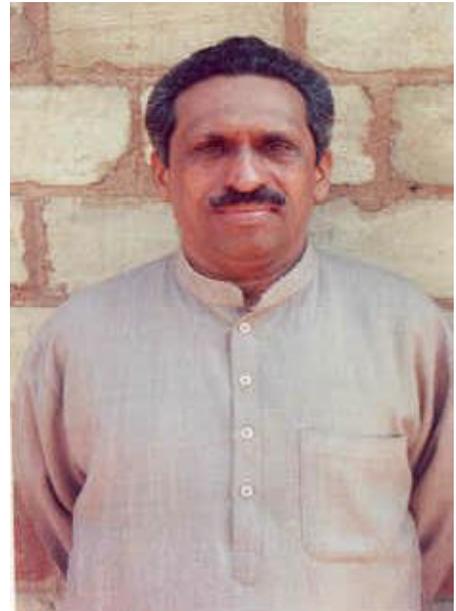


DEEPALAYA
To enable the child look beyond slums



Annual Report 2000-2001

In the fiscal year 2000-2001 we phased out from several projects and locations, based on our philosophy of self-reliance and sustainability of the community. The concept of Social Entrepreneurship (SE) as a precursor to sustainability is proving a success. We have established four SE Associations with a total of 76 members. They are functioning with community support and without a matching contribution by Deepalaya.



Struggle for recognition

Our education programme continues to cater to around 14,000 children at any point of time. The struggle to obtain recognition for Deepalaya formal schools continues and we are not in a mood to give up. We are making parallel efforts to promote 'Alternate Learning' and use of National Open School Certification as a strategy to combat inadequacy in this regard.

Our other programme areas of Disability, Street Children, Working Children, Girl Children continue to receive recognition and acceptance, thereby challenging Deepalaya to cope with the increasing demand in the above sectors.

Combat reduced funding

The change in funding priorities of donors, coupled with allocation for emergency relief consecutively for the past three years compel us to consolidate programmes and combat reduced funding with local fund raising. For the first time in our existence, we are inching towards the goal of organisational sustainability. We have been raising more and more local resources. At the moment, more than 36% of our funds come from Indian sources, which means that we are getting closer to the target of 50% of our annual budget.

Scams cause confusion

The process of liberalisation of the Indian economy is a boon to the category of haves, but increases the marginalisation of the have-nots. The growing corruption in our society at all levels becomes a norm for getting one's rights. The large number of scams involving the high and mighty leaves committed and honest people confused and helpless.

However, let us be optimistic and let the process lead to genuine empowerment, capacity building and social transformation of the masses.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rtn. T.K. Mathew', with a horizontal line underneath.

Rtn. T.K. Mathew

Secretary & Chief Executive

At any point of time, we are educating more than 14,000 children through all our educational centres (figure 1). We still believe that formal education should be provided to each child, but formal education is costly and many poor parents cannot afford it. Their children are deprived of quality formal education and are compelled to compromise with low quality education in government run schools.

Deepalaya provides high quality formal education at affordable cost. We have established seven formal schools in different project locations. Though none of these schools are recognized, they have all facilities like any other good school.

Confidence to compete

We have realised that curricular formal education is not sufficient to develop our first generation learners into whole human beings. Our children have to be self-reliant and confident to face the hurdles of this material world and to be successful in competing with their privileged counterparts. This realization resulted in the concept of 'Alternate Learning', which we translated into three areas: National Open School, Skill Training and Latent Talent Development.

Ideal system

National Open School (NOS) is the most viable option for getting our students a certificate at the secondary and higher secondary levels. The 'distance learning' system of NOS is ideal for our target group which is diverse in nature and faced with many socio-cultural constraints. The students can study at home and get coaching classes at our schools. Moreover, as Deepalaya schools do not have government recognition, our students can, instead, take part in the nationally recognised NOS exams. Figure 2 shows figures of NOS examinations.

Marketable skills

Deepalaya has introduced skill training as an integral part of formal education. The activity is not limited to the ornamental Socially Useful Productive Work (SUPW) of the regular curriculum, but extended to marketable skill training. We want to equip our students with skills, which have a demand in the competitive market. Examples are advanced computer education, science education through Internet and vocational courses like electronics and advanced beauty culture.

Develop latent talents

Figure 3 shows the latent talent development activities that we conducted last year. These activities have become a pattern for all our educational centres. The consistent emphasis on latent talent development has brought out concrete results; because of the development of their latent talents, our students have developed a confident outlook to face the world.



Latent talent development enhances the self-confidence of our students

Figure 1: Educational activities

Activities	Male	Female	Total
Formal School	1,073	960	2,033
Non Formal Education	2,345	1,370	3,715
Pre School	2,125	2,109	4,234
Remedial Education	2,115	1,745	3,860
Working Children	250	61	311
Disability Programme	80	68	148
Total	7,988	6,313	14,301

Figure 2: National Open School

Course	No. of Students		
	2000-01	1999-2000	1998-1999
10 th grade	391	228	220
12 th grade	203	189	200
Total	594	417	420

Figure 3: Latent Talent Development

Activities	Male	Female	Total
Drawing Competition	542	631	1,173
Cultural Programme	266	207	473
Total	808	838	1,646

The recognition issue

According to Government rules, Deepalaya School Kalkaji Extension (South Delhi) cannot be recognised. It conforms to all the norms set by the Education Act and Rules 1973; it is equipped with all required facilities like ramps and lifts for disabled children, three separate science laboratories, library, auditorium, sick room, canteen, playground etc. However, there is one norm Deepalaya does not meet: the teachers' salary.

To get recognised, we have to pay each teacher around Rs 10,000 a month. We cannot levy this amount on the poor students of slums to whom we are catering. But unless the teachers are paid as per rules, the students are deprived of their right to sit for exams conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. For us quality education gets priority over recognition. That is why we encourage our children to take National Open School exams as the alternative.



Despite our continuous efforts, Deepalaya School Kalkaji Extension is still not recognised

Eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality. This has always been the framework for action since Deepalaya began with five children in a South Delhi slum in 1979. Then, enrollment of girl children was only 12%. By 2001, we can claim that girls get equal opportunity in Deepalaya (see figure 4).



In our cultural programmes too, girls play a prominent role

Fight for equal rights

We have realized that there is no single solution to the problem of discrimination against girls. We fight on several fronts, with accessibility to education being the most crucial factor. To achieve equal rights for girls, we bring education to the doorstep of the families, we practise positive discrimination (with sensibility not to harm the rights of others), we create opportunities towards leadership development, and we facilitate and build support systems.

Figure 4: Percentage of Girl Participation

Activities	Male	Female	% Girls
Formal School	1,073	960	47
Non Formal Education	2,345	1,370	37
Pre School	2,125	2,109	50
Remedial Education	2,115	1,745	45
Working Children	250	61	20
Disability Programme	80	68	46

Last year's achievements

- 6,313 girls are brought under formal and other education
- 1,191 girls are provided with skill training, of whom 25 got basic computer training and five advanced training in software technologies
- Implementation of free tuition for girls of Mewat
- 234 girls are provided with reproductive health training
- 696 girls participated in educational tours and picnics
- 838 girls participated in various competitions
- 986 girls and women formed saving groups
- 5,016 women and adolescent girls are provided with counseling
- 885 women formed self-help groups in 53 villages of Mewat.

Student Becomes Teacher

"When Sunita Raj of Deepalaya brought me to the Girl Child Project in Gole Kuan, my family was going through a bad time. My father had died of TB and my mother was striving hard to support her three children, of whom I am the eldest. In 1989 I got admitted in the non-formal school of the Girl Child Project. Now I am an instructor for the same project. I have started teaching while preparing for my 10th exams under National Open School. This year I sat for the exam and I'm very confident that I will get good marks. I'm very glad that my mother supports me against all odds."

Saleha Bano, Gole Kuan slum (South Delhi)

CARING FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLED CHILDREN

We initiated the Deepalaya Disability Project in 1995. It aims at providing complete care to the differently abled children in our project locations. Previously we established special classes for disabled children, but for the last two years our approach has been to include them in the existing classes. When required, we give special inputs to the child through special units.

Many linkages

Treatment is a constant requirement for both physically and mentally disabled children. Treatment not only involves physical treatment, but also monitoring, assessment, child specific planning and its implementation. Providing aids and appliances is also essential in this process.

We have established linkages with organizations like the All India Institute for Medical Sciences, the National Institute for Mentally Handicapped and the National Institute for Hearing Handicapped. These organizations help us with counseling facilities, assessment of children, planning and programming of their development, etc.

Fight for rights

Some 6% of the Indian population (60 million people!) are, in some way or another, disabled. They are often detached from the mainstream of the society; the Planning Commission forgets about them, the Census has not included them for decades and the lawmakers have little time for them. Their rights and privileges are simply ignored.

That is why Deepalaya has taken up networking for the cause of disabled children. We have established active linkages with institutions like the National Centre For Promotion Of Employment for Disabled People and the Spastics Society of Northern India. These linkages give us the opportunity to crusade against all discrimination of disabled people through rallies, campaigns and public protests.

Change the mindset

Disseminating information and thereby preparing the community to face reality is another major objective of our Disability Project. We believe that communities should know the way to fight the menace they face. The main obstacle is the traditional mindset of the parents toward disability. Either they neglect their disabled children or become overprotective. Changing this mindset is crucial. We work closely together with other organisations to raise awareness, using various effective methods.

A Proud Girl

"I'm 16 years old and come from a poor family. I was undernourished and had to stay in bed for the last three years. I couldn't even move and depended on my mother for everything. When Deepalaya first came to our house, my family didn't want to cooperate. It took four months to convince my family that I needed urgent medical care. I was treated for three months at St. Stephen's hospital and now I'm able to walk - without any support from anybody! I'm proud today, I have joined Deepalaya's tailoring centre and I want to support my family with the income I can make from tailoring."

Sheetla, Sanjay Colony slum (South Delhi)

CARING FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLED CHILDREN

Activities	No. of Children
Formal School MCD	44
Formal School Deepalaya	21
Special Unit	53
Remedial Education	11
Vocational Training	8
Non Formal Education	2
Balwadi	2
Home Based Interventions	56
Community Based	27
No intervention	73
Working	29
Association for Long Term Benefit	16
Drop-outs	36
Gone to Village	34

Kind of Disabilities	No. of Children
Polio	138
Mentally retarded	76
Cerebral Palsy/Paralysis	35
Bony Defect	32
Speech Disorder	24
Hearing Impaired	24
Visually Impaired	16
Slow Learner	16
Clubfoot	8
Autism	3



At a Disability Camp of Deepalaya

COMMUNITIES AS PARTNERS

The total uplift of a child is not possible unless the family is involved. That is why we started in 1986 with implementing our Integrated Urban Community Development project. We started working with the families, taking them as the unit of development. Through these families, we were able to develop the communities as a whole.

Achieve real change

We have put in maximum effort to create sustainable communities. We have applied two concepts extensively: Planning Cum Micro Realization (PCMR) and Social Entrepreneurship. These concepts have evolved out of the lessons we had learned from our long experience in implementing welfare activities with backward communities.

PCMR is a process-oriented approach to involve communities in self-development. The emphasis is on the achievement of real change within the community. The community people have to participate in this process to bring about change at the individual level, own resource management at family level and social transformation at community level.

Social entrepreneurs (SEs) are individuals from the community who are trained by Deepalaya to carry out developmental activities for their own community. They are not paid by Deepalaya, but by the community members themselves. This means SEs are self-employed and self-sustainable.

Major landmark

The practice of these concepts results in the availability of trained cadre in the communities, leadership, resource mobilization, distribution and sharing of responsibilities, multiplication of initiated activities and above all creation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

We achieved a landmark in 1999 when we phased out of 16 slum clusters in West Delhi. We left behind 33 CBOs, 350 SEs, thousands of women who are aware and sensitive enough to fight for their rights, and communities that demand quality education, viable skill training and necessary healthcare.

Viabile alternative

In 2000-2001 we achieved another landmark with the formation of three SE Associations in South Delhi and one in Northwest Delhi. It was felt that if social entrepreneurs of one location come together to form an association, they can become a more viable alternative to the CBOs. After all, CBOs are purely based on the principle of doing good but getting nothing in return. The social entrepreneurs, however, are paid by the community which increases the involvement and support of that community.

At the locations where the SE Associations are operating, we have stopped direct implementation of our programmes. The associations are continuing all education and skill-training centres, using the infrastructure created by Deepalaya. There are linkages with other NGOs for carrying out health and training activities.

One Deepalaya staff member monitors and looks after the need of the associations. They regularly hold community meetings to decide on user fees, space resourcing and specific programmes. Deepalaya trains the members of every association to update their knowledge and skill.

To the family's doorstep

"I'm working with Deepalaya to create a SE Association. I started working as a social entrepreneur two years ago and today several other SEs are working with me. It's my own venture supported by Deepalaya. I establish an education centre in the community and hand it over to another person who is identified by me and trained by Deepalaya as an SE. Then I establish another centre in the same community and look for another suitable person to run it. This way, I will have more and more SEs with me and I'm their mentor. I develop them, help them and supervise them on a day to day basis. In return I get 15% of the user fee collected by them. With this association we can bring education to the doorstep of each and every family."

Meena, East Delhi Project

STREET CHILDREN: HOME AWAY FROM HOME

We initiated 'Deepalaya Gram' (Deepalaya Village) in 1998. Our aim was to create a resource centre in Gusbethi, a village at the gateway of Mewat region in the state of Haryana. Deepalaya Gram would have an education centre, a skill training centre, an agricultural demonstration unit and a home for street and working children.

The idea was to give these children who had run away from home, a new home with all facilities for their intellectual and skill development as well as freedom to move around freely. By the time they graduate from Deepalaya Gram they should be able to lead a respectful life with education and skills as their asset. In 2000 the home started functioning with 22 children.



Mr. Kodama of the Japanese Embassy visits the home for street & working children

Trust and respect

Deepalaya's street educators play an important role in making contact with the street children. They regularly visit the children at their places of work and stay: the railway stations, bus stands and market places of Delhi. They spend time with them and counsel them to come to the Recreation & Familiarization Centre in Delhi for some recreational activities. We hope their fear and mistrust will change into a relationship based on trust and respect.

When motivated to join the home and take up education, the children are taken to Deepalaya Gram. This year we contacted over 290 children among whom 54 joined the home at Deepalaya Gram. Because of the high run-away rate among the children, at any point of time the number at the home was not more than 25.



Clearing 5th class

"I come from Purulia district in West Bengal. I started working in Delhi as a rag picker when I was 12. My father used to drink a lot and beat me – that's why I left home. At New Delhi Railway Station I met Mr. Mallick of Deepalaya. Now I'm in the home for Street & Working Children in Gusbethi. I'm older than the other children, so I'm studying in the nearby Delhi Public School of Tavru, clearing my 5th class board exam."

Ajeet Mahut, student at Deepalaya Gram

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

Training Programmes	Participants	Healthcare Activities	Participants
Health Workers Training	137	Pulse Polio Programme	19,577
Leadership Training	29	Immunisation Programme	3,385
Social Entrepreneurs Training	77	Health Mela	2,007
Leprosy Training	39	Health Camps	1,071
Training on Adolescent Healthcare	30	Mother & Child Care	317
Self Help Groups Training	87	Tuberculosis Treatment	332
Literacy Training	20	Pre & Post Natal Care	96
Teachers Training	36	Dental Camp	241
Remedial Education	15	Sanitation Drive	114
Non Formal Education	11	General Checkups	505
Reproductive Child Health	36	Deworming	901
Total number of participants	517	Unani Camp	624
		ORS Packets Distributed	133
		Referrals to Hospital	145



Eye Care Activities	Beneficiaries	Family Planning Activities	Beneficiaries
Checkups	2,732	Condoms distributed	2,116
Spectacles Distributed	301	Contraceptive tablets distributed	1,067
Referred to Hospital	109	Copper T	99
Medicines Given	713	Operation done	27
Counseled	334	Counseled	647
Total	4,189	Total	3,956

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS



Literacy Activities	Participants
Qualified (Primer 1-III)	3,500
Primer I	111
Primer II	128
Primer III	240
Group Talks	5,853
Home Visits	12,473
Individual Counseling	1,187
Awareness Camps	744
Extension Lecture	273
Training Programme	61

Details of Self Help Groups in Mewat

Villages covered	53
Self-help groups formed	64
Members	885
Cumulative savings	Rs 1,93,060
Cumulative loans given	Rs 69,450
Cumulative savings given back	24 persons
Cumulative no. of loans	50 persons
Cumulative no. of groups given loan	20 groups
Cumulative repayment	Rs 18,750



Health Awareness	Beneficiaries
AIDS Awareness	150
Awareness on Unani Care	624
Awareness on Seasonal Diseases:	
Dengue	45
Cholera	82
Total	901

TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE ORGANISATION

We realised that the sustainability of the communities we work for cannot be achieved unless Deepalaya itself is a sustainable organisation. In 1998 we therefore adopted the following strategy:

- to increase the share of indigenous fundraising in total funding from 20% to 50% in five years
- to train internal and external cadres towards empowerment of human resources
- to establish further linkages with governmental and non-governmental organisations for better resource utilisation
- to franchise with groups of people towards implementing welfare activities.

We have achieved marked improvement in all these aspects except franchising. We expect that in the coming year we will start franchising with groups of people or NGOs for expansion of activities and areas of intervention.

Indians contribute more

Our dependence on foreign funding is becoming significantly less. In the last couple of years, the percentage of foreign funds decreased while the share of Indian funds increased.

Two years ago (1999-2000) 79% of all the funds that Deepalaya received came from foreign sources. Last year (2000-2001) this percentage dropped to 64%. The Indian contribution therefore grew from 21% to 36% - an increase of 15%! Deepalaya wants to further increase this percentage to 50% - a fifty-fifty balance between foreign and indigenous funds.

Institutions and individuals

In 2000-2001, 37% of the Indian funds came from government institutions, foundations, trusts and other institutions. The remaining 63% came from public donations and gifts. This includes income from corporate donations (in kind or financial), individual sponsorships of children (perpetual and annual), individual donations through means of direct mail, donation boxes and sale of greeting cards, advertisements in the quarterly newsletter and annual Souvenir, etc.

Our Indian funding partners

Delhi State Aids Control Society
HPS Social Welfare Foundation
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.
Ishan Charitable Trust
Maulana Azad Education Foundation
Mewat Development Agency
Municipal Corporation Delhi / World Bank
National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)
National Open School (NOS)
Punjab National Bank
Society for Service to Voluntary Agencies (Sosva)
Tata Education Trust
UNESCO
UNICEF
Vijaya Gujral Foundation

Our foreign funding partners

Aide et Action
Belgian Embassy
Canadian International Development Agency
Concern India Foundation
Foundation for Christian Education
German Embassy
Globespan
Inter Church Organisation for Development Co-operation
Japanese Embassy
Juniper Foundation
National Foundation for India
Pathfinder International
Project Concern International
Rotary International
Save the Children Fund
S.M. Sehgal Foundation

More training

Cadre development got great momentum after 1998 when we established our Human Resource Centre in Janakpuri, West Delhi. In 2000-2001, we trained a total of 517 persons in this centre. An internal training faculty has been formed to look after all training needs and conduct training programmes for beneficiary groups as well as Deepalaya personnel.

Effective linkages

Till last year we had effective linkages with 88 government and non-government organisations. This year we could add another eight new linkages. We have taken initiatives to link these organisations with our Community Based Organisations and Social Entrepreneurs Associations so that services can reach the beneficiary community directly and continuity of such services is assured.



The launching of the Greeting Cards in 2000. These cards are one of our fundraising tools

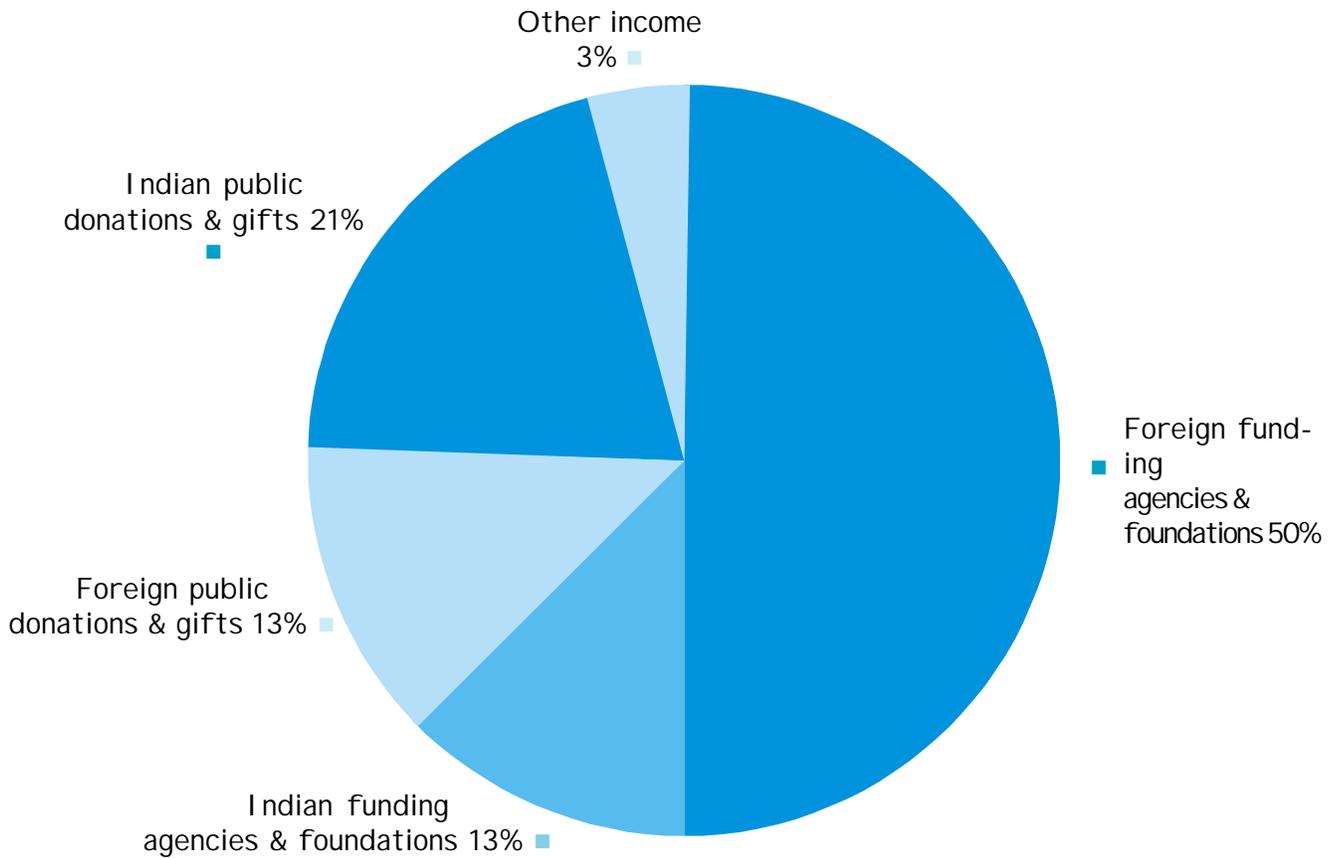
General / Executive Body of Deepalaya

Mr. A. J. Philip	President
Mr. T. M. Abraham	Treasurer
Mr. Y. Chackochan	Executive Member
Mr. K. V. Thomas	Executive Member
Mrs. Mariam Mathew	Executive Member
Mrs. Elizabeth Issacs	Executive Member
Mr. J. K. Varghese	Member
Mr. P. J. Thomas	Member
Mr. B. P. Thomas	Member
Mrs. Grace Thomas	Member
Dr. (Mrs.) Thankam Mathew	Member
Dr. James Thomas	Member
Dr. (Mrs.) Mini Thomas	Member
Mr. T. K. Mathew	Secretary & Chief Executive

Friends of Deepalaya

Ms. Nafisa Ali
Ms. Manpreet Brar
Ms. Devi Cherian
Mr. Dinesh Goel
Mr. Gopan
Mr. Arun Kapur
Ms. Sharon Lowen
Ms. Shovana Narayan
Ms. Gul Panag
Mr. Raghu Rai
Mr. Jyoti Sagar
Ms. Prema Sagar
Mr. Suhel Seth
Mr. Pavan K. Varma

I NCOME 2000 - 2001



I NCOME

I CONTRIBUTIONS & GRANTS

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING AGENCIES & FOUNDATIONS

Rs. 1,54,47,043

PUBLIC DONATIONS & GIFTS

Rs. 39,21,391

TOTAL

Rs. 1,93,68,434

INDIAN CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING AGENCIES & FOUNDATIONS

Rs. 38,64,577

PUBLIC DONATIONS & GIFTS

Rs. 65,73,434

TOTAL

Rs. 1,04,38,011

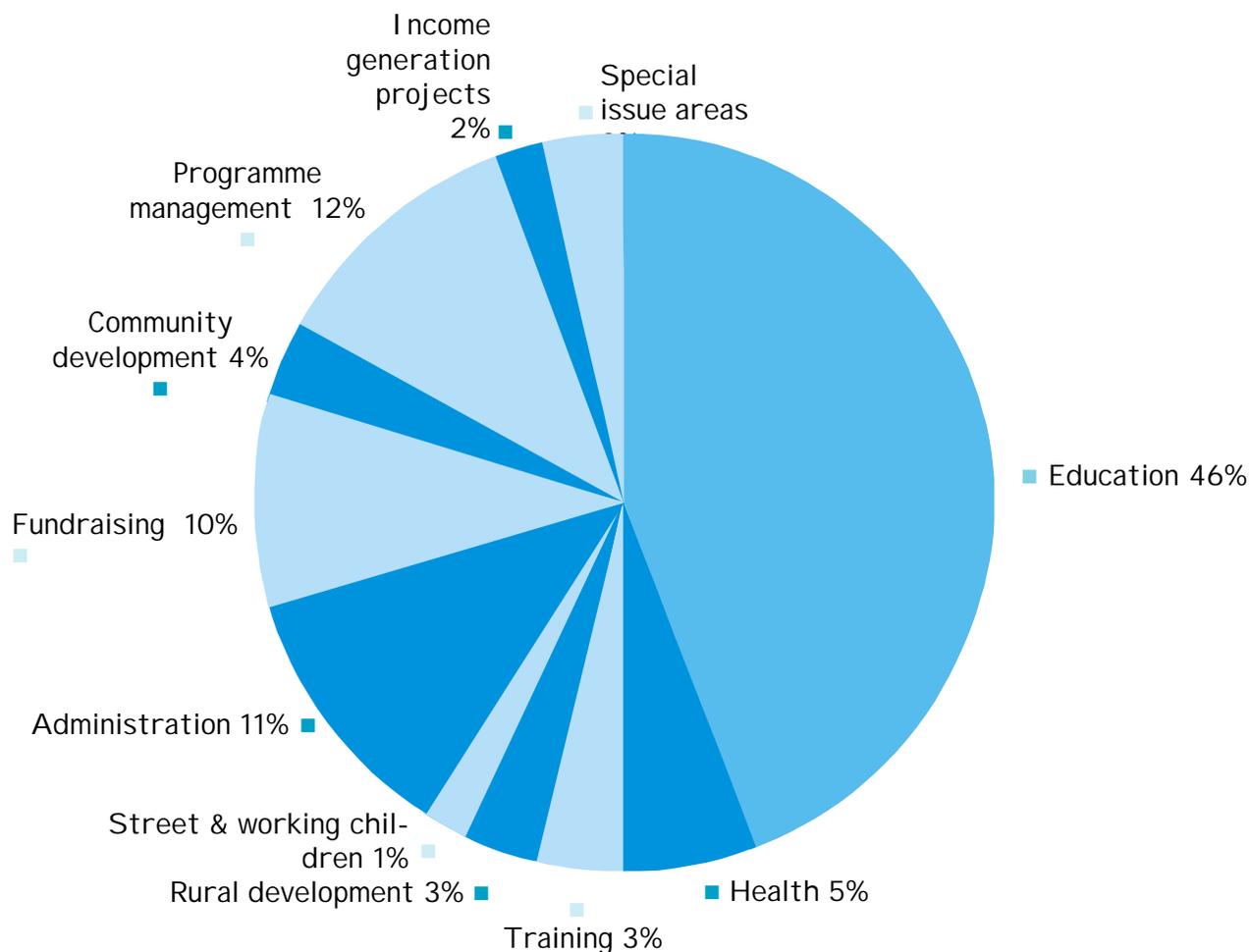
II OTHER INCOME

Rs. 10,59,962

TOTAL OF I + II

Rs. 3,08,66,407

EXPENDITURE 2000-2001



EXPENDITURE

EDUCATION	Rs. 1,31,81,122
HEALTH	Rs. 14,18,485
TRAINING	Rs. 9,42,480
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Mewat Project)	Rs. 7,47,939
STREET & WORKING CHILDREN	Rs. 3,14,770
ADMINISTRATION	Rs. 33,74,124
FUNDRAISING	Rs. 27,81,788
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Rs. 11,01,140
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT	Rs. 35,84,835
INCOME GENERATION PROJECTS	Rs. 6,10,575
SPECIAL ISSUE AREAS (Girl Child Project, Disability Project)	Rs. 8,40,969
TOTAL	Rs. 2,88,98,227



DO YOU WANT TO HELP US?

We in Deepalaya keep on striving for a world where children can look beyond slums. We continue to work with the economically and socially deprived, as well as the physically and mentally challenged. We enable them to be self-reliant and enjoy a healthy and dignified life.

If you want to support our work, please consider a donation. All donations are 50% exempt under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act.

Some suggestions :

- ◆ For 200 rupee, we can buy teaching aids for a child for one year
- ◆ For 500 rupee, we can provide a child with computer lessons, develop his/her latent talents and organise extra-curricular activities
- ◆ For 4,000 rupee, we take care of all the needs of a school child for one year. This amount covers all the involved expenses, including the tuition fee for the teachers.

Please write a cheque in favour of Deepalaya and send it to the address mentioned on this page.

DEEPALAYA

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