-based interventions. This is a dynamic initiative like a communication loop.

Values conducive to science were at the core of Indian civilization. *Taitreya Upanishad* says: 'विज्ञानं यज्ञं तनुते। कर्माणि तनुतेऽपि च।' implying the vitality of knowledge in the life of a human being. Conforming to the 'crests and troughs' rule of cultural transition, Indian society has also seen the technological achievements progressing through waves.

It is once again a humble attempt by *Sampradaan* to remind grant-makers and practitioners about the opportunity provided by history to us to revive our scientific spirit and transform our lives towards better and higher goals.

Dr Sandeep Deshmukh



Science, Technology and Culture in a Traditional Society

By Dr Sandeep Deshmukh

Though science and technology as subjects, in themselves, have very little attraction for all segments, yet a significant trend shows that majority of people in our country are not averse to the specific applications of science and technology. This opens new vistas of cooperation between social scientists and technologists in our country. Government and grant-makers together or separately need to undertake work that would embed technological components within cultural structures of specific social groups in the process of development. The dominant western view of Indian society during the colonial – industrial phase was that it was static and change was brought about in it through colonization. Even the ‘radical’ philosophies like Marxism were not free from this value premise about Indian society. There was little sensitivity shown by the western students of Indian social system to the finer aspects of social mechanisms that both maintained the status and catalyzed change in that society. Indian social system was clubbed along with other Asian, African and Latin American societies by Marx to create a model that suited his own ideological premises and named as ‘Asiatic mode of production’. The primacy of concepts of ‘production’ and ‘products’ led them to believe that the Asiatic societies were static and labor intensive, which implied little scope



for invention. The western ‘monolithic’ perception of Asiatic society was subsequently knocked down by a rich array of ethnographies and anthropological works. Now, if one chooses to ignore the stray deviations, there is a broad agreement among students of Indian society that change prevailed in it as much as it was happening in the western societies. Work by anthropologists as Malinowski proved that the social relationships in non-western societies were not merely governed by rules of production for use but the principle of production for exchange attained primacy over the former. These discoveries also proved the relative independence of technological innovation from the system dictated by production. The series of discoveries by anthropologists in the same spirit also refuted the view that Asiatic societies were not capable of ‘technological development’ without their ‘inevitable subjugation’ by the ‘industrial’ west that was governed by the principle of production for use. In essence, the ‘scientific’ ‘quasi-scientific’ perspectives of static Asiatic society were products of specific western circumstances by their own logic. Now, much water has flown under the bridge since the intellectual turmoil raged in the western societies. The ‘Asiatic’ societies have gained political freedom and the heavier

among them like India and China have gathered their own economic, social and technological momentum. A moment has arrived in history when we need to consolidate our means and ways of doing things with science and technology in a more distinct manner. The ‘civil-states’ of Europe are concerned about how to create a competitive base of science and technology in comparison to the American and Japanese research area. Along with this statement it is to be noticed that we are still not regarded as a serious case for comparison by the emerging third center of research in Europe. This is happening in the American, Japanese and European societies because science, technology, and their intellectual and physical products have become an integral part of life of these people. We have to traverse a long road to reach this stage. In the last issue, we had tried to understand the role of individual enterprise and philanthropy in the spread of science and technology in the western societies, especially by highlighting the American case. If one takes inspiration from the Indian philosophy then we must learn from the external experience and look inward for deeper insights on a matter. It is time to look out for social and cultural elements in our socio-



cultural milieu that need to be taken care of when we think of promoting science and technology in a mission mode. Today we will try to identify and discuss those elements that have a generic presence in Indian rural context. The specific focus of this newsletter on the growth of science and technology in our rural society is born out of the desire to strive towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals set by the international community for all nations. As we know, 70 percent of our population lives in rural areas. Their livelihood depends upon agriculture and ancillary occupations. Their way of life can still be characterized as

'peasant-caste' type. Relationship between the urban and rural and peasant and others is still considered as antithetical in nature. The rural society depends upon the urban centers for its long-term survival, knowledge resources and decisions. The upwardly mobile section of rural society, a part that aspires for freedom from the peasant-caste complex, aims to be on the 'other' side of the barrier. Nevertheless, this heterodox class originating in the traditional peasant-caste complex also holds the potential to recast the idioms, symbolism and values of the traditional society in response to the new circumstances created by changes at national and global level.

Let us take a closer look at the societal, cultural elements in the rural society that are likely to affect the spread of science based interventions in Indian society. The list is indicative and in no way exhaustive and is mentioned here to prove the significance of culture and social system in the effectiveness of science

and technology based programs. These elements should be equally important to private grant-makers and government agencies.

1) Incompatibility of traits: There have been many attempts in India in the past to promote science in a doctrinal fashion, which have always hit against a solid wall of indifference. The doctrinal projection of science as



a substitute to traditional belief systems, customs and institutions has hardly led to any tangible results. Most of these attempts have existed in pockets and often face the chance of fossilization as they

fail to recruit a steady flow of adherents to their ranks. On the other hand, interventions based on the premise of 'co-existence of traditions and technology or change through assimilation of technology in the indigenous social-cultural complex' have a better chance of survival. In the past government and development agencies have spent enormous resources on promoting a full-proof scientifically based cattle improvement program but they have encountered major constraints in substituting the traditional cattle raising patterns with new 'scientific' systems in many parts of this country. The reasons for hitting the roadblock are to be found in the multitude of economic, cultural and societal factors.

2) Social costs of technological change: Many a times, technology in our country is transferred to the peasant-caste community without sparing a thought to the cultural consequences. A very interesting case to illustrate this point was

discovered by us while working in Western Ghats. A medium capacity irrigation project was built by a power generation company in Andara valley in the Ghats in the early part of twentieth century. Technology was being grafted on a relatively untouched ecosystem for the benefit of emerging urban centres located away from the valley and its environmental sphere. The farming communities were moved from the fertile watershed zone to the higher ridges of the valley to make space for the reservoir of the project. The primary benefit of the project went to the urban centres. The farming communities were left with less fertile to arid land to cultivate in the higher reaches. The farming communities lacked the cultural premises to realize the significance of cash received in compensation and thus the cash reserves were not utilized effectively by many families to create new, alternative assets. Thus, the farming communities in the valley were drawn into a protracted journey of material and cultural deprivation spread over generations. They perceived the irrigation project and the power company as perennial threats to their rights as the original inhabitants of the ecosystem.

In the last three decades of twentieth century, agriculture agencies of government and non-government organizations were introducing all sorts of improved crop varieties and horticultural practices in these communities against this backdrop. Especially water requirements for some of the new crop varieties prompted farmers to draw water from the reservoir regulated by the power company. This was perceived as an illegal encroachment on its property by the latter. This process added to the already existing hostility between company and farmers



constantly leading to imposition of prohibitions on water lifting, political protests and litigations. The situation could have been avoided from beginning had there been some thought spared to the impact of the power project on the lives of the local people.

Subsequent behavior of development agencies also showed insensitivity towards the complex relationship between the two major stakeholders in the situation in the form of the company and farming communities.

3) An integrated package of mutually reinforcing innovations is likely to sustain: An intervention that tries to address a development problem in a community in isolation is less likely to succeed. Often the development problem on hand is resulting from more than one societal and cultural factor. Therefore, any solution without taking into account the array of factors responsible for the problem is likely to fail to elicit total response. A practical experience of this author is worth citing on this count. We were trying to promote private latrines in a village for years together with very success. The village population kept growing over years adding to the environmental hazard caused due to lack of adequate water and sanitation systems in place. A strategic review with participation of community members led us to a comprehensive strategy of promoting latrines, secure water supply to each household, strengthening of health services, strengthening of health education, strong village administration, and community arbitration. The integrated approach with complementary technological, administrative and educative elements helped us to change the physical environment and social psyche of the community in a shorter time frame.

4) Interventions that threaten the long-stabilized social relationships and hierarchies are likely to be resisted: Traditional peasant-caste community in India is organized into many types of units like caste, clan, peer groups, extended kinship, class associations, clubs and fissiparous units like dyadic relationships, cliques and factions that may tear through the entire social fabric. If an intervention is introduced without regard to these units and their hierarchical order, then it is likely to meet resistance. We tried to build an irrigation tank in a village made up of small hamlets competing with each other for land, water, and political and symbolic resources. One of the hamlets was endowed relatively better than other hamlets with water



and land resources. This was transformed over generations into economic advancement and political domination. Construction of the village tank would have helped members from other hamlets to achieve some degree of parity with the traditionally dominating hamlet and its extended faction. The response to the project from different quarters was predictable. Members

from the dominating hamlet first tried to get a better deal in the projected water share and having failed to do so, tried to play on the social fissures in the other hamlets, thus as a consequence delaying the completion of the tank.

5) Small group dynamics and networks: The typical Indian peasant-caste community is still characterized by the small group ethos. A person is encultured in such a way that she always tends to identify with a definable group. This process is sanctified through traditions and expressed through explicit norms of behavior that encourage solidarity with the group. Interpersonal networks are an important mechanism of maintaining the structure of the groups. Thus, any attempt to disregard the networks and destabilize these groups would affect the prospects of the technological intervention. The author has two experiences to share this point. A radio education for adult learning program was launched in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh in the early 1990s. There were many elements in the design and content of the program, which were complementary to the culture of the tribal people of the area. However, the field component of the program in the form of organizing the learning centres around the radio transmission did not address the group dynamics within the tribal village. This ultimately led to polarization within the community and ended in closure of learning centres in many places. Second experience was gained elsewhere while implementing a cattle improvement program in a close knit tribal community. The program was based on the premise of leveraging of resources. Those families that volunteered to contribute

The Foundation for Ecological Security was set up in February 2001 to address the critical task of ecological restoration in the country, through the concerted and collective efforts of rural communities, by restoring the biomass productive capacity of the natural resource base of village commons. By concentrating efforts and working on local governance institutions and ecosystem restoration processes, the Foundation seeks to contribute to restoring the well-being and the integrity of our 'living environment'. While the Society came into existence only in February 2001, the group and its body of work was born 16 years ago. It started as a project of the National Dairy Development board

working in 23 districts in the seven states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal. With each successive year, as the project grew to experience the complex and varied historical contexts, the differing policy and tenurial environments, and the diverse physical settings, it became clearer that a single institutional template, the cooperative structure, would not suffice. The cooperative legal framework, as it exists in the various states today, would indeed be unable to integrate with the many tenure options existing in the various states, especially those that addressed village commons. The intrinsic understanding also

KNOW YOUR FOUNDATION - Foundation for Ecological Security

(NDDB) in 1986, when at a request from the National Wastelands Development Board, a pilot project on Tree Growers' Cooperatives was initiated in selected districts in five states. It was an attempt to apply the institutional template of cooperatives at the village level to bring together village communities in an effort to revegetate degraded lands, while at the same time, helping them create and govern village wood-lots to meet their requirements of fuel wood and fodder. Two years later, in 1988, an apex federation, the National Tree Growers' Cooperative Federation (NTGCF) was created, and the implementation of a full scale project handed over to it. The project was supported by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) from 1991 to 2002, and continues to be supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) from 1993 onwards. The project is now

emerged that nature conservation and improving dependent rural livelihoods are two sides of the same coin. A more inclusive organization with a wider mandate was required – one that would be able to work effectively on different kinds of lands and with the different kinds of long-standing institutional arrangements and livelihood patterns existing on them. An organization, moreover, which could develop into an entity, able to play a more active role in influencing policy and legislative dimensions. After wide consultations with all partners concerned, the Foundation for Ecological Security was set up and took the baton of project implementation from NTGCF in April 2001. It is an adaptive response to a changing environment, in order for the organization to be relevant and meaningful in the complex milieu in which it seeks to work.

Continued from Page 5

half of the costs towards purchase of cattle and other inputs were enlisted at the cost of unrest in the rest of the community. The other families, threatened to boycott these 'volunteer' families if they went ahead with the program. This led to unimagined tension within the community. One could regain foothold in the community only after redrafting the scheme in order to include practically all the families with varying degree of leveraging. The societal and cultural factors discussed above point to the

need of incorporation of social-cultural patterns in the design of science and technology based programs. The India Science Report of 2005 clearly points out the cultural preferences of people from different segments of Indian society. Though science and technology as subjects, in themselves, have very little attraction for all segments, yet a significant trend shows that majority of people in our country are not averse to the specific applications of science and technology. This opens new vistas of cooperation between social scientists

and technologists in our country. Government and grant-makers together or separately need to undertake work that would embed technological components within the cultures of social groups in the process of development.

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Educating the Disadvantaged Youth in India

The Paul Hamlyn Foundation (PHF) is one of the larger independent grant-making foundations in the UK. It was set up by Paul Hamlyn, entrepreneurial publisher and philanthropist, who established his original charitable Foundation in 1972 and enlarged it substantially in 1987 with a personal gift of £50 million. From the outset his overriding concern was to open up the arts and education to everyone, but particularly to young people. Although Paul Hamlyn died in August 2001, his view of the Foundation's purpose remains at the heart of all their grant giving. During his recent visit to Delhi, Mr Robert Dufton, Director, PHF, talked to Dr Sandeep Deshmukh, Executive Director, Sampradaan Indian Centre for Philanthropy, about the motivations and initiatives of the Foundation in supporting local NGOs in India for projects that enable vulnerable groups of people, especially the young, to gain access to basic services that are not ordinarily available to them. Excerpts:



Question: What was Paul Hamlyn's vision that drove him to devote himself to philanthropy? Was the vision rooted in his personal life experiences or was it a result of a process of change of heart?

Answer: I never met Paul Hamlyn myself. He died in 2001 at the age of 75, while I joined Paul Hamlyn Foundation (PHF) in 2004. Paul had two children – his daughter Jane Hamlyn is Chair of the Foundation while his son, Michael is one of the trustees. Other trustees knew Paul well and it was through them that I was able to understand the personal motivations of Paul Hamlyn to undertake philanthropy seriously.

Paul Hamlyn was known for two things. First, for his success in the publishing business which he started at the age of 20. He spent entire career in publishing. Second, he was also known for his unending concern for the less privileged. He was born in Berlin and his family moved to London in early 1930s. He attributed his success to good education, and therefore, always valued education as the spring of opportunities for an individual. Thus was born his emphasis on education of disadvantaged young individuals. He

established the Paul Hamlyn Foundation in 1987. However, he was already expressing his philanthropic zeal through another foundation and personal grants well before then.

Q: Is the Paul Hamlyn Foundation operating in only in UK and India since its inception? Are you thinking of broadening the scope of your activities in other countries?

A: Hamlyn's major interest always remained with UK and India. He was a frequent visitor to India and gave personal gifts to this country. His liking for India was rooted in his fascination for traveling and especially the travel in a diverse country like India kept attracting him to this part of the world. Paul Hamlyn Foundation has been supporting projects in India since its inception. Though occasional support was lent to projects from other parts of the world too it never evolved into a program like the one we have in India. It has been so for the past 12 years. We have no plans to broaden the scope of our work outside the UK and India – there is a lot to learn and do here.

Q: What is the reason behind the strong emphasis upon young 'risk prone' population as long as the program arm of the Foundation in England is concerned? Why is the

focus broadened and beyond the 'young' population in India? Don't you think that you could have achieved the same impact in India too by pitching your efforts on a single point? (Single window vs multiple window approach)

A: Paul was interested in the young generation, and he believed in finding solutions to issues before they became problems, or before lives became more complex, therefore it was natural that he wanted the Foundation strongly focused on the disadvantaged young people. In particular we help:

1. The young ones who are particularly neglected by their families and communities,
2. To help them expand their horizons,
3. Create opportunities for them so that they can lead a fulfilling life and contribute to society.

However, we do provide benefit to people of all ages through some other UK programs. The work of the Foundation in India is more broad-based, though here too we are especially interested in supporting work which benefits young people.

Q: Can you give us some figures about the number and amount of



grants disbursed by the Foundation since its inception in India? How many projects are being supported by you currently?

A: The current support by the Foundation in India amounts to £400,000, i.e. Rs. 3 crore approximately. The maximum size of a typical grant is Rs. 3 million. In a year 20 NGOs are supported by us on an average. We have a part-time adviser in India, Ajit Chaudhuri. We are aware that most of the activities we are supporting have overlapping and comprehensive themes, say for example, education and disability. However, in special cases we do support a program with a specific component. Thus the grant profile varies from year to year.

Q: What are the things that you look for in a proposal from India?

A: A starting point is that we can only fund local NGOs with full Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act status. Our main aim is to fund projects that enable vulnerable groups of people gain access to basic services that are not ordinarily available to them. However we also look for innovation, sustainability and development of the NGO itself while assessing whether or not to support. When deciding whether to extend our support we look into the organization's achievements during the grant support period.

Also our current emphasis is upon the western, central and eastern zones of the country. This pattern was not a result of planning but resulted from an interplay of various factors. Now we are reinforcing a natural pattern. So far only one part-time adviser was handling our responsibilities in India. We have recently recruited two more additional advisers for the western and eastern regions. Our decision to increase our work in the two zones is based on existing research. I believe that some

parts of western India are more advanced, but then an advancing society too has its own set of problems.

However, we do have our exclusions, for example, we do not support organizations with religious or cultural programs.

Q: Are there lessons to be shared with fellow grant makers and NGOs?

A: The lessons I would like to share with fellow foundations are:

- It is important to understand the conditions in which an organization works and has developed a project,
- To recognize that it can take time to effect change, so for some projects we are prepared to continue our support, after developing an initial relationship, for up to six years, though we normally require an independent evaluation after two or three years before deciding whether to continue,
- Also to see that the community needs are reflected in the process of planning and delivery.

Q: Which are the biggest development challenges in India that grant-makers should focus on?

A: I am reluctant for the Paul Hamlyn Foundation to have too strong a view on this and also I believe that a diversity of approach amongst grant-makers is of benefit too, since they will have access to skills, experience, networks and other resources which can help in different ways. There are well understood ways of mapping needs, particularly at the most basic level (in terms of physical needs e.g. housing, health and food) and at the level of skills (in terms of education). Some other aspects of needs are less well understood and not mapped (e.g. the need for support and encouragement). The influence of the state and the market are always going to the primary ways in which the needs of millions of people are addressed. The total

resources of all grant-makers are small in comparison. But for some grant-makers, simply giving to meet the immediate needs of more people, particularly if vulnerable, is appropriate. There are many examples in the UK and I imagine here in India where faith based groups do this. However at the Paul Hamlyn Foundation we think we need to use our limited resources to support innovation and to increase the capacity of NGOs to play a more developed role in a changing society. Some parts of India and groups within India are experiencing huge and rapid changes. We think some people are particularly at risk of becoming increasingly marginalized and even dispossessed by change and we support NGOs who work with these – e.g. children facing new issues relating to migration.

Q: Is the idea of partnership between grant makers in India a 'need' or an 'opportunity'? Is it feasible to have partnership between grant makers and government here? Can you cite some examples?

A: Partnership between other grant-makers is an opportunity. We can bring different skills and experience, and a better relationship with the NGO. In time I hope we can support other projects which facilitate innovation in the delivery of public services by working alongside the government. Our work in Jaipur is an example of both types of partnerships. We are funding Bodh Shiksha Samiti (BSS). They have established a good program to support local community schools in some of the fast-growing slums. Some schools serve as resource centers for other schools and the wider community. BSS and the Rajasthan government have entered into a formal memorandum of agreement, and part of the project is about the learning from the community

Oxfam in Drive to Find 1m New Supporters

Oxfam launched the most ambitious campaign for support in its 63-year history recently, aiming to secure 1million new registered backers of the charity in just

100 days. The "I'm in" drive, which will ask members of the public to donate, volunteer or campaign against poverty worldwide, will combine television advertisements with text message technology to garner registered pledges of support. The organisation will then contact supporters to arrange for them to provide tangible assistance. If successful the campaign will triple Oxfam's support base - which currently stands at 500,000. The charity's call for support comes at the end of a year which saw record levels of public support for the Asian tsunami relief effort, and 7 million people wearing white bands to pledge their commitment to the Make Poverty History campaign, of which Oxfam was a founding member. Adrian Lovett, the campaigns director for Oxfam, said he hoped the

effort would benefit from the momentum that the campaign against global inequality achieved over the past year. "We're trying to harness the energy and enthusiasm that the campaign against global poverty achieved in 2005," he said. "We found that 2005 was the first year it became acceptable to speak about global poverty at the pub or at the school gate. This is the biggest target we have ever set ourselves but we know that there will be up to 10 million people in the UK who believe that world poverty can be overcome, so getting 1 million to sign-up is an achievable aim."

A day after its announcement, Oxfam began receiving text and email messages reading "I'm in" from individuals committing their support.

Oxfam is the biggest development charity in the UK, operating worldwide to offer emergency relief, long-term development and campaigns against poverty. Source: [The Guardian](#), December 28, 2005

Decline of Vultures Blamed on Cattle Drug

Exposure to the anti-inflammatory drug Diclofenac could be at the root of a dramatic decline of three species of vultures in south Asia, according to a study published in *Biology Letters*.

The drug is used extensively in the area to treat livestock and stays in the carcasses of animals scavenged by the birds.

Gerry Swan, of the University of Pretoria, found Diclofenac to be highly toxic when given to five birds related to the South Asian vultures - the European griffon and the African white-backed vulture. His team found less than a milligram of the drug per kilogram of bodyweight proved lethal.



Source: [The Guardian](#), January 11, 2006

Continued from page 8:

schools and state schools being funded. In time, the government plans to take on responsibility for the community schools. The Paul Hamlyn Foundation and the other independent funders are all members of the steering group which is leading the project under the chairmanship of a senior official in the government education department. The BSS is helping the local community schools achieve high standards in the curriculum and accordingly the learning is facilitated in a higher mode. Now the process of up-scaling has begun. One hundred schools are already part of the mainstream and have been taken over by the government. The project is due to last around seven years. In the BSS program, we are partnering with Aga Khan Foundation and American India Foundation (AIF), along with the government. We are all members of a steering committee that guides the program. In this endeavor AIF is the lead partner for monitoring as they have the in-house capacity to do so, and it reduces the burden on BSS. There are important lessons implicit in the BSS story for partnering with foundations. We are working in partnership with AIF because of:

- Shared approaches
- Shared contacts
- Shared priorities.
- Same attitude that says — "we are learning".

As far as the issue of partnership between foundations at national level is concerned, I think it is too early to say anything about it. Even our experience with our current foundation partners is too short to arrive at a conclusion.

Q: What are your plans for the future of the programme in India?

A: I think the whole issue of strengthening of NGOs calls for some new initiatives like support for networking between NGOs and training of NGOs. But, I must add that we are impressed by the professionalism of the NGOs we are working with. We may also wish to try to develop a stronger culture of social justice philanthropy, so that there are more independent and independent-minded Foundations like the Paul Hamlyn Foundation in India, working to try and bring about social change.

For details contact: Mr. Ajit Chaudhuri
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Putting Human Needs First

A market-led technological approach to economic growth will exacerbate social inequity. The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) holds a Science and Technology Colloquium every year. This annual colloquium features distinguished speakers from government, academia and industry. It assumed an added significance when the Clinton administration formulated a new technology policy in 1993. "Technology as engine of growth" was the basic premise of the new policy, but with a substantial shift from the previous government as regards federally supported S&T. The Colloquium naturally drew enormous interest. The administration spokespersons emphasised the need for fostering technology to stimulate the US economy. But the Late Representative George E Brown Jr., the then California Democrat and Chairman of the Science, Space and Technology Committee of the House, struck quite an opposite tenor and raised fundamental questions about the societal value of high technology and market led economy. Extracts from his speech:

"Invention often seems to be the mother of all necessity, and not vice versa. Not so profound, but perhaps it needs repeating from time to time. We need to think clearly about the role of technology in modern society. Technological development fuels economic growth by boosting productivity, generating more jobs at better wages, and perhaps more importantly, creating new stuff for people to want and to buy. The desire for economic growth reflects our belief that growth leads to expanding economic opportunity, which frees people from elemental wants, and offers them increased capability to pursue individual ways. In other words, it's not the technology itself that makes the world a better place, but the economic growth that engenders. I think there is considerable reason to re-examine this conventional, straightforward view of the relations between technology, economic growth, and quality of life. "Technology development" has become a sort of shibboleth among politicians and economists in the US,

an incantation that promises a bevy of good consequences. But simple words may hide complex phenomena. The current US economic recovery offers an example of a more general nature. As we know, the current recovery is not generating many new jobs. It appears that increased profitability is being fuelled in part by technological innovation, with no need for additional workers. In fact, companies are improving their profitability by firing workers. The economy is growing, the recession is ending, and corporations are behaving in an economically rational manner; adopting new technologies, increasing efficiency, decreasing payrolls, boosting profits. Now let me broaden my field of vision to include the entire world. Consider this: Global distribution of wealth has become increasingly concentrated in the past 30 years, in spite of significant world-wide economic growth. In 1960, those nations making up the wealthiest 20 per cent of the world's population accounted for 70 per cent of the annual gross world profit (GWP). In 1989, the concentration of GWP in the wealthiest nations had grown to 83 per cent of the world. Trade, commercial bank lending, domestic

investment and savings, and foreign private investment show similar trends. What are some of the components of this growing disparity in wealth? Industrialised nations have nearly ten times as many scientists and engineers per capita as the rest of the world; they spend 24 times as much money on R&D, their children spend three times as long in school. Industrialised nations have 20 times as many telephones per capita as the developing world, and we can assume that disparities are even greater for more costly and sophisticated technologies such as computers, aircraft, and medical equipment. Furthermore, these types of discrepancies have widened over the past several decades in parallel with the increasing gap in wealth. Global patterns of income, wealth, and economic growth reflect the extraordinarily complex political economy of international relations. Yet the role of technology in these relations is always viewed as a plus. In other words, more technology-based economic growth is not necessary to satisfy humanity's elemental needs, nor does more growth quench our thirst for consumption. Source: The Economic Times, Mumbai, August 21, 1993.



Swarnajayanti Fellowships Scheme

Govt. of India had instituted a scheme "The Swarnajayanti Fellowships" to commemorate India's fiftieth year of Independence. Under this scheme a selected number of young scientists, with proven track record, are provided special assistance and support to enable them to pursue basic research in frontier areas of science and technology. The fellowships are scientist specific and not institution specific, very selective and have close academic monitoring.

Nature of Support: The support will cover all the requirements for performing the research and will include a fellowship of Rs. 25,000/- per month for five years, for those scientists who do not draw any salary from any other source. The fellowship would be limited to Rs. 10,000/- per month for those who draw salary from another source. In addition to fellowship, grants for equipment, computational and communication facilities, consumables, contingencies, administrative support, national and international travel and other special requirements will be covered.

Duration: The duration of the fellowship will be for a period not exceeding five years.

Contact: Sh. Neeraj Sharma

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SERC Fast Track Scheme For Young Scientists (FAST)

FAST track Young Scientists programme, Initiated in the year 2000, is aimed at providing quick research support to young scientists to pursue their bright ideas in newly emerging and front line areas of research in science and engineering.

Under this scheme, the upper limit for duration of the project is 3 years with total cost limited to Rs.10.00 lakhs. The Young Scientist not drawing any fellowship/salary are eligible for a lump sum fellowship of Rs. 15,000 per month apart from grants under travel, contingency, consumables and minor equipments. The institute that hosts the project on approval gets a grant of 20% of project cost as overheads.

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Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST)

The scheme provides opportunities to Young Indian Scientists and Technologies (up to the age of 35 years), to interact with international scientist community and institutions and to participate in research and training activities in frontline areas of science and technology. The duration of the Fellowship is 3-12 months.

Annually, on an average, about 40 young scientists are awarded this fellowship in various areas, such as plant-microbe interactions; plant genetic resources; agricultural ecology; biodiversity and conservation biology; transplant biology; industrial microbiology;

semiconductor physics; mathematical science; electronic material and processing; earth and atmospheric science; palaeoclimatology; organometallics; supramolecular chemistry; manufacturing engineering; computer and information science, earthquake engineering and structural dynamics.

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Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY)

The Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana is a programme initiated by the Government of India to encourage students of the Sciences, Engineering and Medicine to take up careers in research in these fields.

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The Department extends partial support on a selective basis, for organizing seminar / symposia/ training programmes / workshops / conferences at national as well as international level. The support is provided to Research Institutes/ Universities/Medical and Engineering Colleges and other Academic Institutes/ Professional Bodies who organize such events for the scientific community to keep them abreast of the latest developments in their specific areas. The support is generally given for encouraging participation of young scientists and research workers in such events and publication of proceedings / abstracts for wider dissemination. Approximately 275 seminars/ symposia, including international events are supported each year.

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Science with a Soul

The Indian Institute of Science, like other institutions nurtured by the Tata Group, today stands as a fine example of intertwining of philanthropy with quest for science and technology. Compiled by Dr. Mona Mehta

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) has produced Nobel laureates, trained many of India's greatest scientists and helped nurture some of the country's finest scientific institutions.

"What advances a nation or community is not so much to prop up its weakest and the most helpless, as to lift the best and most gifted, so as to make them of the greatest service to the country." It was this thought which motivated Jamsetji Tata, the founder of the Tata Group, to conceive of establishing an institution of advanced scientific education and research, the like of which even England did not have, at the end of 19th century.

Jamsetji was convinced that national resurgence was only possible through multi-level industrialisation, higher education and scientific research. "He was a visionary who had personally established industries which were at the forefront of technology in those times. Besides, he donated half of his personal wealth (14 buildings and four landed properties in Bombay) for the creation of this institution," says Dr Goverdhan Mehta, director, IISc. After consulting several authorities in the country, Jamsetji constituted a provisional Committee to prepare the required scheme for the setting up of the Institute. On December 31, 1898, a draft prepared by the committee was presented to Lord Curzon, the viceroy-designate. Subsequently, upon the request of the secretary of state for India, the Royal Society of London asked Sir William Ramsay, a Nobel laureate, for help. Sir William made a quick tour of the country and reported

Bangalore to be the most suitable place for such an institution.

At the initiative of the dewan, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, the government of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, the maharaja of Mysore, came forward with an offer of 372 acres of land, free of cost, and promised other necessary facilities. Thus Jamsetji's original scheme became a tripartite venture, with the association of the Government of India and the Mysore maharaja.

In 1911 that the Maharaja of Mysore laid the foundation stone of the institute and, on July 24 that year the first batch of students was admitted in the departments of general and applied chemistry, organic chemistry and electro-technology. Since then the IISc has grown into a premier institution of research and advanced instruction, with more than 2,000 active researchers working in almost all the frontier areas of science and technology.

During past decades, Nobel laureate C. V. Raman, Homi J. Habra, Vikram S. Sarabhai, J. C. Ghosh, M. S. Thacker, S. Bhagavantam, Satish Dhawan, C. N. R. Rao and scores of others who have played a key role in the scientific and technological progress of our country have been closely associated with the Institute. The IISc has helped to create and nurture other laboratories and scientific institutions within the

country. It also enabled C. V. Raman to undertake research in light scattering, which eventually won him the Nobel Prize in 1930. J. R. D. Tata, the late chairman of the Tata Group, took a keen interest in the Institute. He believed that it should contribute not just to science but to society as a whole, while emphasising the social relevance of science. The Tata Group's endeavour to strengthen the fabric of India has manifested itself in myriad ways. Another

endeavour to foster growth of science in the country was setting up of the **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)** in 1945. The first step in the founding of TIFR was a letter written in 1943 by Homi Bhabha to J.R.D. Tata. In this historic letter, Bhabha expressed his vision for a fundamental research

institute in India, and sought JRD's support for its creation. Encouraged by JRD, Bhabha sent a formal proposal to Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Chairman of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, which resulted in support from the Trust and from the Government of Bombay Presidency. The Institute started functioning on June 1, 1945, at the Cosmic Ray Research Unit which had earlier been set up for Dr. Bhabha, on the campus of the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, after his return from England. Within six months it was shifted to Kenilworth, on Peddar Road, Bombay and later to the Royal Yacht Club, Apollo Bunder until the buildings at the Navy Nagar Campus in South Bombay were ready in 1962. The physical growth of the Institute took place side-by-side with its financial, administrative and of course scientific development. At Kenilworth, it was largely funded by



3% quota for disabled in govt-aided NGOs

NEW DELHI: With some government will at work, the disabled may finally get access to 3% jobs in the NGOs. Seeking to restore the lapses in government rules, the social justice ministry has added the disabled to the group of beneficiaries, besides SCs/ST/OBCs, for job reservation in NGOs receiving government grants above Rs 20 lakh. The ministry's missive to all the ministries and government departments comes after the General Finance Rules 2005, which govern quota rules in NGOs, gave a complete go-by to persons with disabilities. In force since July 2005, the GFR stipulated that the SC/STs

and OBCs be given reservation in NGOs as per the existing quota norms. To ensure that the attempt to give a place to the disabled in NGOs does not remain on paper, the social justice ministry has sought an annual report from all the ministries on the status on their employment in voluntary organisations receiving grants-in-aid from them. Sources said the fresh step is to neutralise the handicap in the GFR. The ministry has based the rationale of extending quota to the disabled on the Persons with Disabilities Act of 1995. It mandates 3% jobs for persons suffering from blindness or low vision,



hearing impairment and locomotor disability/ cerebral palsy, against posts identified for them in all government and aided establishments.

Incorporating the criteria for reservation in NGOs from the GFR, the order states that voluntary organisations with an annual grant of Rs 20 lakh and workforce over 20 persons would have to implement the quota regime. It says, "The ministries/ departments should insist on the above provisions relating to the employment of persons with disabilities by the voluntary organisations as a precondition for release of grant." (Source: [The Times of India](#), Mumbai, January 29, 2006)

Continued from page 12

grants from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for specific research projects. Around the time of its move to the Yacht Club premises, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research of the Government of India began to support the Institute with block grants. In the meanwhile the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) of the Government of India was set up, soon after Independence, and it began to carry out cooperative projects with TIFR. This close cooperation grew steadily and proved beneficial to the AEC, which in 1953 declared its recognition of TIFR as "The only laboratory of the Commission for fundamental research in atomic science". In 1955, the Government of India signed a new Tripartite Agreement with the Government of Bombay Presidency and the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, as a result of which the Institute acquired its present official designation as the

"National Centre of the Government of India for Advanced Study and Fundamental Research in Nuclear Science and Mathematics". This agreement envisaged extensive financial support from the Government of India, and today the Government provides most of the funding for the Institute. The Institute extended the scope of its scientific activities at a rapid rate. Initially, research was carried out in the areas of Cosmic Rays and High Energy Physics, Theoretical Physics and Mathematics. TIFR grew to its present size by continually diversifying and opening up research activities in the frontier areas of science. It has acquired the status of a Deemed University in 2003. There is a quiet crusade going on and it goes by the name of 'ecotechnology', the central idea of which is balancing the conservation of natural resources with the need to give poor people the chance to secure a decent livelihood.

The flag bearer of the ecotechnology movement in India is the **JRD Tata Ecotechnology Centre**, which is part of the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai. Established in 1996, the Centre was born of renowned agricultural scientist Dr Swaminathan's conviction that an optimum blending of traditional wisdom and scientific endeavour that nurtures and protects the environment is the bedrock of truly sustainable development. Dr Swaminathan, winner of the 'world food prize' back in 1987, set aside the money he received from the award for the Centre. A greater monetary contribution came from the Sir Dorabji Tata and Allied Trusts, which initially bestowed Rs 1.85 crore on the Centre. Formally inaugurated in July 1998, the institution has received more than Rs 4.5 crore from the Tata trusts thus far. This is the kind of backing that has enabled it to play a role in transforming the lives of the rural poor in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere.

IT Majors Pool in to Promote Human Development

By Aruna Das Gupta and Dr. Ananda Das Gupta

Although only 3 percent of the companies in India have a written policy on corporate social responsibility (CSR), yet we have a long list of companies who believe in it. Most prominent names of companies on the CSR map are Tata Sons, which operates six trusts distributing approximately Rs. 120 crore (Metha, Personal communication, 2002), Birla Group, Bajaj Group etc. Until a few years ago, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) industry leaders were recognized by rapid growth rates, high profitability, strong bottom lines, established brand presence and a place among global majors. Today, yet another criteria identifies the companies of substance and it's called CSR.

According to NASSCOM, the ICT organizations across the world are moving beyond their traditional roles of delighting the customer and meeting bottom lines. Indian IT companies too are moving in the same direction and giving precedence to their social commitments. (1)

A look at the scene in India reveals innumerable examples of corporates paying close attention to social issues and venturing into philanthropic endeavors. These include:

- **Running of institutes/educational programs for the underprivileged**
- **Providing assistance to the country's downtrodden, depressed, financially and physically challenged citizens by way of setting up or funding 'Trusts' / donations for institutes/homes focusing on such activities.**



- **Making it mandatory for employees to devote some stipulated time during working hours in giving direction and moral assistance to the needy.**
- **Developing special software packages for the physically challenged.**
- **Giving employment to few underprivileged students after having provided them with adequate training and education**
- **Donating generously in case of natural calamities and setting up relief camps**

Following are a few examples of IT companies (both national and multi-national) that do the same in India:

Wipro: Moulding a generation

This company may not have a written policy on CSR, but it has the qualifications to make it to our list of finalists. Part of India's knowledge economy, Wipro is doing what it knows best. It runs "Applying Thought" in schools with the objective of enhancing the quality of learning for school-going children by providing a six-month intensive training for teachers and school principals. The focus is on encouraging independent and creative

thinking, building problem-solving skills and helping children become what they want. Initially, Wipro had chosen to cover English-medium private schools in urban areas. As the company says, "All sections of society (both the haves and have not) face the same problems as far as the issue of quality of education is concerned. In this sense, everyone is disadvantaged." To ensure the programme is sustainable, the project also trains parents of the school children. Wipro started the project closer home, in five schools in Bangalore, and has now taken it to 80 schools across 10 cities. So far, it has trained 1,800 teachers at a cost of Rs 1.44 crore.

TCS: (Tata Consultancy Services): Understanding its responsibilities towards the wider community, TCS has developed computerized programs to address the adult literacy problem in India. The company has undertaken special adult education projects in states such as Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

VMoksha: VMoksha is inspiring the industry with Project Prerna, under which it is educating young girls of "Navajeevana", with computers by providing the necessary hardware and training faculty. The girls are being made aware of the importance and relevance of computer education in their future career aspirations. The work is being show cased at special site: www.navajeevanaonline.org.

The company is working on taking the learning program to its next level and enlarging the scope of activities.

Sun Microsystems: Sun is trying to bring sunshine into people's lives through its CSR efforts. The company established a non-profit charitable organization to provide

moral and financial support to the Gujarat earthquake victims, constructed schools in the earthquake-hit towns of Gujarat and organized Blood Donation Camps. The company has also set up a Vocational Training Center aimed at teaching relevant skills to the students of the Spastics society. Sun and its employees also sponsored a mid-day meal scheme for school children. The company is devoted to building awareness about the importance of education in today's world and gets its employees to speak to parents and children on a regular basis.

Cognizant Technologies: Cognizant works closely with academia in providing advanced developmental programs for faculty and defines curricula and syllabi. The company also helps colleges and universities set up solution labs and knowledge centers.

Satyam: The company is actively involved in public service projects in urban, semi-urban and rural areas. Alambana, a social service organization run by Sify associates provides free and quality education to students from economically weaker families to help them find suitable jobs.

NIIT (National Institute of Information Technology): Aiming to change the life of India's citizens through computer education, NIIT has initiated projects such as Hole-in-the-Wall experiment, a brainchild of NIITian and R&D chief Dr Sugata Mitra, where slum children have successfully learnt to navigate the 'Net and "Web-enable" themselves. More than 30 such kiosks dot the country's rural landscape. NIIT has also developed special I-write and I-learn packages for the physically challenged under a program called Computer Assisted Teaching and

Rehabilitation (CATERED). Another program initiated by the company is NIIT BOOT IT, a television-based distance learning project to bring computer education free to the homes of millions of Indians. In an attempt to bridge the digital and gender divide, NIIT has also launched initiatives such as World Computer Literacy Day and International Women's Month. The company has also got underway an AIDS prevention and control program in collaboration with USAID and the Government of Tamil Nadu. A unique project with the National Association of the Blind (NAB), Bangalore, has been initiated, where NIIT made available its SWIFT India courseware for conversion into Braille and provided its faculty for training.

Polaris: With a strong belief that India's educational system need to be strengthened, Polaris has set up "Ullas" trust which gives monetary aid to students who cannot afford



education on their own. Partly funded by employees of the company, Ullas has sponsored more than 2000 students scattered across 132 schools in Chennai City. It is also providing them free computer training at its office premises.

Churchill India: Churchill actively supports Prayas -- a shelter home for children. Churchill's staff members also contribute to the growth of

Prayas through cash donations and participation in recreational activities.

Xansa: Xansa has created a corporate community policy for education of the young and the homeless. The company has conceptualized, developed and printed the first primer for neo literates -- a special course curriculum in English developed in collaboration with the State Resource Center. Xansa has sponsored girls from an orphanage, the Arya Kanya Sadan, for advanced computer courses and has set up crèches for children from the underprivileged sections of society. The company raised over Rs. 25 lakhs within weeks for the earthquake victims of Gujarat to enable voluntary organizations to do reconstruction work.

IBM: Recognizing technology's important role in adult education and job training, IBM has set up the Gandhi Institute of Computer and Information Technology, in partnership with the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan. The Institute, with a presence in Mumbai, Delhi, Gopalganj and Hazirabagh, provides free computer education to students from the economically weaker sections of society. The company has donated PCs and other equipment to open a computer center for imparting training to the visually impaired students of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind in Mumbai. IBM also runs a community relations program, called EXITE (Exploring Interest in Technology and Engineering).

Philips Software Center: Philips is taking care of HIV Positive orphans under its Freedom Foundation initiatives. In all, 20 children, in the age group of 1 and 16 years, are being provided with facilities such as medical care, schooling, extra-curricular activities and expensive



counseling at various levels. The company is also involved in sponsoring an income generation program in Ulsoor through the Action Aid India Society, where people living below the poverty line are provided means to fulfill essential needs and helped to achieve sustainable financial stability. Philips Innovation Campus is also sponsoring initiatives for the Disabled, such as Prathibha-2K conducted by the Samarathanam trust.

Infosys: Infosys realized the significance of social commitments way back in 1996 when it established the Infosys Foundation. The Foundation is focused on four primary areas, namely healthcare, social rehabilitation, rural upliftment, learning and education, and art. The activities of the Foundation include construction and upgradation of hospitals with state-of-the-art infrastructure, organizing rehabilitation camps for tribal and drought hit areas, taking initiatives for street children and the mentally handicapped. The Foundation has also been involved in the construction and rebuilding of orphanages and old destitute homes. The company has donated corpus funds to upgrade the existing facilities in weak schools and instituted scholarships for children of the backward sections under the education project "Shalegondur Granthalaya." It has constructed science laboratories and donated PCs for the same. As a part of its art and cultural activities, Infosys has funded

stage shows and made donations to organization involved in this segment.

MindTree Consulting: MindTree is actively involved with the Spastic Society of Karnataka in identifying and training children in front office activities. Presently, the five children trained at MindTree are pursuing front office job roles in Bangalore including MindTree itself. The company has also been involved in funding of school buildings etc. It is working with the "Indira Gandhi International Academy" for Sri Lankan refugee children who suffered from starvation and some perennial problems like the lack of drinking water, inaccessibility to a hospital, lack of commitment on the part of volunteers and sanitation facilities.

Planetasia: The company is helping Sutradhar, a non-profit trust committed to improving the quality of education for children. It uses toys, games, storybooks and other teaching aids for educating children and has also evolved a unique interface that represents an interactive, highly child-focused navigation experience.

HCL: HCL has been actively involved in the upliftment of the weaker sections of society. The company has set up the HPS Foundation which works on creating equal opportunities for street children and the physically challenged by way of vocational training etc. The Foundation has taken steps that promote the betterment of the disadvantaged, gender justice and

women empowerment.

CSC: CSC's "social service committees" have been actively involved in various social responsibility campaigns. Significant among these is the adoption of three villages — Nayagaon, Sagarpausa and Lalpura in Madhya Pradesh. This initiative has resulted in the reconstruction of a primary school, setting up of adult education centers, water distribution projects and medical facility. CSC has also established an art and culture center for the visual, speech and hearing impaired children in Indore. A basic computer education facility for a government school in Indore has also come up, owing to CSC.(2)

The above examples of Corporate Social Responsibility make it clear that CSR is not merely a buzzword today but is being rapidly imbibed into the culture of organizations.

Reference:

1. Nasscom Newline, (<http://www.nasscom.org/newline/feb03/feature.asp>) Issue 17, 2003.

2. TCS to CSC, CSR Report Source: Nasscom Newline <http://www.nasscom.org/newline/feb03/feature.asp>, Issue 17, 2003.

Source: Excerpt from paper titled "Corporate Social Responsibility in IT Sector India: Promoting Human Development".

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"At Templeton Foundation, we aim to generate progress and innovative dynamism in matters of the spirit, where scientific methods can help."

"We make awards to all kinds of people. What matters is the dynamism of the recipient and the dynamism and promise of the ideas. Lots of our grant recipients are people who are not a part of any formal religion."

-- Investment guru, John Templeton, 92, once described as "the greatest global stock-picker of the century"



Hamdard Foundation in Pakistan

Though founded in 1950s, the roots of Pakistan-based Hamdard Foundation's philanthropic efforts lie in pre-Independence India. The first Hamdard Foundation was established in Delhi in 1906 by Hakim Abdul Majid, owner of the Hamdard Pharmaceutical Company. The aim of the Delhi-based Hamdard was to promote

profits are placed; the waqf then disburses these profits to the foundation, which spends the money on philanthropic activities. While its primary source of funding is the waqf, the foundation also receives outside donations. As a registered charitable organisation, donations to Hamdard Foundation are tax exempt. Despite the family ties and

The family remains involved in the governance of the endowment, their role defined in terms of the traditional "muttawalli" (custodian) of the waqf. Hakim Muhammed Said's daughter is thus both the chairperson of the trust and the president of the foundation. Today Hamdard serves as a model for indigenous philanthropy in

NEIGHBOURHOOD PHILANTHROPY

and preserve the study of Yunani Tibb (Greek or eastern medicine, which originated in Hellenistic Greece and was developed across the Muslim world), and more broadly, Islamic scholarship. Following the creation of Pakistan, Hakim Abdul Majid's younger brother, Hakim Muhammad Said, migrated to Karachi and established a pharmaceutical laboratory and, soon after, a fully automated factory for the production of health drink Rooh Afza.

In 1953, Hakim Muhammad Said established the entire Pakistan-based Hamdard as a waqf, through which 75 percent of the company's profits would go into an endowment for philanthropic purposes, and 25 percent would go to his family.

In 1993, he decided to devote all profits to the endowment, cancelling the family share.

Thus Hamdard consists of two separate bodies: the Waqf and the foundation. The waqf is a registered trust, into which the corporation's

similar mission, no formal connection unites the Pakistani and Indian Hamdard institutions, though a "spiritual connection" is noted.

Through the endowment, Hamdard has instituted an impressive number of educational programmes focusing on the Islamic world's contributions in science, medicine and technology, culminating in the establishment of the Madinat al-Hikamat, (City of Knowledge), an institution outside Karachi that includes a university, research library, a school of Tibbiyya, a teaching hospital, a public school and an orphanage.

Hamdard also publishes a number of magazines in Urdu and English devoted to health and medical topics. For each of the efforts sustained by the foundation, including the individual institutions with the Madinat al-Hikmat, there is a board of governors that includes religious scholars from different schools of Islam as well as academics, prominent businessmen, industrialists and government officials.

Pakistan, one that has successfully integrated traditional Islamic and modern Western institutional structures and organisational frameworks to create a sustainable and expanding philanthropic endeavour. By integrating governmental officials and Muslim leaders into the foundation's projects, Hamdard has avoided the political and religious struggles that have hindered other philanthropic organisations in Pakistan.

The waqf provides a stable and substantial source of funding for foundation activities, protecting it from the financial fluctuations that have affected other organisations. In so doing, Hamdard Foundation, according to one scholar, "represents another possibility in the future development of Muslim philanthropy as an international force in the modern world".

Source: "Philanthropy in Pakistan - A Report of The Initiatives on Indigenous Philanthropy" by Agakhan Development Network, August 2000.

Foundations with a Historical Record of Philanthropy for Science and Technology

Foundation	Country of origin	Initial work in science and technology	Current initiatives	Regions of focus	Support mode
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	USA	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences; Engineering	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences: digital sky survey; Life Sciences: computational molecular biology + plant molecular biology + plant genetics + ecology; Medical Sciences: theoretical neurobiology; Interdisciplinary: marine census + computational economics + history of science + prehistoric linguistics + science career advise + public education on science based environment + bioterrorism *	USA	Program grants Individual grants
Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation	USA	Interdisciplinary: artificial intelligence and applications in computer science	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences: Cell signalling + vision + compound synthesis + peptides in nanowire synthesis + thermodynamics + molecular and electronic nanostructures; Life Sciences: biomechanics + prosthetics + neurobiology + gene suppressor enzymes and mutants + oncogenesis + genomics + proteomics + virology + biological intelligence; Medical sciences: biomedical optics + experimental therapeutics + molecular medicine + radioimmunotherapy + surgical research; Interdisciplinary: biochemical basis of social behavior (non-chordates) + organic/	USA	Individual support to students and young faculty

			inorganic interactions with metals (siderophores) + structural biology + methods and instruments in biological and chemical sciences + science education; Engineering & metallurgy: calcium selective chelators + spectroscopy		
Carnegie Corporation	USA	Mathematics and Nuclear sciences: astrophysics; Interdisciplinary: higher education in science and technology + Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government	Not specified	USA; Africa	Theme focused and program grants
Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation	USA	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences; Life Sciences; Engineering and Metallurgy: rocket technology	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences; Life Sciences *	USA and Canada; Latin America and Caribbean	Individual fellowships
Earhart Foundation	USA	Interdisciplinary: plant research and technology	General support to basic research	Not specified	Not specified
Edsel Ford and Ford Foundation	USA	Interdisciplinary: polar expeditions + geophysical research	Not specified	Global	Program grants
Hino Green Fund	Japan	Interdisciplinary: environment	Interdisciplinary: environment + research in ergonomics##	Not specified	Not specified
Hoso-Bunka Foundation	Japan	Interdisciplinary: cultural and technological development of broadcasting	Same as in previous column	Not specified	Prizes + assistance grants
Howard Hughes Medical Institute	USA	Not specified	Medical sciences: infectious diseases & parasitology + medical education + other areas of medicine; Interdisciplinary: science education	Parts of USA	Individual grants + institutional grants + fellowships



RESOURCES

Iijima Memorial Foundation for the Promotion of Food Science and Technology	Japan	Interdisciplinary: food science + research in food distribution, production, treatment and processing of grains	Same as in previous column	Japan	Theme based grants
Mitsubishi Foundation	Japan	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences; Life Sciences	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences; Life Sciences; Medical Science: Fertility treatment; Interdisciplinary: drug policy + pharmaceutical industry in India	Global	Individual and group grants
Nagao Natural Environment Foundation	Japan	Not specified	Interdisciplinary: biodiversity + forest management + spread of scientific knowledge	Not specified	Theme based grants + scholarships
Northwest Area Foundation	USA	Life Sciences: migration of bird and animals	Focus on non-science area	Parts of USA	Theme based grants and program grants
Nuffield Foundation	UK	General§	Career advancement of young scientists	Not specified	Individual grants
Rockefeller Foundation	USA	Life Sciences: molecular biology + biophysics + cell physiology + organic chemistry	Interdisciplinary: poor in economic integration and technology development + intellectual property + new crops research for poor + soil productivity + access to technologies + poor focused development of drugs and vaccines	USA Africa Southeast Asia	Theme based grants + program grants
Smithsonian Institutions	USA	Engineering and Metallurgy: rocket technology	Life Sciences: botanical + biomechanics + molecular biology + population biology + biochemistry; Interdisciplinary: environment + selective behavior; Mathematical and Nuclear Sciences: planetary exploration + cosmology + expeditionary studies	USA	Research grants



Tokyu Foundation for Better Environment	Japan	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences; Life Sciences	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences; Life Sciences; Interdisciplinary: agriculture + information studies	Global	International assistance + fellowships
Toray Science Foundation	Japan	General	General	Japan ASEAN region	Prizes + grants
Toyota Foundation	Japan	Life Sciences: plant life + Interdisciplinary: habitat studies	Interdisciplinary: grassland systems + malaria and environment + sustainable farming + disease and genetics + environmental impact + horticulture + paddy systems + history of scientific technologies + R&D models in science and technology policy + toxic materials + radiological consequences; Medical Science: new technology in cancer treatment; Anthropological Sciences: impact of earthquakes + agro-aquaculture lifestyle + primatology	Not specified	Research grant program + research report grant program + networking program
W. M. Keck Foundation	USA UK USA	Mathematics and Nuclear Sciences: astrophysics + isotopes research +	Life Sciences: applied research + behavior of proteins/nucleic acid; Medical Science: integrated neuroscience; Interdisciplinary: interdisciplinary bioscience	USA	Theme based grants + program grants
Wellcome Foundation Ltd.		Life Sciences: physiology + tropical medicine; Medical Science: medical history	Life Sciences: genome map + HapMap method + genome browsing + cell biology; Medical Science: cell matrix + molecular parasitology + cancer + human genetics + medical history; Interdisciplinary: biomedical ethics + science education + technology transfer	Not specified	Support grants
Wenner Gren Foundation		Anthropological Sciences	Anthropological Sciences	Global	Individual grants + fellowships

Mainstreaming of research findings in industry

§ Crucial work in the arena of developing the welfare state-charity partnership model in early twentieth century



Workshop On Fundraising

The Centre for Advancement of Philanthropy conducted two days intensive and interactive workshops with fundraising expert, Ms. Zahida Noorani, in Mumbai on March 22 and 23, 2006.

Ms. Noorani is a TISS graduate and also holds a degree in social work from the University of Minnesota. She is a fundraising trainer and consultant both in India and the USA.

The first fundraising workshop "Securing Support From Individual Donors" discussed the philosophy of charitable giving, its role in the total financial development of a non-profit organization and various methods of fundraising: Annual Fund, Direct Mail, Charity Events, Memorial and Honor Gifts. It discussed techniques of fundraising: writing effective letters, telephone calls and personal solicitation. The importance of cultivating an ongoing relationship with donors and accurate record-keeping was also covered.

"Major Gifts And Legacy Programme" was the title of the second fundraising workshop. Conducted on March 23, 2006, it had two sessions. While one of the sessions offered strategies and techniques for getting larger and lasting gifts from the loyal donors, including capital and corpus (endowment) gifts, the other session was devoted to developing a Legacy Programme. It discussed the Indian laws pertaining to provision of charitable gifts in a Will and tax implications, positioning your NGO for securing Legacy gifts, techniques for developing and sustaining a Legacy programme etc. The workshop topics included: Definition of a Major Gift; Difference between annual gifts and major gifts; Key points in working toward major gifts; The four components or 'R's of major gifts; Seven steps to a major gift; Solicitation of major gifts: face-to-face solicitation and team work; Definition and advantages of Legacy Gifts; Indian laws governing Wills and charitable gifts, and tax implications; Getting started with a Legacy programme and sustaining it.

HUMOR IN SCIENCE

At the physics exam: 'Describe the universe in 200 words and give three examples.'

♦♦♦

A student recognizes Einstein in a train and asks: Excuse me, professor, but does New York stop by this train?

♦♦♦

The answer to the problem was "log(1+x)". A student copied the answer from the good student next to him, but didn't want to make it obvious that he was

cheating, so he changed the answer slightly, to "timber(1+x)"

♦♦♦

A neutron walks into a bar; he asks the bartender, "How much for a beer?" The bartender looks at him, and says "For you, no charge."

♦♦♦

Two atoms bump into each other. One says "I think I lost an electron!" The other asks, "Are you sure?", to which the first replies, "I'm positive."

A GIFT FOR NGOS!

Sampradaan Indian Centre for Philanthropy is pleased to announce that we have brought out the third edition of

"Directory of Donor Organisations". It costs Rs. 300/- only.

A postage of Rs. 50/- for destinations outside New Delhi is to be added to the price of the directory and purchasers from New Delhi to give Rs. 10/- for postage. We have reduced the price of the directory to suit the paying ability of our valued partners in the voluntary sector. There is a new feature to help the reader in the form of subject wise index of organisations.

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Dr. Sandeep Deshmukh
Editor, Sampradaan

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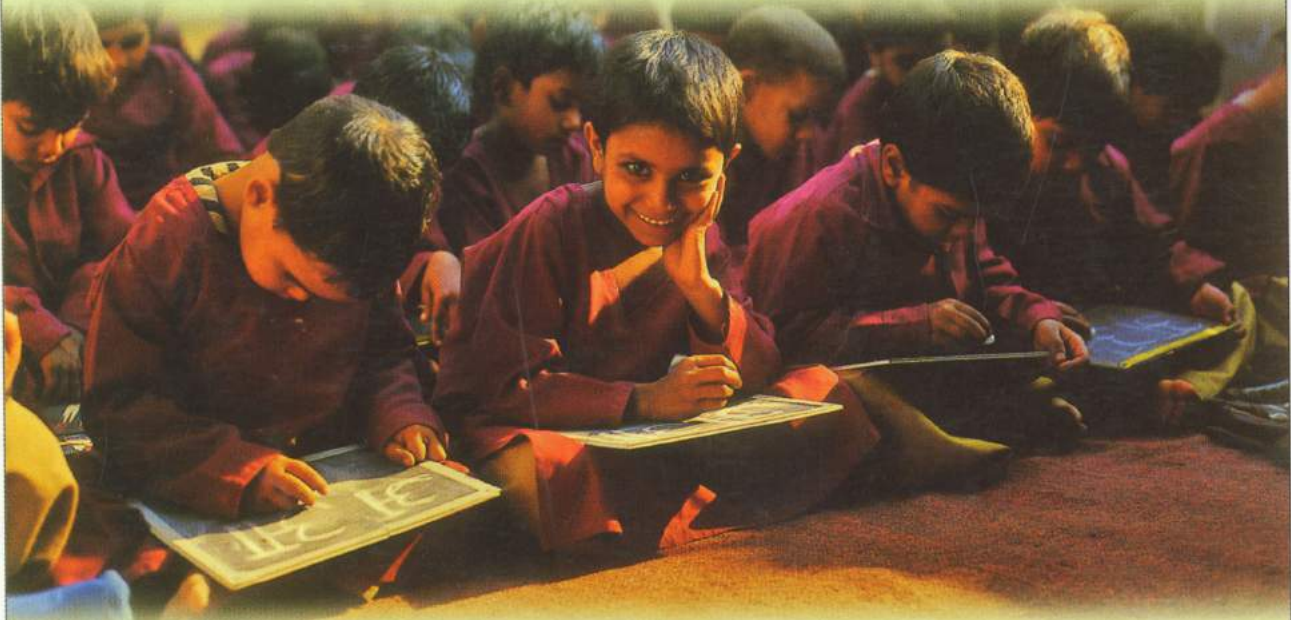


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