**THE HaNS FOUNDATION (THF): Narrative report FORMAT**

**(QUARTERLY/ANNUAL)**

**SECTION A: PARTNER AND PROGRAM DETAILS**

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| 1 | Name of the NGO | The Center for Internet and Society |
| 2 | Program Title | Developing Screen reader and text to speech synthesisersfor Indian languages |
| 3 | Program Objectives | Development/enhancement of free/open source screen reader NVDA, Building of eSpeak capability in Indian languages, Pilot rollout of language specific solutions in different states |
| 4 | Donor(s) Name (s) | The Hans Foundation (THF) |
| 5 | Total Program Cost | Rs. 1,68,48,150/- sanctioned program cost |
| 6 | Total Grant Amount and Annual Amount | Rs. 1,65,98,254/- total physical grant amount received (Rs. 86,02,462/- 1st Annual Cost and Rs. 79,95,792/- 2nd Annual costs) |
| 7 | Grant Period | August 2012-June 2015 |
| 8 | Reporting Period | Final report |

**SECTION B: SUMMARY OF PROGRESS**

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| The NVDA project, funded by THF, is delivering unprecedented technology solutions for visually impaired persons across India. Under this project, an Indian team of developers was set up to develop enhancements to the NVDA Screen Reader, which is free/open source software,to improve its functionality and make it work with the open source e-Speak text to speech synthesiser in different Indian languages , also developed under this project. These have been successfully integrated with NVDA to provide a complete solution for reading and working with indic language content. Having undergone considerable amount of testing, it is now a robust system that is beginning to get rollout in different parts of India. The impetus of the project until now has been development, and CIS has been successful in creating a team of specialized developers and testers, most of them from within the visually impaired community, who are working on constantly improving NVDA and eSpeak based on feedback from the user community. In the last six months, this project has developed to the stage where it can be taken to Indian users.The last phase of the project included conducting 30 trainings of this software in 13 states covering 700 participants and were well received. |

**SECTION C: STATUS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - KPI’S or DELIVERABLES**

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| # | KPI’s/Deliverable | Brief Description of KPI’s/deliverable | Annual Planned Output | Actual Output  (Quantitative) | Actual Outcome  (Qualitative) | Evidence of Results | Notes |
| 1. | NVDA Enhancement | 1. Benchmark NVDA with commercially available screen readers to identify gaps in essential functionality. 2. Identify India-specific screen reader requirements and changes that need to be made to NVDA to provide support for Indian languages and scripts. 3. Work with the NVDA development team in Australia to the extent that it is necessary to carry out enhancements. 4. Create and roll out India-specific distribution for NVDA. | The project identified and aimed at resolving issues that NVDA software users faced in India. | NVDA Enhancement has been successfully achieved for it to work with Microsoft Windows and other software including MS Word, MS Outlook, MS Power Point and MS Excel. It also works with refreshable Braille. We have successfully developed NVDA to work with Indian languages through specific works both on the code and keyboard layouts for 14 Indian languages.  The Big Bucket Code is a fully functional online repository where any user driven changes in NVDA code can be picked up by international developers to make the system robust. | Industry software is dynamic, and the developer team managed to resolve various bugs listed under single issues. This involves a serious co-ordination effort, both with local and international developer communities, which is simultaneously working on NVDA. The results for the use of Office based PowerPoint and Excel Software has been excellent, while the NVDA is now a serious contender to be at par with commercially available screen reading software. | <http://www.nvaccess.org/> |  |
| 2. | eSpeak Development | 1. Work with eSpeak speech synthesizer team to understand the eSpeak software, the requirements for creating speech synthesizers for new languages and the current level of support available for Indian languages. 2. Work with specific language experts to create the text to speech engine for 10 additional Indian languages as well as to enhance the already available software for Hindi, telugu, Malayalam andKannada. | Completion and compatibility with NVDA with eSpeak text to speech for 15 Indian languages | The basic support was completed for 8 new languages and improvements for the 4 existing languages has been completed. 2 languages Kashmiri and Sindhi remain to be closed over the coming months. Tamil was not taken up as the tamil community was happy with the quality of the existing TTS, hence, at their request, we conducted several trainings in Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, we are working on providing support to 2 scripts of Sindhi- Arabic and Devanagari, at the request of the Sindhi community. We may take up providing support to Romanised Sindhi in the next phase of the project if required. | The feedback to eSpeak has been satisfying in most languages; languages were considered closed only after a certificate of satisfaction was provided by the testing organization in the concerned state. For the first time, languages such as Odiaand Manipuri have been made available as TTS, and the user community has been very enthusiastic in its acceptance of the software. Capabilities of existing languages, such as Hindi and Telugu have also been improved. | http://espeak.sourceforge.net/ |  |
| 3. | Pilot Rollout of Enhanced NVDA and e-Speak in Concerned States | The enhanced India-specific NVDA screen reader and the eSpeak text to speech for Indian languages will be rolled out to specific training centres in different states to introduce them to end users and get feedback that can then be used for improving the solution prior to a formal release. | Conduct 3 pilot workshops to roll out NVDA and eSpeak for 3 states. | We were able to conduct 30 workshops across 13 states of India, a lot more than the initial 3 that we had planned. These were documented through user feedback and the suggestions of the participants have been incorporated in the developer’s module. | The pilot rollout of NVDA and eSpeak has been met with great excitement among the user community. These workshops have been vibrant and productive, both for CIS as well as the participants. Persons with basic knowledge of computers have taken to the software with ease and have achieved significant fluency in using the software in a couple of days. | A list of trainings with links to their reports and photos is provided in Annexure. |  |
| 4. | Rollout Text to Speech in Mobile Service | Once text to speech development is complete, CIS will work with associations of Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to try and bundle the text to speech as an application service in one state as a pilot. | The TTS to be made available on Mobile | eSpeak is now downloadable on Android. |  | https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.reecedunn.espeak&hl=en | When the project was conceived, Android was not the popular mobile OS in India. However, in the following years, it has come to be the most used OS on mobile phones. Therefore, the initial requirement of trying to work with TSPs was found unnecessary. |

**SECTION D: CHANGES TO KPI’S**

Please tell us in more than 50 words per KPI, if there is any major change

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| # | KPI | Changes to KPI |

**SECTION E: CHALLENGES IN DELIVERING THE PROGRAM**

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| What was the challenge | How did you deal with it? | What was the result |
| Getting together a team | The incubation period for the project was a long one since getting together a team was the biggest challenge for the project. It was difficult to find developers who were interested in working on this specific issue, were sensitive to the needs of visually impaired persons, as well as open to coming on board full time. Further, finding testers in Indian vernaculars also took a considerable amount of time. Further co-ordination between them and international developers was also a challenge we had to deal with. | Despite hurdles, a significant achievement of this project has been to put together a competent team with a working mechanism, whichis leading up to a development and feedback cycle for NVDA and eSpeak enhancement. |
| Dealing with Languages | Indian vernacular languages are not standardized and have dialects running into hundreds. A language like Bengali is vastly complex and differs in use across language communities. There were ambiguities in the rules and the way alphabet is written and spoken varies. Therefore, a lot more work goes into creating more words for the software. | The project developers try to bridge this gap to the best of their ability, but sometimes they have to leave to the users to use their own discretion. It was of great help that we worked with native language organizations across the vast span of India, as opposed to centralizing the system in a major city. This helped us implement nuances of languages that were spoken locally. |
| Coping with different versions of software | Industry software is dynamic and companies regularly update or re-code their software. This meant that as soon as a new release of software came out in the market, the previously resolved solutions would become redundant. Different software’s on Windows platform have different releases, which are simultaneously in circulation. For example, MS Office is available as 2007, 2010, 2013 etc. Every time, the code has to be re-done for the specific version. Also, any updates to the software leave the previous code redundant. | We have had to bring about dynamism in our processes, and no longer conceive of the project as a one-time job. It is rather a constant work that has to be continuously developed as the software industry advances. |
| Issues of focus on NVDA enhancement | It was initially suggested that the NVDA enhancement would be conducted through resolving 75 issues concerning Indian languages in the software. This was however changed because of various practical constraints. It was found that for a single issue, there might be more than one bug associated. This meant that for several issues, even though a considerable amount of work was done, the performance indicator was set such that it would not reflect the quantity or quality of work. Also, at a certain point it was seen that while CIS spent a considerable amount finding a solution to a specific issue, it would be resolved elsewhere in the open source community simultaneously. This meant that there was duplication of effort in the developer’s community, as well as the performance credit was not given to CIS for the work undertaken. | It was decided that the focus area for CIS would be to integrate with the local and international developer community, as well as software companies, and work towards creating a feedback mechanism to identify and pick specific issues with various bug numbers, and resolve them holistically. This mechanism has now been established with the help of the Big Bucket Repository of code for NVDA. Additionally a local mechanism through trainings and workshops has been achieved to find out and address relevant issues for Indian users. |

**SECTION F: FUTURE FOCUS**

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| Next quarter/Annual focus | How and when will you deliver the next quarter/Annual focus | What do you hope to achieve |
| **PHASE 2 – Improving, Maintenance, Disseminating, Reaching out** | The development of NVDA and eSpeak is not a one-time project. The software industry is dynamic and CIS hopes to keep NVDA at pace with the new versions of software, as well as incorporate NVDA code in other software that do not support the screen reader. During the second phase, the focus will diversify into two strands- firstly to continue development of NVDA to keep abreast of new versions of Windows, as well as to work with third party software vendors to make NVDA compatible with their software and thereby expand employment options for the blind;. The second focus will be to push out the work we have done in this project to create the software infrastructure to support text to speech in indian languages and work with organisations across the country to train and raise awareness about the use of NVDA with e-Speak with vernacular languages.  Also, there needs to be work done within the govt. departments, as well as corporate offices, to update them about the implementation of this software through various schemes andprogrammes and in their workplaces. | Through NVDA and eSpeak, lives of a large number of blind and visually impaired persons can be transformed. It is CIS’s agenda to push and help this process so that more and more people can be educated, employed and feel their value in the society. |

**SECTION G: CASE STUDIES**

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| **CASE 1**  **Changing the Industry Mindset**  TALLY is a popular accounting software that is available in various versions. We approached TALLY to work with our team and make the program accessible for visually impaired persons. We argued that by not working with NVDA, a lot of blind and visually impaired persons are losing an opportunity to get employed in the banking and accounting profession. Finally TALLY agreed to integrate accessibility features in their new version and made two trips to a blindness organization to understand user needs. They said they will revert to our development team once they have a clear assessment and needs strategy in place on how to take this forward. | **CASE 2**  **Opening new vistas of learning**  Dr. Homiyar is the CEO of National Association for the Blind, New Delhi. He is the training coordinator for NVDA project. He has extensive experience in the non-government social work sector. His experience in training during the rollout phase of the project opened up the case for the potential of NVDA and eSpeak to enhance the intellectual quality of lives of blind and visually impaired persons across India. According to Dr. Homiyar, his trainees in Kashmir were writing poetry in Urdu by the end of the second day in training. In Tamil Nadu, a lot of literature is already available in digital formats, and with the help of NVDA, visually impaired persons can finally access these texts free of cost. So much is excitement for the project that his mailbox is flooded by his trainees’ mails in their local languages from across the country. He confirms that this rollout is helping hundreds of people read and write in the vernacular language and they constantly share their feeling of liberation. |

**SECTION H: QUOTES**

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| Beneficiary | Secondary Beneficiary | Program Team |
| Mr. ReshmaDileep, Nairserry House, Natika P.O., Thrisurr District. Phone: 8086143177  This year after my first exam for my Plus 2, I was in tears because the scribe given by the school was bad. She refused to write what I told her. Although I am a bright student who had aA+ in my previous exam, my capability was limited without knowing how to use computers. After the NVDA course, as well as learning with eSpeak in Malayalam, my native language, I am confident that I can work with computers and excel in my examinations. |  | Dinesh Kaushal- project manager for NVDA development:  ‘NVDA is a tool to bridge the digital divide for persons with blindness. Many persons with blindness or their employers do not have resources to purchase expensive technology. NVDA is also a model for other assistive technology development as it is an open source software and is developed by contributions of over 160 people worldwide. I like working for NVDA because it is open and allows me to modify it as per users need, and that is also an opportunity for hundreds of blind users to learn NVDA development and change it as per their requirements.’ |

**SECTION I: OTHER MATTERS ARISING (annually)**

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| # | **Other Items of Interest to The Hans Foundation** | **Your comment and Evidence** |
|  | Please provide us with honest feedback on your relationship with THF. It is important for us to improve our processes and how we communicate with you. | 1. The officers in charge of our projects at THF are very approachable. 2. THF has been very understanding and just in accommodating our requests, particularly in cases of external exigencies and been patient. The directors at CIS are deeply appreciative of THF’s support especially during a time which has been difficult for CIS as an organization and are grateful for the confidence reposed in us to continue our work with honour and commitment. 3. THF has been genuinely interested in the progress of the project and is available to understand any specific needs or challenges that we may be facing and to see if they can help in resolving them. 4. Facilitation of a single point of contact for addressing our queries, doubts and concerns over the past six months has been very helpful. |
|  | What and/or how has THF brand helped your organization and on your program/project? | THF has supported CIS in doing projects which are of immense significance in the disability and blindness space - to create a Compendium of national policies and schemes and to create Text-To-Speech in Indian languages which had never existed before this project. Over the past 3 years, CIS has won considerable recognition and respect amongst disability professionals, policy makers and global disability and technology advocates as being leaders doing prominent work in the accessibility space in India and the global South. THF support has also helped draw attention to the Accessibility and Inclusion programme of CIS both amongst policy makers and other donor agencies. |
|  | Have there been any key policy developments in the area of your work, and how have they impacted on your organization and on your program/project? | Two key developments in this area have taken place in 2012 and 2013 the Copyright amendment permitting conversion of copyrighted works into accessible formats for persons with disabilities and the Notification of the National Policy on Universal Electronic Accessibility which requires all government communication to be accessible, compliance with website accessibility and promotion of technology in indigenous languages. These have direct bearing on and are also partly result of CIS work in the area of electronic accessibility. |
|  | Please tell us of any key achievements *in the last 12 months* for your organization and your program/project, e.g., awards, recognition, media? How have the achievements impacted on your way of working, profile raising etc.? | CIS has completed several important reports and research papers across its various programmes, as well as entered into key partnerships which have got mention in media and visibility in the Global internet research space. Its work in WIPO contributed to the conclusion of the Marrakesh Treaty to facilitate access to copyrighted works for the print disabled and for India to become the first country to ratify it. Some key achievements in terms of research or partnerships are given below:   * CIS compiled the National Compendium of Policies, Programmes and Schemes for Persons with Disabilities in partnership with THF, the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities * CIS completed a report in collaboration with the ITU and G3ict titled, ‘Inclusive disaster management for vulnerable groups: An Action guide’. The report is in the process of publication. * CIS brought out a report in collaboration with G3ict titled, ‘Inclusive financial services for seniors and persons with disabilities: Global trends and Accessibility requirements which is available on the G3ict and CIS websites. * CIS submitted its comments and recommendations on the Rights of Persons withDisabilities Bill, 2014 to the Parliamentary Standing Committee in October 2014. * Under the NVDA e-Speak project, support was added and enhanced for several languages and 30 trainings were conducted across the country covering 700 participants across 13 states. * CIS took part in the meetings of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) at the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) from a public interest perspective. Three different WIPO-SCCR meetings were held in Geneva in the months of April, July and December. Nehaa Chaudhari participated in the 27th, 28th and 29th WIPO-SCCR meetings and delivered CIS statements. India became the first country to ratify the Marrakesh Treaty and the Accessible Books Consortium was launched. * As part of the Pervasive Technologies project funded by IDRC, four methodology documents were published: Patent Landscaping for the Indian Mobile Device market; Intellectual Property in Mobile Application Development in India; Access to Music through the Mobile; and Sub Hundred Dollar Mobile Devices and Competition Law. * CIS-A2K team signed MoUs with four renowned institutions: Mysore University (for converting to Unicode and re-releasing their encyclopaedia under Creative Commons License); ShriDharmasthalaManjunatheshwara College (to introduce Indian Language Wikipedias in the Indian Under-Graduate and Post Graduate Classroom); Andhra Loyola College (for 5 years to enhance Telugu Wikipedia through increased contributions to Wikipedia and make it available under free license); Nirmala Institute of Education, Goa (to enhance digital literacy in Konkani in the education sector across Goa). * Telugu and Kannada volumes were released under CC License. Ten Telugu books by a single author were released under CC-BY-SA 3.0 on Telugu Wikisource This is a major milestone initiative by CIS-A2K to make the sum of all knowledge in Telugu freely available to all Telugu speaking people over the internet. Six volumes of Kannada Vishwakoshawas re-released under the CC license on the Open Knowledge day in Mysore on July 15, 2014 by CIS and University of Mysore. * CIS-A2K team also gave guest lectures in different colleges as part of the Wikipedia project: T. Vishnu Vardhan taught a course “Digital Wikipedia” at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore on November 10, 2014. He also designed and taught an open course for B.Ed. Teacher Trainers at Nirmala Institute of Education on November 14, 2014 and in January 2015. * A two-day global stakeholder meeting on future of internet governance (NETmundial) was organized by the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee in partnership with /1Net at Sao Paulo in Brazil on April 23 and 24, 2014. AchalPrabhala participated in the event on behalf of CIS. As part of its research to enable productive discussions of the critical internet governance issues at the meeting and elsewhere CIS published a total of 16 blog entries. * Conducted an empirical study of five separate and diverse banks (State Bank of India, Central Bank of India, ICICI Bank, IndusInd Bank, and Standard Chartered Bank) to gain a practical perspective on the existing banking practices and policies in India, and published a Banking Policy Guide. Seven roundtable meetings on “Privacy and Surveillance” conducted by CIS in collaboration with the Cellular Operators Association of India and the Council for Fair Business Practices. * CIS published a policy guide on Privacy in Healthcare that seeks to understand the legal regulations governing data flow in the health sector - particularly hospitals, and how these regulations are implemented. * BhairavAcharya and VidushiMarda co-authored a white paper that seeks to identify aspects of privacy in Islamic Law and demonstrate that the notion of privacy was recognized and protected in traditional Islamic law. * Six research studies were commissioned by HEIRA-CSCS (over November 2013- March 2014) as part of the collaborative exercise with CIS to map the Digital Humanities within a broad rubric of exploring changes at the intersection of youth, technology and higher education in India. |
|  | Please tells us of any key partnerships that your organization has developed *within this reporting period,* and how have they impacted on your organization and your program/project? | CIS is constantly developing working relationships with different sets of partners across its various programmes. For instance for the National Compendium project, it entered into a working arrangement with CLPR for research and for the NVDA project, we developed close relationships with Saksham and other partner organisations who were responsible for testing and training. Other programmes under which we have specific partnerships developed in the form of MOUs as the Access to Knowledge (A2K) and the Researchers At Work (RAW) programmes, the details of which are given below: 1)MoU with Mysore University  2)Mou with TISS, Mumbai "Digital Knowledge Partnerships with select higher education institutions  3)MoU with Christ University - "Wikipedia in the Indian Undergraduate Language Classroom"  4)MoU with KIIT UNiversity and Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences for furthering Odia Wikipedia.  5)MoU with Guru G Learning Labs  6)Mou with Goa University  7)Mou with Andhra Loyola College  8)Mou with Nirmala Institute of Education  9)Mou with SDM college Ujjire  CIS Raw  1) Agreement with Leuphana University  2) Agreement with Cept  3) Agreement with CSCS |
|  | Please tell us if you have secured any significant donors *within this reporting period.* | Kusuma Foundation continued to contribute to the core funding. Apart from that CIS received funding for different projects from organizations such as Privacy International, IDRC, Wikimedia Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, Consumers International, etc. |
|  | Please tells us if your organization and/or your program/project have received any key visits from well-known personalities, donors etc. *within this reporting period.* | We have had numerous people visit us in the course of our operations, including for the five year celebrations we held at our office. A few important people visited CIS over the past years include:   1. Mr. Govind, CEO, National Internet exchange of India(NIXI) 2. Mr. Pinchaa, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, Govt. of India 3. Mr. Dhariyal Deputy Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, Govt of India 4. 20 member Iraqi Government delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Abdul Kareem Al-samarai, Minister for Science and Technology, Govt of Iraq 5. 13 member Iraqi Government delegation led by His Excellency Mr. AmeenAbrahemFanash, Ninava Deputy Governor, Govt of Iraq. |

**Annexure**

# Details of training conducted on the use of eSpeak with NVDA for Indian languages

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| No. | Dates | Location | Language | Number of Participants | Names of Master Trainers | Remarks |  |
| 1 | 17th – 18th November 2014 | BPA, Ahmedabad | Gujarati | 12 | 1. Gignesh Pokar. 2. Mahendra Chudasma. | 10 day training for use of NVDA and reading and writing in Gujarati will be conducted in January 2015 at Surat, Gujarat. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-e-speak-gujarati-with-nvda> |
| 2 | 17th November 2014 | NAB, Delhi | Hindi | 5 | Ajay Sharma | 2nd round of trainings for computer teachers of various organizations from different schools of Delhi will be conducted in 1st week of February, 2015. | <http://editors.cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-workshop-at-nab-delhi-rk-puram> |
| 3 | 1st – 2nd December 2014 | Hydrabad Central University | Telegu | 27 | Janardhan Naidu | 2nd round of short term and 10 day workshops are being planned for Vijaywada in February 2015 | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/telugu-e-speak-training-with-nvda-december-2014> |
| 4 | 19th – 20th December 2015 | Blind Empowerment Foundation, Kolkata | Bengali | 15 | Anuradha Jeswal | - | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/bangla-e-speak-training-with-nvda-december-2014> |
| 5 | 21st – 22nd January 2015 | Dr. Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow | Hindi | 20 | Nirmal Verma |  | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-using-espeak-hindi-with-nvda> |
| 6 | 24th – 25th January 2015 | Chakshumati, Trivandrum | Malayalam | 30 | Ramkamal Manoj |  | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-e-speak-malayalam-with-nvda> |
| 7 | 27th – 28th January 2015 | KVTC Cheeenai | Tamil | 15 | Shankar  Raghu |  | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-basic-computing-with-use-of-nvda-e-speak-in-tamil> |
| 8 | 5th – 6th February 2015 | NAB Delhi, Sector 5 R K Puram, New Delhi | Hindi | 15 | Suman |  | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-basic-computing-with-use-of-nvda-espeak-hindi> |
| 9 | 8th – 10th February 2015 | Orrisa Association for the Blind, Bhubhaneshwar. | Orriya | 36 | Ganshyam Mohante |  | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/training-in-basic-computing-with-use-of-espeak-nvda-odia> |
| 10 | 13th – 14th Feb. 2015 | Blind Relief Association, New Delhi. | Hindi | 17 | Suman |  | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/training-on-use-of-espeak-hindi-nvda> |
| 11 | 20th – 21st February 2015 | NAB Chandigardh | Punjabi | 23 | Mahesh |  | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-of-use-of-e-speak-punjabi-nvda> |
| 12 | 16th – 29th March 2015 | Dr. Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow | Hindi | 23 | Mritunjay | 15 day Hindi training | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-basic-computing-with-nvda-and-e-speak-in-hindi> |
| 13 | 2nd – 16th April 2015 | Navchetan Andh Jan Mandal, Bhuj, Gujarat. | Gujarati | 15 | Mahendra Chudasma | 15 day Gujarati Training. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-basic-computing-with-use-of-nvda-e-speak-gujarati> |
| 14 | 11th April 2015 | All India Confederation for the Blind [AICB] | Hindi | 19 | Suman Dogra | Training for 1 year Advanced computer trainees. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-one-day-workshop-on-use-of-espeak-hindi-with-nvda> |
| 15 | 16th – 29th April 2015 | Institute of Social Work and Research Bhubaneswar, Orissa | Orriya | 30 | Mritunjay | 15 day Orriya training. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-basic-computing-with-use-of-nvda-and-e-speak-in-oriya> |
| 16 | 20th – 21st April 2015 | Rotary Club of Goa [RYLA] | Marathi / Konkani | 77 | Taha Haaziq | 2 day introduction. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-basic-computing-with-use-of-nvda-e-speak-marathi-konkani> |
| 17 | 18th April – 24th April | Kerala University International Youth Hostel, + Chakshumati  Kerala University International Youth Hostel, + Chakshumati | Malyalam | 25 | Akhil | Switch to NVDA for other screen reader users | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-seven-day-training-in-the-use-of-espeak-malayalam-with-nvda> |
| 18 | 1st May to 30 May 2015 | KVTC, Chennai | Tamil | 20 |  | ½ 15 days training in Tamil. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-30-days-summer-course-on-basic-computer-competencies-and-language-proficiency> |
| 19 | 4th May 2015 to 8th May 2015 - | Centre for Differently Abled Persons  Bharathidasan University Khajamalai Campus  Tiruchirappalli,TN | Tamil | 17 | Shankar / Kumaresan | Switch to NVDA for other screen reader users | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-espeak-tamil-computing-with-nvda-at-tiruchirappalli> |
| 20 | 9th – 11th May 2015 | Monfort School Gauhati. | Assamese | 11 | Laishram | 2 day introductory programme. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-basic-computing-with-use-of-nvda-espeak-assamese> |
| 21 | 16th – 17th May 2015 | NFB Kurnool Branch, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh. | Telugu | 0 | Rajshekar / Suman | Cancelled. |  |
| 22 | 19th May | Blind Empowerment Association, Kolkatta | Bengali / Hindi | 26 | Mritunjay / Kafiee | Introduction to reading and writing in the regional language, during the TOT conducted by Enable India | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/espeak-indian-languages-during-tot-conducted-by-enable-india> |
| 23 | 25th May 2015 to 29nd May 2015 | District Library Authority,  2nd Floor,1232 Periya kadai St,  Coimbatore-641001. | Tamil | 21 | Shankar / Kumaresan | Switch to NVDA for other screen reader users | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-espeak-tamil-computing-with-nvda-training-workshop> |
| 24 | 28th May | Indian Association for the Blind – Delhi | Hindi | 27 | Mukesh Sharma – Homiyar | 1 Day workshop on Reading and writing solutions | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-use-of-espeak-hindi-on-windows-and-android-platforms> |
| 25 | 3rd to 7th June. | Tamil Development and Cultural Centre,  Perumalpuram  Palaykottah,  Tirunelveli 62007 | Tamil | 16 | Shankar / Kumaresan | Switch to NVDA for other screen reader users | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-espeak-tamil-computing-with-nvda-training-workshop-tirunelveli> |
| 26 | 4th – 19th June | Rajasthan Natrahin Kalyan Sansthan [RNKS], Jaipur | Hindi | 9 | Mritunjay Jumar | 15 day training in Basic compuuting | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-15-days-training-in-basic-computing-at-rnks> |
| 27 | 15 – 17th June | Kashmir University, Srinagar, J&K. | Urdu / Hindi – Kashmiri | 44 | Homiyar – Abrar Bhatt. | 3 day orientation workshop with CCW. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-use-of-espeak-in-urdu-and-kashmiri> |
| 28 | 8th – 9th June | Mitrajyoti, Banglore | Kanada | 43 | Getanjali | Introductory workshop for Teachers. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-kannada-espeak-training-with-nvda> |
| 29 | 22nd – 23rd June | NAB Nasik | Marathi | 17 | Harshad Jadav | 2 day Introductory workshop | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-espeak-marathi> |
| 30 | 23rd – 24th June | Dreamy Eyes, MJ College, Jalgaou | Marathi | 11 | Pavan Bundala – Harshad Jadav | 2 day Introductory workshop | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-espeak-marathi-training-at-mj-college> |
| 31 | 27th – 28th June | Voice Vision, Mumbai. | Marathi | 34 | Sushmita Bubna – Harshad Jadav | Dhananjay Bhole – Harshad Jadav. | <http://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/report-on-training-in-e-speak-marathi> |

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