



Annual Report 2005-06

*Empowering disadvantaged
youth for entrepreneurship*

Functional Vocational Training and Research Society
also incorporating the annual report of
Functional Vocational Training Forum

The Vocational Training Scenario in India

Vocational training refers to the imparting of specialized skills and knowledge, and instilling social and political attitudes and behaviour patterns essential for successful economic activities by people engaged in dependent employment, self-employment or subsistence work.

There are no prerequisites for anyone to acquire vocational training. Both men and women can get trained at any time during their life. Studies have already proven that formal education is not a prerequisite for acquiring practical skills for income-generation, especially in the context of the informal sector. However, as will be highlighted in a later section, India's formal vocational training system often creates minimum educational prerequisites leading to exclusion of those with lower levels of education.)

Vocational training on the other hand broadly refers to certificate level crafts training (in India) and is open to students who leave school after completing anywhere from grades 8-12. Programmes administered under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) are operated by Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Industrial Training Centres (ITCs). This scheme falls within the purview of the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), under the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE).

According to the Constitution of India, the central government and the state governments share responsibility for vocational training. The DGET is the nodal department for formulating policies, laying down standards and other technical requirements for vocational training. It also governs a number of specialised training-related institutions. The ITIs, both public and private, operate under the general guidance of the DGET.

There have been other signs of malaise. As against the target laid down in the revised policy of diverting 25% of senior secondary students to the vocational stream by year 2000, only 10% of students opted for the vocational stream. Put this finding together with the low levels of wage and/or self-employment among ITI graduates and the cause and affect become obvious. The present set of skills being taught at various vocational training institutes are not fetching gainful employment which is why few students wish to opt for the vocational stream. The skills being offered do not reflect the demands of the market which is why the market cannot and does not absorb the students with those skills.

One of the main reasons for the lack of market responsiveness among vocational training courses is the limited or no participation of the industry in contributing to curricula development. It is the industry which has to finally employ the training graduates. Hence, their mandate in determining what their future employees need to be taught can hardly be overemphasized. There are some rare cases of industry participation as members of Institute Management Committees (IMCs) for ITIs. But even such participation has been found to namesake, at best.

There are still other challenges. Often, the ITIs and other institutes are enmeshed in such an impenetrable web of bureaucratic functioning that by the time any recommendations from the industry find their way into practice, they become irrelevant. Most crucially, industrial associations that integrate small and micro-enterprises of the unorganised economy are not invited to be partners of the state training systems. All this, in an economy in which 92% of the labour force is engaged in the informal or unorganised sector producing close to 60% of the GDP!

Vocational training and the unorganized sector

The unorganised sector has seven times greater labour intensity per unit as compared to the organised sector and is some five times less capital intensive. Thus, the unorganised sector is not just the hub for employment creation but also for manual skills. The need for skills development here can hardly be overstated.

Studies have only reinforced the fact that the majority of workers in the unorganised economy of India have never been to vocational training institutions and/or school. On the other hand, the formal skills training system, because of its educational entry requirements and long duration of courses, is designed to exclude the underprivileged informal sector workers.

Yet, given the vast size of India's informal workforce, the need to address the skills of informal sector workers is more pressing than any other.

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From the Executive Director

India is a very young nation with 70 percent or 700 million people being below 35 years of age. India is driven by youth power today, especially in the field of Information Technology. But there is another India that craves for education and empowerment. It is an India that requires a lot more investment in education and vocational training.

While we need IITs, IIMs, medical colleges and other professional institutions, the real requirement is for primary education, secondary education and vocational training. India's population needs basic educational facilities. 95 percent of today's young people need to get some sort of vocational training after secondary education. Everyone cannot become an engineer, doctor, software professional, accountant or lawyer.

Functional Vocational Training Form (FVTF) has been fulfilling a yeoman service in this direction since 1993. The time has come to consolidate our efforts and reach out to a larger section of the population, specifically the underprivileged youth, in this era of globalisation.

Training in vocations has to be fortified and nurtured simultaneously with other relevant skills in the generation of new ideas, opportunities, identification and leveraging resources. This means preparing trainees not only for job market but also for making them entrepreneurs.

The lessons we learnt over the years take us forward as we shape our future strategy in FVTRS. All practitioners in the sector are of the firm opinion that training alone does not yield the desired results in catering to livelihood needs of school dropouts and illiterate youth.

This past year was an eventful one for FVTF/FVTRS with the transition from FVTF to FVTRS being affected. The attending dynamics at staff recruitment, legal compliances, and governance structures have all kept the secretariat quite busy and active.

All attempts were made to take stock of matters to base our foundations on our strengths to attain operational efficiency. Information gathered from various sources was used effectively at appropriate levels to improve the quality of project administration. Regular and ongoing projects were closely monitored and new applications were scrutinised closely. Project interventions in the Tsunami-hit areas provided new dimensions to our work on the emerging needs in the coastal regions with a comprehensive approach on vocational training, unlike others who advocated into integrated activities.

FVTRS and its partners deem it necessary to embark more and more on developing innovative ideas in vocational training. Trade-specific curricula have to be developed alongside imparting training in entrepreneurial skills at the micro level. Both hard skills like finance mobilization and marketing abilities and soft skills, *viz.*, communication, negotiation and team work have to be fostered

A beginning has been made in this direction with FVTRS getting affiliated to relevant stakeholders, sectoral experts, partners, trainees and through consultations and interfaces, and capacity-building programmes.

This is the first time that FVTRS is publishing the annual report in this kind of format.

We are grateful to Misereor, Caritas India, GTZ-NVTS-FAKT, our partners and all those who supported the cause of making a good beginning.

Albert Joseph
Executive Director



Annual Report 2005-06

Empowering disadvantaged youth for entrepreneurship

This annual report is virtually one of two entities, that of the Functional Vocational Training Forum (FVTF) and of Functional Vocational Training and Research Society (FVTRS). They are organically one and the latter is the successor-body to the former. The former is in the process of completing its mandates undertaken over the years.

Transition Stage

FVTF was formed in 1993 as a result of the encouragement and support lent by Miserior, Germany to promote vocational training for young persons who had no access to normal channels of learning and training as a means to equip themselves for a livelihood. IGSSS (Indo-German Social Service Society, later Indo-Global Social Service Society), New Delhi, acted as the nodal agency for Miserior in ensuring that the mandate is implemented through a General Body and Core Committee, constituted by representatives from allied organizations, with qualified programme and administrative personnel based in Bangalore. At present, FVTF functions as a programme unit of Caritas India.

In 2003-04 all stakeholders expressed the need for the Forum to be converted into a legal body which can carry on the mandate because of the expansion of activities, geographically and project-wise. Accordingly, in September of 2004 the Functional Vocational Training and Research Society was registered in Bangalore under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act.

The organic link between these entities is maintained by the Extended Core Committee, whose members are the founding members of the new society and who continue to guide the FVTF. The transition from FVTF to FVTRS will be fully effected as soon as FVTRS has acquired the necessary registrations.

The Core Committee

The Extended Core Committee (ECC) which governs the affairs of FVTRS met as many as eight times since September 2004 in view of the transitional phase and because of the disaster brought about by Tsunami in December 2004. The main agenda was the screening and approval of project applications from FVTF/FVTRS partners in the coastal regions and affected states that plunged into action immediately after the disaster struck.

Leadership Change

Bro. Jose Vetticattil, founder-President of FVTRS passed away on 18 September 2005 at Hyderabad following a massive heart attack earlier that day. He was the guiding light to many vocational training initiatives in India and his concern for the welfare of the economically and socially weaker sections of the society reflected in the programmes of FVTF/FVTRS for more than a decade. We pay our respects to this noble gentleman and pray that this soul rest in peace.

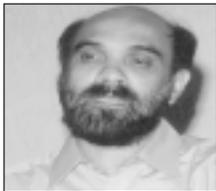


Mr. Gratian Vas, Vice-President, succeeded him to the post of President of FVTRS immediately thereafter. Mr. Vas is currently serving as Executive Director of IGSSS, one of the main promoters of FVTRS. We are happy to be assured of his expertise in the field of development administration.



Change of Guard – Chief Functionary

Mr. D.J. Kennedy, Executive Secretary of FVTF since 1998, bade farewell to FVTF/FVTRS in September 2005 to be a Consultant to FAKT-Germany. In that capacity he continues his association with FVTF/FVTRS. Mr. Kennedy made a substantial contribution to the development of vocational training in India in the non-profit and non-governmental sectors during his tenure. We are happy to record our appreciation to Mr. Kennedy for his leadership in FVTF.



Mr. Albert Joseph took over as Executive Director of FVTRS on 1 September 2005. He has over 25 years of experience in development work and was Representative of Andheri Hilfe-Bonn, North India, prior to this.

Other Organizational Matters

In the current year the General Body of FVTRS comprised only of 11 members instead of 15, as per the Memorandum of Association. (See Appendix 1 for list of current members.)



Board and Advisory Committee members at the Orientation Workshop

An Advisory Committee with experts from different fields of development was constituted in February 2006. It currently has four members. The main function of the Committee would be to advise and provide assistance from time to time. They are also expected to guide in the development of policies, strategies and funding criteria in FVTRS's diverse fields of intervention, apart from assessing project proposals, impacts and recommending actions to promote the aims and objects of FVTRS. (See Appendix 2 for a list of members.)

Several key staff appointments were made in the current year. They include Finance Officer, Programme Manager, Advocacy and Documentation Manager apart from two Field Executives for the Tsunami programme. The current staff strength at the National Office, including the Executive Director is 12. (See Appendix 3 for list of staff members.)

Legal and Statutory Matters

FVTRS had filed an application for registration under the Foreign Contributions Registration Act (FCRA) with the Union Home Ministry in November 2005. We are hopeful of it being considered favourably.

FVTRS was granted exemption under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act in October 2005 and also received PAN and TAN in November 2005.



PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES UNDER FVTRS

Orientation workshop

A one-day orientation workshop for the members of the General Body, the Advisory Committee and staff was held on 13 March 2006 at Bangalore. In the forenoon session, the workshop deliberated on the mandate of FVTRS, vocational training, and in the afternoon session the focus shifted to the roles and responsibilities of governance and executive structures of FVTRS, namely the Board, the Advisory Committee and the Secretariat.

Mr. Gratian Vas, President, FVTRS, spoke about the organisation. He recalled the beginnings of FVTF and the formation of FVTRS and analysed the present structure and needs. Mr. Albert Joseph, Executive Director, made a powerpoint presentation on vocational training for the unorganized sector and the future thrust of FVTRS.

Dr. Eshwar Prasad, organizational development expert from Group for Institution Development (GRID), Bangalore, facilitated a session on good governance. Several valuable suggestions for enhancing organizational and programme effectiveness emerged at this workshop, such as defining governance boundaries, and roles and responsibilities to make FVTRS a learning, growing and vibrant organization.

Collaboration with GTZ-NVTS

Collaboration with GTZ-National Vocational Training System (NVTS) under the Ministry of Labour, started in 2004 with the objective of enhancing capacities of the personnel of FVTRS and its partners. As a result of this cooperation, several capacity-building exercises were taken up during the reporting year:

- ♦ In September 2005, three staff members of FVTRS participated in a workshop on 'Monitoring' organized by GTZ in Delhi.
- ♦ In February 2006, two staff members attended another GTZ training workshop in Delhi that focused on curricula development for vocational training.
- ♦ In February 2006, FAKT, Stuttgart (consultants to GTZ-NVTS) assisted FVTRS to draw up an Operational Plan for 2006 with reference to the existing Strategic Plan. Prior to the planning workshop, FAKT consultants visited a few partners and their projects in Kerala, Karnataka and Orissa.
- ♦ In March 2006, FAKT conducted a two-day workshop for FVTRS partners and staff on 'Monitoring' which was attended by 36 people.

Intervention in Tsunami-affected Areas

The December 2004 Tsunami which had a disastrous effect on people's livelihoods in

various parts of the south-eastern coastal belt, compelled FVTRS to put its expertise in vocational training to work in the affected areas. It held five one-day promotional workshops in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh with support from Caritas-India to identify partners with whom FVTRS could launch a livelihood restoration intervention targeted at youth. The need to adopt locally relevant and viable livelihood options was stressed.

The workshops were all held between 30 September and 24 November 2005 and had the participation of 138 persons from potential partners and other stakeholders in these states, as detailed below:

Kanya Kumari workshop	30 September 2005	35 participants
Quilon workshop	15 October 2005	22 participants
Cuddalore workshop	21 October 2005	18 participants
Nagapattinam workshop	22 October 2005	36 participants
Ongole workshop	24 November 2005	17 participants

Karnataka Consultation

FVTRS brought together key players in vocational training in the unorganized sector in Karnataka for a one-day consultation at Bangalore on 24 March 2006.

This consultation was held to explore issues and challenges confronting the unorganized sector in general, particularly in relation to vocational training needs.



Ms. Vatsala Vatsa, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka, inaugurated the consultation, while Sri. S.J. Amalan, Joint Director of the Apex Hitech Institute, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, delivered the keynote address. Prof. L.S. Gandhi Doss, Chairman, Department of Social Work, Bangalore University, was the Guest of Honour.

Two panels of eminent speakers presented their views on “The prospects for livelihood generation through vocational training for school dropouts” and “Employment opportunities through vocational training in the informal sector.” Mr. Albert Joseph, Executive Director, FVTRS summed up the proceedings of the day and highlighted the main issues that emerged during the day.

The consultation was attended by 85 participants.

The highlights of the deliberations where FVTRS should take due note from the consultation are:

- ♦ Systematic selection of trainees for entrepreneurship development.
- ♦ Converting practitioners’ premises including industrial training institutes into incubators in the rural areas for vocational training.
- ♦ Increased stress on women’s role in nation-building through skill upgradation and Entrepreneurial Development Programmes.
- ♦ Contribution of different actors for the development of course curricula and methodology in vocational training.
- ♦ Development of organic farming and organic products while addressing



Ms. Vatsala Vatsa, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Labour, Karnataka, inaugurating the consultation

environmental dimensions when providing vocational training.

- ◆ Trade polarization and diversification for the informal sector while orchestrating for decriminalization of the youth through appropriate reforms in laws and policies at municipal, regional, state and national level.
- ◆ Performance should be emphasized towards success in life – life-coping skills including ‘yoga’ to culminate in holistic development of the human person.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES UNDER FVTF

Project Support

FVTF promotes vocational training for livelihood enhancement by providing financial support to a wide range of institutions and organizations that conduct vocational training courses for the underprivileged youth. The bulk of FVTRS resources are spent in this activity.

During the reporting period 34 vocational training projects in 16 states grouped into five regions received Rs. 1.65 crores as support, as detailed below:

East – 8 projects with a total grant of Rs. 38,89,700

Jharkhand – 2

Chhattisgarh – 1

Orissa - 2

Bihar – 1

West Bengal – 2



North-East Region – 6 projects with a total grant of Rs. 33,93,425

Assam – 2

Manipur - 3

Meghalaya – 1

North Region – 2 projects with a total grant of Rs. 6,24,250

Jammu and Kashmir – 1

Uttar Pradesh - 1

West Region - 3 projects with a total grant of Rs. 19,13,300

Maharashtra - 2

Goa – 1

South Region – 15 projects with a total grant of Rs. 66,98,015

Karnataka – 8

Kerala – 1

Tamil Nadu – 1

Andhra Pradesh - 5

Total number of projects - 34

Through these projects, 5,371 young people, of whom 3,110 were women (57.9 percent) while the number of men was 2,261 (42.1 percent). As for the social composition 1,505 (28.03 percent) hailed from the Scheduled Caste background, 1,972 (36.71 percent) from the Scheduled Tribe background and the remaining 1,894 (35.26 percent) from Other Backward Castes and economically weaker sections of the society. They were imparted training in 38 trades and craft (see Appendix 4 for the list of trades and craft for which training is currently being offered). The duration of the training varied from two weeks to six months, depending on the nature of the vocation or trade. Average support to each project was Rs. 4.85 lakhs.

In Thoffapur village of JP Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh, Charan Singh, was responsible for his elderly parents and siblings. In the winter he worked in a sugar factory, which paid him Rs. 50 a day for twelve hours of grueling work. He was not so lucky in summers. He often had to go to far-off places to find daily work and, more often than not, he could not find work. In desperation he left home and was found lying on the roadside by a social worker, whose organisation helped him to recover.

Charan Singh was advised to acquire some skills and become employable or start working on his own. Accordingly, with the assistance of the organization, he did a course in motor-winding.

Today, Charan Singh runs a motor-winding shop in his village and is well respected for his hard work and perseverance.

Manju had to drop out of school and start working as a casual labourer in order to support her elderly parents. Though she was of marriageable age, her prospects of getting married were next to nothing as her family did not have the money to meet the expenses. Her parents also could not afford to see her off as they were totally dependent on her earnings.

All this changed after she joined a Dhokra handicraft-training programme offered by an NGO in a nearby village. Until then she was reconciled to staying unmarried. Now Manju produces Dhokra artifacts of marketable quality which earns her a decent livelihood. She recently participated in a district-level exhibition where she sold some of her products for Rs. 1,500. Marriage may not be an impossible dream after all.

Although the majority of vocational trainees were women, tribals and persons from the Scheduled Castes, the quantum of money spent on training men is higher than that for women. This is because the trades that men tend to choose, such as carpentry and welding, are longer in duration and are much more cost-intensive than the trades women generally choose. FTVF continues to face the challenge of bringing more women into male-oriented trades and vocations, particularly since these vocations yield better rewards.

In addition to the new projects supported during the year, 92 ongoing projects were monitored. Some of these projects were also brought to a close. Thirty-two new project proposals were appraised in this period.

Interaction with Partners

FVTF achieves its mission through partners and is not directly involved at the field-level. Therefore, it is vital for FVTF and its partners to be in sync with each other with



Renu, a young woman from a landless family in Orissa, supported her family by selling rough ropes made of *sabai* grass and from the meagre wages she earned as a casual agricultural labourer whenever such work was available. To her good fortune, IMTS, an NGO, initiated training in furniture-making using *sabai* grass in her village. Renu enrolled for the training.

She and some other women in her village formed a self-help group through which they collectively negotiate the sale of what they now produce with *sabai* grass - handicraft, better-finished ropes and even furniture. Renu sold a set of *sabai* grass furniture recently for Rs.3,000 – an amount she could not dream of making in one go before. She has ploughed some of this money back into her workshop. Confident of her new-found skills and ability to earn, Renu is contemplating of sending her younger brother, a school dropout, back to school. She has become a role model in her village.

respect to the changes in the external environment, conceptual understanding, approach and strategies. Towards this end, FVTF held several workshops during the year for existing and potential partners in different regions of the country to facilitate cross-learning and to exchange ideas.

Workshops for Partners

Two one-day workshops were held during year for partners. The first one was in Bhubaneswar on 8 December 2005, attended by 20 participants from the East region, and the second one in Guwahati on 15 December 2005, attended by nine participants from North-East region. The objective of both workshops was to facilitate exchange of experiences and to understand contemporary issues and challenges confronting vocational training.

Promotional Workshops for New and Potential Partners

There is a constant need to identify new partners and to promote FVTF's approach to vocational training within the development community. With this intention, two workshops were held in the course of the year. The first workshop was for the East region, held in Bhubaneswar on 7 December 2005, attended by 36 potential partners, while the second was for the North-East region at Imphal in Manipur on 17 December, attended by 30 participants.

Workshop on Vocational Training as a Strategy to Combat Migration

FVTF organized a one-day workshop on 30 March 2006 in Jharsuguda, Orissa on the issue of migration and relevance of vocational training. The need for such a workshop emerged at a partners' workshop at Bhubaneswar in December 2005. Seasonal migration is a common phenomenon in many parts of Orissa. This workshop was meant to throw light on how vocational training could be a preventive measure to contain the problem of seasonal migration. Fifty-four participants from the dioceses of Sambalpur and Rourkela attended this workshop.

Workshop for FVTF Consultants

Since its formation FTVF has relied on external consultants or resource persons to assist in identifying potential partners and projects and for project appraisal and monitoring because the staff resources have been kept at a bare minimum level.

A two-day workshop was held in June 2005 at Ranchi to induct 12 new consultants from the states of Jharkhand, Orissa and Bihar into the FVTF fold. With increasing in-house professional capacity, FVTF is moving towards a phase when much of the work currently undertaken by consultants will increasingly be taken over by the staff.

Capacity-building: Training in Rural Marketing

In response to a need expressed by several partners, FVTF facilitated six partners to attend two courses on “Rural Marketing” conducted by Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) at Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar from 23-30 January and 13-18 February 2006.

Vocational Training Intervention in Tsunami-affected Areas

Given the tremendous disruption in the livelihood situation of communities affected by Tsunami, FVTF decided to utilize its long-standing experience and expertise in vocational training in the affected areas of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry. FVTF approached Miserior for support in this work and a grant of Rs. 3.15 crores was made available.



Since the major task was to identify suitable implementing partners, one of the first tasks was to hold a series of promotional workshops to chalk out an intervention strategy. Out of a total of 103 project applications received, 65 did not meet the norms laid down by FVTF and were turned down. Only 33 proposals – six in Andhra Pradesh, five in Kerala and 22 in Tamil Nadu - were approved in the reporting year, while five were under scrutiny at the close of the year.

A sum of about Rs.1.21 crores has been approved for 28 projects (see Appendix 5 for details). Five projects have been completed in the year. FVTF's Tsunami intervention will come to a close in March 2009.

Unlike most other organizations, which opted for an integrated approach to Tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction, FVTF chose to focus exclusively on vocational training. Two Field Executives recruited specially for this purpose to manage the Tsunami programme. The programme is closely monitored in all respects. Partners' meetings at different locations have been held at frequent intervals.

FVTF has encouraged its partners to choose trades and vocations which are relevant to the local economy such as outboard motor repair, boat repair, sea-food processing, coconut shell and seashell crafts and sea-weed farming, to mention a few.



Appendix 1: FVTRS Board Members

1. Mr. Gratian Vas – President
Indo- Global Social Service Society
28, Lodi Road, Institutional Area
New Delhi 110 003.
Tel: 011-24698360 ; Fax: 011-24644492
E-mail: ed@igsss.org
2. Most. Rev. Bernard Moras
Archbishop of Bangalore, Archbishop's House
Post Bag No. 2
Bangalore 560 046
Tel: 080-23330438; Fax: 080-23330838
E-mail: bgarchdi@bgl.vsnl.net.in
3. Rev. Fr. Varghese Mattamana
Executive Director, CARITAS INDIA
CBCI Centre, 1 Ashok Place
Opp: Goledakkhana, New Delhi 110 001
Tel: 011-23366091; Fax: 011-23367488
E-mail: caritas_india@vsnl.com;
caritasindia@spectranet.com;
director@caritasindia.org
4. Rt. Rev. Mathew Arackal
Bishop of Kanjirappally
Diocese of Kanjirappally
Pastoral Centre, Kanjirappally 686 507, Kerala
Tel: 04828-206040; Fax: 04828-206022
E-mail: bishoparakal@satyam.net.in
5. Rev. Bro. Varghese Theckanath S.G.
Mantfort Bhavan, 11-6-862, Red Hills
Hyderabad 500 004, Andhra Pradesh
Tel: 040-23327112; Fax: 040-23322872
E-mail: hyd2mtbhavan@sancharnet.in
rel@nde.vsnl.net.in
6. Ms. Santhosh Vas
Chair Lady, Janodaya Trust
No. 3, 5th Main, 9th Cross,
Near Priyadarshini Handlooms,
Jayamahall Extension, Bangalore – 560 046
Tel: 080-23332564; Fax: 080-23430155
E-mail: janodaya@bgl.vsnl.net.in
7. Mr. Mukesh Chauhan
General Manager, Mawana Sugars Ltd, 6th Floor, Kiriti
Mahal
Rajendra Place, New Delhi 110 008.
Cell: +9810364040
8. Mr. Kenneth Morrison Pala
Dalang Cottage, Dum Dum, Upper Nongthymmai,
Shillong 793 014, Meghalaya.
Tel: 0364-2534966
9. Ms. Sashi Sail
Director, Chhattisgarh Multipurpose Polytechnic
Tumgaon Road, Mahasamund 493 445, Chhattisgarh
Tel: 07723-223874; Fax: 07723-223289
E-mail: rcdrc@rediffmail.com
10. Sr. Sudha Varghese SND
Naari Gunjam Village & P.O., Jamsaut,, Danapur
Patna 801 503, Bihar
Cell: 9431025201
11. Dr. P. Basak
Pelican Duplex Unit - B
544, Patuli Main Road,
Kolkata 700 084, West Bengal
Tel: 033-2436 7774
E-mail: pbasak@eth.net

Appendix 2: Advisory Committee Members

1. Mr. Joe Madiath
Gram Vikas, Mohuda Village
Berhampur Orissa 760 002
Tel: 0680-2261863 – 74
E-mail: info@gramvikas.org
2. Mrs. Gazala A Paul
T – 17, Century Apartments, Sarkhej Road
Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Tel: +93270 09370
E-mail: gazala@brandeis.edu
3. Dr. M.R. Jain
E – 16, Lane W
4, Sanik Farms, New Delhi 110 062
Tel: 011-26818631
4. Mr. Vishwas Philip Jadhav
C-503 Sangamitra Apartments, Plot 20, Sector 4,
Phase – 1,
Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075
Tel: +98104 62489
E-mail: jadavphilip@yahoo.co.in

Appendix 3: Staff

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
1.	Mr. Albert Joseph	Executive Director	09/2005
2.	Mr. Felix D' Souza	Manager – Programme	12/2005
3.	Mr. R.S.N. Sharma	Manager, Documentation and Advocacy	12/2005
4.	Mr. T.D. Joseph	Technical Officer	03/1998
5.	Mr. D. Anand	Finance and Administration Officer	06/2005
6.	Mr. C.P. Nicholas	Field Executive – Tsunami	06/2005
7.	Mr. J. John Kennedy	Field Executive –Tsunami	11/2005
8.	Mrs. Diviana Nayagi	Secretary-Programme and Accounts	10/1996
9.	Mrs. Noyala Sheela	Programme Secretary	07/1995
10.	Mr. A. Chandrasekaran	Office Secretary	01/2006
11.	Mr. Vinod Anthonyraj	Liaison cum Driver	11/1995
12.	Mrs. Geetha	Office Care-Taker	06/2002

Appendix 4: List of trades and craft offered in the current year

Applique work	Mushroom cultivation
Bamboo crafts	Nursery and Grafting
Banner writing	Plumbing and masonry
Beautician	Power loom weaving
Bee keeping	Processing of Minor Forest Products
Binding and folding	Refrigeration and air conditioning
Candle making	Rubber tapping
Computer appliances	Rural electrician and wireman
Diesel pump repair	Screen printing
Driving and motor mechanics	Sheep rearing
Electrical technician	Soft-toy making
Flower arrangements	Tailoring and Embroidery
Hand pump repairs	Tailoring and fashion designing
Hospital helpers	TV, VCR, radio and tape recorder repair
House wiring and electrical works	Two wheeler mechanic
Jute processing and diversification	Two, three and four wheeler mechanism
Knitting	Weaving
Leaf plate making	Wiring and home appliances repair
Motor-rewinding	Zari works

Appendix 5: Tsunami projects sanctioned in 2005-06

Andhra Pradesh

East Godavari	2
Prakasam	2
Nellore	2

Sub Total	6
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Kerala

Alleppy	3
Ernakulam	1
Kollam	1

Sub Total	5
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Tamil Nadu

Chennai	1
Cuddalore	2
Kanchipuram	1
Kanya Kmari	4
Nagapattinam	5
Ramnad	1
Tirunelveli	4
Tuticorin	4

Sub Total	22
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Grand total	33
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FINANCIALS

FUNCTIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH SOCIETY

Consolidated Receipts and Payments account for the year ending March 31, 2006

Receipts		Amount	Payments		Amount
To Opening Balance			By Programme Expenses		
Cash in hand	958.00		Caritas India - Grant		66,219.00
Cash at Bank	13,008.00	13,966.00			
To Grant received			By Other Payments		
from Caritas India	1,00,000.00		Bank charges	83.00	
			Books & Periodicals	869.00	
To Other receipts			Meeting Expenses	2,580.00	
Donations received		12,000.00	Office Expenses	2,692.00	
			Office Maintenance	12,415.00	
			Printing & Stationery	2,370.00	21,009.00
			By Audit fees paid		2,204.00
			By Advance refunded		12,000.00
			By Telephone Deposit		5,000.00
			By Closing Balances		
			Cash in hand	NIL	
			Cash at Bank	19,534.00	19,534.00
Total		1,25,966.00			1,25,966.00

FUNCTIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH SOCIETY

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2006

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital Fund		Fixed Assets	NIL
General Fund		Current Assets	
As per last Balance Sheet	-238.00	Cash in hand	NIL
Add: Excess of income		Cash at Bank (ICICI Bank)	19,534.00
over expenditure transferred		Telephone Deposit	5,000.00
from I&E A/c	24,772.00		
	24,534.00		
Total	24,534.00		24,534.00

FUNCTIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING FORUM

Consolidated Receipts and Payments account for the year ending March 31, 2006

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
To Opening Balance		By Programme Expenses	
Cash in hand	NIL	a. Caritas India - Regular	44,95,539.00
Cash at Bank	NIL	b. Caritas india - Tsunami	8,84,537.00
To Specific Funds received			
Caritas India			
a. Monitoring fund (Regualr)	69,89,000.00	By Other Payments	
b. Opening bank account	10,000.00	Provident Fund paid	73,006.00
Caritas India	69,99,000.00		
		By Office Lease Deposit	17,00,000.00
		Tsunami rehabilitation monitoring	13,74,484.00
To Other receipts		By Closing Balances	
a. Bank interest	47,248.00	Caritas India - Regular	
b. Miscellaneous Receipts	491.00	Cash in hand	241.00
c. Telephone deposit	1,799.06	Cash at Bank	8,52,758.06
d. Provident Fund collected	55,960.00	Caritas India - Tsunami	
		Cash in hand	1,763.00
		Cash at Bank	4,71,138.00
Total	84,78,982.06		84,78,982.06

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2006

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital Fund		Fixed Assets	6,65,298.00
Amount transferred during the year being capital expenditure	6,65,298.00		
Undisbursed specific (earmarked) funds		Current Assets	
a. Regular/core monitoring fund	69,99,000.00	Regular	
Less: Applied	44,95,539.00	a. Indian Overseas Bank	8,52,758.06
	25,03,461.00	b. Cash in hand	241.00
Add: Bank Interest	47,248.00	Tsunami	
Miscellaneous receipt	491.00	a. Cash at Bank	4,71,138.00
Old telephone deposit	1,799.00	b. Cash in hand	1,763.00
Tsunami rehabilitation monitoring fund	13,74,484.00	Deposits	
Received during the year	13,74,484.00	Office Lease Deposit	17,00,000.00
Less: Applied	8,84,537.00	PF to Caritas India	17,046.00
	4,89,947.00		
Total	32,18,297.00		32,18,297.00

In Loving Remembrance



**Rev. Bro. Jose Vetticattil S.G.
Founder-President, FVTRS**

23.3.1956 – 18.9.2005