

ANNUAL REPORT

2013-14

Annual Report

Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation
2013-2014



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Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation

Our Vision

To unleash the potential of everyone we touch.

Our Mission

To facilitate the stakeholders hasten their social, economic and environmental progress through effective management of human and natural capital.

Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation, DBGF, is a not-for profit organization registered as a Trust. The Foundation is committed towards carrying the seven-decade long legacy of Dalmia Bharat Group forward, through conscientious and proactive corporate citizenship. In the year 2009, the Foundation embarked on its journey as the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) arm of the company.

Our program focuses on issues that are material, both to the communities and to us. One such issue that plagues several of our target communities is water. We are therefore working towards developing a meaningful and long lasting relationship with neighbouring communities, which can help address water harvesting and utilization concerns in a mutually agreeable manner. Another critical issue relevant to our program regions is the urgent requirement for energy conservation. Our intervention in this context strives to offset the carbon footprints of our programme area village communities, as well as to create lasting awareness.

The third vertical of our programme, which has grown extensively in the past year, concentrates on skill development and poverty alleviation through income generating activities. Our initiative for social development aims to provide quality education for the youth residing in our program regions by providing remedial solutions to their learning difficulties. Another goal is to create access to adequate health care facilities especially for mothers, infants and the elderly.

The Values Pledge

Values are the bedrock of our performance. These values not only hold the threads of the present, but are also the key to the future with endless possibilities. We believe that our growth, and societal growth are mutually dependent. Therefore, Corporate Social Responsibility must be about creating shared values for both, the organization and the stakeholders.





Our Parent Corporate & its Business Verticals

Dalmia Bharat Group

Dalmia Bharat Group is a significant part of India's core manufacturing sector. A leading conglomerate of India, the Group has a strong presence in cement, sugar, refractory and power industries. Dalmia Group commenced operations in 1935, and has subsequently built a significant market presence in each of its sectors of operation.

In the recent past, Dalmia Bharat Group has grown at a CAGR of more than 30%. Its cement vertical has grown exponentially, in terms of both capacity and production, and the Group has emerged as a leader in the realm of specialty cements. The Group is also a prominent power player in the sugar industry as well. The group caters to an enduring and growing customer base in refractories, and has recently forayed into sustainable energy.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.

Since its inception in 1939, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited has been a pioneer in cement manufacturing. The company is a leader in super-specialty cement production, used for oil wells, railway sleepers and air strips.

With its influence escalating in the subcontinent, DCBL has a strong foothold in southern, eastern and north-eastern India. The company possesses equity in OCL India Ltd. and has acquired Calcom Cement in Assam and Adhunik Cement in Meghalaya. With an ever-growing capacity currently pegged at 21.8 MTPA, DCBL is a noteworthy establishment in India.

Our Parent Corporate & its Business Verticals

Dalmia Bharat Sugar

Our foray into sugar business was made in mid-Nineties and first unit of 2500 TCD was set up at Village Ramgarh in Sitapur district of U.P. in 1994. During 2006-07, company embarked on a major growth path by setting up two Greenfield plants at Jawaharpur (District Sitapur, U.P.) and Nigohi (District Shahjahanpur, U.P.) and expanding existing facilities at Ramgarh unit. The total cane crushing capacity of the company is now 22500 TCD which makes us one of the leading sugar producers in the country. We are now a fully integrated player with 79 MW of cogeneration capacity & a distillery of 80 KLPD. We also have facilities for processing of raw sugar. These state-of-the-art facilities serve as a role model for the industry and have achieved excellence in plant operational metrics and also have a technological leadership position in the industry.

Dalmia Bharat Refractories

ShriNataraj Ceramic and Chemical Industries Limited (SNCCIL), a subsidiary of Dalmia Bharat Group, is one of the oldest leading suppliers of refractories, to cement plants in India, as well as in the MENA (Middle East & North Africa) region.

SNCCIL has consistently led the manufacture of Alumino-Silicate refractory products for over 40 years, with a market share of over 50%. The company is a total refractory solutions provider, with the capacity to handle turn-key projects for brown field, as well as green field cement projects. The company is headquartered at New Delhi and has geographically diverse operations, with three manufacturing plants located at Dalmiapuram (Tamil Nadu), Khambalia (Gujarat) and Katni (Madhya Pradesh). Over the years, the company has acquired expertise in areas beyond the scope of refractory manufacturing.

Dalmia Bharat Power

The power business of Dalmia Bharat Group stemmed from the need to meet the power requirements of the cement and sugar plants reliably and cost effectively. The company developed captive power projects, with a total generating capacity of 222 MW, including OCL India Ltd. Dalmia Bharat Power supplies power to its cement and sugar plants, as well as providing electricity to the Tamil Nadu State grid.

The group has developed a portfolio in conventional as well as renewable power generation, by creating Dalmia Power Limited and Dalmia Solar Power Limited, to undertake the development of thermal and solar power generating projects respectively.



Message from the Trustees

As we started our journey in FY 14, we planned for a major transition in our program's focus. We chose, through an elaborate stakeholder's engagement, the issues that are more material to our Group's businesses as well as to the communities around our facilities. Soil & Water conservation, Energy Conservation & Climate Change Mitigation and Livelihood Skill Training emerged as the preferences from amongst the long list of wants. We, thus, started to set-up an elaborate program in these sectors aiming at creation of shared values for all stakeholders.

As we assessed the situation, we noticed that the unchecked withdrawal of water for agriculture coupled with its poor management was resulting into making water a critical resource in most of our geographies. The need, thus, was to address the challenge frontally and that's exactly what we did. With a large number of Farm-ponds, Check-dams and other water harvesting structures created, we increased the water harvesting capacity in our villages to a large extent. Not to get complacent with increased availability of water, we kept our focus on water management also. Promotion and extension of drip method of irrigation was a concrete step in this direction.

We also took a note of the energy related challenges that the communities around us face. There is shortage of fuel-wood that they burn for



Message from the Trustees

the purpose of cooking. They, thus, have to invest more time and money to procure wood. The electric power supply to the villages is erratic. The entire household, therefore, is disturbed; the most affected being the children whose studies are greatly hampered. We introduced an array of solutions to these problems in the form of fuel-efficient cook-stoves, biogas plants and solar lighting systems.

While continuing to work on these as well as the other issues like skilling for livelihood, Health, Education and improvement of village infrastructure, our Foundation started to expand its network of partners during the year. A partnership with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for a Watershed Management project in Tamil Nadu is one such significant effort. We also became a certified training provider for construction related skills through our engagement with Construction Sector Skill Development Council of NSDC. Similarly, we entered in to a strategic partnership with New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh for extension of biogas plants. The National Academy of Construction also collaborated for providing skill training to unskilled labourers on construction related skills. All these associations and partnerships helped us make our program more meaningful and impactful for the end beneficiaries.

Even as we expanded our program through new partnerships in our existing program areas, we also expanded geographically as we set-up our program in 3 locations in North-eastern part of India. With different socio-economic conditions, we oversee a challenge to set-up a locally meaningful program, which we have already started to address purposefully.

With extended partnerships and expanded geographies, we are all the more eager to contribute to the agenda of national growth in our own humble way. We will continue to create small ripples that will hopefully have their larger effect. We look forward to the future hoping that we will be able to add smiles to the faces of all of those who have a direct or indirect stake in our Foundation's program.

Gautam Dalmia

Puneet Dalmia



Our Presence

Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu

Ariyalur is a landlocked district in the South-Indian state of Tamil Nadu, located at a distance of 310 km from Chennai. The area has fertile soil, due to being inundated by the Cauvery River, and consequently, the primary source of income, for most locals, is contingent on agriculture. Sugar cane and cashew are the dominant commercial crops, and the district is best suited to growing dry crops. Ariyalur experiences high temperatures and low humidity levels perennially.

The region is also rich deposits of resources such as lignite and limestone, and is noted for its cement industries. Shale, Phosphate and Celeste are among the other minerals found here. The sex ratio in Ariyalur is positive, and above the national average and the locals speak Tamil.

Dalmiapuram, Tamil Nadu

Dalmiapuram is township that belongs to the Tiruchirapalli district of Tamil Nadu. Dalmia Cements, the largest cement plant in Asia, is located here.

The communities that reside here are largely dependent on agriculture, and around 30% of the local families are involved in milk production as their secondary source of income. The region is rich in deposits of limestone and the area hosts a number of large scale, small scale and cottage industries.

Tiruchirapalli district is a hub of education in the southern peninsula and this has contributed towards a high literacy rate of 88.71% in the district.

Belgaum, Karnataka

Belgaum is a culturally and historically significant district nestled in the Western Ghats. The old town area, of cotton and silk weaver settlements, stands gloriously next to the more modern and bustling British Cantonment. Belgaum is positioned at the brink of geographical transition between the states of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka, and has therefore assimilated the cultural flavors of these states, and mixed them with the local Kannada traditions, to create a rich and inimitable heritage. The region receives plenty of annual precipitation, which has resulted in an abundance of lush vegetation.

Over time, Belgaum has begun to develop at a rapid pace, with a population of over 42,07,264. Located exactly at the center of Mumbai and Bangalore, the district harnesses great potential in modern times.



Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh

Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh comprises of three revenue divisions and 51 mandals.

53% of the cultivated area is covered with red soil; black soil covers the remaining 47% and has high clay content. This soil has a low nutrient composition and is more challenging to cultivate. The primary source of income for most locals is agriculture, animal husbandry being the secondary source. The average amount of precipitation received by the district is 696 mm, and is much lower than the state average. 77% of the total rainfall is received between July and November. In regions where irrigation facilities are not available, 86% of the land is cultivated using bore well and rainwater. The lack of adequate rainfall in the past two years has forced the farmers to grow only one crop annually. 65% of the community is literate, of which 64% are male and 43% are female.



Nigohi, Uttar Pradesh

Nigohi is situated 22 kms from Shahjahanpur, on NH-29, towards Pilibhit. It belongs to the tehsil of Tilhar. The local economy is primarily agrarian, and the major crops of the area are sugar cane, wheat and rice. Approximately 60-70% of the farmers grow sugar cane, which is supplied to the Dalmia Chini Mill.



Jawaharpur, Uttar Pradesh

Jawaharpur is a district in Uttar Pradesh, which belongs to the division of Lucknow. Dalmia Chini Mills is a sugar factory unit located in the district of Sitapur, located adjacent to Jawaharpur. The Jawaharpur plant encompasses an expansive complex that spreads over 125 acres of land and the district is a self-contained and self-sustained entity.



Ramgarh, Uttar Pradesh

Ramgarh is located in the Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood here and most families grow crops like sugarcane, wheat, red gram and bengal gram. Both men and women work either in the sugarcane fields or as daily wage laborers.



Lumshnong, Meghalaya

In Meghalaya we have our presence in Khliehriat Block of Jaintia Hills District. Limestone is the prominently available resource in this area and therefore, the district hosts a few Cement Industries. DBGF registered its presence in the region in the year 2013.



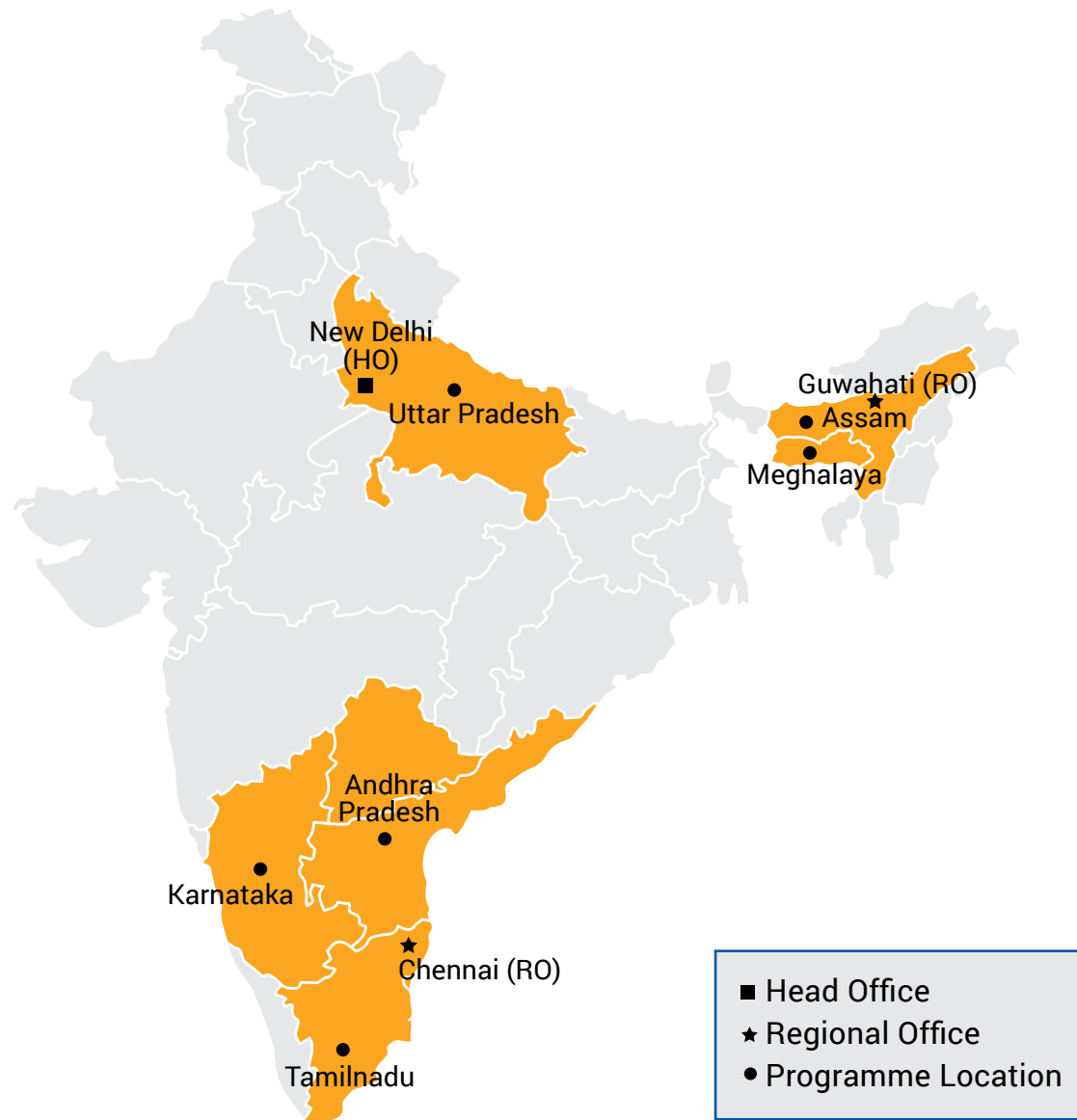
Lanka, Assam

Lanka is a town located in Nagaon district in Assam. The town is about 185 km away by road from Guwahati.

To understand the social and economic aspects of the area and to develop a meaningful development program, a study to do the needs assessment was commissioned in January 2014.

Umrongso, Assam

Umrongso is an industrial town in Dima Hasao district in Assam. It is located on the borders of Assam and Meghalaya, 112 km away from Haflong, the district headquarters of Dima Hasao. The region has rich deposits of minerals like Limestone and coal.



Soil & Water Conservation

Oceans contain 97% of the total water available on earth while glaciers comprise another 2%. We are left with only 1% of the total amount of water available on the planet for human use and it is, therefore, a challenge and a necessity to conserve the fresh water resources that we are endowed with. It is estimated by the World Resources Institute that by 2050, the demand for water in India alone will double and consequently exceed the 1.4 trillion cubic meters of supply.

Ecosystems all over the world are less resilient today due to constant degradation attributed to human activity. Several fresh water sources, as well as large water bodies have been polluted and rendered unusable, while also destroying bio-diversity.

In India, semi-arid conditions with fickle precipitation create difficult conditions for already marginalized rural inhabitants, who have to constantly find ways to adapt to the formidable ecological scenario. The degeneration of the country's natural resource has become a cause of serious concern. It has become imperative for premier institutions in the country to join hands and together work towards replenishing the ecosystem, restoring the balance between man and nature.



Challenges Faced by our Programme Regions

Water and soil are the most crucial commodities in our primarily agrarian program regions. The people living here have a great dependence on both soil and water to create sustainable produce and livelihood. Livelihood security continues to be an issue that plagues rural communities and the dangerously high exploitation of forest, rock and soil exacerbates this concern.

Many of the locations in our program regions face the difficulty of having a dangerously low water table, sometimes at even 500 feet below ground level. The unchecked withdrawal of water for agricultural purposes is the foremost reason that contributes to the depleting water table.



Besides the challenges concerning water, most of the agricultural farms in our program regions are located in arid territories, where cultivation is a challenging process. The arable soils present in many of our program locations have been eroded, overused and chemically altered resulting in the depletion of the nutrient content considerably.

Furthermore, several families with a meager income own these plots of farm lands. This creates a vicious cycle, whereby farmers invest less in the processes that can help improve produce such as fertilizers and irrigation systems and are left with a low crop yield, even during months with normal rainfall. The lack of technical expertise in farming practices due to lack of initiative also contributes to the problem.

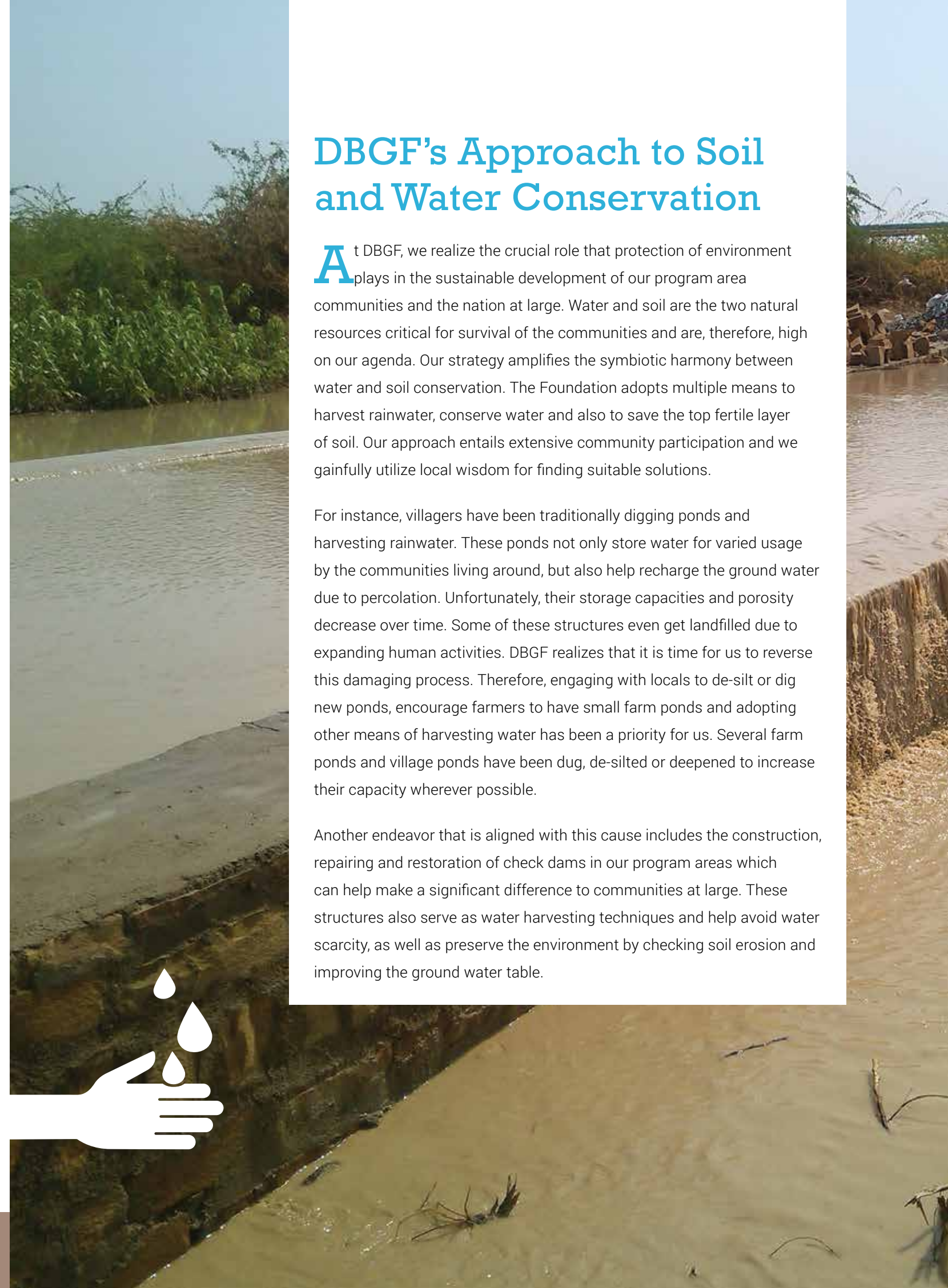
Therefore, there is a grave urgency to control soil and water degradation. We, at DBGF, believe that each stakeholder must take ownership, participate and take every possible step to conserve these precious resources and contribute towards creating a sustainable relationship with our environment.

DBGF's Approach to Soil and Water Conservation

At DBGF, we realize the crucial role that protection of environment plays in the sustainable development of our program area communities and the nation at large. Water and soil are the two natural resources critical for survival of the communities and are, therefore, high on our agenda. Our strategy amplifies the symbiotic harmony between water and soil conservation. The Foundation adopts multiple means to harvest rainwater, conserve water and also to save the top fertile layer of soil. Our approach entails extensive community participation and we gainfully utilize local wisdom for finding suitable solutions.

For instance, villagers have been traditionally digging ponds and harvesting rainwater. These ponds not only store water for varied usage by the communities living around, but also help recharge the ground water due to percolation. Unfortunately, their storage capacities and porosity decrease over time. Some of these structures even get landfilled due to expanding human activities. DBGF realizes that it is time for us to reverse this damaging process. Therefore, engaging with locals to de-silt or dig new ponds, encourage farmers to have small farm ponds and adopting other means of harvesting water has been a priority for us. Several farm ponds and village ponds have been dug, de-silted or deepened to increase their capacity wherever possible.

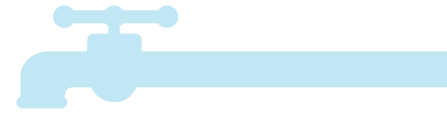
Another endeavor that is aligned with this cause includes the construction, repairing and restoration of check dams in our program areas which can help make a significant difference to communities at large. These structures also serve as water harvesting techniques and help avoid water scarcity, as well as preserve the environment by checking soil erosion and improving the ground water table.



Our water and soil conservation programs are aimed at educating people at the grass roots level, by spreading knowledge and awareness and thereby gradually weaning them off outdated agrarian practices, particularly the ones related to irrigation. We introduced them to updated technologies that encourage rural farming processes that help evolve into modern and fruitful ones, such as establishing micro irrigation facilities. The drip irrigation program, for instance, reduces farmers' dependence on water by over 70% as compared to what they required for flood-irrigation.

Our efforts in the domain of water are not restricted only to water harvesting. Through the installation of Reverse Osmosis plants in our program regions, we are committed towards providing clean drinking water to our neighboring communities as well. Awareness drives that aim at educating the locals on safe drinking water are also conducted by the Foundation.

To augment some of the soil and water conservation challenges of the communities we work within peninsular India, the Foundation joined hands with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to implement a large scale watershed management project in Tamil Nadu. To this end, we have started to develop around 4000 hectares of land in the district of Trichy, in partnership with NABARD. The project is expected to directly benefit a population of over 6,000 people. Based on the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model, the project focuses fundamentally on water and soil conservation and is likely to make a significant impact on the lives of the population of the area, both farmers and non-farmers. This project will be executed over a period of 5 years, the first phase of which the Foundation has accomplished in this year. A similar program for 4,000 hectares is being planned for execution in Kadappa district of Andhra Pradesh.



A CASE FROM FIELD

DRIP IRRIGATION



Sh. Rajendran

Village Thamaraikulam, District Ariyalur

Rajendran is a resident of Thamaraikulam village, where he lives with his family of 11. He is totally dependent on the agricultural produce of his 8 acres of land where he grows brinjal, onion, rice and sugarcane with the help of a pump set. His wife and other family members support him in the fields. He cultivates 4 acres with rice which is a water-intensive crop. Bringing water to the farms was a big challenge for him. To improve his family's living conditions, he decided to join hands with the DBGF and allowed his 4 acres of land for drip irrigation.

According to Rajendran, with the help of the drip irrigation system, he is required to provide water for only 2 hours instead of the earlier 6 hours. He has saved not only on water, but labour and electricity costs as well. Before the intervention of the DBGF, he was earning Rs. 250,000-300,000 annually, while now he earns Rs. 400,000 per annum. A very pleased Rajendran has vouched for DBGF's initiative and added that he shall easily recover his investment over period of 18 months.

Micro-irrigation Devices (Drips)

Drip irrigation is a technique that enables the judicious use of water and fertilizer in agriculture by allowing water and nutrients to drip directly to the roots of the plants gradually, through a network of pipes and valves. Drip irrigation has the ability to decrease water consumption by over 70% as compared to flood irrigation. The Foundation is working closely with concerned State/District Government departments to set up micro-irrigation systems in the agricultural fields of its programme villages.

During the year, DBGF demonstrated a micro-irrigation network in 92 acres of land in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh. These will not only help the farmers save water and the precious



A CASE FROM FIELD

DRIP IRRIGATION



Sh. Chepati Lazaras
(Village Duggamapalli, District Kadapa)

Chepati Lazaras is a resident of Duggamapalli village. His sole occupation is farming with the income from which he looks after a family of 4. He owns 2.75 acres of land which he irrigates with the help of bore wells. He grows mainly chilli, cotton, rice and fodder.

About 8 months ago, after hearing about the positive results of the Drip Irrigation Project of DBGF, he decided to install it on his land.

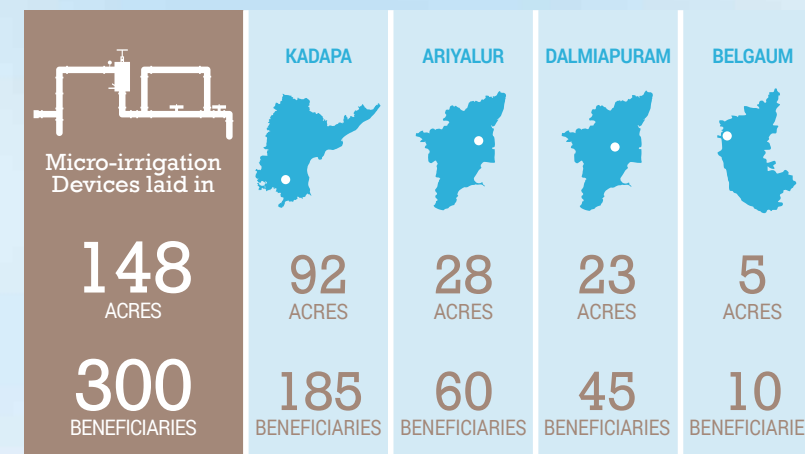
He remembers – "I could never water my entire land earlier, but now it takes only 1/3rd of the time to irrigate the whole land. After DBGF's initiative there has been a 20% increase in the total agricultural yield from my land. Now I also do not require any manpower to irrigate the land and have time to pursue other activities."

His total annual income is nearly Rs. 80,000. He now expects to earn Rs. 100,000 this year. He plans to utilize the extra income generated in growing other crops, especially cash crops and vegetables. His family is very happy with this initiative, since they now get time to spend with each other.

time required to irrigate the fields but is also expected to increase the produce by about 10%. 185 villagers from Chinnakomerala, Nawabpet, South Upalapadu, Peddakomerala, Duganpalle and Talamanchapattinam have been directly benefitted from this initiative.

Along similar lines, at Ariyalur in Tamil Nadu, a network of cables for trickle irrigation was laid in approximately 28 acres of land in the villages of Salaikurchi, Kallamedu and Thamaraiikulam, benefitting more than 60 farmers.

At Dalmiapuram, in Tamil Nadu's Trichy district, the Foundation partnered with 9 farmers to execute a demonstration of drip irrigation in 23 acres of land. More than 45 farmers from the villages of Melarasur, Natham, Keelarasur,



Hastinapuram and Edayathangudi have felt the positive impact of this initiative.

Similarly, at Yadwad, Belgaum, Karnatka, a group of 10 farmers have been facilitated in processing their applications with local horticulture department to create a successful drip irrigation system in about 5 acres of land.

A total of 148 acres have been benefitted by drip irrigation in the areas of our programme villages providing succor to 300 farmers.





A CASE FROM FIELD

CHECK DAM

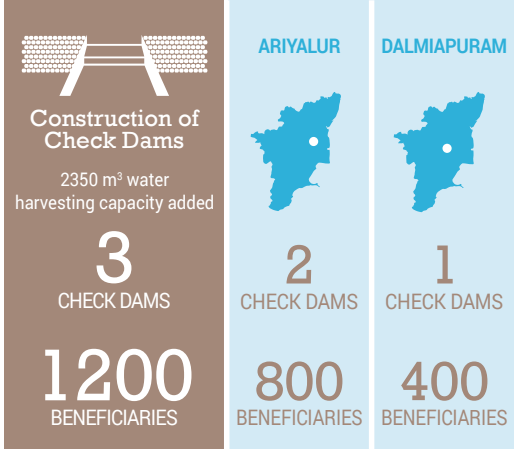


Sh. Muthunapillai Rajendra
(Village Melarasur, District Trichy)

Rajendran is a farmer who owns 20 acres of land of which he cultivates only 10 acres due to water scarcity. He grows crops such as corn, cotton, coconut, and vegetables like brinjal and tomato which require minimal water.

With the intervention of DGBF, Rajendra is now planning to grow more cash crops.

A jubilant Rajendra says, "Construction of the check dam in Melarasur will change the life of the entire village, especially of small farmers who do not have borewells on their land and are completely dependent on rain water."



Check Dams

The multiple uses of check dams and their significance to the communities were underlined during dialogues with the locals. Based on community consultations, check dam sites requiring maintenance were identified which were lying under-utilised owing to a paucity of funds, coupled with a lack of initiative.

The Foundation provided assistance for technical assessment for restoration and consolidated efforts were made towards the renovation of two damaged check dams, one at Salaikurichi and the other at Ottakovil at Ariyalur in Tamil Nadu. More than 800 residents of Ariyalur felt the positive impact of this endeavor immediately.

Furthermore, the check dam at Melarasur village in Dalmiapuram was constructed. The Foundation assisted the community in this endeavour too. Now the check-dam can effectively store water and the excess water is carried to the deepened village pond for use of the entire village. The adjoining agricultural land will now be easily irrigated; the wells of the region will be replenished and the ground water level will gradually increase. The 400 villagers who benefitted from this effort expressed their gratitude by written appreciation through the Village Panchayat.

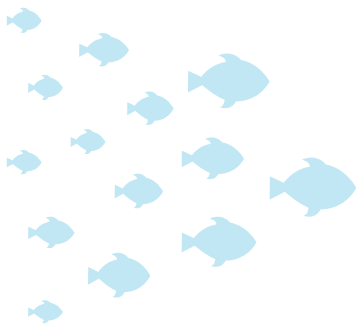
The construction, restoration and renovation of such dysfunctional check-dams in Ariyalur and construction in Dalmiapuram has created additional water harvesting capacity of 2350 m³ during the year.


Deepening of Village Ponds

Village ponds are reservoirs of water that are used by the entire community. The stored water is used for household chores, to cultivate crops, for milch animal consumption and has an added benefit of recharging the ground water at the same time. DGBF is determined to assist villages by digging common ponds, which allow access to all locals.


To implement this strategy, 4 village ponds were de-silted and interlinked at Ottaakovil and Thamaraikulam villages of Ariyalur, benefitting more than 500 farmers which resulted in adding water harvesting capacity to 35450 m³.

Likewise, in Dalmiapuram, 3 ponds at Melarasur, Puthurapalayam were deepened due to which an additional water holding capacity of 4000 cubic meters has been created. The excavated mud was transposed onto the bunds to make them strong. The entire village uses these ponds for their domestic and agricultural purposes; more than a 450 locals can feel the benefic impact of the deepening of these ponds. A well that is located in the common area between the two ponds at Melarasur now provides





FARM PONDS

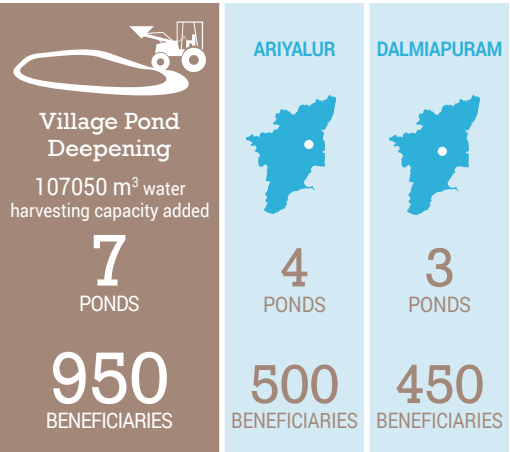


Sh. Sathapillai
(Village Ottakovil, District Ariyalur)

Sh. Sathapillai is a happy farmer from Ottakovil village in Ariyalur District. He has benefitted from a 5-feet deep farm pond, under the water project of DBGF. He says confidently, "Following the rains, I am sure I will be able to increase my income by improving the yield from my land."

drinking water to the whole community and has been replenished due to this initiative.

In another path breaking activity, DBGF identified the potential of deepening and interlinking 4 ponds in the villages of Ottakovil and Thamaraikulam in Ariyalur and worked closely with the local community towards achieving this goal. A cumulative total of 107050 m³ depth has been achieved in village pond deepening.

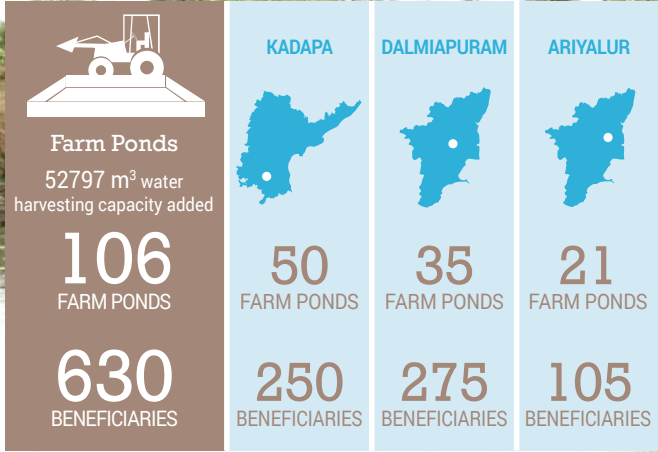


Farm Ponds

Essentially, farm ponds are rectangular or circular pits that are dug in the farmlands that harvest rainwater and store it for future use instead of letting it go waste, allowing it to wash away the precious top soil. These ponds provide sustenance to the farmers through dry summers and droughts and also help the farm retain moisture in soil. The size of pond depends upon various factors including the farm size and average rainfall.

The Foundation has assisted more than 500 cultivators in its programme area villages during the financial year 2013-14 by deepening over 100 farm ponds thereby adding 52797 m³ of additional water storage capacity.

DBGF has been unceasingly working in conjunction with the local Panchayats and Block Office to promote the use of farm ponds in Ariyalur,





So far, 21 ponds have been dug in Ariyalur in Ottakovil, Salaikurichi and Thamaraikulam villages benefiting more than 105 farmers.

DBGF identified 35 ponds at farms in the villages of Manakudi, Keelarasur, Hastinapuram, Kocandakurichi, Varaguppai, Kallakudi, Muduvathur, Puthurpalayam and Vandarapalayam in Dalmiapuram district that could be primed to better meet the water requirements. These ponds were deepened by around one foot to increase their storage capacity, the unwanted silt was removed and the bunds were reinforced. These ponds have not only benefitted 175 people, but have also contributed towards conserving the ecology of the area. Tree saplings like neem, teak, mango and coconut have been grown on the bunds by the beneficiaries.

FARM PONDS

Sh. Nagarjan Suresh
(Village Hastinapur, District Ariyalur)

Sh. Nagarjan Suresh has 3 acres of field in Hastinapur village in Ariyalur. His primary occupation is agriculture. Having benefitted from a 5-feet deep farm pond in his land, he says, "I can store rain water now which will help me to irrigate my land for longer period of time."

50 farm ponds were deepened in the villages of Kadapa district, facilitated by DBGF. These structures help in percolation of water into the soil and also act as a rainwater harvesting system, thereby recharging the ground. The stored water has proved vital for irrigation in times of deficient rainfall. Besides checking soil erosion, the farm ponds have also helped control flash floods. The local farmers are now able to cultivate more than one crop simultaneously. Reportedly, 250 villagers from Chinnakomerala, Nawabpet, Hanumanthrayanpet, Peddakomerala, Bodupalli and Duganpalle have been influenced positively by this initiative.

A cumulative total of 52797 m³ of water storage capacity of village ponds has been achieved in this financial year benefiting more than 600 farmers.

Drinking Water Solution through Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants



Campaigns were organized in the villages spreading awareness about safe drinking water. In the regions where the quality of water is poor, we have helped the Government schools of Dalmiapuram in villages of Hastinapuram, Edyathankudi, Manakudi and Periyathirukonam by providing RO water filters by way of which, more than 700 school students receive safe and clean drinking water.

Four RO plants were also installed during the year at Belgaum, one each at Yadwad, Basveswera, Girisagar and Manomi. These plants supply safe drinking water to approximately 2500 households at the rate of Rs. 1 per 10 litres of water (average 10000 litres per day). In addition to this, 5 water storage tanks of 500 litres capacity each were provided in Dalmiapuram which were linked with supply of borewell water, benefitting 200 people.

RO Plants	KADAPA	DALMIAPURAM
4	4	4
RO PLANTS/5 WATER TANKS/ 4 RO WATER FILTERS	RO PLANTS	RO WATER FILTERS 5 WATER TANKS
13400	12500	900
BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES

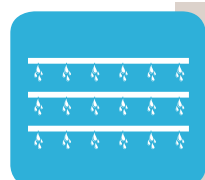
Programme Achievements



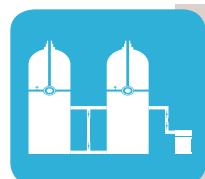
During the financial year 2013-14, the benefit of the soil and water conservation program has reached to over 16,000 people across our programme locations.



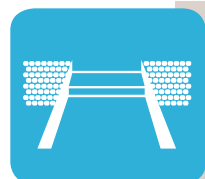
Deepening of over 106 farm ponds, de-silting of 7 village ponds, construction / renovation of 3 check dams, interlinking of 4 ponds, cleaning up of water channels has created an additional water harvesting capacity of over 4 lakh cubic meters or about 400 million litres.



Demonstrated and converted over 148 acres of land to drip-irrigation which reduced water consumption by over 70% as compared to flood irrigation.



In the areas where the quality of water is poor, set up 4 Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants directly benefiting population of over 12500.



In partnership with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) started implementation of a large watershed development project in Tamil Nadu in around 4000 hectares of land.

Energy Conservation & Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change can be defined as a pervasive change in climate in terms of temperature, wind and precipitation patterns regionally or globally. This can be attributed to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide due to excessive burning of fossil fuels.

For a growing economy like India, it is inevitable to have large demand for power, which would result in burning of large quantities of fossil fuel. Not only for the industrial use, fossil fuels remain a preferred source of energy in the rural household as well. While it is imperative for us to find a sustainable solution to our increasing energy requirement for industry, we must also look at feasible energy solutions for the rural community.

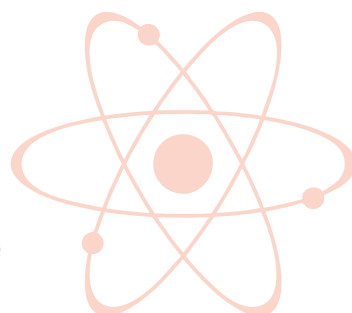
The deployment of renewable energy can contribute towards climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, apart from being an economically viable option, as compared to non-renewable forms. Most forms of renewable energy come directly or indirectly from the sun and are naturally replenished. Solar energy can be used for heating, lighting or for electrical purposes. Technologies that support the use of renewable resources must be adapted to the specific needs of the people living in rural areas and also promoted in a manner that facilitates their adoption.



Challenges Faced by our Program Regions

The people living in the areas we work in, rely upon both renewable and conventional forms of energy. The renewable forms include wood, agro wastes and cow dung and conventional sources include petrol, kerosene, diesel and electricity. The access of local families to these resources is based on their purchasing, gathering and growing capabilities. The inefficient utilization of these resources compounds the problem.

The national and global energy crisis has its own set of implications on the rural communities we work with. Depleting fire wood resources and erratic energy supplies create a daily struggle for the people living in our program regions. Added to this, are the detrimental effects of burning fuel wood on health and environment.



Over 70% of the Indian population lives in rural villages, where the locals rely mainly on wood as a source of fuel for cooking. This increases the demand for firewood, which in turn accelerates deforestation resulting in severe global consequences. Added to this are the severe health hazards associated with exposure to the fumes that emanate from the chulhas (stoves), especially when being used indoors, as they usually are, by women in rural households.

In the regions of Ramgarh, Nigohi and Jawaharpur in north India, electricity cuts are quite common. The children in the region are unable to study in the dark and women find it difficult to do household chores. Because of the irregular supply of electricity, farmers are unable to carry out agricultural processes and as a result crop production is affected adversely.

The southern part of the country is in no better condition when it comes to electricity supply. Introduction of renewable sources of energy, therefore, in the area is the suitable remedy.

DBGF's Approach to Endorsement of Renewable Energy

DBGF formulated a multi-pronged approach, strategizing to create a large-scale impact on energy conservation, keeping in mind that the Indian rural population can be powerful instruments of change and development of the entire nation. We believe in the mission to reduce the emanation of greenhouse gases and endeavor to assist the country in developing into a low-carbon society. We have partnered with other like-minded institutions such as NREDCAP (New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh) to strengthen this cause.

Our program regions, by virtue of being primarily agrarian, have waste streams comprising biomass that can be converted into sustainable form of energy. Biomass is abundantly available in all our program area villages and has vast potential to help solve the energy demands of the locals.

The family sized bio gas plants help convert resources and wastes that are regionally available (for instance, cow dung), into fuel that is renewable. Biogas is a renewable source of energy and the propagation of

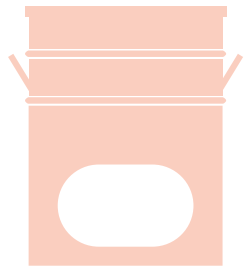




these plants help to diminish the carbon footprint of its users. The gases (methane, carbon-monoxide and hydrogen) produced can be combusted to generate energy in the form of heat or electricity. Each biogas plant is expected to save 240 cylinders in its life cycle.

To reduce the hazards associated with rural stoves, DBGF encouraged the use of fuel-efficient chullahs (Stoves) in the programme area.

The Foundation also encouraged the use of solar home lighting equipment. Lanterns and several street-lights powered by solar energy have been installed to compensate for the energy that would have ordinarily come from fossil fuels. Solar street lights require minimal maintenance and reduce the risk of accidents as external wires are eliminated. The use of solar energy also helps the communities battle the challenges of an irregular domestic power supply, thereby enabling students to study at night and families to fulfill household chores after sunset.



BIO GAS PLANTS

Mrs. B. Prameelamma
(Village Nawabpeta, District Kadapa)


B. Prameelamma is 41-years-old and owns two acres of land. She owns four healthy buffaloes. Before the DBGF's intervention, she would cook food on an LPG cylinder. The expense of each cylinder, which lasted a month, was Rs. 480. Since her biogas plant has become operational, Mrs. Prameelamma saves Rs. 480 per month. The money spent on fertilizer is now being used by her in other household works as she uses the bio-gas plant's slurry in her fields. A happy and satisfied Prameelamma says that she will recover her investment in a period of 18-24 months!

Bio Gas Plants

These biogas plants require a onetime investment during installation, after which they yield long-term benefits for the community. Apart from being easy to operate, fuel efficient and time saving, these biogas units also protect the local families from the dangers of indoor air pollution. The biogas-slurry which is a by product, is an organic, safe and nutrient rich manure, which can be directly applied to farm crops to increase agricultural productivity.


A family size biogas plant can meet the daily cooking and heating energy requirements of a typical rural family of 4-6 members, at a capacity of 2 cu.mt. These plants can help save 1 ton of fire wood per family in one year on an average. 30 biogas units were constructed in 6 villages Nawabpet, Hanumanthrayanpet, S Upalapadu, Peddakomerala, Bodupalli, Duganpalle and Talamanchapattinam of Kadapa district and through this initiative, each beneficiary is now able to save the cost of around 12 gas cylinders each year, approximated at Rs. 5500. All the





A CASE FROM FIELD

BIO GAS PLANTS



Mrs. S. Sanjamma
(Village Nawapeta, District Kadapa)







S. Sanjamma is a 58-year-old, whose husband is a farmer and owns 3.5 acres of land. She and her five family members are solely reliant on agricultural income. They also own 5 milch animals (buffaloes). Before the DBGF's intervention, Sanjamma cooked food on an LPG cylinder that would last one month. New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (NREDCAP) is a state government organisation that works as a pioneer in energy conservation. With the combined help from NREDCAP and DBGF, Sanjamma now has her own permanent biogas plant. "Thank you DGBF, for helping me save money and improve the quality of my life!" says Sanjamma.


beneficiaries have reported positive feedback of this initiative.

In Ariyalur, DBGF worked with Non-conventional Energy and Rural Development (NERD) Society, Coimbatore, to set up 3 family size biogas plants in the villages of Ottakovil and Okoothur, under the State Government Renewable Energy Subsidy Scheme. Similarly, 2 biogas plants were set up in Dalmipauram and Melarasur village. More than 30 people have been positively impacted at both the locations.

The Foundation contributed towards the construction of 3 biogas plants - one biogas plant at Bartal village, Ramgarh and two biogas plants in Jawahrpur in Uttar Pradesh benefitting more than 18 family members.




 Bio Gas Plants	ARIYALUR	DALMIAPURAM	KADAPPA	RAMGARH	JAWAHARPUR
	 3 BIO GAS	 2 BIO GAS	 30 BIO GAS	 1 BIO GAS	 2 BIO GAS
38 BIO GAS	15 BENEFICIARIES	10 BENEFICIARIES	90 BENEFICIARIES	5 BENEFICIARIES	10 BENEFICIARIES
130 BENEFICIARIES					



A CASE FROM FIELD

FUEL-EFFICIENT STOVES



Sh. R. Anthony Das
(Village Vadugarpet, District Trichy)

Anthony Das is a poor mechanic who barely earns Rs. 2000 every month. He says, "My wife was suffering from asthma because of the thick smoke coming out from the traditional chullah and on top of that, she was spending more than two hours cooking just one meal. Looking for wood was a challenge that she faced every day. Sometimes I could not go out to work because I had to help her to collect wood from the jungle. Thankfully, the fuel efficient chullah reduced all my problems. Now, it takes considerably less time and wood to cook. My wife is happy and so am I. I am very thankful to the Dalmia Bharat Foundation for bringing this valuable change in our life. Due to its countless benefits, I have also recommended the fuel-efficient chullah to my neighbor, Lily, who is also very satisfied."

Fuel-efficient Stoves (Chullahs)

Fuel-efficient chullahs are thermally proficient and therefore have numerous benefits. They cook faster and also decrease the time and effort spent on collecting firewood, leaving the women with spare time they can spend on household chores and income generating activities.

The fuel efficient stoves use 60% less fuel; consequently the users have unanimously acknowledged their effectiveness, both in terms of the reduction in cooking time and the amount of firewood burnt. The stoves also help reduce the health hazards due to exposure to indoor smoke. By reducing the demand of firewood, they are an environment friendly alternative.

DBGF promoted 300 fuel-efficient chullahs which resulted in benefitting 2100 people in 13 programme area villages of Dalmiapuram. The Foundation has achieved this by inspiring confidence amongst the residents of the target villages. Members from the DBGF team have propagated the merits of using modern and improved chulhas throughout the village, be it a





bus stop, a vegetable shop or at an SHG meeting. Awareness talks and demonstrations were held at every street corner. The local population was able to see that a simple switch would dramatically impact their daily lives, as well as be gentler on the planet. The Foundation's intervention in this area has helped enrich 1500 peoples' lives for the better.

This campaign was of great importance to DBGF and was completely in tandem with the Foundation's greater mission to help reduce the carbon footprint of as many people as possible. Over the past year, the Kadapa team has completed the distribution of more than 270 stoves and consequently contributed to a concrete reduction in the carbon footprint of the

A CASE FROM THE FIELD

FUEL-EFFICIENT STOVES

Mrs. Maryammal
(Village Kallakudi, District Trichy)

Maryammal, whose husband is a lorry puller, is now a happy homemaker with two children to take care of. She has been using a fuel-efficient chullah for the last five months and has many praises for the new technology. "I was using a traditional chullah which was made from sand. It would develop cracks every month and also demanded huge quantities of wood, which is getting costlier by the day. I was spending more than Rs. 500 per month buying firewood. But today, I can save more than 50% of that. I can also move the fuel-efficient chullah wherever I like. This helps during the summer and rains. My health has also improved due to reduction of smoke from the fuel-efficient chullah. I often praise the fuel-efficient chullah to my neighbours."



	DALMIAPURAM	ARIYALUR	KADAPPA	BELGAUM
 Fuel efficient Chullahs				
756 CHULLAHS	300 CHULLAHS	270 CHULLAHS	157 CHULLAHS	29 CHULLAHS
5292 BENEFICIARIES	2100 BENEFICIARIES	1890 BENEFICIARIES	1099 BENEFICIARIES	203 BENEFICIARIES

local residents. Over 1890 satisfied villagers from Chinnakomerala, Nawabpet, Hanumanthrayanpet, South Upalapadu, Peddalomerala, Bodupalli, Duganpalle and Talamanchapattinam now advocate the use of fuel-efficient chulhas.

A similar campaign was launched to promote fuel-efficient chulhas in Ariyalur and 157 fuel-efficient chullahs were distributed in 7 of its villages. Over 1099 people were impacted positively by this initiative.

In Belgaum, the Foundation organized demonstrations of fuel-efficient chullahs at the Yadwad village market days and encouraged the local population to start using the same by outlining their benefic implication on the community. A product demonstration was organized specially for SHG members and 29 female beneficiaries from the SHGs of Kamankatti, Koppadatti, Girisagar and Yadwad received a chullah each from DBGF. It is estimated that 203 people now feel satisfied due to the Foundation's intervention.

A CASE FROM FIELD

SOLAR LANTERNS



Mrs. K. C. Obulamma
(Village Chinnakomerla, District Kadapa)

Mrs. Obulamma is a village development committee volunteer with an annual income of Rs. 36,000 and a family of six. She happily points out the benefits of a solar lantern. "It was difficult for my children to study at night during long power cuts. Also, poisonous insects, not visible in moonlight used to infect my children. It was also very difficult to do household work at night, especially cooking, but with the help of the solar lantern, all my problems have been solved."

Obulamma was purchasing a dozen candles and two-litre cans of kerosene oil every month, causing an additional burden to her household expenditure. Today, she saves more than a hundred rupees a month. After experiencing the benefits of a solar lantern, she has recommended it to over six friends in her village.

Solar Lanterns

A solar lantern comprises of a solar panel that recharges the battery, which in turn lights the LED/CFL bulb. It usually takes around 8-10 hours to charge the battery completely and it gives a backup of up to 4-8 hours, depending upon the usage. Before the introduction of solar lanterns, the villagers had to rely on kerosene guzzling lamps or 'Dibbis' as they are called locally, that produced inadequate illumination and were difficult to operate during oil shortages. The local communities recognize the benefits of using solar lanterns, as they are both cost-effective as well as environment friendly and therefore have great motivation to buy them.









Under the umbrella of our programme to promote forms of renewable energy, DBGF has facilitated the use of 200 solar lanterns in the various programme area villages of Dalmiapuram and 50 solar lanterns in the target villages of Ottakovil, Okoothur and Thamaraikulam. We have been able to successfully harness 750 watts of solar power in the region, thereby reducing over 800 tonnes of carbon emissions. The women of SHGs,

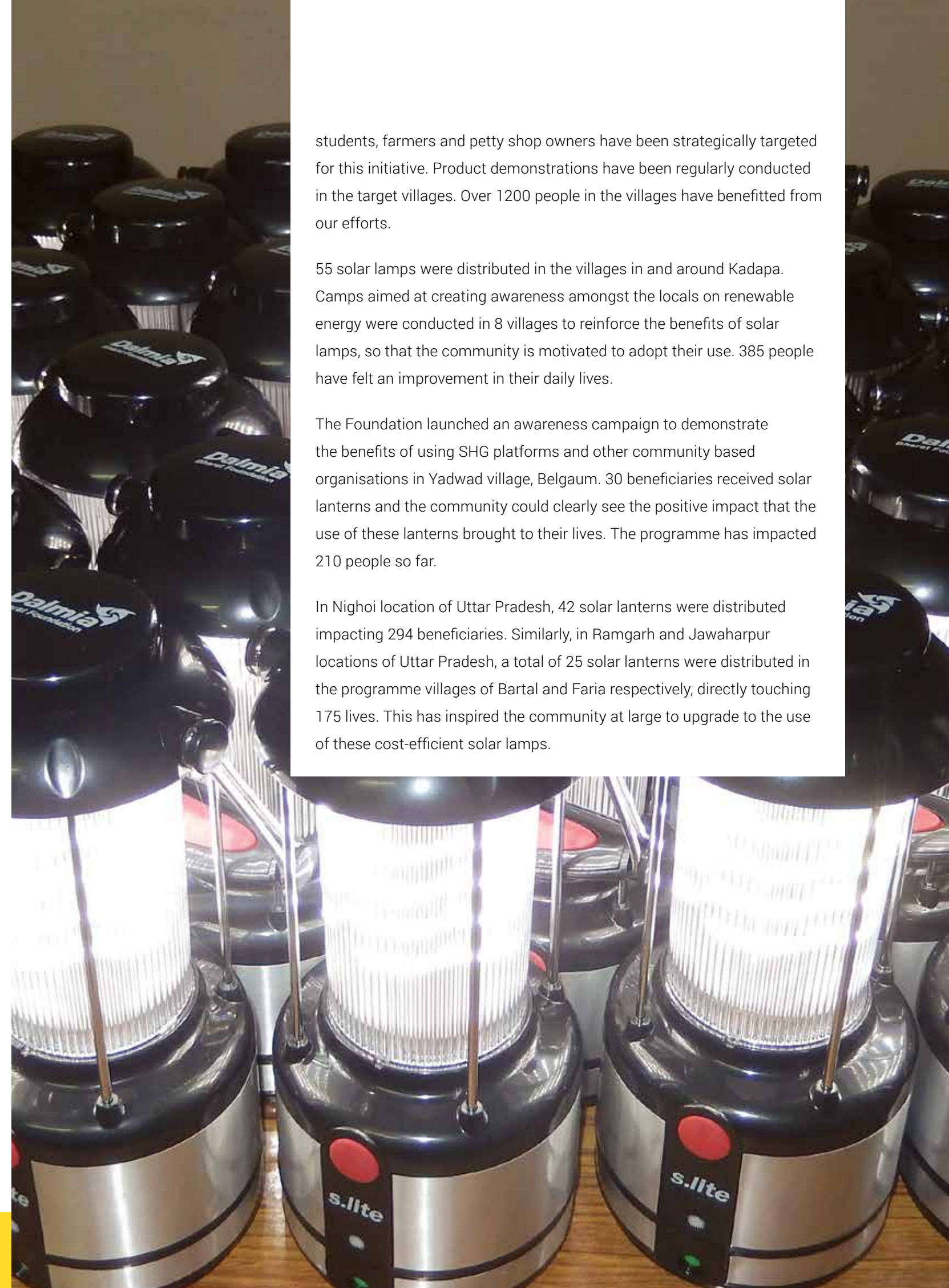
students, farmers and petty shop owners have been strategically targeted for this initiative. Product demonstrations have been regularly conducted in the target villages. Over 1200 people in the villages have benefitted from our efforts.

55 solar lamps were distributed in the villages in and around Kadapa. Camps aimed at creating awareness amongst the locals on renewable energy were conducted in 8 villages to reinforce the benefits of solar lamps, so that the community is motivated to adopt their use. 385 people have felt an improvement in their daily lives.

The Foundation launched an awareness campaign to demonstrate the benefits of using SHG platforms and other community based organisations in Yadwad village, Belgaum. 30 beneficiaries received solar lanterns and the community could clearly see the positive impact that the use of these lanterns brought to their lives. The programme has impacted 210 people so far.

In Nighoi location of Uttar Pradesh, 42 solar lanterns were distributed impacting 294 beneficiaries. Similarly, in Ramgarh and Jawaharpur locations of Uttar Pradesh, a total of 25 solar lanterns were distributed in the programme villages of Barta and Faria respectively, directly touching 175 lives. This has inspired the community at large to upgrade to the use of these cost-efficient solar lamps.

 Solar Lanterns	DALMIAPURAM	KADAPPA	ARIYALUR	BELGAUM	NIGOHI	JAWAHARPUR	RAMGARH
	 200 LANTERNS	 55 LANTERNS	 50 LANTERNS	 30 LANTERNS	 42 LANTERNS	 21 LANTERNS	 4 LANTERNS
402	1400	385	350	210	294	147	28
2814 BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES





Solar Home Lighting Systems

A generic solar home lighting system consists of a 40 watt solar panel, a 40mAH battery, a controller unit and 2 LED lights. A fully recharged system provides a backup of between 12-20 hours.

30 units were promoted at the villages of Bartal, Keshwamau, Ramshala, Gangapur and Gopalpur, and the programme reach is estimated at over 210 people. 50 solar home lighting systems were distributed in the villages included in the programme area of Jawaharpur. The aim was to target at least 1 system per village, to create widespread awareness in the local community. The beneficiaries of the solar systems observed improvements in their daily lives. The children can now study under appropriate lighting, the women can operate sewing machines after dusk and the family can cook at night. 350 people have been able to feel the direct impact of this activation.

A CASE FROM FIELD

SOLAR STREET LIGHTING

Sh. Sanjeeva Reddy
(Village Nawapeta, District Kadapa)

Sanjeeva Reddy, a 50-year-old agricultural labourer from Nawapeta village in Kadapa district says, "Street lights installed by the government were not working since the last couple of years. The community was facing problems while visiting the Sanjeevaraya Swami Temple, which is an important meeting point in our village. At night, it was difficult for children and women to walk about. About three months ago, DBGF installed solar street lights in front of the temple which has completely solved this problem."

Solar Street Lights

These lights are mounted sources of light that are powered by photovoltaic panels that charge a rechargeable battery, which in turn powers an LED lamp during night. Solar street lights can remain lit for over one night if there is less sunlight available for a couple of days. The lights are a most cost-effective in the long run, and also use a non-polluting form of energy.

After in-depth field surveys, DBGF team identified 50 locations that could benefit from the installation of solar street lights in Ariyalur under the Self Sufficiency Scheme of Tamilnadu Government. More than 6000 people at the villages of Thamaraikulam, Otakovil and other surrounding villages have been able to receive the benefits of these solar systems.

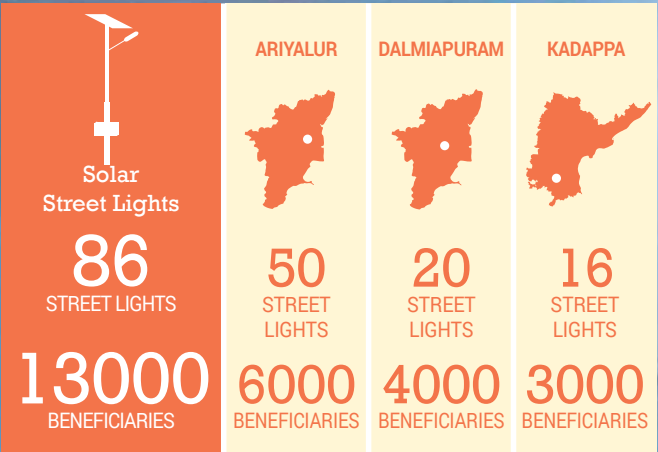
The Foundation has extended its support by installing 20 solar street lights each, at the villages of Hastinapuram and Manakudi in Dalmiapuram. This has been a joint venture




	RAMGARH	JAWAHARPUR
 Solar home lighting systems	 30 HOME LIGHTING SYSTEM	 50 HOME LIGHTING SYSTEM
80 HOME LIGHTING SYSTEM	210 BENEFICIARIES	350 BENEFICIARIES

between the Foundation and the DRDA under Self Sufficiency Scheme. The project has benefitted 4000 beneficiaries.


Similarly, after noticing that numerous streets of the various villages in Kadapa district were lacking in appropriate lighting, an initiative was taken to illuminate them with solar street-lights. 16 solar street-lights were installed in the 4 villages of Nawabpet, Chinnakomerala, Duganpalle and Talamanchpattinam and other surrounding villages, whose effect has been appreciated by over 3000 people.




Programme Impact



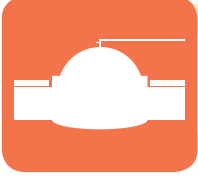
This intervention has touched 32,000 lives in over 100 villages.




By converting close to 800 rural kitchens to fuel-efficient stoves, the carbon footprint has been reduced by close to 2400 tonnes ever year.




Each beneficiary family has been able to save over 9000 rupees per annum, due to decrease in their fire wood requirement by 1825 kilograms.




The installation of 38 dung based biogas plants has resulted in the total reduction of emissions by around 152 tonnes per year.




Over 80 tonnes of carbon emissions each year have been circumvented due to our efforts to equip 350 families, who have a limited access to electricity, with the use of solar lanterns.



The advent of solar study lamps has enabled the school children to study for an additional 1.5 to 2 hours every day.



Previously, women were bound to their kitchen responsibilities due to the time-consuming process of cooking and collecting fire wood. The promotion of fuel-efficient chullahs has impacted the lives of these women the most, who can now cook quickly, spend less time collecting wood and instead dedicate their efforts to income generating activities such as knitting and weaving. The over-all health of these women has also improved, since they no longer have to inhale the toxic fumes released by the previously used stoves.



By using solar home lighting systems and solar lanterns, shopkeepers and small vendors can now keep their shops open for an additional 3-4 hours in the evenings each day and earn an extra 200-300 Rupees on good days.



Livelihood Skill Training

Our country is one of the youngest nations in the world and has the potential to create a large work force.

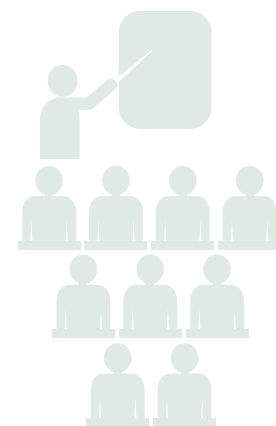


As a nation, we face the dichotomous challenge of the lack of available skilled manpower and not being able to tap into the potential of our young population. Only 5% of our workforce that enters the domestic job market is skilled. The country has set an ambitious target of training 500 million people by 2022, in a variety of skills. This goal cannot be attained through the intervention of the government alone, and we, at DBGF believe that it is our responsibility to help the nation achieve this ambitious target.



DBGF's Approach to Livelihood and Skill Training

Using skill development to generate an increased amount of livelihood opportunities presents itself both as a challenge as well as an opportunity. We, at DBGF, strive to equip the populations of our focus areas with upgraded skills with the aim to enhance their income. In this manner, the Foundation endeavors to alleviate poverty amongst agrarian as well as non-agricultural societies. Our focus on skill building towards the goal of enhancement of livelihood opportunities has led us to design vocational training and skill building programmes, spanning our focus regions.



To facilitate this, the Foundation has registered itself with the Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI), which is established under the aegis of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and is a certified training provider in construction related proficiencies.

For our programs to gain an added momentum, we often collaborate with expert agencies and the government to address issues pertaining to the employability gap. One such initiative was our association with the National Academy of Construction (NAC), which aimed at upgrading the skills of individuals working at various construction sites as unskilled or semi-skilled laborers. This group of people is now trained in masonry, bar bending, painting, white washing and domestic electrical wiring as per their area of interest, along with other basic skills. Each of our trainees also undergoes a training module on safety at the workplace.



Skill building initiatives by the DBGF aimed at the emancipation of women include the setting up of training and production centers where women are trained to weave articles out of dried palm-leaves, a locally sourced and easily available raw material. We have also facilitated a garment business unit to help create a source of income for trained women tailors.

We also aim at improving the livelihood of rural households by helping them focus on activities like dairy development, small business micro credit, vegetable farming and vermin composting. Our initiatives identify those individuals that are far below the poverty line, by assisting them in the opening of bank accounts. Other activities include facilitating micro finance, helping beneficiaries obtain livestock insurance, training locals in the best practices of animal husbandry and facilitating the establishment of community managed fodder plants, to name a few.



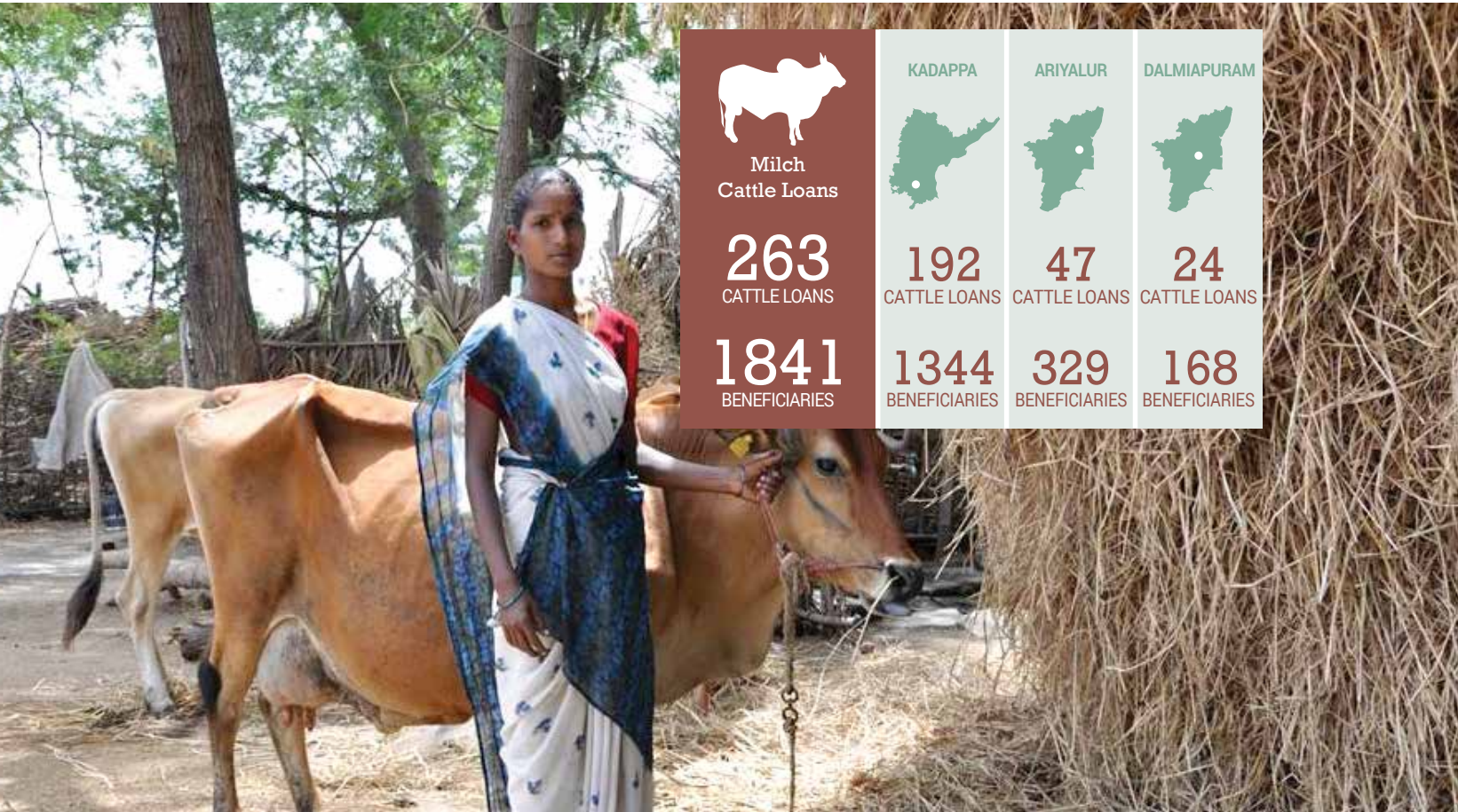
Milch Cattle Loans





Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation had identified 24 deserving beneficiaries from its target villages in Dalmiapuram and 47 families in Ariyalur. In total, 71 families were linked with the local cooperative society banks to avail Milch Animal loan.

Through this initiative each family was provided Rs. 25,000 as a loan from the Cooperative Bank, the beneficiaries having invested Rs. 10,000 as their contribution, purchased good yielding milch animals. This effort ensured an additional income of Rs. 3000 per month and a step towards a healthy family through availability of sufficient milk for family members.

In another initiative in Mylavaram Mandal of Kadapa District in Andhra Pradesh, DBGF supported 192 beneficiaries by facilitating loans for milch animal of Rs. 25,000 each from the Village Development Committee created as corpus funds by Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation. Through its continued effort, DBGF has facilitated 263 milch animal loans, enabling a creation of asset through livestock, sustainable income and availability of milk to the families.

Under the umbrella of this programme, efforts have been also made in increasing the percentage of green fodder in the diet of milch animals.

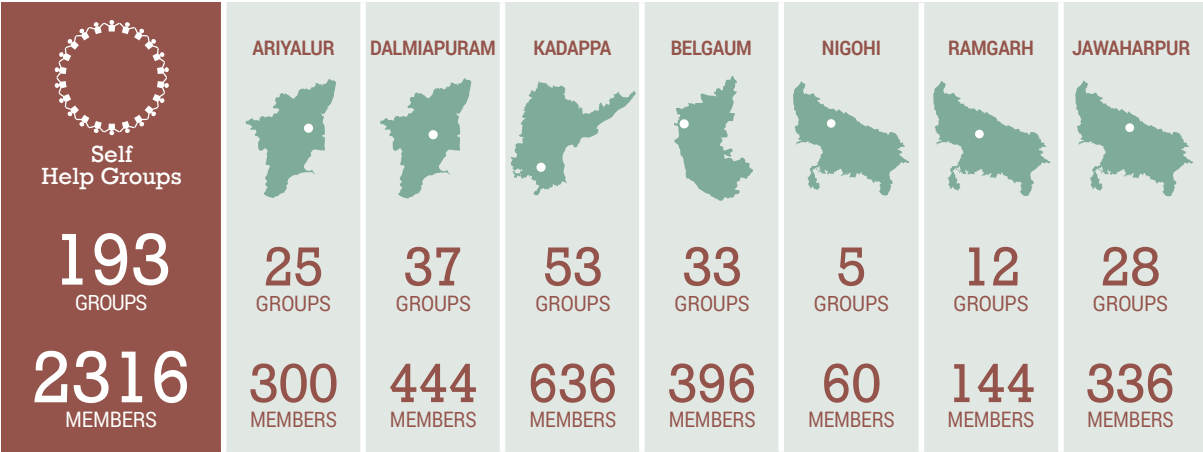


 Milch Cattle Loans	KADAPPA	ARIYALUR	DALMIAPURAM
			
	263 CATTLE LOANS	47 CATTLE LOANS	24 CATTLE LOANS
	1841 BENEFICIARIES	329 BENEFICIARIES	168 BENEFICIARIES

Small Savings, Bigger Leaps: Self Help Groups (SHGs)

The increasing levels of social awareness amongst the rural communities in India have brought several issues to the forefront. The need for gender equality and the empowerment of women has been highlighted in numerous forums. The emancipation of women, particularly those residing in our programme villages, has been the central theme of the Foundation's agenda as is the importance to lead these communities towards development. Women are powerful forces of social change and the DBGF has facilitated the formation of female Self Help Groups (SHGs) in all our target locations.

Efforts have been made to mobilize women from the same socio-economic background and to find solutions for their day-to-day grievances, thereby enabling them to help and support each other. The women are encouraged to save money, irrespective of the amount and bank linkages have been established to give them better access to credit facilities, thus empowering them towards independence.



In one year, DBGF has been able to form 193 SHGs with a membership of 2316 members and a corpus of more than 20 lakhs. Members of the SHGs have been rotating money amongst themselves at 2% to 3% interest rates for the purpose of constructing cow sheds, renovating kitchens, educating children, purchasing livestock, etc. The programme's impact has been noticeably visible. SHGs at many locations have started taking loans from Banks to start their own small enterprises. Today, these groups are playing a significant role by galvanizing the other development programmes of the Foundation and have become a vital resource for change at the grass roots level.

In Jawaharpur district, a capacity building workshop for SHG members was organized during the financial year 2013-14, focused on teaching the SHG members skill sets that would enable them to manage the groups efficiently. The programme took the members through basic fundamentals of SHG formation. The programme also outlined the advantageous impact that these groups could bring on the community at large. Leadership qualities that every SHG member should inculcate were discussed. 28

SHGs were formed in 12 programme area villages of Jawaharpur unit. The main purpose of these SHGs is to create a system whereby the groups can help each other financially at times of urgent requirement. This programme has benefitted over 298 members.

Currently, 12 SHGs are operational in Ramgarh district, with a cumulative saving of over Rs. 17,000. The members of the SHGs are beginning to realize the benefits of having common financial resources that can provide assistance to individuals in their times of need. Thus far, 138 members have benefitted from this activity.



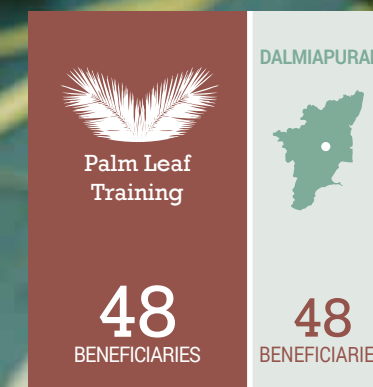
Palm Leaf Handicraft - Training



During the financial year 2013-14, 48 women from the target villages of Dalmiapuram were handpicked by DBGF and provided training by a professional palm leaf product trainer. Post training, these women were organized into the Self Help Groups and were linked with the market for future business. A regular supply of bottle covers were crafted for a supplier in Goa and custom made products were made as per the demands from the local market and international importers.

Through this effort, the women can now make the best use of their time and also generate an additional income of Rs. 2000 - Rs. 3000 per month by weaving palm leaf products.

Taking this initiative forward, efforts will be made to convert the palm leaf producers into a self-sustained community, organized in the form of an association.



Tailoring Unit

DBGF trained 185 women under its Tailoring Skill Training project, spread across its target villages in Dalmiapuram, Tiruchirapalli districts of Tamilnadu and in Mylavaram Mandal, Kadapa districts of Andhra Pradesh. Through this initiative, the aspirants were trained in cutting and stitching of clothes. 80% of 185 aspirants have started to earn an additional income of Rs. 1500 every month after the involvement of the Foundation and the rest save money by stitching their own children's clothes. Efforts are also being made to connect the women aspirants with hosiery dealers and export units for regular orders.

Taking this forward, the Foundation has also organized training in tailoring at Thalamanchipatnam for 32 women, as well as distributed sewing machines to them.



Construction Sector Skill Training

In the process, we have set-up vocational training and skill building programmes to enable the youth to enhance their skills. We are registered with Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI) established under the aegis of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and are a certified skill training provider for training people in construction related skills. We train them at Dalmia Institute of Construction (DIC), which was established at Trichy in 2008 and elsewhere. Trainees are facilitated with good learning environment with advance curriculum, better training methodologies, industry visits and also provided guidance on placements. Similarly we set up an Industrial Training Institute (ITI) in 1992 to increase the employability for the youth at Dalmiapuram in Tamil Nadu.

We collaborate with expert agencies, including the government to address the employability gap. For instance, we collaborated with-National Academy of Construction (NAC) to upgrade the skills of those persons who had been working at various construction sites as unskilled/ semi-skilled laborers. They are now trained in masonry, bar bending, painting & whitewashing and domestic electrical wiring as per their area of interest and basic skills. Each of our trainees also undergoes a training module on safety at the workplace.

A CASE FROM FIELD



Mr. Ramu
(Village Dugganpalli, District Kadapa)

"My only job at the construction site was to carry bricks and other material and to provide that to the Mason. If I ever annoyed the Mason or the Supervisor, I would not be allowed to work for many days. I always wondered why even after labouring more than others, my wages were low until I understood that it was so because I did not possess the skills that a Mason did! I think I was very fortunate to have been noticed by Dalmia Foundation's team and got selected for this program. I will not only have more dignity at work, but will also be able to earn around Rs. 300 per day, double of my pre-training earning. Who knows, I would one day be a contractor and have my own team!" Ramu, Dugganpalli Village, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh.



Computer Literacy Programme

DBGF trained 170 youth under its digital literacy programme, with a primary focus on bridging the digital divide in rural areas and equipping young population with job oriented skill sets. Based on the market demand, DTP, Tally and Photoshop courses were offered at the training centre for a duration of three months. On the completion of these courses, about 60% of the trainees have been successful in gaining employment at a minimum income of Rs. 5000 per month. In one instance, there were 2 aspirants from the town Post Office, who underwent 3 months of training in computer basics, to keep up with the need of digitizing the local Post Office.



We work particularly for school drop-outs and slow learners and provide them remedial education with the aim to mainstreaming them. We hope to reduce the infant and mother mortality rates to half of that in 2008-09 by the year 2015. Our collaboration with local health departments and hospitals has proved valuable in improving maternal and child health, achieve 100% immunization and reduce mortality rates through focused health services.

Improvement in the quality of social infrastructure, which leads to improved quality of life, is also one of the priorities on our agenda.



DBGF's Approach to Social Development

DBGF strives to be an instrument of social change, for the betterment of all individuals, young and old, in and around our programme areas. Keeping in line with this, several of our programmes are aimed at the holistic development of children, who hold the power to propel our country forward. One of our most important priorities is to ensure that every child in our programme area receives quality primary education. Another focus is on mainstreaming school drop-outs and students with special needs through the application of remedial teaching methods and by facilitating the creation of a stimulating curriculum which will encourage their attendance and attention. Organizing extracurricular activities and sports has also been on the agenda.

To equip the local teachers to cater to the learning requirements of their students, DBGF organizes Teacher Orientation Programmes at regular intervals apart from distributing teaching-learning aids and working towards strengthening School Management Committees. Wherever feasible, we have tried to identify trained teachers from the community itself to be an additional human resource in the local schools.

Due to the lack of adequate medicines, availability of trained medical practitioners and infrastructure, many locals suffer from ailments that are preventable and treatable. Women and the elderly are most likely to suffer from diseases but are ironically, also the least likely to seek medical help. To address this issue, doctors provide medical counseling as well as conduct regular check-ups, and the required medication is prescribed.



DBGF has found it beneficial to work in partnership with local hospitals and medical agencies. The Foundation believes that working in collaboration with other like-minded institutions to achieve common goals is the best way to move forward, in an all-inclusive manner. Our partnerships with local health departments and hospitals have proved to be valuable for the communities we work with.

We have been working dedicatedly to diminish infant and mother mortality rates. Our rigorous healthcare programmes include antenatal check-ups and postnatal care to ensure safe deliveries, gynecological and obstetric counseling, and immunization camps and vaccination drives for children in age group of 0-5 years.

Results can be seen in the improved maternal and child health amongst the communities of our programme areas - the achievement of 100% immunization, and the reduced infant mortality rates.

DBGF also addresses sanitation concerns by facilitating the construction of low cost toilets as a part of its sanitation awareness campaigns. The local populations of the programme areas usually do not have adequate sanitation facilities. Often the villagers cannot afford the construction of toilets at their homes and therefore open defecation is a common practice.

The Foundation also endeavors to improve infrastructure wherever possible, thereby improving the quality of life of the locals. Some of our efforts this year included the repairing and constructing of village





Quality Education Initiative

pathways, and contribution to the construction of canals and the development of play grounds where children can play was also made,

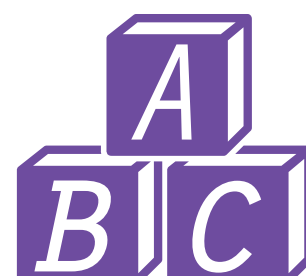
Livestock is one of the principal sources of income in rural areas of our program areas. Agriculture and livestock rearing are complimentary activities. This necessitates that the animals receive correct and timely health care services, and the Foundation has been working dedicatedly towards ensuring this.



Our initiative to promote sports and to develop play grounds in various villages has touched the lives of many youngsters, keeping them off the streets, while teaching them core values like discipline, self-confidence and team spirit.



At DBGF, we take occasions of international and national significance as opportunities to celebrate/observe as well as create awareness amidst the local communities. This also serves as a medium of interaction and helps us build a rapport and trust with them. Sharing these moments has created a sense of solidarity between DBGF and the population of our program villages. The major events that were celebrated during the year include Dalmia Founder's Day, Bal Diwas, Republic Day, Independence Day, International Women's Day, World Water Day and Teacher's Day and many more.



MAINSTREAMING DROPOUTS



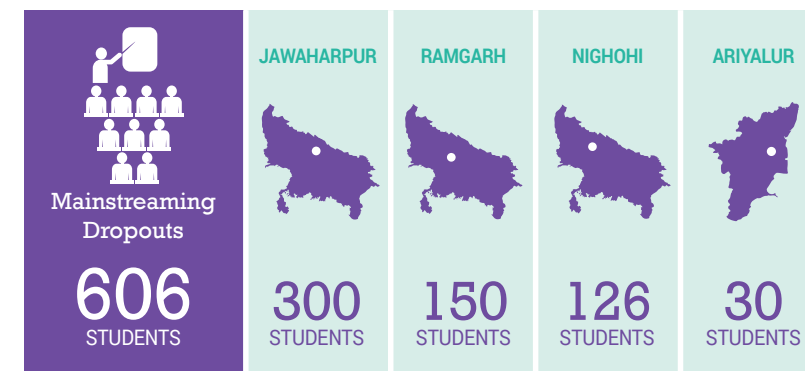
(Village Bartal, District Sitapur)

Rita, Babali, Soni, Ajay, Ashish, Arvind, Dinesh, Kuldeep are the names we usually come across in India. So what was so unusual about these children? Unfortunately, all of these were forced to leave their school and be engaged with their parents either in the household chores or in the fields. Their future looked bleak. Our team identified them during an enrolment campaign in Bartal Village in Uttar Pradesh. The initial interaction with their parents yielded no results. The team had to involve the village leaders, school teachers and even friends of the family for persuasion. They succeeded finally and these 8 children were back in school. The team is now hand-holding them to recover from the loss of studies on account of their being out of school for long. We are glad that the lives of these 8 children is back on track and they stand an equal opportunity to succeed in their lives as do the other children in the village!

Mainstreaming Dropouts

The Foundation has introduced the Quality Education Initiative at two schools in Melarasur and Palinganatham, located at Dalmiapuram to help mainstream school dropouts. We have collaborated with MACC Trust, to encourage children who face learning difficulties and help them overcome the challenges they face. The Foundation took the support of the school teachers to identify the students from class 6 to 8 with learning challenges, as well as to give them special attention. The main focus of this programme was to help the children read, write and spell. Around 800 children have actively participated in the sessions, and have been able to progress in their academics as a result.

Our program included the provision of remedial support at the centers and was implemented in the villages of the Jawaharpur, Uttar Pradesh, namely Pipri, Gaura, Lils, Dudawal, Piyari, Sarwangpur, Jagdishpur, Padarkha, Musaha and Fariya. The different centers received remedial material at regular intervals, and included tools to aid teachers, learning kits for students, infrastructure to establish the centers as well as a regular inflow of any supplies required to run the centers efficiently. 300 students benefited as a result of the available resources.



NALANDA, a Lucknow based organization working dedicatedly on education.



At Ariyalur, under the program, DBGF appointed an external consultant identified by the school administration to work with 30 students with special needs. The education professional worked with the students by applying a different teaching methodology, which the students were able to grasp naturally and intuitively. This effort demonstrated to the teachers, the importance of fine-tuning their teaching methodology to enthuse the students to learn, instead of labeling them as 'slow learners'.

Similarly, all centers in the Ramgarh program area were provided with remedial materials on a regular basis. Resources to establish as well as run the centers, along with other learning materials were distributed. 150 students at the centers of Bartal, Keshwamau, Ramshala, Gangapur and Gopalpur profited from this intervention.

Likewise, five Remedial Education Centers were run at the primary schools of Raghvapur, Bajhera, Hasaua and Sehteypur villages in Nigohi district. A total of 126 students considered either to be facing learning difficulties or irregular students, were enrolled at the five education centers. Several of the students attending classes at these centers were previously enrolled in primary school records, but did not end up attending the classes. Volunteers from the villages were nominated by DBGF and given the responsibilities of identifying potential children and constantly following up with their parents. Due to these undertakings, the attendance of the students has gone up considerably. To guarantee that each Remedial Center teacher implements correct and efficient teaching practices, a three day training programme was organized in collaboration with



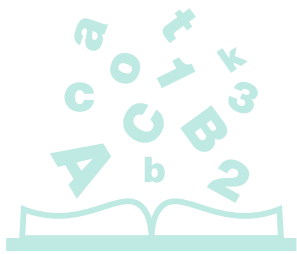
Promotion of Teaching Learning Material (TLM)








TLM comprises of learning equipment that is child-centric and interactive. These kits guide teachers to create interesting lessons for their students, and encourage children to ‘learn through doing’. Teachers can use the materials to fulfill specific learning objectives according to the lesson plan.

During the financial year 2013-14 , the Foundation identified 5 schools in Ariyalur region, to equip them with educational aids that would be effective in creating an environment to facilitate successful teaching and joyful learning. Around 180 students were benefitted from this initiative.

During this year, 12 primary schools in Dalmiapuram received Teaching Learning Materials from DBGF. The teachers, as well as the students were enthusiastic to use these kits due to the engaging nature of the included activities and 300 students received benefit out of this initiative.

Likewise, 9 TLM kits were distributed in the villages of the Kadapa programme area. Maths, Science, Telugu, English, and Hindi teaching supplies were also given out. The Foundation’s impetus is based on



 Distribution of TLMs	DALMIAPURAM	KADAPA	ARIYALUR	JAWAHARPUR	RAMGARH	NIGOHI
						
	46 SCHOOLS	12 SCHOOLS	9 SCHOOLS	5 SCHOOLS	10 SCHOOLS	5 SCHOOLS
1940 STUDENTS	300 STUDENTS	250 STUDENTS	180 STUDENTS	930 STUDENTS	130 STUDENTS	150 STUDENTS



the premise that children respond to teaching better when their curiosity is stimulated with the use of interesting activities and visuals, instead of when they are passive listeners. Thus, DBGF intends on supplying the teachers of these schools with the necessary tools required for a wholesome learning atmosphere. 250 students have benefitted from this initiative.

In program areas of Jawaharpur, Ramgarh and Nigohi, 20 schools were supported with TLMs kits and overall 1210 students enhanced their learning skills using TLMs.

Parent Teacher Meetings

The key to a successful educational system is a high level of motivation, not only amongst students, but amongst teachers and parents as well. The Foundation, therefore, encourages the participation of parents by putting them in direct communication with teachers, and ensuring that parent teacher meetings are conducted on a regular basis throughout the schools of our focus regions.

In order to facilitate parent participation, 54 parent-teacher and SMC meetings were organized during the financial year in the various School Management Committees of Jawaharpur program area villages. These meetings included discussions on several topics that were pertinent to the holistic development of the children. Parents were encouraged to participate in their child's homework, and to ensure that their child was well groomed and clean. They were updated on the previous and current academic performance of their child. The importance of teacher and student attendance was emphasized in each meeting, and student grievances (such as the quality of the mid-day meal, drinking water and toilets) were discussed and addressed. In schools of programme villages of Ramgarh, 22 parent teacher meetings were organized with an objective to increase parents role in the SMCs.

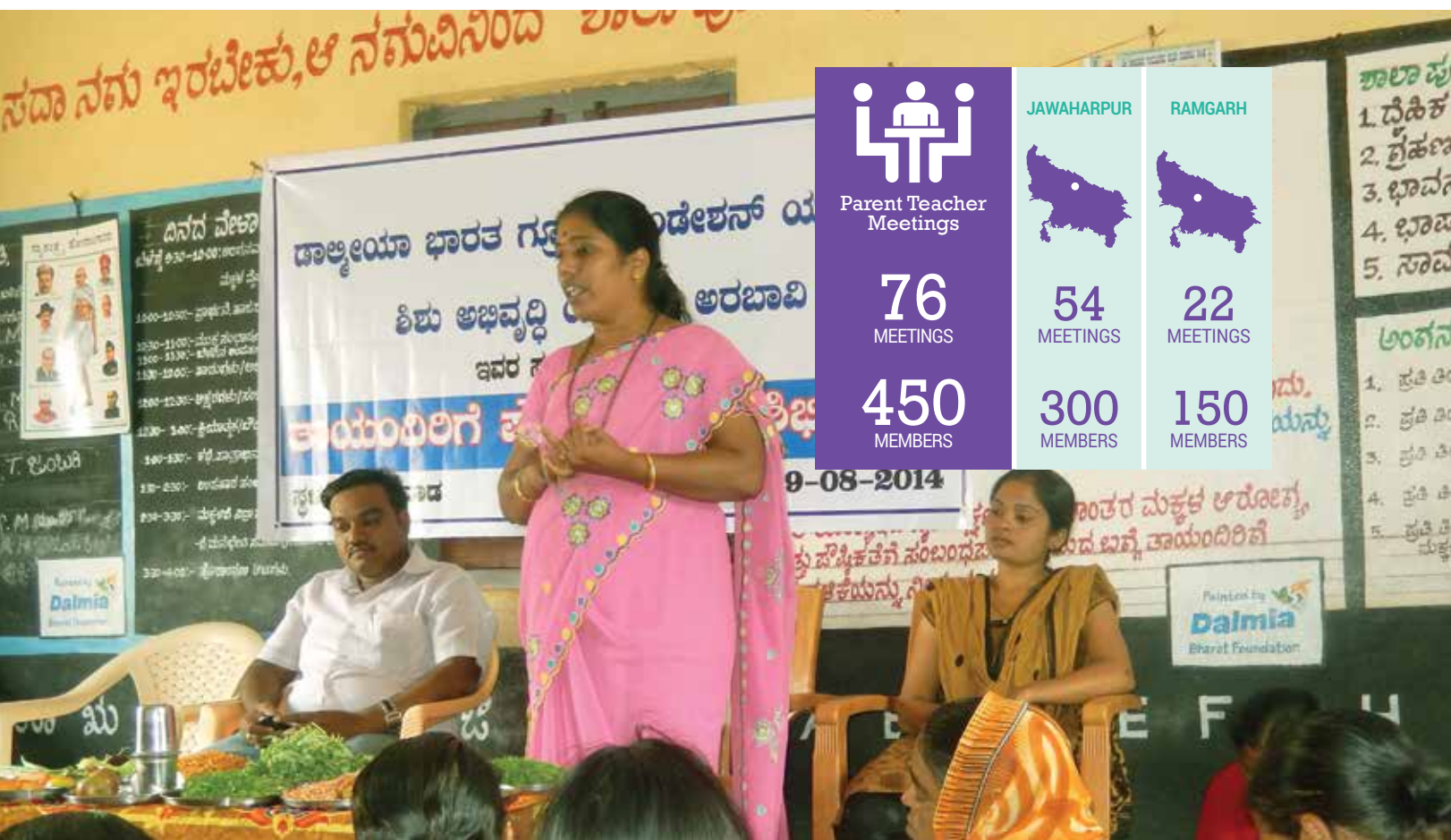


School Infrastructure Development

D BGF ensures that all schools in its programme area are fully functional and equipped with the infrastructure that is required, and consistent efforts are made towards their maintenance.

Keeping that in view, a platform to hoist the flag upon was constructed in the primary school of Fariya in Jawaharpur. Prior to this, there was no other mode to hoist the flag on campus. Today, the children and teachers can proudly celebrate national festivals under the fluttering 'Tiranga'.

A requirement of a proper flag-hoisting platform was simultaneously recognized at all 5 primary schools of Nigohi programme area, at celebrations of national festivals like Independence Day. To ensure that the forthcoming Republic Day of year 2014 was celebrated with a distinguished flag-hoisting ceremony, platforms were constructed in all of these 5 schools.





The schools of Nigohi had been facing the problem of waste water from the handpump flooding the school premises and ground. To ensure that no discharge of waste water pollutes the school-grounds, DBGF constructed soak pits in each school. With the soak pits in place, none of the schools face this problem anymore. DBGF also noticed that the school toilets were not in use. It was revealed by the school authorities that the toilets had been broken for a while and therefore were inaccessible to the students. DBGF facilitated the repair of these toilets, and now all the toilets are operating and in use by the students.

In North Eastern India, i.e., Meghalaya, the Foundation facilitated a school bus service that shuttles between Lumshnongto and Khliehriat, for the students of 7 villages located in our program area in Meghalaya. Around 60 students avail this facility on an ongoing basis.

In Lanka in Assam, the needs of 7 schools were assessed and items that the schools needed to run smoothly were provided by DBGF, including desks, benches, black boards, fans, class room partitions to name a few.

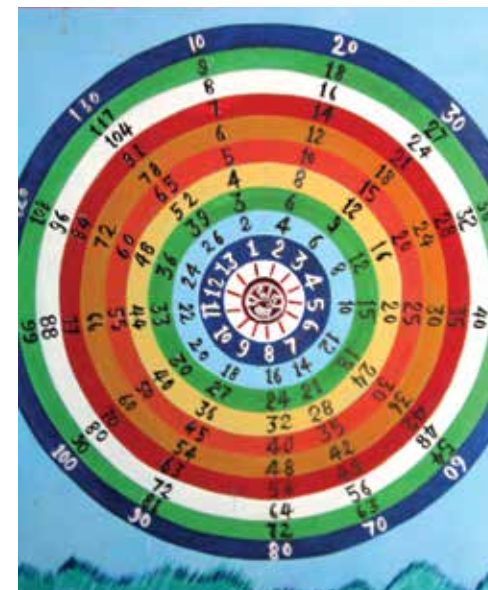


Building as a Learning Aid (BaLA)

Children respond best to visually stimulating learning material. By using school buildings as instruments of teaching, an inclusive environment for children with learning challenges has been created. Many school walls and buildings have been painted with images that are child-friendly and interactive, making learning fun and more meaningful for the students of our target villages.

The BaLA concept was implemented in the primary schools of Fariya and Piyari villages of Jawaharpur in Uttar Pradesh. A 714 sq. feet educational painting was created on the school building wall to stimulate learning amongst the students. With the help of the painting, children learn how to identify Indian states, their location on the map, season names and other information that is useful to them in their studies. At Nigohi, the BALA model was applied in 4 remedial education centers. The walls of the centres were painted with educational graphics that were easy to grasp. For example, the solar system depicting the different sizes of the planets and their distance from the sun was painted on one of the center walls.

Additionally, the walls of the primary schools at Bartal and Gopalpur in Ramgarh were painted with images that depicted educational concepts. For example, the water cycle was painted depicting the water evaporation process. In Belgaum, 4 Anganwadis at the Yadwad Panchayat were painted as a manifestation of the BALA method of education. The initiative directly reached out to over 200 children.



Encouraging Class 10 Students to Perform Better

To motivate the class 10 students in the district to pass their upcoming public examinations with flying colours, DBGF team in Belgaum partnered with Namagowdar PU College, Yadwad to organize a one-day interactive workshop for over 100 students.



Social and Cultural Events

Events of national and international prominence, as well as events that are significant to the communities, were taken as opportunities to celebrate as well as spread knowledge simultaneously. Interesting activities and competitions in drawing, essay writing and several school games were organized for the enjoyment of the students; winners received prizes.

During the year 2013-14, a total of thirty-one events were held in the twelve villages of the Jawaharpur program region. These included camps on awareness and celebrations on significant days where over 300 people participated. At Nigohi, events were celebrated in the Remedial Centres of the five programme area village primary schools. 126 students enjoyed the festivities in the villages of Raghavapur, Khurd, Hasaua, Bajhera, Girgicha and Sehteypur.



Social Development

Childrens' Day

An enjoyable day was celebrated across the program locations. At Jawaharpur, children were offered gifts and they participated in sports and painting competitions. 'Baal Diwas' was celebrated in the Kadapa programme area villages of Chinnakomerla, Nawapet, Thalamanchipatnam and Uppalpadu. 223 school children from 10 schools participated in essay writing competitions and the winners received prizes from the Foundation. Chocolates were given to 702 students in the Anganwadis.

DBGF celebrated this day with the children at of our program villages in Meghalaya Umrongso, and in the Assam plant as well. Most of the children who live around in and around the area are enrolled at Jamunadevi Saraswati. The school was not equipped with indoor or outdoor sports facilities for the students. On the occasion of Children's Day, indoor and outdoor game kits including footballs, carom board, ludo, chess, chinese checkers etc. were distributed for the recreation of the students. The children can now continue to spend many joyous moments playing due to these efforts, even much after Children's Day.





World Water Day

An integral aspect of our multi-dimensional approach to environment conservation is to educate the local communities about the issue, in order to create a deep-rooted constructive impact on their lives. Aligned with this, awareness rallies were conducted on World Water Day at the villages of Thalamanchipatnam and Nawabpet in Kadapa district. The aim of the programme was to teach the villagers how to utilize water judiciously.

The village of Fariya, which belongs to the Jawaharpur unit, was the focus of our activities on World Water Day. Children and adults of the village were educated about the importance of water conservation and active ways to save water during day-to-day endeavors were explored. Along similar lines, events were held in Lumshonong (Meghalaya), Lanka (Assam), Dalmiapuram & Ariylaur (Tamil Nadu).



International Womens' Day

This day was used as a catalyst to advocate Women's Rights and demonstrate the impact that the knowledge of these rights can have on the lives of the local female population. Several activities were organized in Pipari Village of the Jawaharpur unit, in which 50 SHG members and all teachers from the remedial centers participated. Likewise, in Kadapa, a 3 day celebration ensued and sports, cultural and motivational games were organized for the female community. In Meghalaya, a congregation of Angandwadi workers from the 5 centers and 60 local women celebrated the day together along with the Foundation. Similar programs were organised in Dalmiapuram, Ariyalur involving members of our Self Help Groups.



Safety Awareness Day

A meeting was organized at the village of Nawapet in Kadapa district where the people were explained the best practices of using domestic LPG, including safety and the judicious use of the fuel. A competition was also conducted to make the session interactive with more than 200 women in surrounding 5 villages.

Energy Conservation Day

As a part of our awareness programme on energy conservation, we organized several events across all our locations. The events included activities like quiz, painting competition amongst school children, awareness sessions with villagers on conserving energy resources and highlighting importance and usage of renewable energy to over 2000 people.

Earth Hour Day

The Earth Hour Day aims to stop the degradation of the earth's natural environment. It also focuses on building a future where people live in harmony with nature. This day was celebrated at all our locations in the South, North East and Uttar Pradesh. The events included school rallies, village sensitization meetings, movie shows, debate competitions, nukkar natak spreading awareness to over 1000 people.



Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND)

Three days of 'Village Health and Nutrition' were observed in Jawaharpur during the financial year 2013-14 with the aim to ensure that any pregnant women and children who were left out of the previously organized immunization drive received any due vaccinations.

Along similar lines, Nutrition and Health Days, or NHD, are observed on a monthly basis in the various target villages of Jawaharpur. 919 children aged 0 to 5 years have directly benefited from this endeavor. DBGF helps motivate students at the Anganwadi centres through 'Capacity Building' workshops in an effort to make a difference in the region. For example, the centres have been equipped with TLM as well as comfortable carpeting, to design a better seating arrangement for the smaller children. DBGF is determined to organize activities that engage as well as educate the local community. With help from the Health Department, 'Mother's Meetings' and quiz competitions were held for pregnant and lactating women. In addition to providing healthcare, other imperative health related issues such as antenatal and postnatal care, immunization, nutrition and personal hygiene were discussed. These continuous efforts have generated curiosity in the community and have yielded an increased participation in NHD in the villages of the Jawaharpur.

Theatre is a powerful tool that can help disseminate social messages whilst providing entertainment. On Village Health and Nutrition days, multi-dimensional efforts were made in conjunction with our community development objectives and one such effective form of social propaganda



was 'Nukkad-Natak'. The Foundation engaged a Nukkad drama team to impart messages of health-awareness amongst the local communities of farmers and villagers. The Nukkad team interpreted the messages in the form of simple and powerful stories. These stories were told in local dialects using easily comprehensible facial expressions and physical gestures. Nukkad plays were enacted in all 5 programme villages of Nigohi. 5 days were celebrated during the financial year with the aim to ensure that all the pregnant women and children (who were left out of any previous immunization drives) were vaccinated. Numerous villagers attended the Nukkad-Natak and this helped the programme gain a wide reach.



World No Tobacco Day

On 31st of May across all our locations in South, North East and Uttar Pradesh, the Foundation launched a campaign to sensitize the villagers towards the numerous ill effects of tobacco chewing and smoking. The volunteers from the community participated in series of events at every location and interacted with the villagers and shared information on the implication of using tobacco products especially amongst 1500 youths.



Breast-feeding Week

At Ariyalur, as a part of our social development programs, an event during World Breast-feeding Week was conducted by DBGF. In collaboration with Integrated Child Development Scheme, an awareness drive was crafted for the beneficiaries of Ottakoil village. Around 60 pregnant women and mothers with children less than 18 months of age participated in the programme. The ICDS workers conducted a demonstration on how to prepare protein and iron rich natural food for lactating mothers. Mothers were taught to identify vegetables that are suitable for pregnancy and lactation, as well as food that would help them stay healthy. A 'Healthy Baby Competition' was organized with the help of the ICDS workers. Prizes of iron and protein supplements were given to mothers.

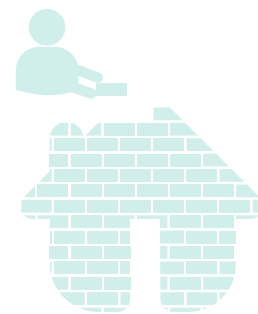


Rural Infrastructure Development

The Foundation strives to improve the lives of the people it works with wherever possible by identifying any areas that need an intervention. This includes developing and repairing the infrastructure of its program villages.

A community hall of 2000 square feet was constructed in Langchuri village, Assam. There is no other premises that can serve as a venue for organizing meetings and gatherings on cultural occasions and during the festival season. This community centre will become a common hub and multipurpose hall in times to come, where people from the neighbouring 5 villages can assemble and participate in any happy occasion. Being the host village, Langchuri will be entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining this asset.

A water pipeline was embedded in the village of Lumshnong, Meghalaya, to ensure a smooth and continuous supply of water. A population of 3000 locals has benefitted from this endeavor, and the pipeline has proven to be helpful during the winter months.



Moreover, the Foundation contributes on an ongoing basis to the development of infrastructure in the villages of Dorbar Shnong, Nongshning, Mynkre, Wahijer, Umlong, Dorbar and Norpoh, having a combined population of over 10,000 people. For example, damaged water pipelines are repaired as needed, the supply of electricity is regulated and community related programmes are conducted.

5 hospital beds were also donated to Public Health Centre in Lanka, which is a pillar of medical support and also the singular health care facility in a 30 km radius. 20 villages will be benefitted from this during times of emergency.

Sports Promotion

For the holistic development of each student, it is necessary to incorporate activities that strengthen both the mind and the body. A healthy body balances a healthy mind. Upholding this view, DBGF distributed several games and sports kits which included carom, ludo, chess, football and volleyball gear, in the 12 schools in the surrounding villages of Jawaharpur. Through this initiative, students were encouraged to inculcate a routine of timely exercise. Apart from this, an Inter-school sports competition was also organized in the Jawaharpur where





numerous students enthusiastically participated and competed in contests of athletics, kho-kho, long jump, rope jump and other sports.

To infuse the ambience of the schools with vigor and energy, fully equipped sports kits were distributed to each school in the program area villages of Nigohi.

Football is a popular sport in the East Jaintia Hills. To promote a sport that the locals are already fond of, the Foundation provided support for coaching of Tiger Sport Club, Thankskai. Around 50 local youngsters are associated with this Club.

Furthermore, in Umrongso district, a football ground, 70 metres by 110 metres, was constructed in the village of Langchuri. Before the Foundation's intervention, there was no field close by where the locals could play sports. 70 youngsters from neighbouring villages of Langcherui, DithurKabi and Longrum now practice football and other sports on these grounds. The football ground was leveled, and two goal posts on either side, with proper netting were provided .

An inaugural football match was held in the month of November 2014 and the ground was handed over to the Langcherui villagers through a formal ceremony. 3 footballs, a chess board and a carom board were given to the Langcherui Youth Club..

To promote sports amidst local women, a football match was organized on the new grounds between the villages of Lancherui and Longrum, with participation of 18 players. Trophies were awarded to the winning team from Longrum and both the teams were presented footballs to encourage regular practice.



Sanitation

Construction of Low Cost Toilets

Open defecation, a widely prevalent local practice in our program villages has several negative health implications. The first step of the process followed by the Foundation to eradicate this issue was to educate the local families about the dangers of open defecation, and also to inform them about the various government subsidies that they could avail to construct low cost toilets in their homes. The Foundation then assisted the locals with formalities such as form-filling and also contributed towards the cost of installation. The burden of the cost was lifted from the beneficiaries, and they were able to benefit from the improved sanitation of their homes without having to worry about the financials.

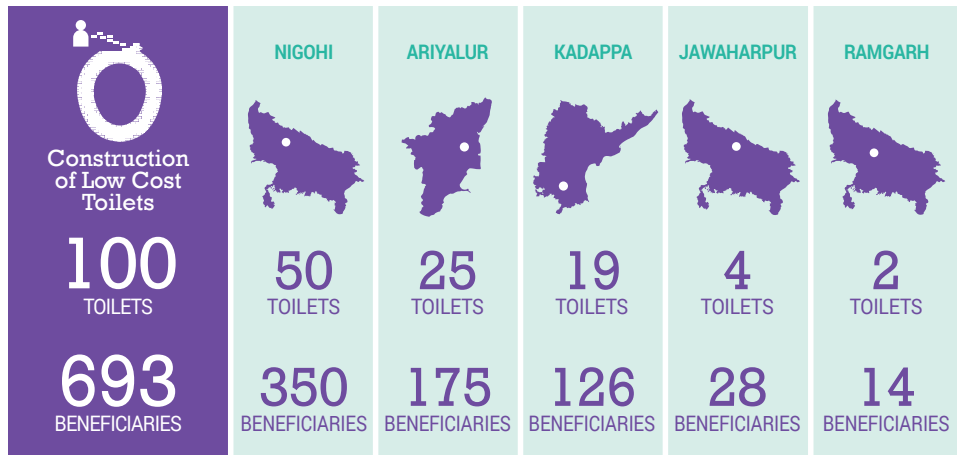
In the district of Ariyalur, our sanitation intervention was directed at the village of Thamaraiikulam. 25 families were assisted in the construction of toilets, and the programme reach is estimated at 175 people.

Open defecation has led to poor sanitation in and around Nigohi, Uttar Pradesh, adversely influencing the health of the communities living here. Lack of proper health and hygiene in Nigohi was attributed to a lack of awareness about the ill effects of open defecation and lack of funds to construct toilets in their homes. The Foundation commenced a multi-pronged strategy to improve the sanitation in the villages. The remedial centre teachers educated the locals about the health hazards of open defecation. Assistance in the construction of 50 toilets in the villages of Raghavapur, Khurd, Hasaua, Bajhera, Girgicha and Sehteypur, was provided, the positive effects of which were felt by over 350 locals.



2 beneficiaries at Bartal, Ramgarh, were assisted in the construction of a toilet at their homes. These beneficiaries had previously attempted to build a toilet, but due to the accompanying cost, were unable to do so. Now they can access the toilet with ease.

In order to make sanitation facilities easily available, 28 beneficiaries in Jawaharpur were supported in the construction of low cost toilets. Before the intervention by DBGF, the beneficiaries were struggling with the financial aspect of the toilet construction. The impact of these toilets on their lives was abundant. Along similar lines, 19 low cost toilets were constructed in the programme area villages of Duganpalle, Talamanchapattinam and Nawapet in Kadapa with the assistance of DBGF. 126 beneficiaries have been positively impacted by this effort.



Hand-washing Campaign

Schools play an integral role in the emancipation of a society by molding the behaviors of the students, who are the Foundation of a strong nation. Good health is a basic requirement to lead a good life. The DBGF-'hand-washing' initiative strives to teach the Anganwadi center and the children of the primary schools, the correct practice of washing hands. The teachers ensure that each student washes his/her hands before eating their mid-day meal. This intervention across all are locations has produced a positive influence on 1286 children, who in turn spread awareness by talking to their peer group, family and neighbors about this issue.



Health Care

Our methodology to tackle health issues is based on preventive measures that include sensitisation and awareness programs and curative measures through primary and basic health checkup camps that aim to provide our target area communities with primary health care services on an on going basis, as well as remedial processes. To give one instance, we can increase the nutritional intake of the communities we work with by introducing backyard gardens.

Health Check-up cum Awareness Camps

In a collaborative effort between DBGF and PHC, the Foundation celebrated World Health Day with the local community by hosting a camp, which created awareness amongst 530 villagers from Yadwad and adjoining vicinities.

5 health camps were conducted in the program area of Belgaum, including the villages Yadwad, V. Kamankatti, Kunnal, Manomi and Guljangikoppa through which the Foundation was able to touch the lives of over 600 villagers.

The DBGF team actively participated in various immunization campaigns and health drives in Nigohi district. In conjunction with the remedial centre teachers, anganwadi workers and auxiliary nurse midwives (ANM), the DBGF team strove to administer pulse polio drops and other vaccinations to every child in the region. 7 rallies were conducted during the financial year that saw the participation of many students.

The dominant themes of these rallies were on pulse polio, water borne diseases and tobacco free villages

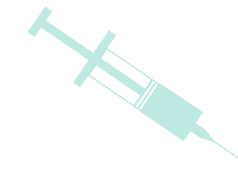
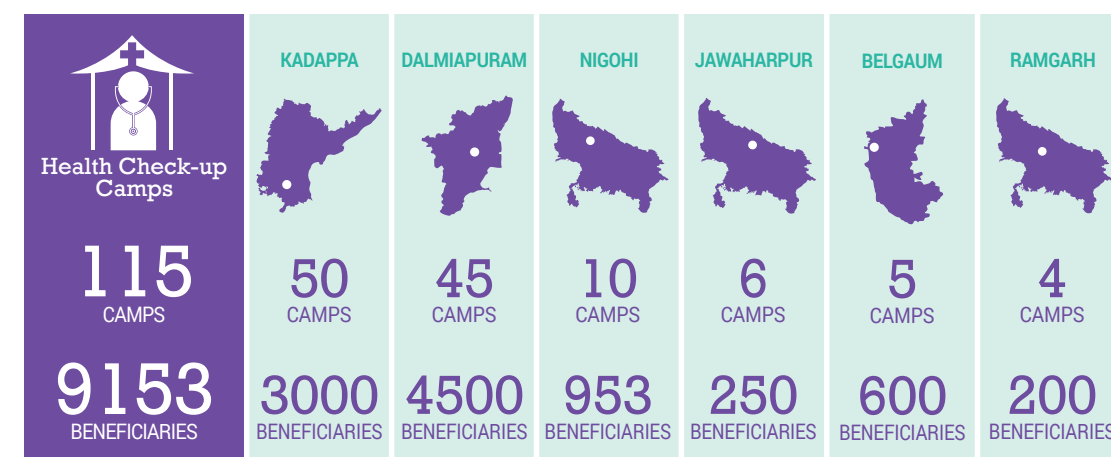


Through its health program in the Kadapa district, DBGF organized 50 health camps in the surrounding villages. The Foundation works towards mobilizing the underprivileged and ailing villagers such that they have access to the health camps. Treatment as well as medication as required was given at these camps. Additionally, 45 health camps were conducted in programme villages of Dalmiapuram. On an average, 4500 villagers were benefitted through camps.

In Assam, 2 medical camps were held in Umrongso, and 1 was held at the village of Langcherui, where a total of 181 villagers from 5 adjoining villages participated. The camps integrated a routine checkup of all participants, and free medicines were distributed. The camps were conducted in collaboration with Community Health Center, Umrongso.

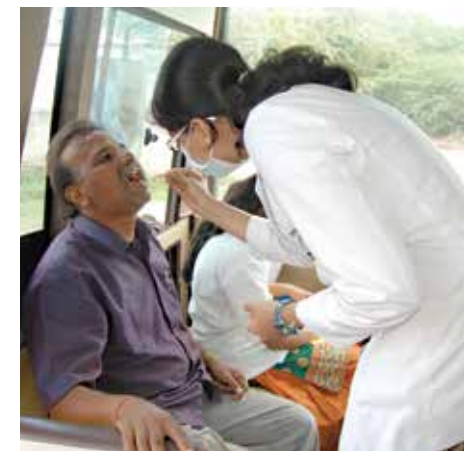
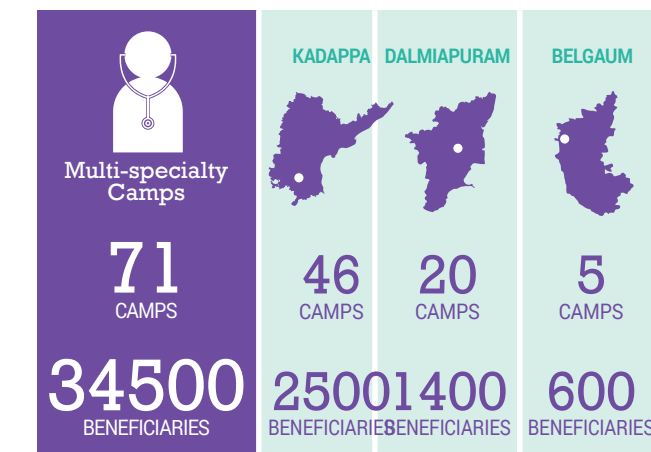
A health camp was conducted at Miyungpur village, with participation by 181 locals who were given treatment free of cost. Medicines were available for 3 days as per diagnosis. At Sri Sankardev School, Lanka, 180 participants assembled from 3 villages for free checkups and medication. The camp was held in conjunction with National Rural Health Mission, Nagaon. In Lanka, a health camp with 139 beneficiaries was conducted.

In program locations of Nighoi, Ramgarh and Jawaharpur 15 health checkup cum awareness camps were organized where more than 1000 people received basic and primary medical aids.



Multi-specialty Camps

The foundation worked with Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belgaum and Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum to organize a multi-speciality camp at Gokak. Around 600 villagers from 9 villages were treated in this camp from Yadwad village to Gokak Taluk. In Dalmiapuram and Kadapa, a total of 66 camps were conducted benefitting more than 3900 beneficiaries.



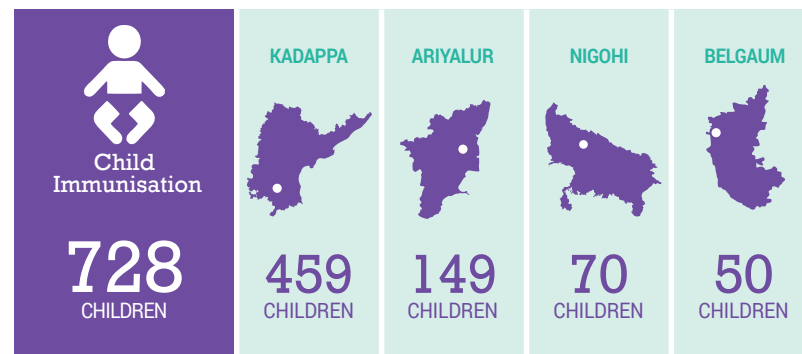
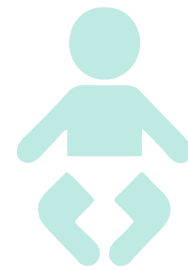
Baal Toli Camp

Tapping into the magical sway of music, we appealed to the students of the remedial centers in Jawaharpur, to create awareness about polio amongst the villagers. A lively group of children called the 'Baal Toli' trailed through the villages, encouraging parents to take their children to booths for polio inoculations. The Baal Toli assembled several children below the age of five at the booth centers so that they could receive polio drops.



Immunization Drives

The Public Health Center at Yadwad village in Belgaum district organized a polio eradication programme from 22nd to 25th February 2014. We extended support to the cause by providing vehicles for the doctors and medical staff to visit the various institutes hosting the camps. DGBF has also provided booths at 3 locations for administering pulse polio drops.



DBGF is striving to ensure the good health of every child in the vicinity of Kadapa. The Foundation team has mobilized the parents in the Kadapa programme area to achieve 100% immunization of the children and each child receives immunization on a regular basis. 459 children in the villages of Chinnakomerla, Nawapet, Hanumanthrayanpet, South Upalapadu, Peddakomerla, Bpdupalli, Duganpalle and Talamanchapattinam have received immunization so far. In Ariyalur, Belgaum and Nigohi similar immunization drive were taken up by the Foundation benefitting more than 269 children.



Immunization Cards

500 immunization cards were distributed to help track the immunization record of children between the ages of 0-5 in Jawaharpur district. These cards were diligently filled in by the respective remedial center teachers and then delivered to the concerned parents.





Support to the Anganwadi Centers

To modernize and improve health practices in the programme area villages of the Jawaharpur, the DBGF provided each Anganwadi centre with a medical kit. Each kit was outfitted with instruments and material including a weighing machine, baby weighing scale and digital thermometer, to help provide mothers and children with proper medical care. DBGF feels gratified due to the widespread appreciation that has resulted from the distribution of these medical kits. The centres have given positive feedback due to the ease of access to essential equipment at the correct time and practitioners find it simpler to assess the health of a patient and administer treatment if required.

Eye Check-up Camps

The Foundation partnered with KLES Belgaum to organize an eye camp which has benefitted 160 villagers from Yadwad and its neighboring villages. 11 villagers were identified as ailing from cataract out of which 3 received successful treatment at KLES, Belgaum.

Similarly, 5 check-up camps were conducted in each program area village school of Nigohi district ensuring that more than 460 students have proper



A CASE FROM FIELD

Mr. Kandahasamy
(Village Kowandankurichi, District Trichy)

"I am a widower and my children stay separately. Goats are the primary source of my income. I take my goats to the open area for grazing every day, cook the food and do all the remaining household chores myself. Till recently, I could not see properly due to cataract. Due to my poor eyesight, life had become miserable for me. It was difficult at times for me to even recognize my own goats. To avoid getting late in the evening, I used to force my goats back home without letting them graze properly. But when Dalmia Bharat Foundation organized a free eye screening camp in my village, I was advised by the Medical officer to get one of my eyes operated for cataract. Going to a far off hospital for treatment was next to impossible for me. However, Dalmia Foundation was kind enough to facilitate my travel to Aravind Eye Hospital in Madurai for the required surgery. I was operated upon and safely reached back home within a day. My goats are now happier than me as I take them to field for longer duration and can feed them well!" - Kandahasamy, Kowandankurichi Village, Trichy, Tamilnadu.

vision. The Foundation partnered with the Health and Education Officer of Nigohi with the goal to assess the visual needs of each and every child of the programme area. During these camps, 28 students with eye troubles of different kinds were identified and then counseled by an ophthalmologist about further treatment.

Due to the impetus given by the Primary Health-Care centre and DBGF, 6 eye check-up camps were conducted in 6 villages of the Jawaharpur unit. The primary health-center team examined 700 children, and medicines and spectacles were distributed to children on the basis of diagnosis.

In addition, Aravind Hospital, Pondicherry was the chosen venue for a successful camp organized by DBGF, where 50 beneficiaries from Dalmiapuram district received treatment. Several measures were taken to enable the community take the maximum benefit of the camp, including pre-registration and diagnosis of village elders suffering from eye disorders. An ophthalmologist and general physician conducted a 'Pre-screening camp' for the registered patients to test whether the patients were physically fit to endure surgery. The patients were tested for problems of BP, diabetes, allergies and any cardiac difficulties.

Furthermore, 2 ongoing initiatives in the Dalmiapuram focus region were eye check-up camps conducted at Kovandankurichi and Hasthinapuram. 450 village folk attending the camps were screened for cataract, and 84 patients that required treatment were helped in obtaining surgery. The feedback from the community and Village Panchayats was encouraging.

Gynecological and Pediatric Camps

As was the case in other underprivileged areas, health issues of women and children of Nigohi were not considered important and had deteriorated as a result. During the year, 1 gynecological camp and 4 pediatric camps were conducted in Nigohi, Uttar Pradesh. So, the Foundation organized camps that were exclusively for women and children. 827 villagers attended the camps and received gynecological and pediatric attention. Free medicines were also given, as per the diagnosis. Patients were counseled on the common causes of malnutrition and the constituents of a balanced diet.



Similarly, antenatal and postnatal camps were organized at regular intervals in Ariyalur district. The target villages were Ottokovil, Salaykurichi and Thamaraiikulam and approximately 80 women, including infants benefitted from the programme.

In the programme area of Kadapa, the programme has created awareness amongst 120 pregnant women and mothers with infants, on the correct practices of child-care through 12 camps. It was observed that several women of child-bearing age as well as those with babies were not receiving sufficient nutrients. Valuable information on the significance



	DALMIAPURAM	KADAPPA	NIGOHI	ARIYALUR
Gynecological and Pediatric Camps	40 CAMPS	12 CAMPS	5 CAMPS	4 CAMPS
1391 BENEFICIARIES	400 BENEFICIARIES	120 BENEFICIARIES	827 BENEFICIARIES	80 BENEFICIARIES

of a balanced diet was disseminated and the female community was taught how to take hygienic care during menstruation. Local doctors were distributed iron, calcium and protein supplements to 120 women. The villages of Nawabpet, Dugganapalli, Chinnakomerla, Talamanchipatnam, Peddakomerla, Hanumantharayanipet, Bodupalli and South Uppalapadu were covered during this initiative. In programme area villages of Ariyalur 4 camps were organized covering 80 people.

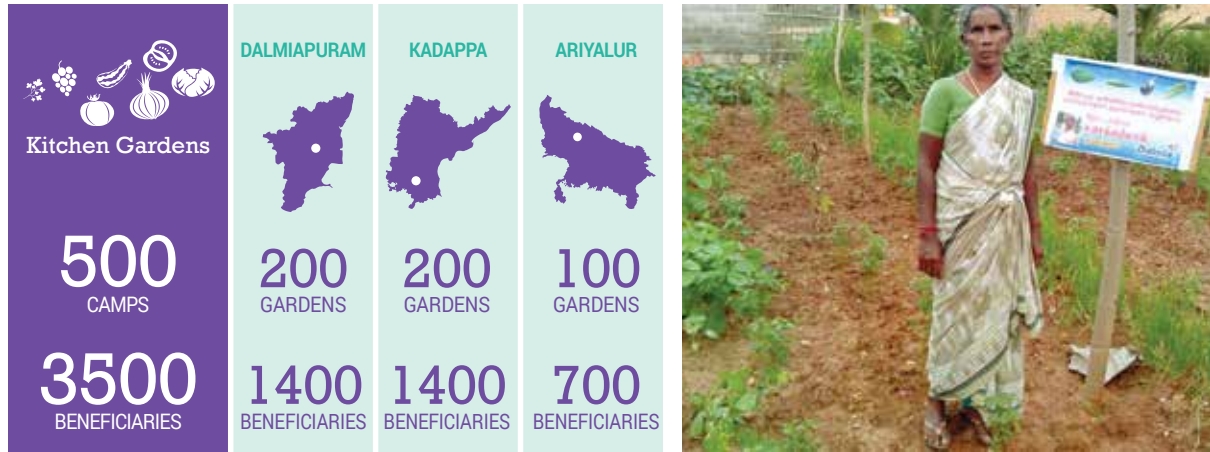
Similarly, 40 camps were organized at Muthuvathur, Melarasur, Pudurpalayam, Manakudi, Kaatipiringiyum, Periyagalur Asthinapuram and Edayathangudi districts of Dalmiapuram. The Foundation arranged sessions by private doctors and medicines were issued after consultation. The doctors emphasized health and hygiene to the mothers attending the camp. 400 mothers and children benefitted from this campaign.

Campaign for Eradication of Diseases Prevalent Amongst Pregnant Women and Infants

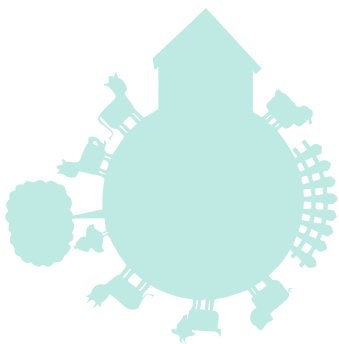
Two events were organized in the Jawaharpur unit with this cause in mind. The first was directed towards the eradication of anemia amongst pregnant women, which had been perceived as a dominant threat in the area, and a total number of 74 women participated in the activities. The second intervention focused on minimizing the number of children suffering from diarrhea. According to studies, the main cause for this disease is the lack of hygienic practices among children living in underprivileged areas. 105 parents participated in the diarrhea programme and were taught how to maintain cleanliness and prevent diarrhea.

Kitchen Gardens

While working with the village communities, the Foundation realized that several households have small pieces of land in their yards that was not being used for any specific purpose. The Foundation decided to promote backyard gardens by educating the women about this simple yet innovative practice as well as by distributing seeds. The women are now able to grow organic vegetables and fruits for their own consumption, while increasing the nutritional content of their daily diet, at virtually no additional cost. 500 nutritional gardens have been promoted in Dalmiapuram and Ariyalur by DGBF thus far.



Livestock Development



Our interaction with the communities in Nigohi revealed that the villagers do not always receive adequate attention from the Veterinary Health Department. Another problem faced is that the nearest veterinary hospitals are located 6-10 kms from the concerned villages. DGBF collaborated with the Veterinary Hospital of Nigohi in an intervention to ensure that local livestock receives proper medical attention. During the year, 5 veterinary health check-up camps were organized at the villages of Raghavapur, Khurd, Hasaua, Bajhera, Girgicha and Sehteypur, and treatment was successfully administered to 205 animals. 661 animals were vaccinated for different diseases. The camps helped the villagers save money that would have ordinarily been spent on medicines as well as valuable time commuting.



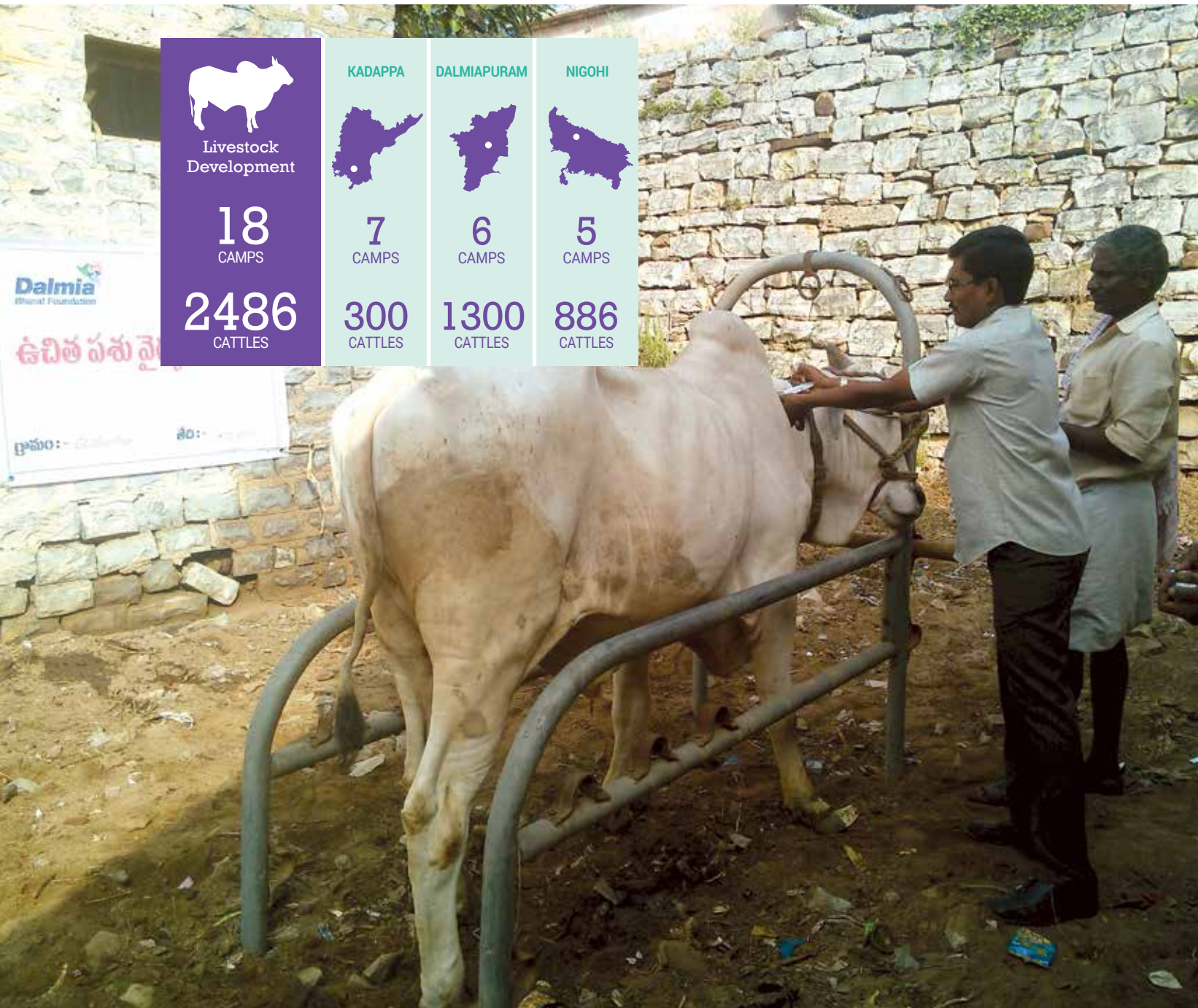
In another intervention, 6 veterinary camps were organized in the target villages of Dalmiapuram, namely, Kallakudi, Malarasur, Keelarasur, Muduvathur and Kaatupringiyum. The programme was organized in conjunction with the Government Veterinary Hospital and doctors from different blocks of the district supported the cause by participating with enthusiasm. 500 cows and 800 goats received treatment during the camp and FMD vaccinations were given to all cattle. The medical officer emphasized the necessity of hygienic practices and food care to the owners of the animals.

Along similar lines, 7 veterinary camps have been organized in the villages of Kadapa, for the benefit of the farming community, and 300 cattle population received medical attention from this initiative.



Media Coverages

http://www.dalmiabharatfoundation.org/?page_id=872



Livestock Development	KADAPPA	DALMIAPURAM	NIGOHI
18 CAMPS	7 CAMPS	6 CAMPS	5 CAMPS
2486 CATTLES	300 CATTLES	1300 CATTLES	886 CATTLES





Programme Partners

National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), Tamil Nadu
 Aravinda Eye Hospital (Madurai)
 ENVIROFIT International (Ariyalur, Dalmiapuram and Kadapa)
 Non-conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited
 District Rural Development Agency (Ariyalur, Dalmiapuram and Kadapa)
 National Academy of Construction (Kadapa)
 Department of Agriculture (Ariyalur, Dalmiapuram and Kadapa)
 Block Development offices (Ariyalur and Dalmiapuram)
 Agricultural Cooperative Banks (Ariyalur and Dalmiapuram)
 Mahatma eye hospital (Ariyalur & Dalmiapuram)
 Animal Husbandry Department (Dalmiapuram and Kadapa)
 Primary Health Care Center (Dalmiapuram and Belgaum)
 Primary Health Centre (Dimahasao District) Autonomous Council, Assam
 Anganwadi Centre (Thangskai, District East Jaintia Hills), Meghalaya
 National Rural Health Mission (District Nagaon), Assam
 Primary Health Centre (Lanka), Assam
 Assam Mahila Samata Society (District Nagaon), Assam
 Bank of Baroda (District Shahjahanpur)
 Allahabad UP Gramin Bank (Sitapur)
 Integrated Child Development Services (District Shahjahanpur & Sitapur)
 UP State Basic Education Department (District Shahjahanpur & Sitapur)
 Department of Animal Husbandry, Sitapur, UP.
 Department of Panchayati Raj & Rural development



D. P. KAPOOR & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

N-52, Connaught Circus (Opp. Scindia House), New Delhi 110 001, India
 Telefax: 23313201, E-mail: dpkca@yahoo.com

The Trustees
 Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation
 12th Floor, Hansalaya Building
 15 Barakhamba Road
 New Delhi – 110 001

Dear Sirs,

We have examined the Balance Sheet of DALMIA BHARAT GROUP FOUNDATION, New Delhi as on 31st March 2014 and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said DALMIA BHARAT GROUP FOUNDATION. These financial statements are the responsibility of Trustees. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

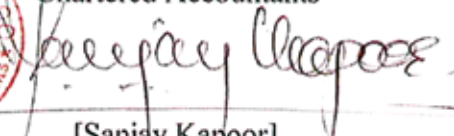
We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the above named trust so far as appears from our examination of the books.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanation given to us, the said accounts prepared on Cash basis of accounting, give a true and fair view:

- i. in the case of the Balance Sheet of the State of Affairs of the above named Trust as at 31st March 2014 and
- ii. in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the accounting year ending on 31st March 2014

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

New Delhi
 Dated: 25.09.2014

For D.P. KAPOOR & CO.
 Chartered Accountants

 [Sanjay Kapoor]
 Partner

DALMIA BHARAT GROUP FOUNDATION

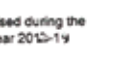
12TH FLOOR, HANSALAYA BUILDING
15 BARAKHAMBA ROAD, NEW DELHI - 110001

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2014

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (Rs.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT (Rs.)
Capital Fund		Fixed Assets	
Corpus		Camera	65,216.00
		Motor Vehicle	178,690.00
Income & Expenditure A/c			244,106.00
Balance as on 1.4.2013	6,097,353.00	Less: Depreciation Reserve	19,516.00
Less: Option Exercised during the A Y 2013-14	82,312.00		
	6,045,041.00	Current Assets	
		Income tax Deducted at source	2,969.00
Add: Excess of Expenditure over income for the year	8,427,970.00	Sundry Debtors	824.00
		Cash at Bank	13,204,177.00
Current Liabilities		In Savings A/c	1,000,000.00
Liability on Projects pending Execution	9,237,284.00	In FD	
Tds on Projects pending Execution	139,603.00	Cash in Hand	73,347.00
	9,376,887.00		
Less: Commitments carried over to next year due to cash basis of accounting	(9,376,887.00)		
Tds Payable	27,896.00		
		</	


DALMIA BHARAT GROUP FOUNDATION					
12TH FLOOR, HANSALAYA BUILDING, 15 BARAKHAMBRA ROAD, NEW DELHI					
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2014					
EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)		INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)	
To Audit Fee	22,472.00		By Contribution Received		21,099,331.00
To Audit fee for other Services	56,180.00				
To Advertisement & Publicity	303,372.00		By Interest on Saving Bank		491,508.00
To Depreciation	19,516.00				
To Fuel & Maintenance Charges	68,233.00		By Interest on FD		45,146.00
To Professional & Consultancy Fees	2,501,354.00				
To Stationery & Printing	41,615.00				
To Travel & Conveyance	79,089.00				
To Freight	70.00				
To Bank Charges	1,790.00				
To Computer Expenses	17,078.00				
To Licence Fees	124.00				
To Filing Fees	80.00				
To Misc. Expenses	15,003.00				
To Project & Programme Expenses	10,134,351.00				
	13,260,327.00				
Less: Option Exercised during the Assessment Year 2013-14	52,312.00	13,208,015.00			
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year		8,427,970.00			
		21,635,985.00			21,635,985.00

For Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation


Trustee


TRUSTEE

For Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation



Trustee

TRUSTEE

AUDITOR'S REPORT
As per our report of even date
for D.P. KAPOOR & CO
Chartered Accountants

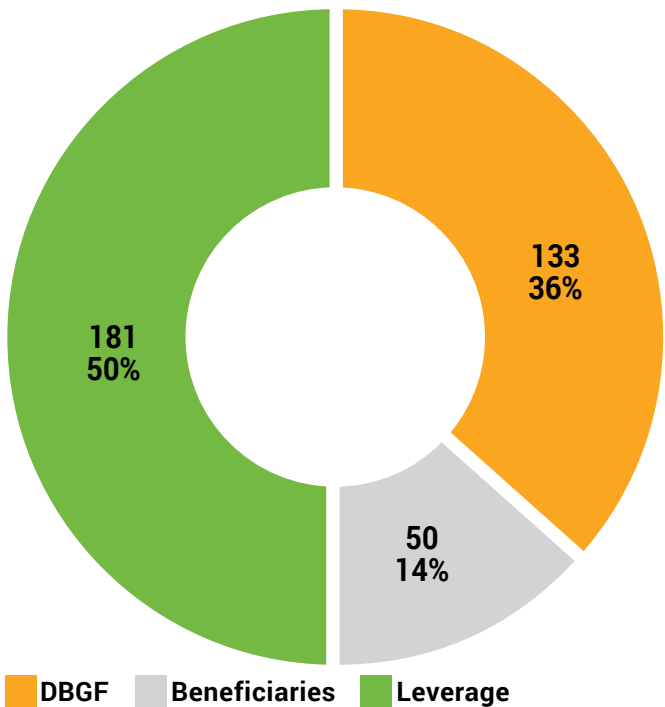

[SANJAY KAPOOR]
Partner

AUDITOR'S REPORT
As per our report of even date
for D.P. KAPOOR & CO
Chartered Accountants

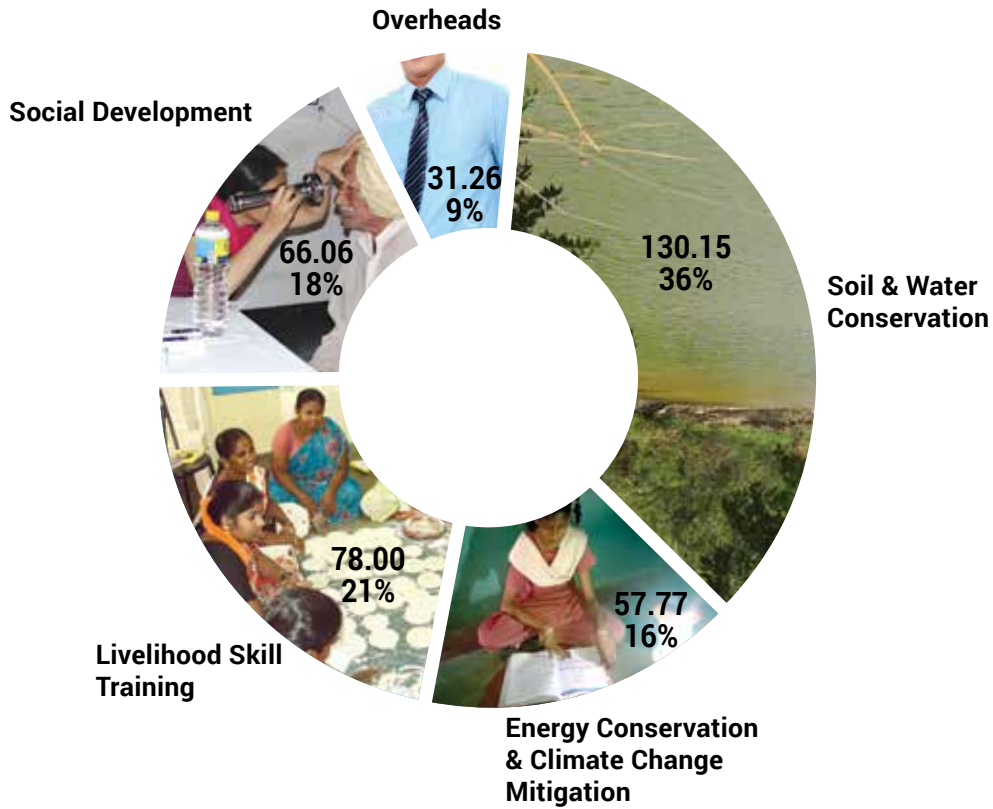

[SANJAY KAPOOR]
Partner

New Delhi
Dated: 25.5.2014

Contribution in Lac (₹)



Contribution in Lac (₹)





Locations

Head Office:

Quantum Building,
1st Floor, C-3, Sector-3
Noida-201301
Uttar Pradesh, India

Regional offices:

Fagun Mansion, 4th Floor
Commander –In-Chief Road
Chennai - 600105
Tamil Nadu

3rd and 4th Floor,
Anil Plaza II,
G.S. Road,
Guwahati : 781005, Assam

Locations:

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Dalmiapuram, Lalgudi TK
Trichy - 621651

M/S Dalmia Chini Mills, Ramgarh
C/O M/S Manish Sharma
UTI Mutual Fund
In Front Of Musa Ram Petrol Pump
Lal Bag Xing
Sitapur (U.P.) - 261001

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.
C/O Calcom Cement India Ltd.
16 Kilo, Jamuna Nagar
Post Office Umrongso District
Dimahasao (N.C Hills)
Assam Pin - 788931

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Sf No: 630,
Thamaraikulam Village,
Ariyalur (Post)
Ariyalur - District
Tamil Nadu, Pin No: 621 705.

Dalmia Chini Mills
Unit- Jawaharpur
Post Ramkot
District Sitapur
Uttar Pradesh - 261001

Calcom Cement India Limited
Village-Pipalpukhuri No - 2
Town-Lanka
District - Nagaon
Post Box - 782446
Assam

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Chinnakomerala Village
Mylavaram Mandal
Jammalamadugu, Kadapa District
Andhra Pradesh - 516434

Dalmia Chinni Mills
Unit Nigohi
C/O M/S First Flight Courier
Mal Khane Mod
Shahjahanpur
Distt. Shahjahanpur - 242001 (U.P.)

Adhunik Cement Limited
Umsoo Mootang,
Village - Thangskai,
PO - Lumshnong, District Jaintia
Hills, Meghalaya - 793200

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
R.S. No. 394, Yadwad Village, Gokak
Taluk, Balgaum - 591136, Karnataka

E-mail: csr@dalmiabharat.com