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#### THE KOLKATA STUDIO

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© Institut Stadt der Gegenwart Contemporary City Institute

DRAFT

## **CHARITY TOURISM**





#### Introduction











I. THE IMAGE OF THE CITY

- II. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS Global Scale India Case Studies
- III. SUDDER STREET Overview Program Elevation
- IV. CHARITY TOURISM Tourism Volunteers
- V. CONCLUSION Urban Impact Influence worldwide



#### INTRODUCTION

Charity tourism becomes more and more popular in the western world.

The aim, to do something good for "the poorest of the poor" in combination with travelling around the world is a liked experience.

The work of charity organisations has drawn many "charity tourists" to Kolkata, who are spending anything from a few days to full leap years doing volunteer work in the hospices. These charity tourists have developed their own culture of living.

In this book we are going to portray the spaces of charities and the spaces of charity tourism in the city. We were interested in the urban impact and the consequences.

We stayed 2 weeks in Kolkata and there we formed our own view on the topic especially from our own volunteering day and through contacts with people who are involved.











## I. THE IMAGE OF THE CITY



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1. Anna Grant with a of the Prem Dan Hurs 2. Mother Teresa 3. Doing laimdry the ro

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#### THE IMAGE OF THE CITY

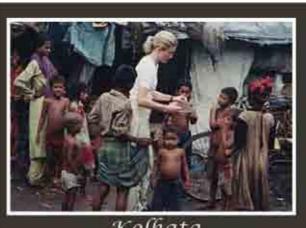
Kolkata is an extraordinary city, an urban monster carrying contradictory images broadcast far beyond India's frontiers: clichés, myths or realities to which one cannot remain indifferent.

The reputation of Kolkata figures high on the list of reasons given by travellers in India. People have preconceived notions about what to expect and they judge accordingly. Even those who express an open attitude to the city and come "just to see what it is really like" cannot say they have no expectations. Mainly 4 images are conveyed to the western world basically through the press and tourists: The city of misery, The colonial city, The city of culture and The city of revolution.

The main themes revolve around notions of poverty, overcrowding and urban decay. Therefore we are mainly focusing on the city of misery which goes hand in hand with the city of charity.

We are daily confronted with such images used by humanitarian organisations asking for donations. These images are used as a tool to take pity. These images are the reason, why so many volunteers go abroad and work with humanitarian organisations.

But the image is also created by the volunteers themselves. These young tourists themselves serve to produce / reproduce this imaged Kolkata by telling / retelling stories that reaffirm and confirm the realities of what might be called an imagined and constructed "exotiscape."



Kolkata

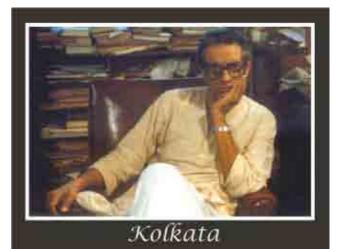


CITY OF MISERY





COLONIAL CITY



CITY OF CULTURE



CITY OF REVOLUTION







## II. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS

OVERVIEW WORLDWIDE INDIA CASE STUDIES









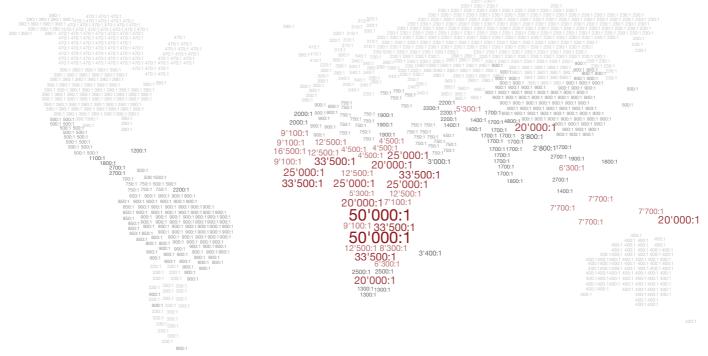
### **OVERVIEW WORLDWIDE**

CRITICAL CONDITIONS SPREAD OF ORGANISATIONS



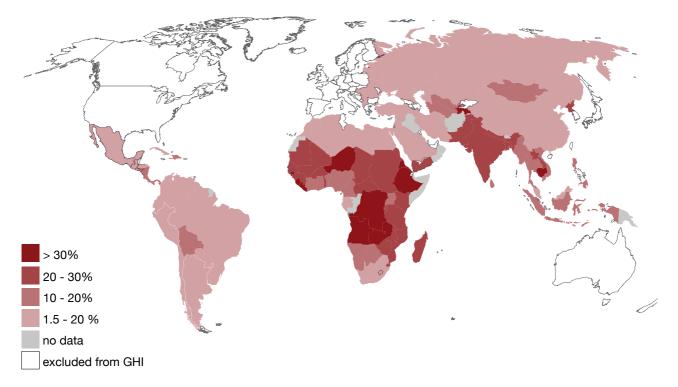
#### GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF CRITICAL CONDITIONS

#### NUMBER OF INHABITANTS PER DOCTOR

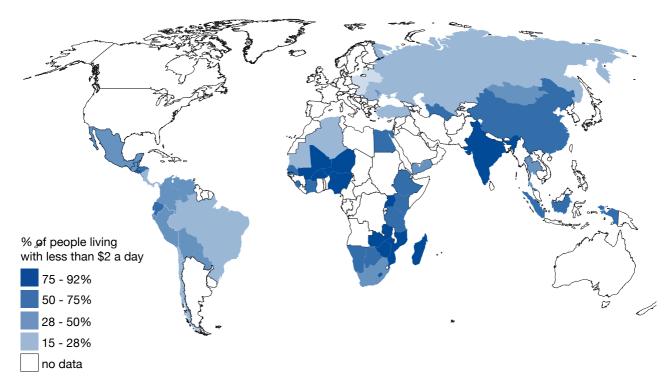




#### GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX



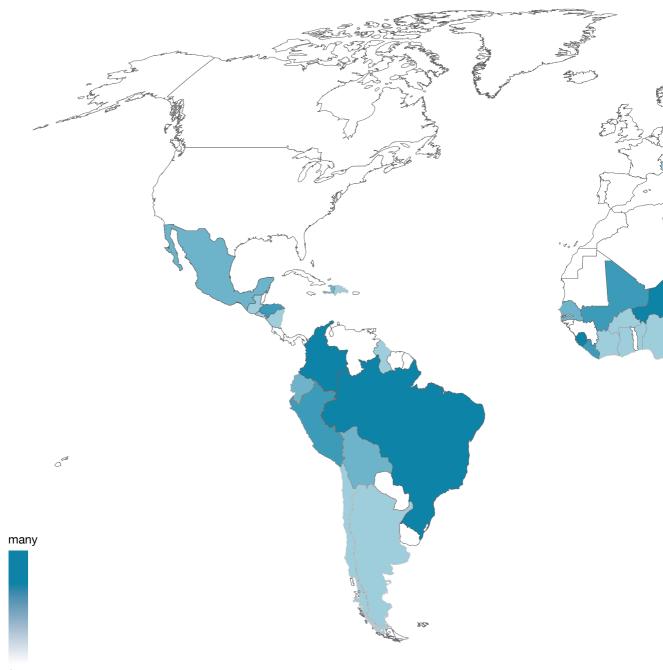
#### POVERTY INDEX





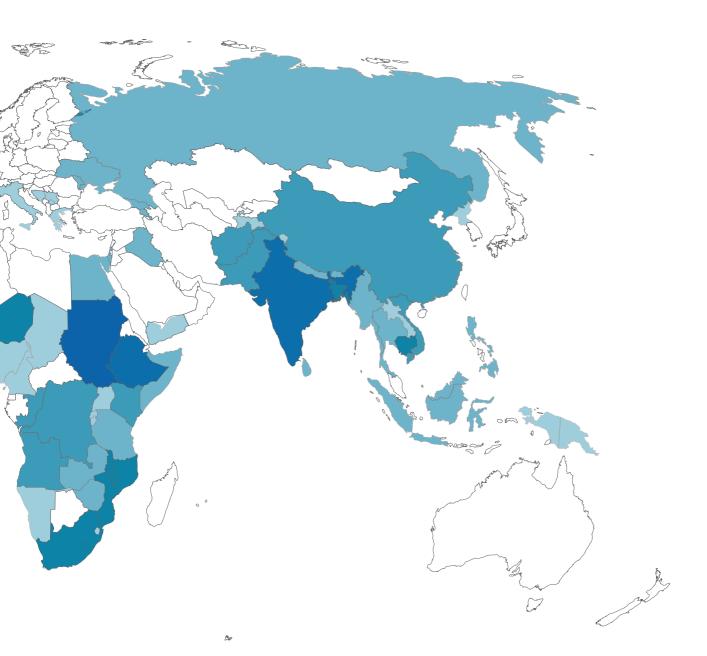
#### SPREAD OF ORGANISATIONS

This map shows a trend where humanitarian organisations are located. To generate the map we overlaid the localisations of the following humanitarian organisations: MSF, World Vision, Goal, SOS Kinderdorf, Caritas



few







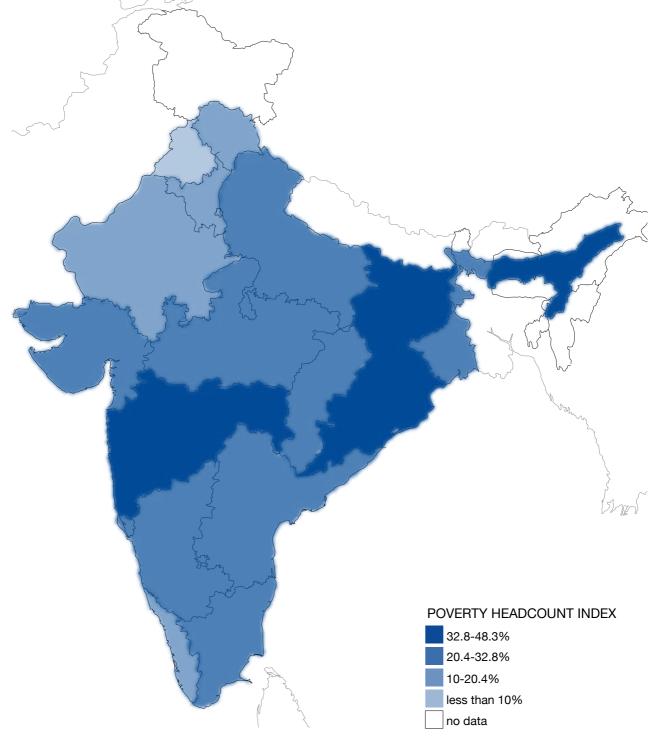


## INDIA

WEST BENGAL KOLKATA

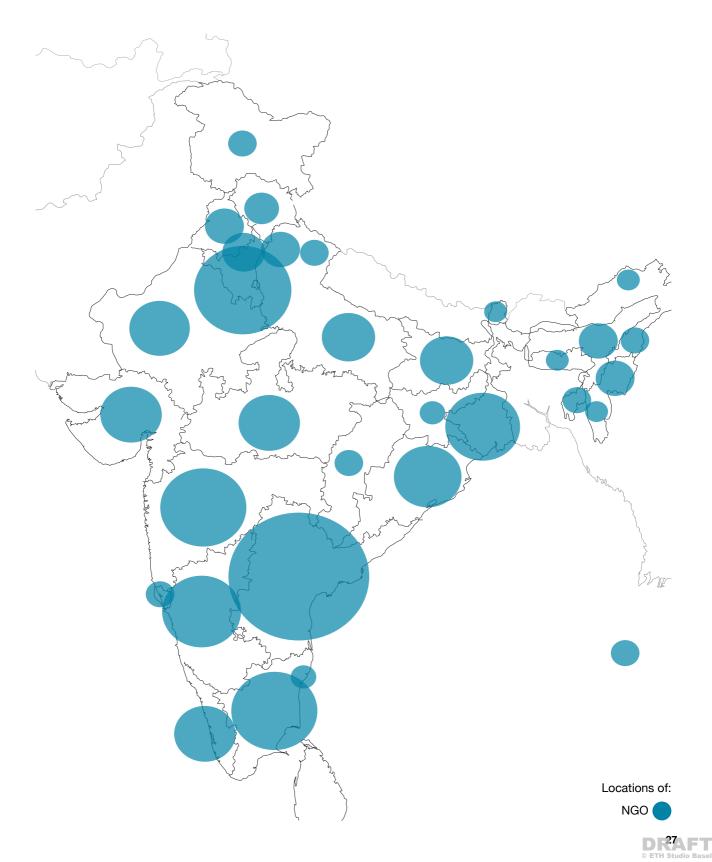


#### POVERTY MAP OF INDIA

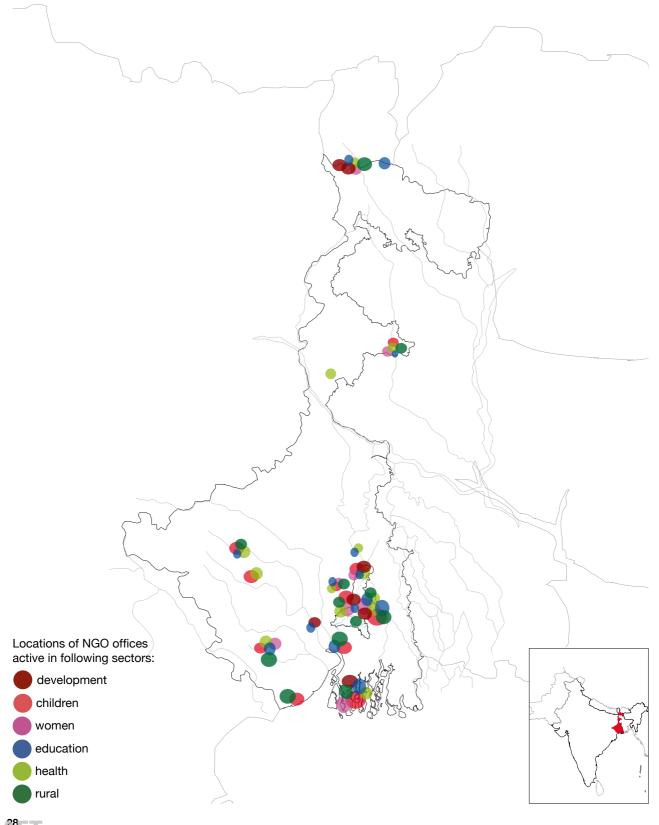




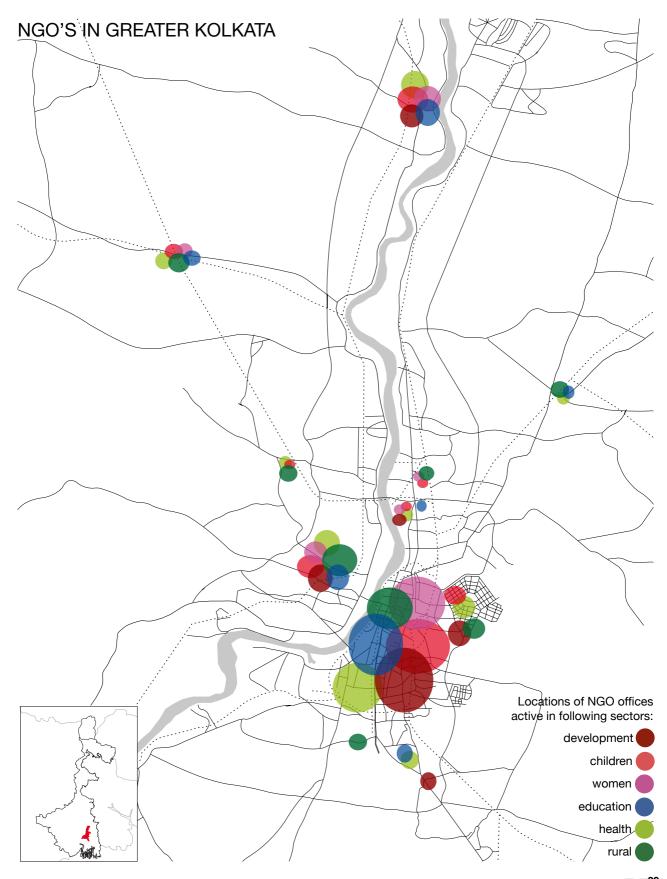
#### SPREAD OF ORGANISATIONS IN INDIA



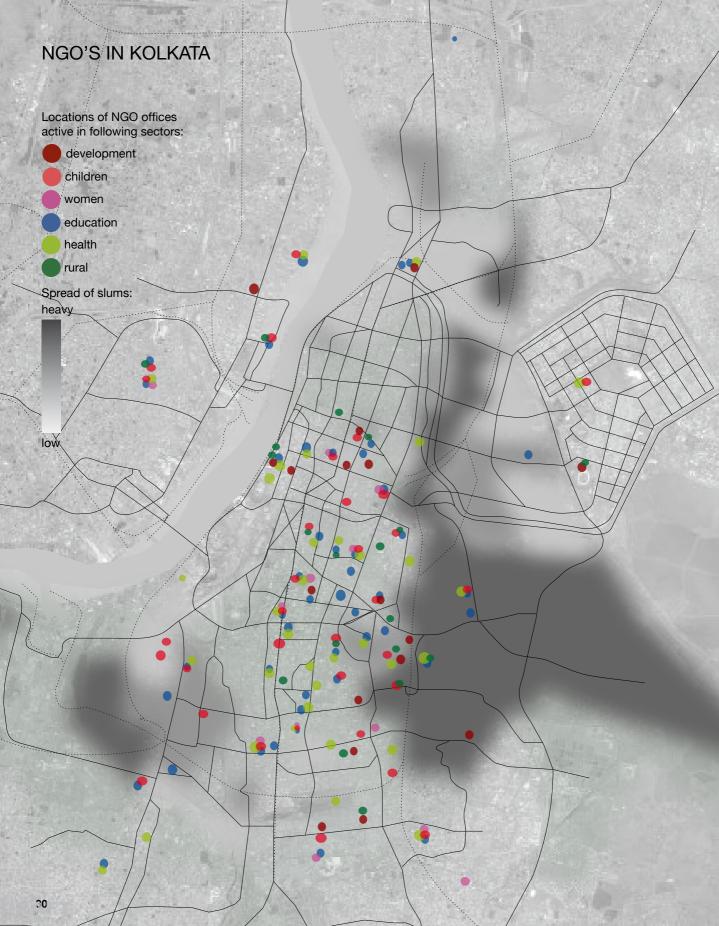
#### NGO'S IN WEST BENGAL



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#### GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY COMPARED TO NGO'S IN KOLKATA

#### GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY IN THE HUMANITARIAN SECTOR

The governmental activity is dispersed more heterogeneous over the whole city, even though there is a concentration in Salt Lake City.

Compared to NGO's, they are rather in the slum areas.

#### NGO

Most of the NGO's offices are located along the metro line, very central and good accessible.

If they were situated directly in the slums they had a chance to upgrade the area because of their infrastructure and economics.

Locations of: Government NGO Spread of slums: heavy

low



#### CASE STUDY COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND NGO'S

#### PROJECT JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT

This act deals with children in need of care and protection and or in conflict with law. The government of West Bengal established 16 Government-run homes and 19 NGO-run homes.

To run the Homes properly, necessary staff are provided and arrangements for proper shelter, food, health and educational care, recreational facilities are there.

NGO's in different fields are also allowed to work in favour of children sheltered in NGOrun and Government-run Homes for their total development.

11 of the 19 NGO-run homes are situated in Kolkata in comparison to the 16 Government-run Homes, only 2 of them are situated in Kolkata.

In Government-run Homes, the Government of India and the State Government have been funding for maintenance and all other costs. In Non-Government Homes, NGO's are to support 10% of cost and the remaining fund is provided by Government of India and by Government of West Bengal on 50:50 basis. For each child, cost is fixed as 750 Rs per month (18 Sfr).

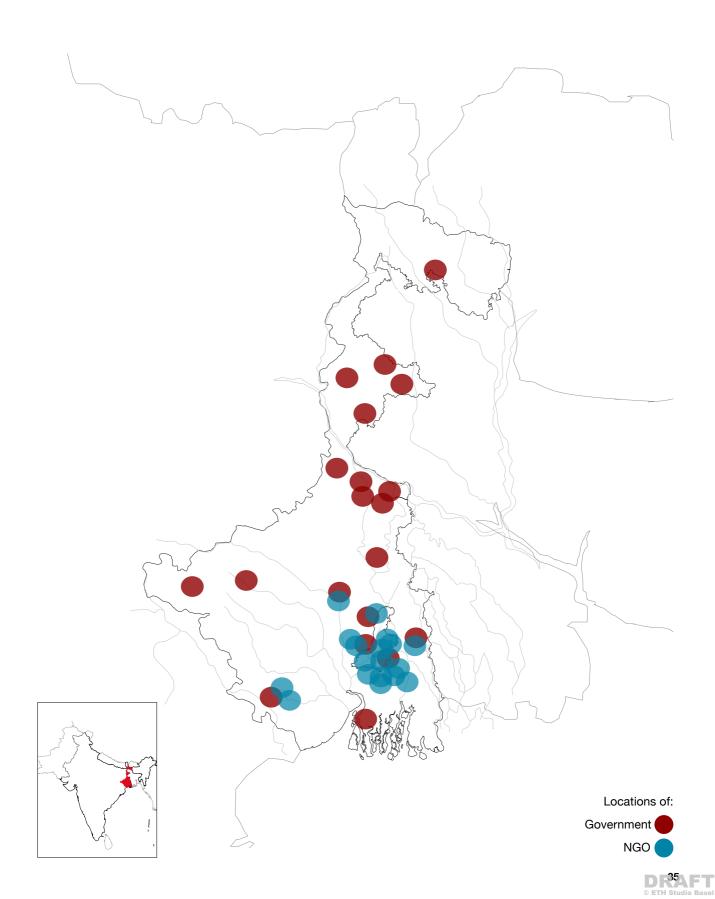
NGO-run Homes take care of 940 children, that makes a total of 70'500 Rs per month (1'719 Sfr).

Government-run homes take care of 1'397 children, that makes a total of 1'682'250 Rs per month (41'030 Sfr).

### 11 of 19 NGO-run Homes in Kolkata

### 2 of 16 of Government-run Homes in Kolkata

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## CASE STUDIES

MOTHER TERESA MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY CALCUTTA RESCUE



## MOTHER TERESA - MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY



Missionaries of Charity is a Roman Catholic religious order established in 1950 by Mother Teresa in Kolkata, which consists of over 4,500 nuns and is active in 133 countries. The lives of Kolkata's poor have come to be linked closely with the name of Mother Teresa.

#### HISTORY

Born Agnes Gonxha Bojashiu in Skopie, Yugoslavia, of Albanian parents in 1910, Agnes Gonxha Bojashiu arrived in Kolkata in 1928; she left home to enter the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Loreto Sisters) and took the name Teresa. While teaching at the Loreto Convent in Entali, the slums outside the school walls engaged her more and more, and on 10 September 1946 she came to the decision to leave the school and to serve the city's poor.

#### MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY

With a nurse training and a total store of five rupees, she found a home in an obscure house in Entali, and opened a school nearby Motiihil Bustee. She also began to tend the sick and suffering in streets and slums, and in 1952 set up Nirmal Hriday (The Pure Heart), her hope for dving destitutes, in an abandoned temple in Kalighat. Meanwhile, some dozen young women of Kolkata had come to join her. In 1950, she founded the Missionaries of Charity. The Missionaries of Charity finds more and more aspirants every year. The nuns in their blue-bordered white sareesa are a familiar sight in Kolkata, but the order has homes and institutions virtually all over the world; and by common consent, the spirit of love and service has not been impaired by either institutional growth or the Mother's own fame - the last crowned by the award of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979. The order has 710 centers around the world.

#### KOLKATA

In Kolkata, most prominent, besides the original Nirmal Hriday (1952), is Shishu Bhavan, a children's home which she opened in 1955. Later the Missionaries of Charity opened other institutions as Prem Dan for sick and dying patients and Shanti Dan for drug addicts.



DEAR LORD, THE GREAT HEALER, I KNEEL BEFORE YOU, SINCE EVER PERFECT GIFT MUST COME FROM YOU. I PRAY GIVE SKILL TO MY HANDS, CLEAR VISION TO MY MIND, KINDNESS AND MEEKNESS TO MY HEART. GIVE ME SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE, STRENGTH TO LIFT UP A PART OF THE BURDEN OF MY SUFFERING FELLOW MEN, AND A TRUE REALIZATION OF THE PRIVILEGE THAT IS MINE. TAKE FROM MY HEART ALL GUILE AND WORDINESS, THAT WITH THE SIMPLE FAITH OF A CHILD, I MAY RELY ON YOU. AMEN.



WE HAVE OUR HOPE IN JESUS (2X) THAT ALL THINGS WILL BE WELL (3X) IN THE LORD (REPEAT ALL 2X)





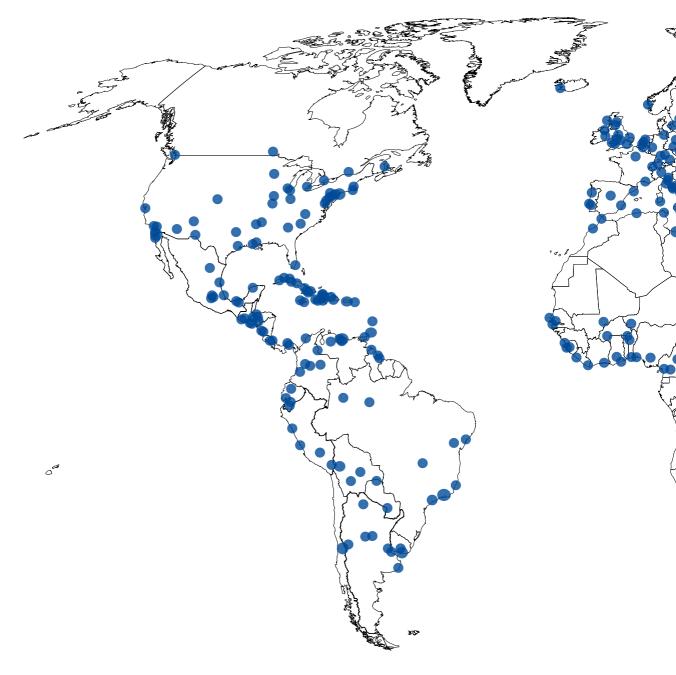




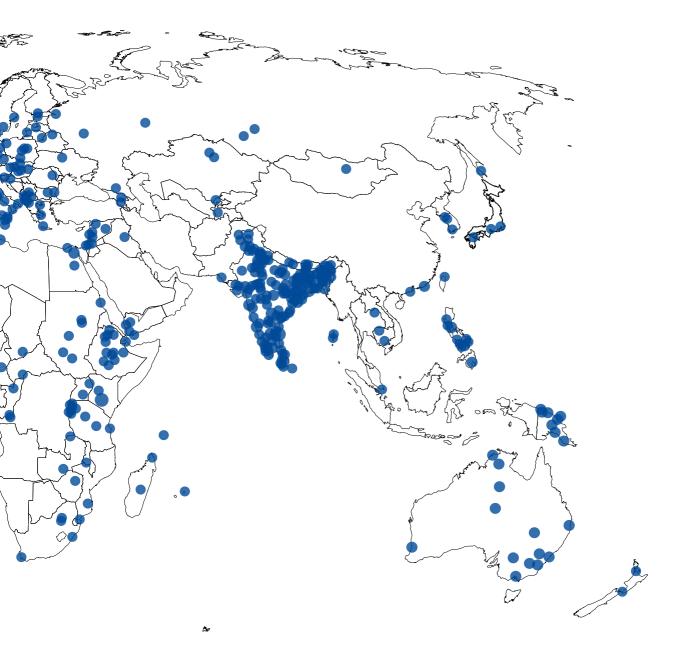
## MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY IN THE WORLD



710 MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY WORLDWIDE









## MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY IN INDIA

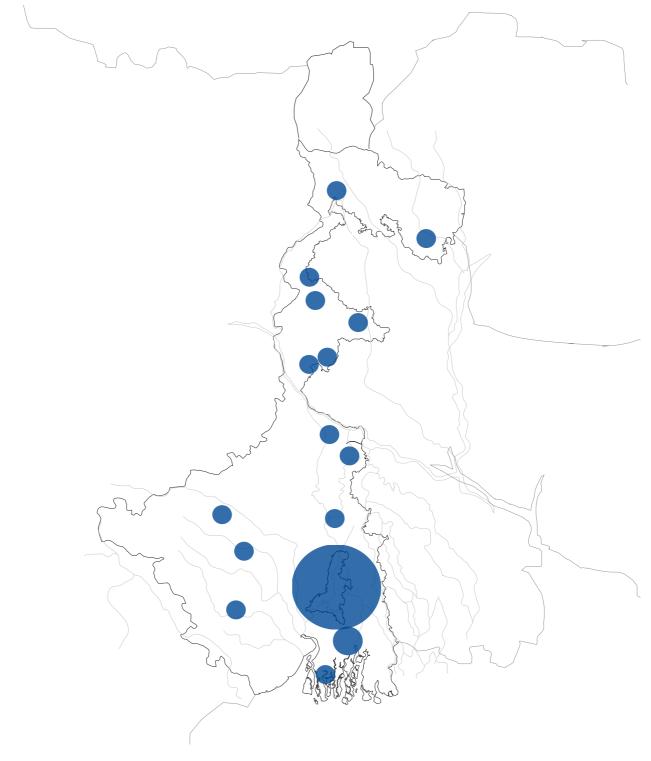


229 MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY IN INDIA  $\langle \rangle$ ζ



MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY IN WEST BENGAL

33 MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY IN WEST BENGAL





# MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY

9 MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY IN KOLKATA

Mother Teresa has 9 houses in Kolkata. Motherhouse acts as home for the sisters and administrative center of the organisations. It is situated centrally at the A.C. Bose road. Jisu Bhavan is the home for the fathers, not too far from the Motherhouse.

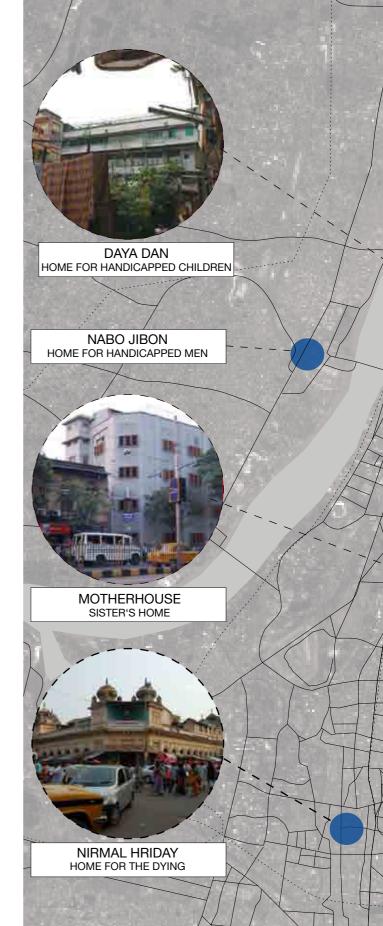
Nirmal Hriday was the first home opened in 1952. It is the home for dying patients, who can find there their peace before dying. It is situated in the south of the city next to the Kali Temple.

Shishu Bhavan is the first home for children in Kolkata. It is located next to the Motherhouse. Later, they opened Nabo Jibon, home for boys and handicapped men, situated in Howrah. The handicapped children can find a home in the Daya Dan.

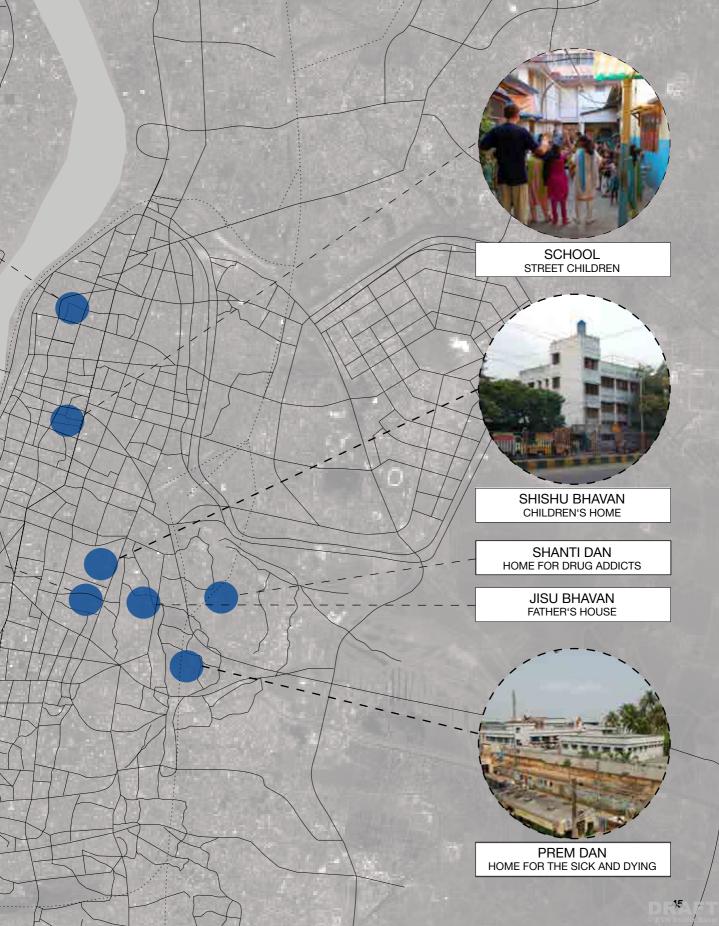
Shanti Dan, the home for drug addicts, and Prem Dan, home for the sick and dying, are situated in the eastern part in the slums.

The houses are spread over the whole city. They are not integrated in the urban fabric, but gated and enclosed.

We will look more closely at 3 houses focusing on urban qualities and the edge conditions.







### NIRMAL HRIDAY



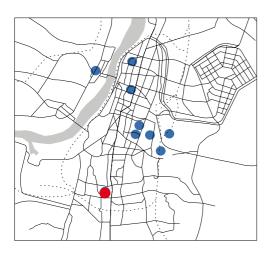
#### HOME FOR DYING

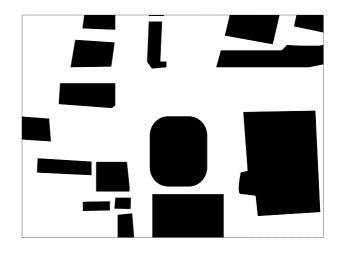
The 'immaculate heart' opened 1952 as the first home of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity. It is not a hospital. It is a home for over 80 men and women patients to be taken care of and loved.

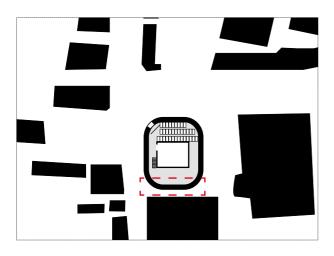
The home is situated at Kalighat in the south of Kolkata right next to the Kali Temple. The area around the Kali Temple is very vital with many market stalls. Even directly at the outside walls of Nirmal Hriday are market stalls.





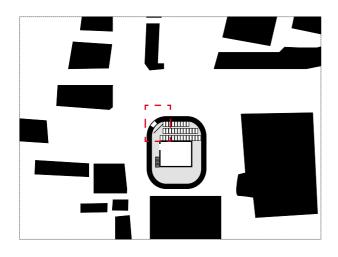






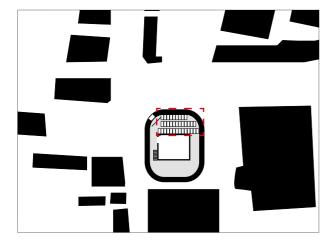


SURROUNDINGS





ENTRANCE





PATIENT ROOM







**Roof** Nirmal Hriday



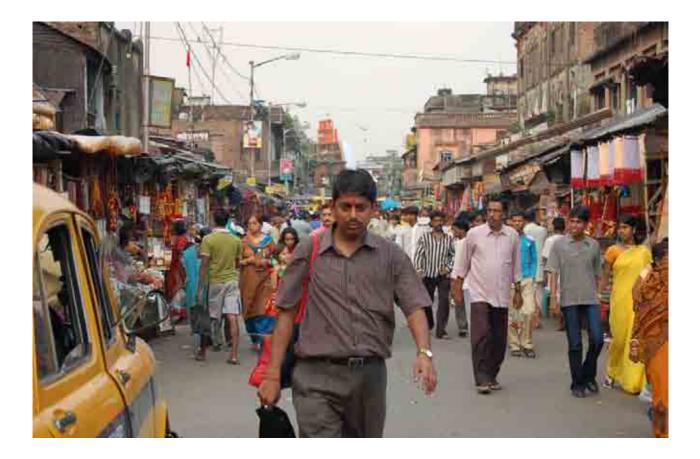








Surrounding area Nirmal Hriday



Surrounding area Nirmal Hriday







### SHISHU BHAVAN



#### CHILDREN'S HOME

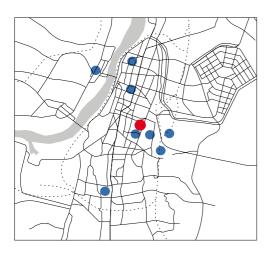
The childrens home opened in 1955 and became a home for 150 children. It is split up into two parts, one for handicapped children and the other for children who wait for adoption.

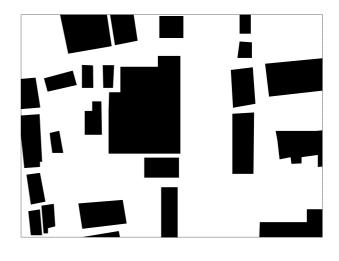
Every Wednesday the registration for volunteering takes place there.

The home is situated centrally at the AJC Bose Road just a five minute walk from the Motherhouse away. The complex consists of three houses which is surrounded by a huge wall. To enter the complex you have to pass a security guard at the entrance gate.

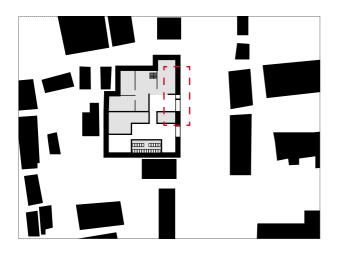






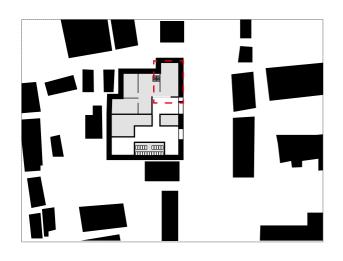






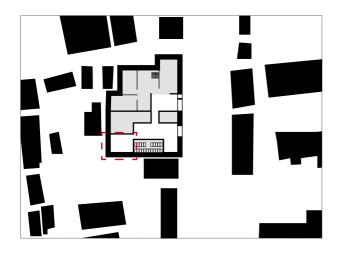


ENTRANCE GATE





REGISTRATION HALL





CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND







Surrounding area Daya Dan



Surrounding area Daya Dan



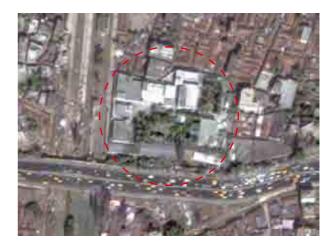
### PREM DAN

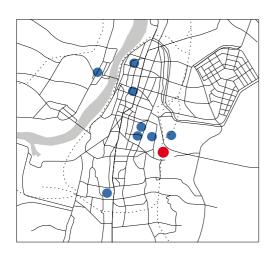


HOME FOR THE SICK AND DYING Prem dan is a home for 200 sick and dying patients.

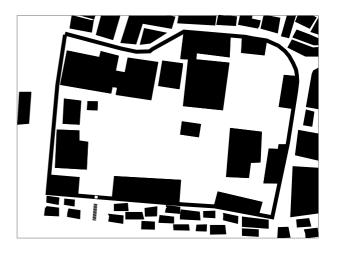
The home is situated in Tiljala next to Park Circus train station. Tiljala is a slum area on the east side of Park Circus. The houses around Prem Dan are in bad condition. The complex of 14 houses is surrounded by a huge wall. To enter the complex you have to pass a security guard at the entrance gate.

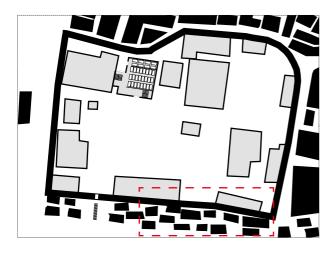






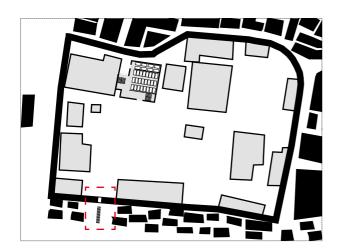
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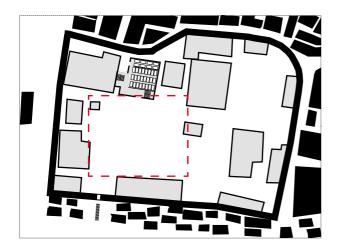


SURROUNDING





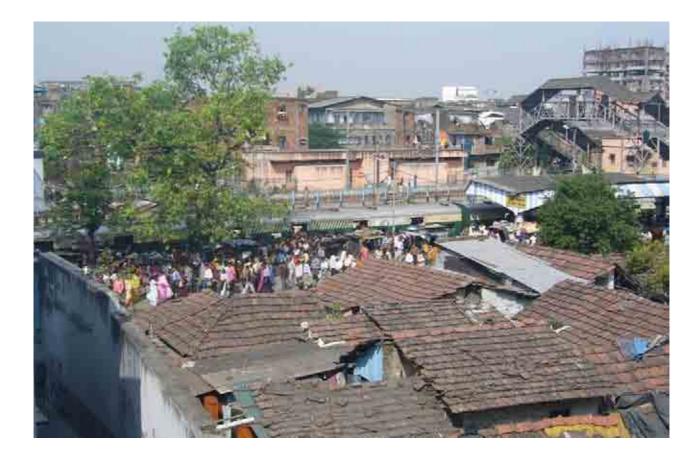
ENTRANCE GATE





COURTYARD







Surrounding area Prem Dan











#### CALCUTTA RESCUE



Calcutta Rescue is a non-governmental organisation operating in Kolkata and rural West Bengal.

It aims to provide free medical care and other benefits to the destitute and socially disadvantaged of these areas regardless of sex, age, caste or religion.

#### **HISTORY**

The organisation has evolved from a pavement clinic in Middleton Row, when Dr... Jack Preger first started offering free medical treatment to the poor of Kolkata 1979. Dr. Jack's efforts attracted the attention of many western travelers who stopped by to help and so quickly the roadside clinic grew. These volunteers soon decided that although they could not stay in Kolkata to help Dr. Jack, they could continue to support his work at home, thus Support Groups came into existence.

Although they still have 10 volunteers from western countries working in Kolkata at any one time, the organisation is largely operated by local staff and currently employs around 150 people.

Calcutta Rescue is working as a partner with the State to deliver TB treatment in both urban and rural setting and also in the Government Initiatives against Leprosy, Arsenic Mitigation program, HIV/AIDS and Education for All program.

#### **CLINICS**

At present the organisation operates 4 referral outpatient clinics at Tala Park, Chitpur, Sealdah and Belgachia. Between them they see approximately 250 to 350 patients a day.

#### OUTREACH PROJECT

Calcutta Rescue's Outreach project works as a referral service for the clinics. The aim is to create awareness of health education and Calcutta Rescue clinic services.

#### CALCUTTA RESCUE SCHOOL

There are 2 schools and a crèche, which have been developed since the first school was founded in 1989.

Currently about 300 slum children are in the formal school program and in the crèche are around 10 children per day.

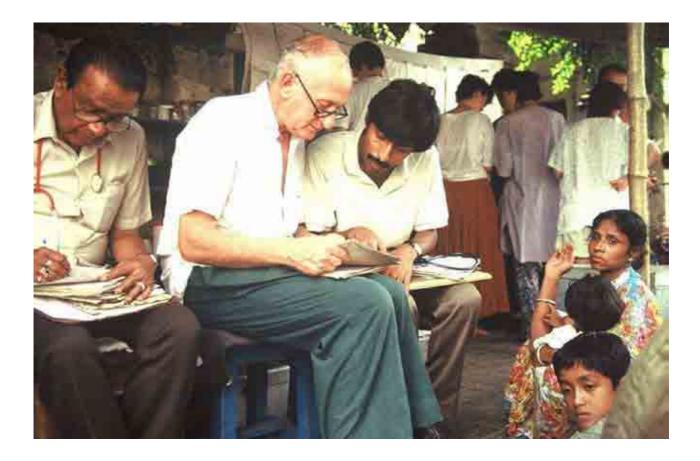
Beside education they get food and health screening.















## CALCUTTA RESCUE IN KOLKATA

## 4 CLINICS

Calcutta Rescue has 4 Clinics in the City, they are all outpatient clinics.

Tala Park Clinic is a clinic for primary health care services to adult and paediatric age groups for 125 patients a day.

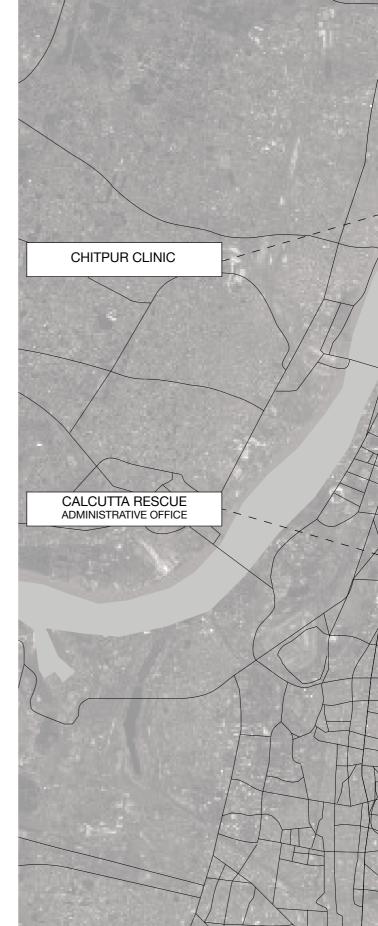
Sealdah clinic provides treatment to about 40 patients per day suffering from specific and chronic illness.

Chitpur clinic provides treatment to about 15 patients per day suffering from leprosy.

Belgachia treats about 70 patients a day suffering from tuberculosis.

Most of the clinics are situated in the northern part of the city and are integrated in the urban fabric. Sometimes they use converted spaces for their clinics.

We will look more closely at 3 clinics focusing on urban qualities and the edge conditions.







## SEALDAH CLINIC



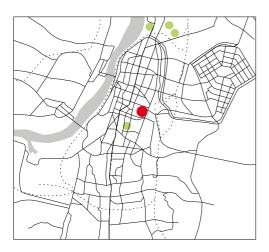
Sealdah clinic is an outpatient clinic providing treatment to about 40 patients per day suffering from specific and chronic illness. Specialised care is provided for people suffering from diabetes, cardiac complaints, cancer and neurological and urological conditions.

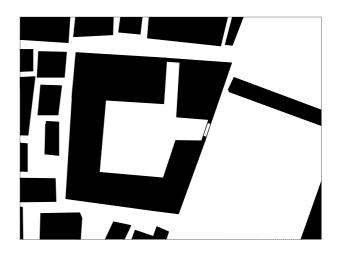
Sealdah clinic is integrated in Loreto Day School. It is located close to the Sealdah train station.

Everyday they build up the clinic and convert the space.

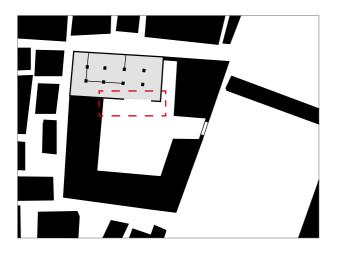






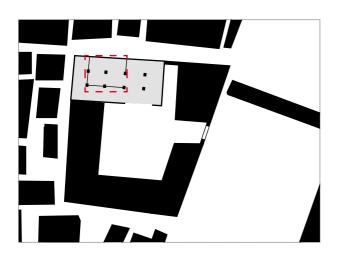






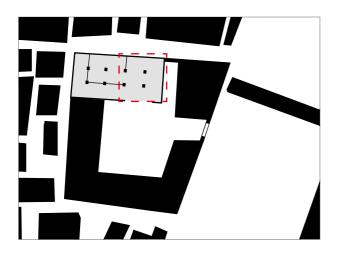


ENTRANCE





TREATMENT ROOM





WAITING ROOM



## TALA PARK CLINIC



Tala Park clinic is an outpatient clinic providing treatment to about 125 patients per day. The activities of this clinic are primary health care service to adult and paediatric age groups, specific programs for malnourished children, antenatal/post natal care, physiotherapy and immunization services.

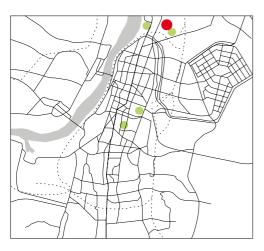
There is a school housed in an extension of the Tala Parc Clinic and has over 160 children registered.

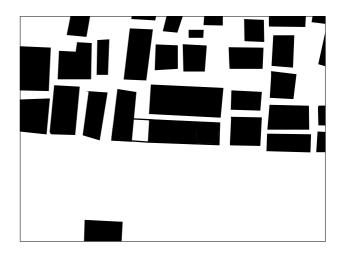
Tala Park clinic is situated adjacent to Tala Park up in Northern Kolkata.

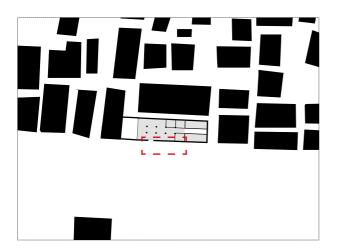
It is integrated in the urban fabric. The clinic is built in a simple wooden structure and has a temporary character.





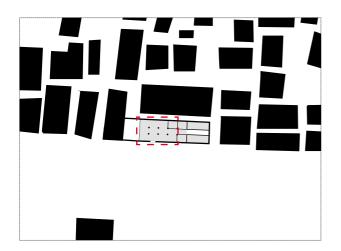






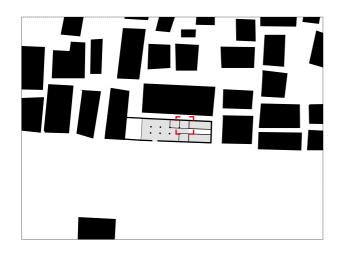


ENTRANCE





TREATMENT ROOM





PATIENT ROOM



## **BELGACHIA CLINIC**



Belgachia clinic is an outpatient clinic providing treatment to about 70 patients per day. The activities of this clinic are diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

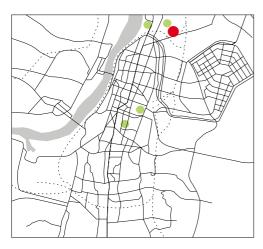
The clinic acts as well as the base for the outreach program and training programs for staff.

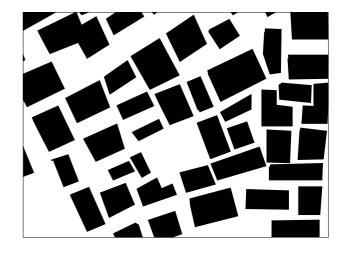
Belgachia clinic is situated close to the Tala Park in Northern Kolkata.

It is integrated in the urban fabric. The clinic is built in a simple structure and has a temporary character.

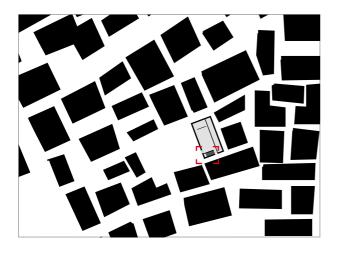






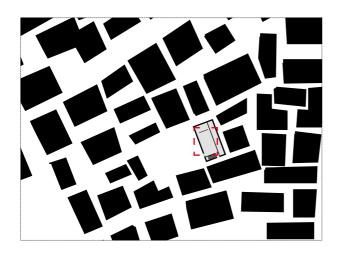






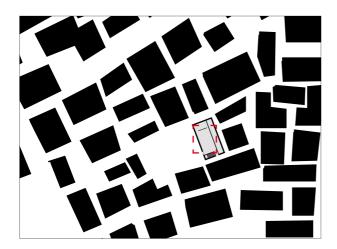


ENTRANCE





TREATMENT ROOM





TREATMENT ROOM





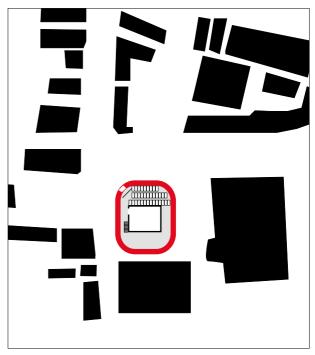


### COMPARISON OF THE URBAN QUALITIES

The homes are gated and enclosed. One has always to pass a security guard at the gates to enter into the gated communities.

MOTHER TERESA MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY

# GATED



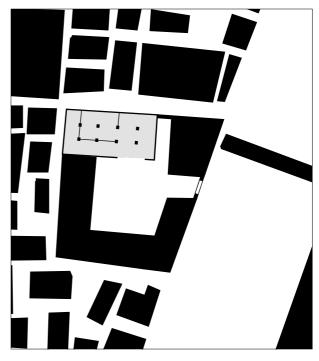
### NIRMAL HRIDAY

# INTEGRATED

## CALCUTTA RESCUE

The clinics are integrated in the urban fabric and use converted spaces. The structure is simple and light.

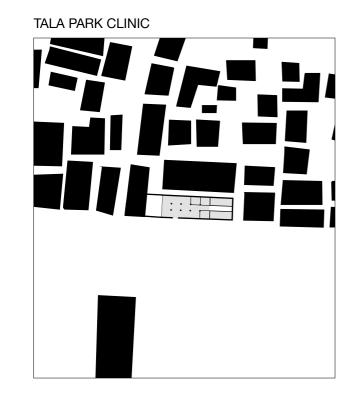
### SEALDAH CLINIC



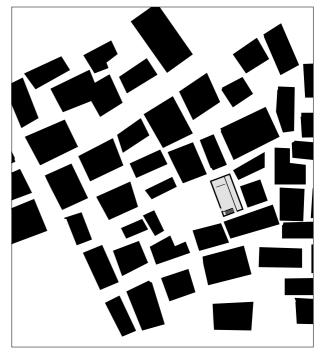




SHISHU BHAVAN



**BELGACHIA CLINIC** 







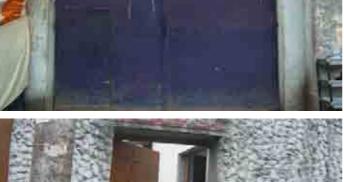


Salation of the second



RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SEVA PRATISHTHAN





NISSIONARIES OF CHARTY









## CALCUTTA RESCUE











































# III. SUDDER STREET

OVERVIEW PROGRAM ELEVATION





# HOTEL MARIA BEST COMFORTS 5/1.SUDDER STREET, CALCUTTA-700016

E-MAIL IOUCAN MAKE NTERHATIONAL HOME CALL, FROM MERE

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DRA





# **OVERVIEW SUDDER STREET**

HISTORY SUDDER STREET AREA



## HISTORY OF SUDDER STREET

#### 1784

The street is an old thoroughfare, as it appears as Ford Street in Wood's map of 1784.

#### 1792

The name changed around 1800 to Speke Street, after Peter Speke, member of the Supreme Council (1789-1801). He built a house in 1790 in the street and the extensive grounds went up to Kyd Street.

#### 1832

Speke's house was later let out and ultimately sold to the Government to hold sessions of the Sudder Dewani Adaulat (court), which gave its name to the street.

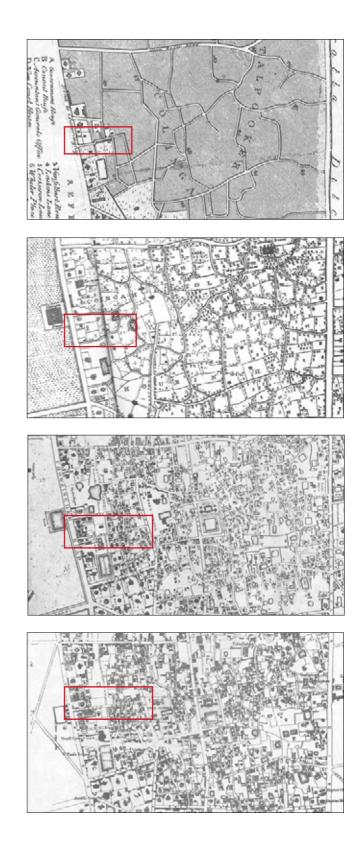
Sudder Street is now connecting Chowringhee Road with Free School Street.

#### 1856

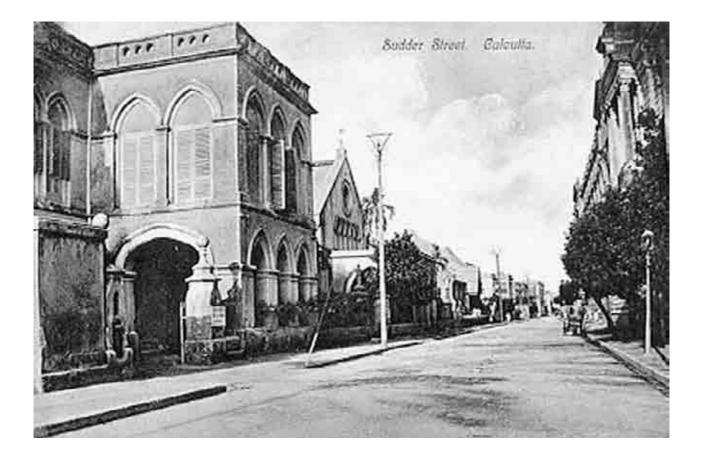
Sudder Street and Kyd Street housed many influential Jewish families in the 1890s when that community had extensive trading interests from Bengal to Hong Kong and China.

Especially from the 20th century on, Sudder Street has been a place for foreigners. During the Second World War this area was frequented by English and American troops for an evening of pleasure.

Today it is the most popular road for backpacker tourists.









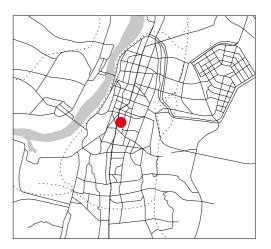


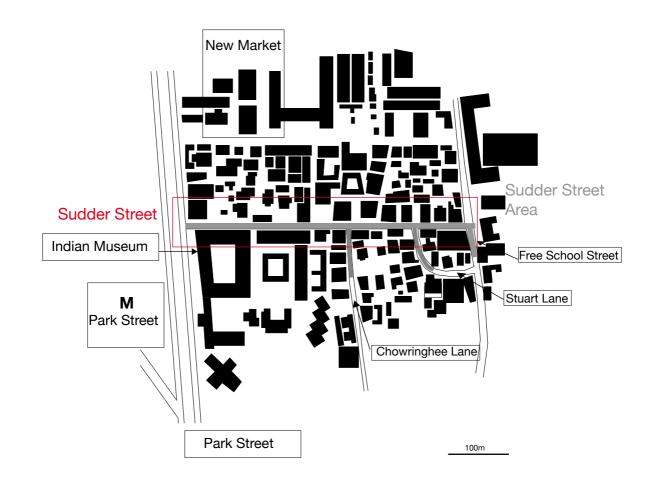
### SUDDER STREET AREA

#### SUDDER STREET

Every city has its areas where transient populations converge. In Kolkata it is Sudder Street. It is entirely geared towards western backpackers and Sudder Street is their Bengali base. Sudder Street is Kolkata's Khao San Road (Bangkok).

To see where it is located on the map, makes it obvious that tourists settled here. It is bound to the Metro line through Park Street Metro Station, it is only a short walk away from Kolkata's boulevard Park Street and on the North side it is surrounded by New market, the big trade market. Sudder Street is located in the ancient Colonial part of the city.













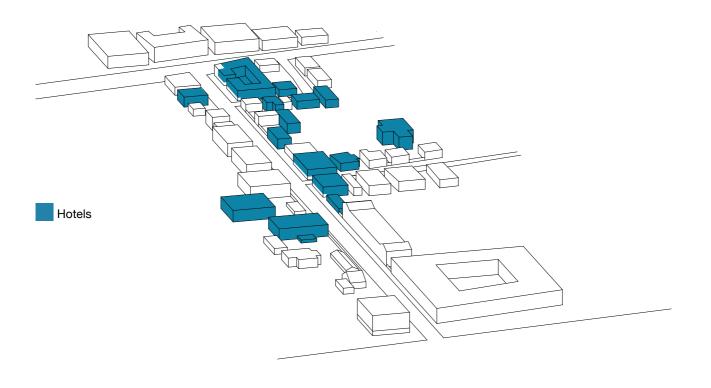


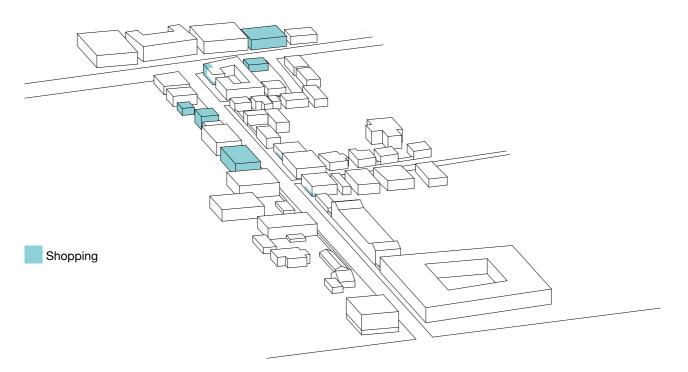
# PROGRAM



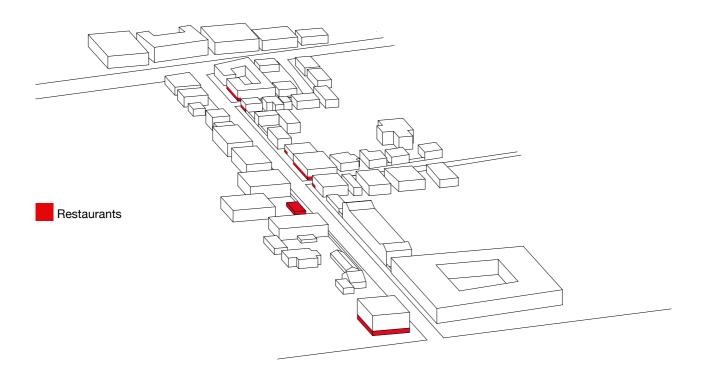


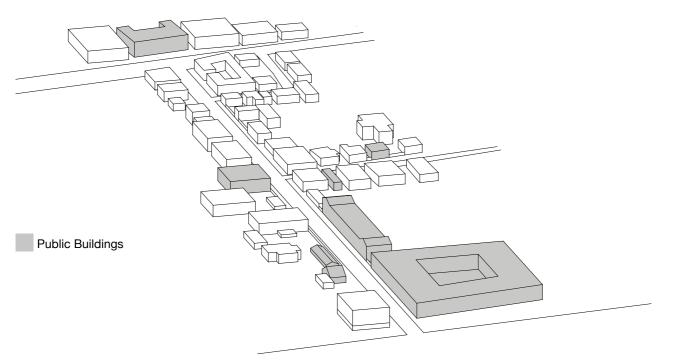




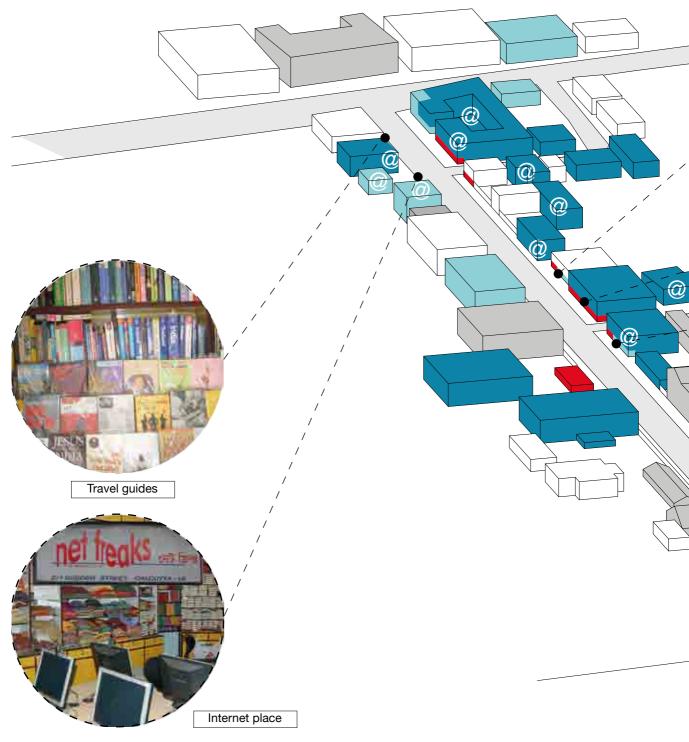


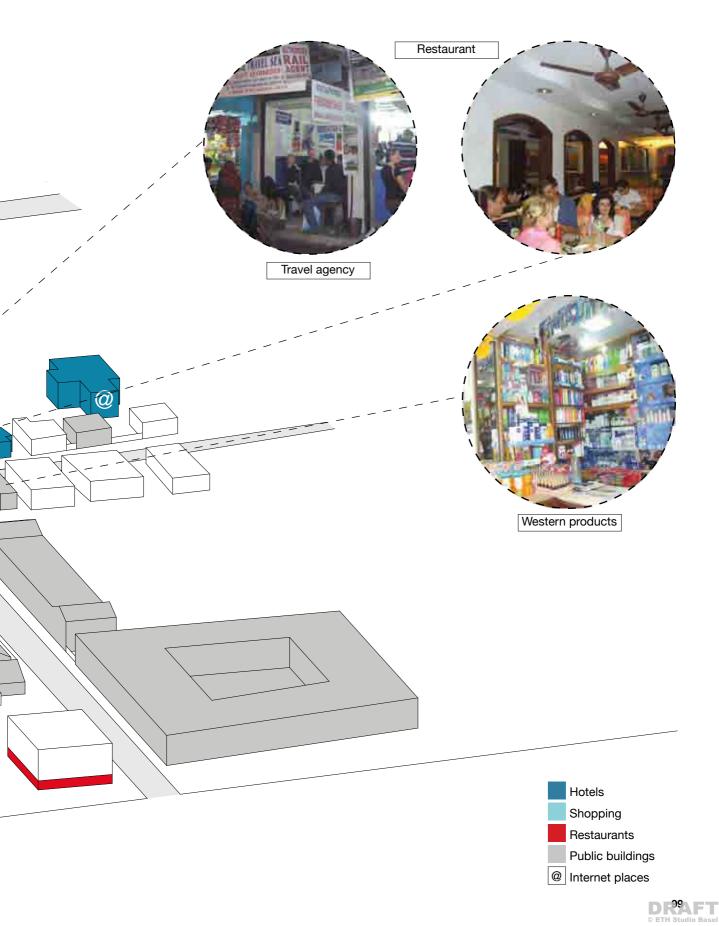












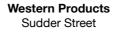
















Indian Products Sudder Street

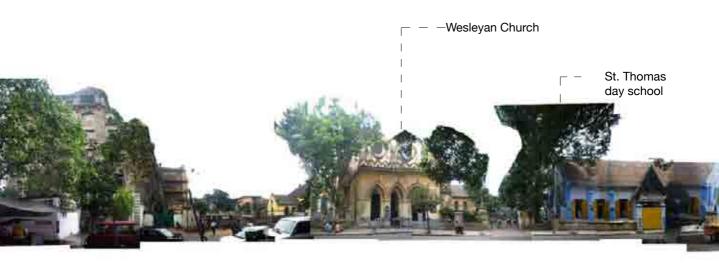




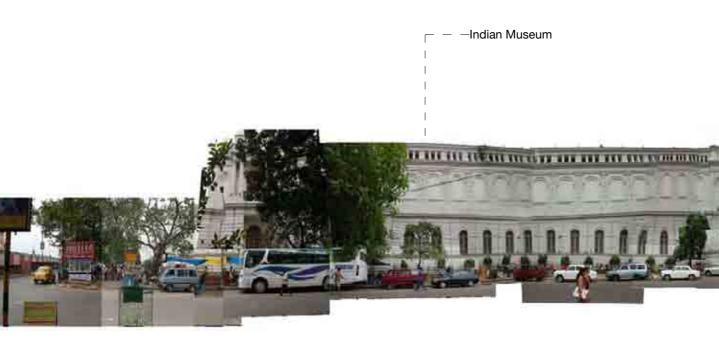
# ELEVATION



### ELEVATION



**Elevation North** 



**Elevation South** 





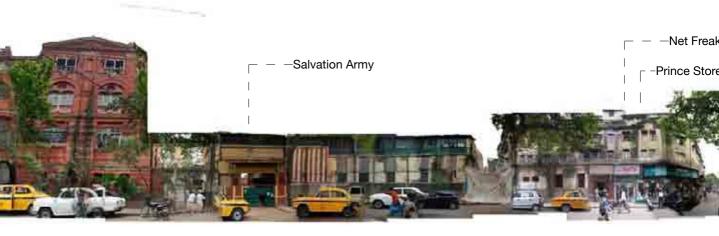




DRAFT



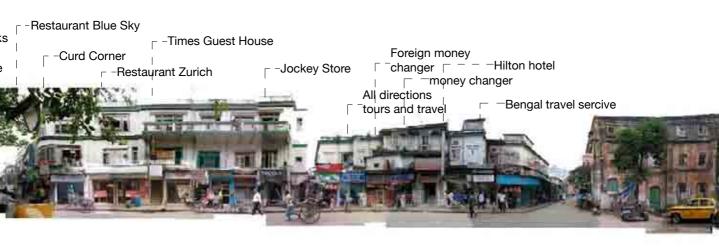
**Elevation North** 



**Elevation South** 









D 109 FT

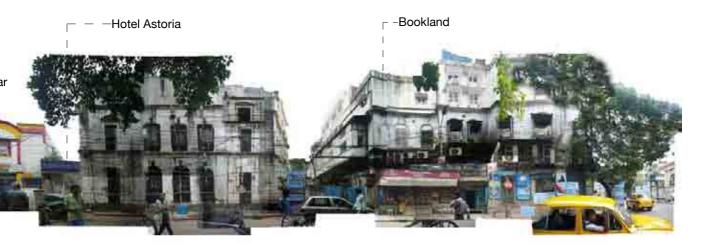


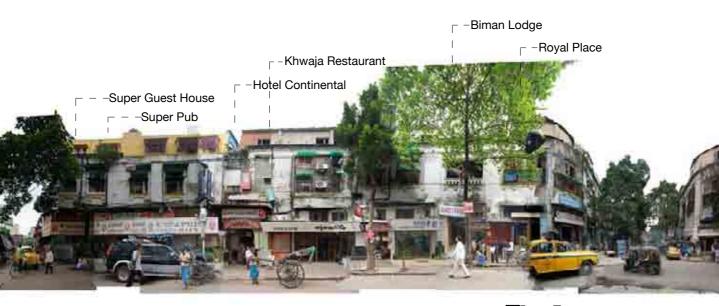
#### **Elevation North**



**Elevation South** 

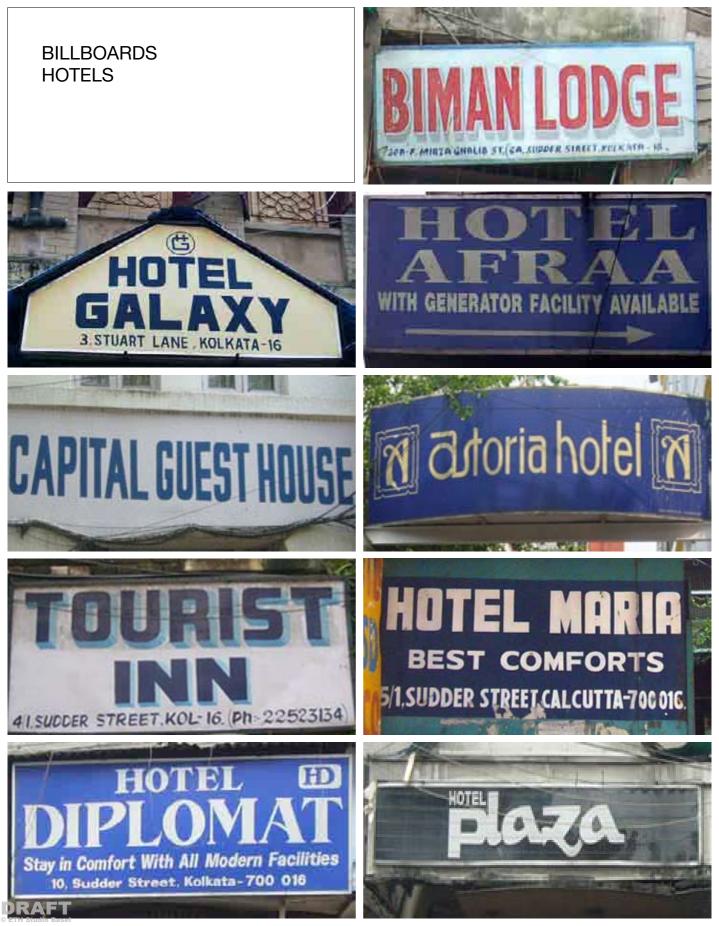




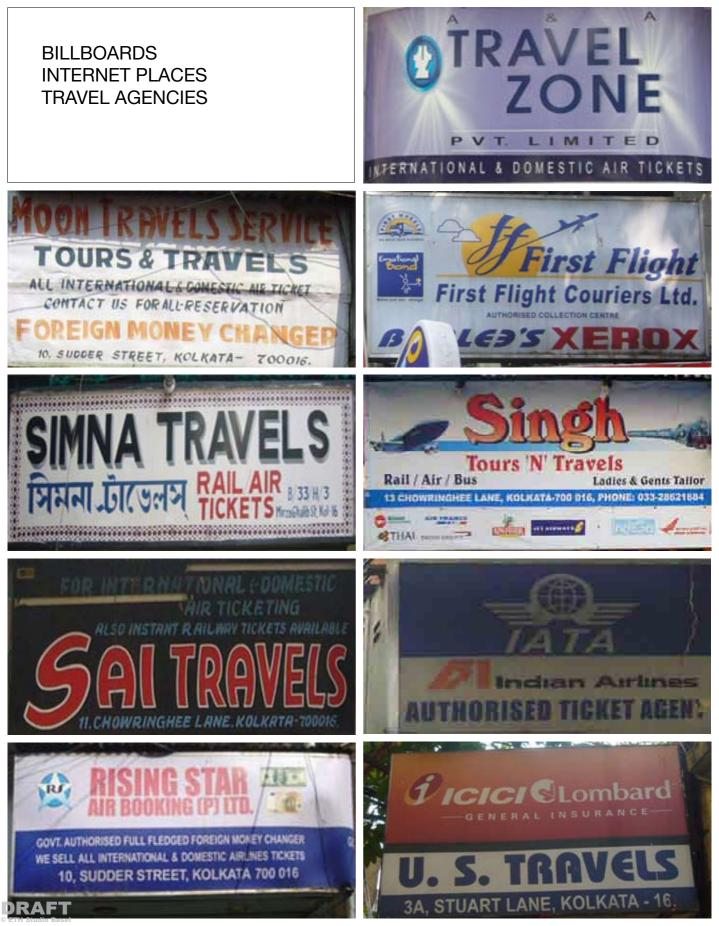


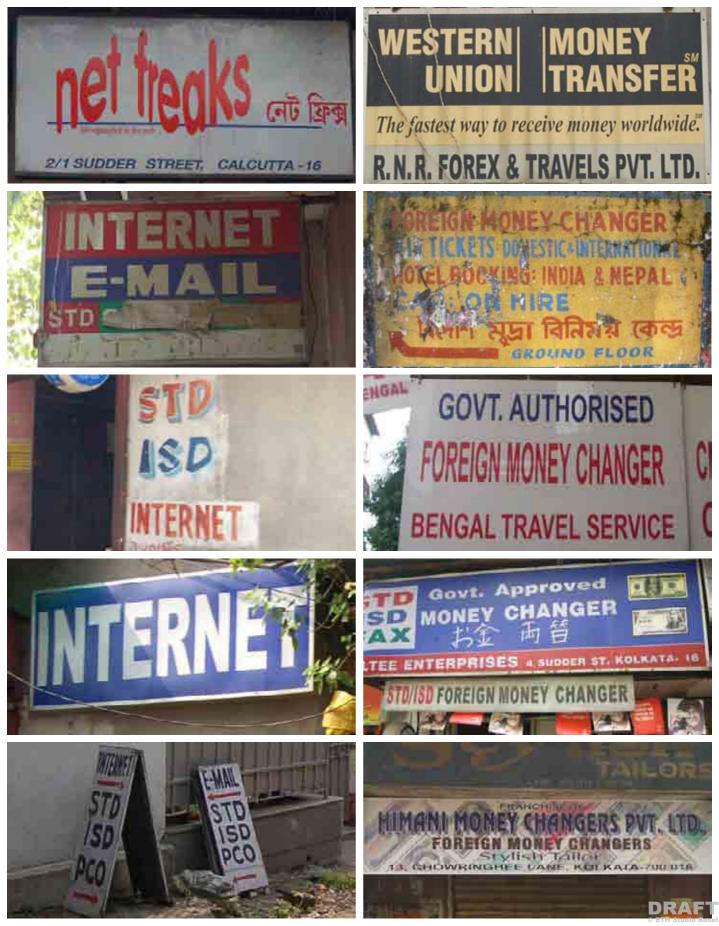


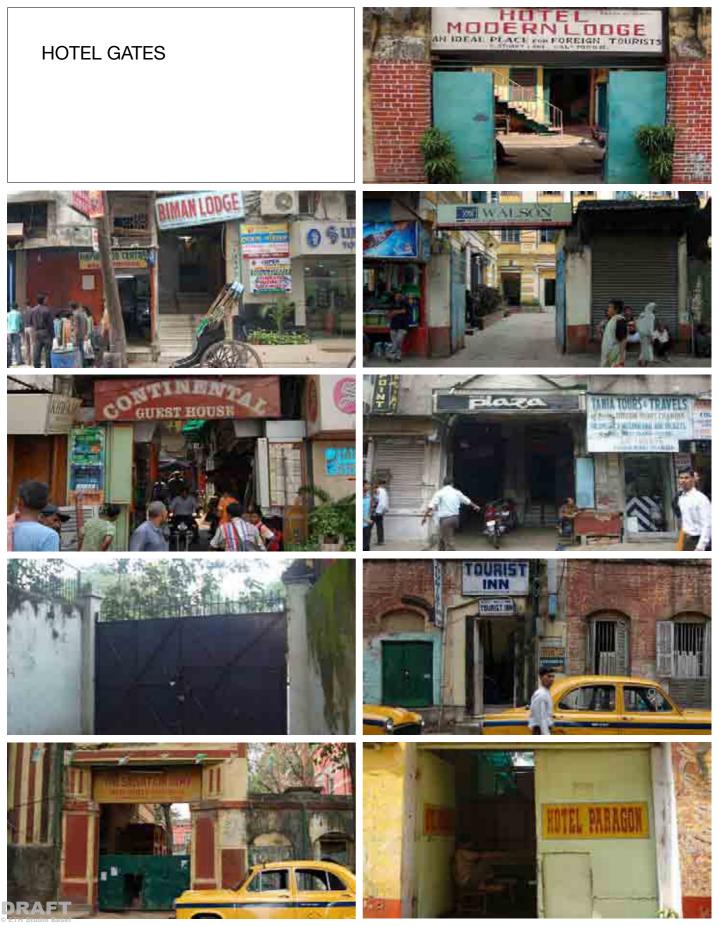
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Hotel Paragon Stuart Lane











# IV. CHARITY TOURISM

TOURISM VOLUNTEERS









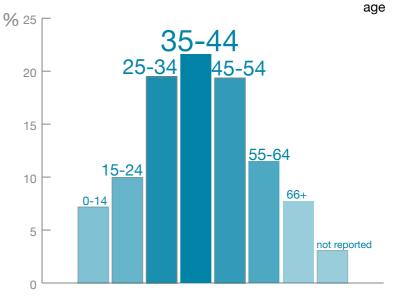
# TOURISM



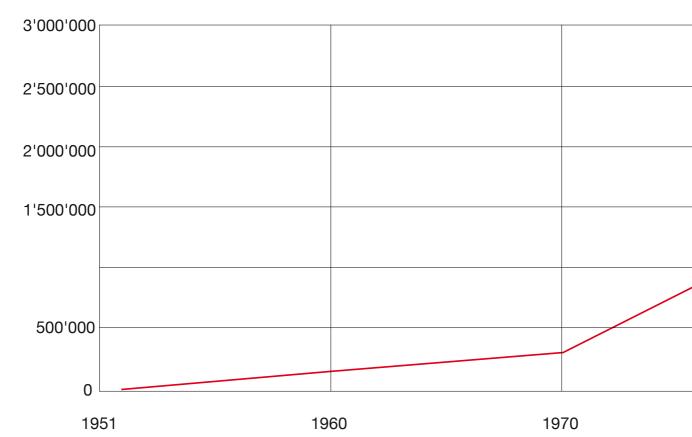
### **TOURISM IN INDIA**

During the year 2003, 2'726'214 tourists arrived in India. 100'870 of these tourists came to Kolkata.

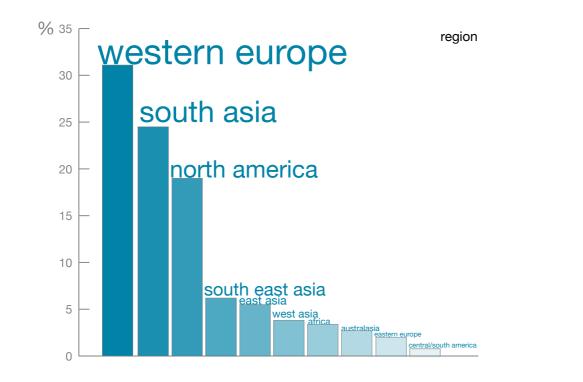
The arrivals are usually the highest during the month of December and the estimated average length of stay of foreign tourists is about 30 days.

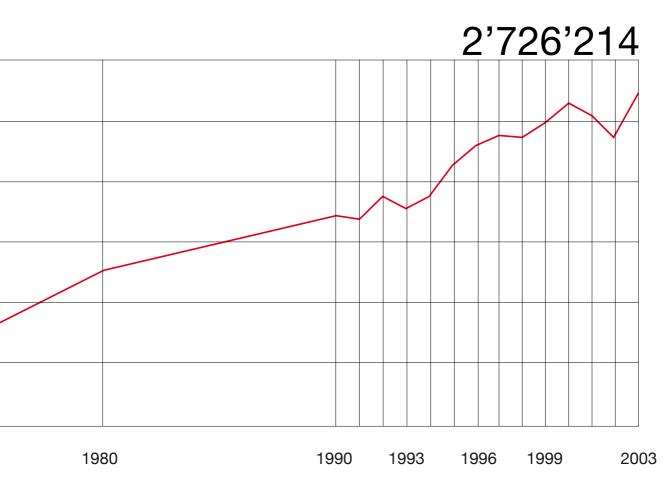


tourist arrivals in India



C ETH Studio Basel







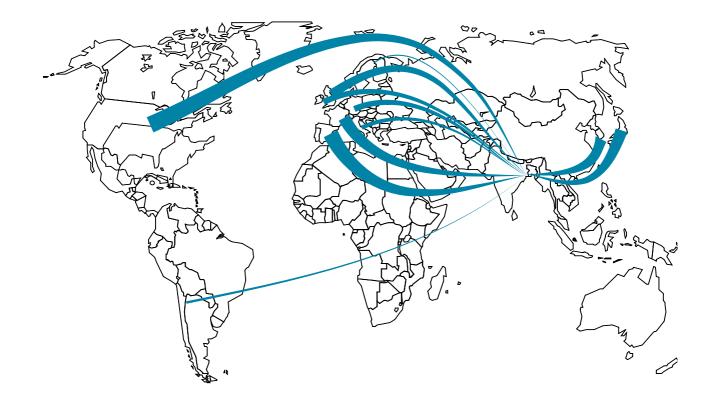


# VOLUNTEERS

TOURISTS IN- & OUTBOUND DEMOGRAPHY A DAY OF A VOLUNTEER SKILLS OF A VOLUNTEER

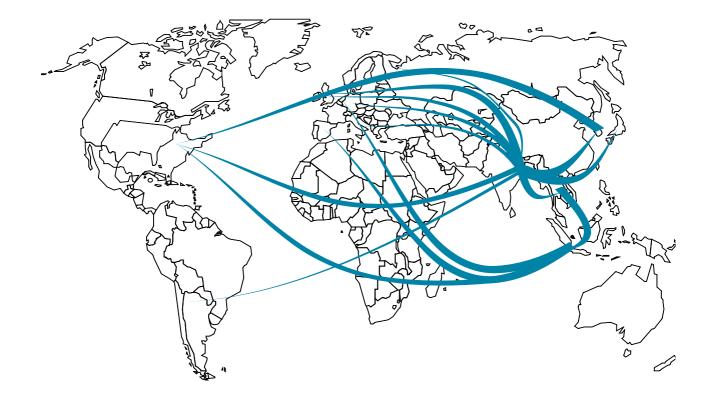


### TOURISTS INBOUND





### TOURISTS OUTBOUND





### CHARITY TOURISM IN KOLKATA

#### CHARITY TOURISTS

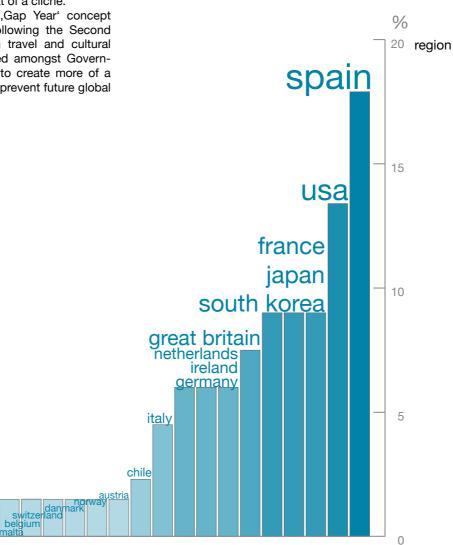
To get an idea of the demography of charity tourists, we made a statistic with 67 volunteers we met in Kolkata.

A vast majority of the youngsters who travel to India are on their "gap year" or time off. The gap year, or simply "year off", has become an almost institutional rite of passage, founded upon the ideal that a young person must broaden his or her horizons before going onto the final phase of the education treadmill that is university. They go off into the unknown.

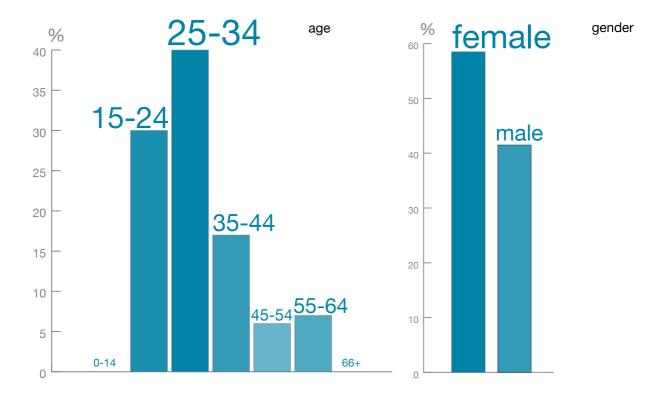
Self-discovery and new experiences are the much trumped objectives of many people's backpacking. The whole gap year experience in India is now somewhat of a cliché.

The origination of the ,Gap Year' concept came in the decade following the Second World War when youth travel and cultural exchange was discussed amongst Governments as a useful tool to create more of a global understanding to prevent future global wars.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS









#### QUOTATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS

"You have to be very patient in Kolkata and learn to enjoy very little things.

I am motivated to work here and not to volunteer. I am rather paid with people who are dying - because professionality is needed.

Many volunteers are trying to find out what they want to do with their lives and it is always nice to say I help."

Florence, 36, France

"I don't think the city itself is poor, but the way Indians look at the untouchables as offscourings makes the city look poor."

David, 25, Netherlands



"It is good work one is doing here. And it is also good for oneself. Here you are not good at something, you are not qualified. You are just doing hard and also physical work for them. Just being there, even it does not make a difference. It is selfless work."

Greg, 28, USA

"I learned that language can be secondary; eye contact, smiles and body language are surprisingly effective modes of communications."

Maria, 30, Spain



| VOLUNTEERS<br>Name<br>Age<br>Duration of volunteering<br>Country | David<br>age 25<br>2 months<br>Netherlands |
|--|--|
| Chris  | Florence                                   |
| age 25   | age 36                                     |
| 3 days   | 1 day                                      |
| Netherlands  | France                                     |
| Dan  | Mathieu                                    |
| age 23   | age 33                                     |
| 3 months   | 2 days                                     |
| USA  | France                                     |
| Ana  | Yui  |
| age 22   | age 25                                     |
| 3 weeks  | 4 days                                     |
| Chile  | South Korea                                |
| Katie  | Alessandra                                 |
| age 21   | age 41                                     |
| 2 weeks  | 1 week                                     |
| USA  | Spain                                      |

| Kerrie<br>age 22<br>1 week<br>USA            |   | Michael<br>age 29<br>3 days<br>Germany  |
|--|---|---|
| lris<br>age 36<br>2 weeks<br>Switzerland     |   | Nicolas<br>age 28<br>2 months<br>France |
| Rieneke<br>age 24<br>6 months<br>Netherlands | R | Sayo<br>age 32<br>4 days<br>Japan       |
| Géraldine<br>age 39<br>1 week<br>France      |   | Greg<br>age 28<br>1 month<br>USA        |
| Paul<br>age 27<br>3 weeks<br>Malta           |   | Maria<br>age 30<br>2 weeks<br>DR Spain  |





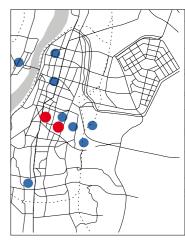
# A DAY OF A VOLUNTEER



WALK from Hotel Maria to Motherhouse

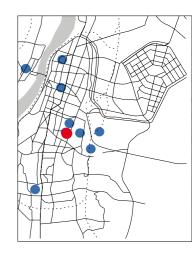
MM = 0 Rs











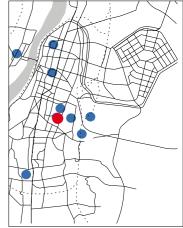




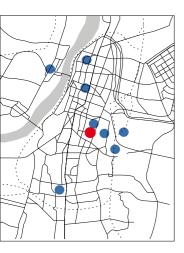
BREAKFAST at Motherhouse

 $\mathbf{S}$  = 0 Rs

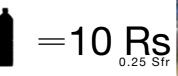




**DRA** 

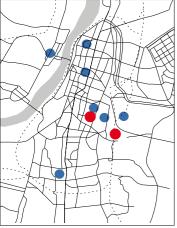


SHOPPING near Motherhouse on the way to Prem Dan









from Motherhouse to Prem Dan

**BUS RIDE** 



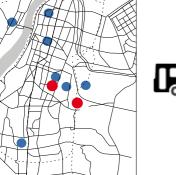


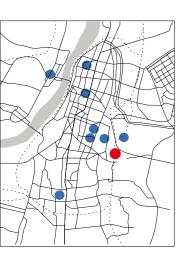
DOING LAUNDRY at Prem Dan







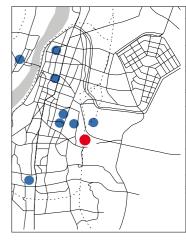






TAKING CARE OF PATIENTS at Prem Dan







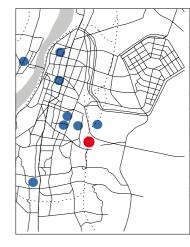
TEA BREAK at Prem Dan

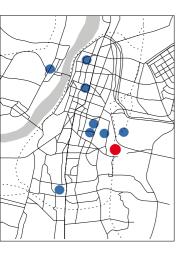


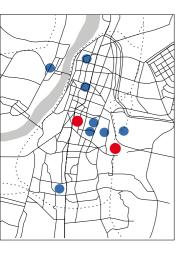








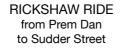


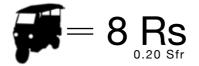


SERVING LUNCH at Prem Dan



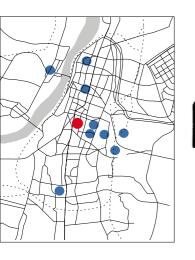












LUNCH at Tripatis Sudder Street









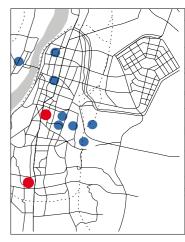




METRO RIDE from Sudder Street to Nirmal Hriday

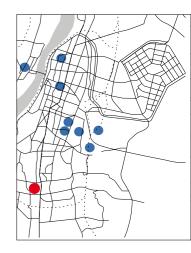
 $= 4 \underset{\scriptscriptstyle 0.10 \; \text{Sfr}}{\text{Rs}}$ 









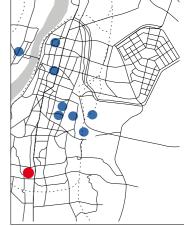




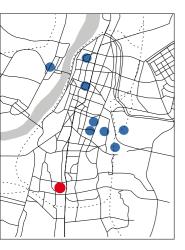
TEA BREAK at Nirmal Hriday









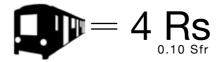


SERVING DINNER at Nirmal Hriday



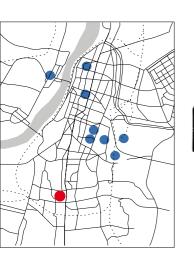


METRO RIDE from Nirmal Hriday to Sudder Street

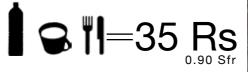






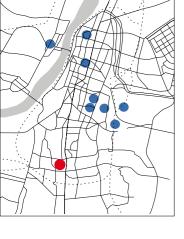


DINNER at Tripatis Sudder Street











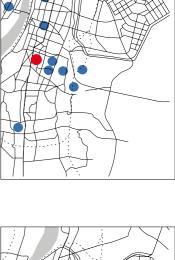




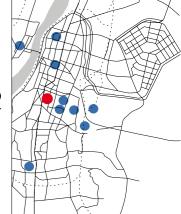


SHOPPING Sudder Street

HANGING OUT rooftop Hotel Maria Sudder Street





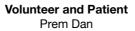


#### 1 AAAAA = 0 Rs Х 1 4 **Rs** Х 1 = 8 Rs Х 2 = 8 Rs Х 1 0 **Rs** 8 💼 ) Х \_\_\_\_ 1 10 Rs \_\_\_\_ Х 1 ■ 😪 ) 0 Rs Х \_\_\_\_ ¶**♀** = 70 Rs 2 x 1 = 50 Rs Х 1 =70 Rs Х

# 220 Rs / day















#### SKILLS OF VOLUNTEERS



EXPERIENCE AT MOTHER TERESA'S

In a self-experiment we volunteered one day in Kolkata for Mother Teresa Missionaries of Charity. The same morning we applied, we were able to work in Prem Dan. Everybody can work there, no special qualification or admission procedure is needed. The duration of work is individual.

In the houses, you don't get any instructions, you just do what the other volunteers do. There is also a lack of communication regarding the diseases of the patients.

The fact that no special skills are required at Mother Theresa's Missionaries lowers the quality. The actual help for the patient is very little, it is more a self-satisfaction for the volunteer to do something good.

It is important to see Mother Teresa's houses not as hospitals but as places to be taken care of and to die in dignity. The missionary work plays a major role.

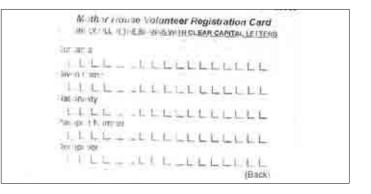
#### CONSEQUENCE

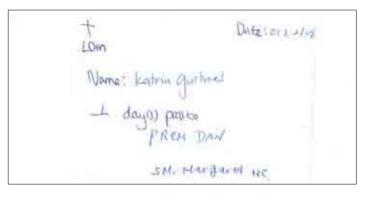
Considering that the Government collaborate with some NGO's and thereby with not qualified people lowers the standard of the general help system.

#### CALCUTTA RESCUE

Calcutta Rescue on the other hand requires an advanced announcement from the volunteers. Volunteers apply from their home countries 2 months before the program starts and stay at least 6 months. The much smaller organisation only has about 10 volunteers at the same time. All volunteers have a medical background.

| Full Home Address          |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
|                            |             |
|                            |             |
| Kolkata Address (Hotel Nat | na)         |
| Kolkata Address (Hotel Nan | na)         |
| Kolkata Address (Hotel Nan | 2003 MOR YY |





Date: BOT. DO Nome: Lawer Kopps -L Duya) Pasto PRON DAN SM. Hougaart MP

Registration cards at Mother Teresa's Missionaries









## V. CONCLUSION

URBAN IMPACT INFLUENCE WORLDWIDE





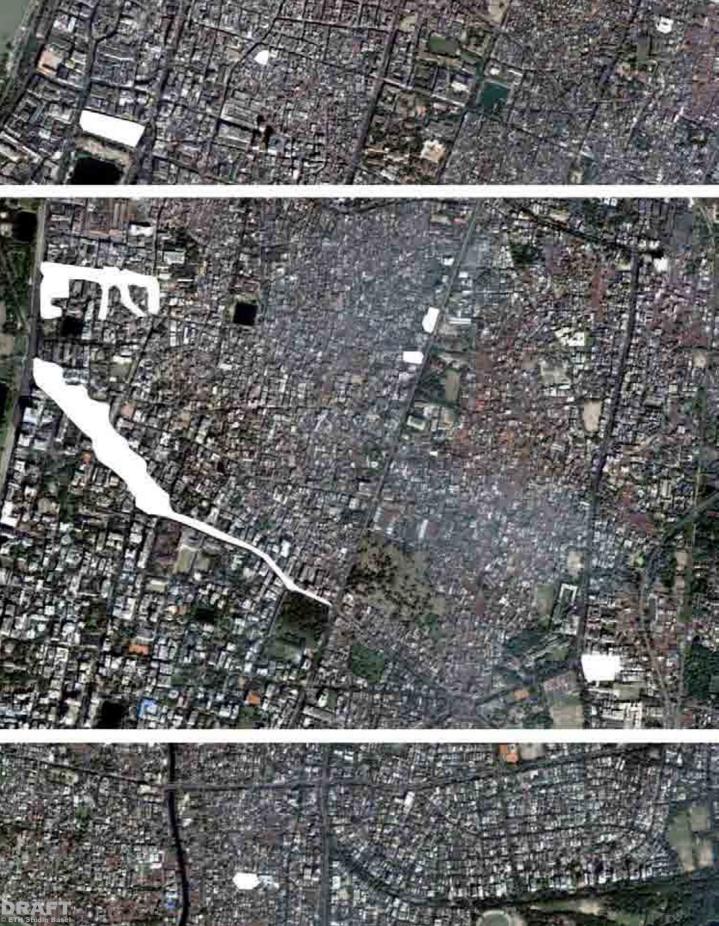


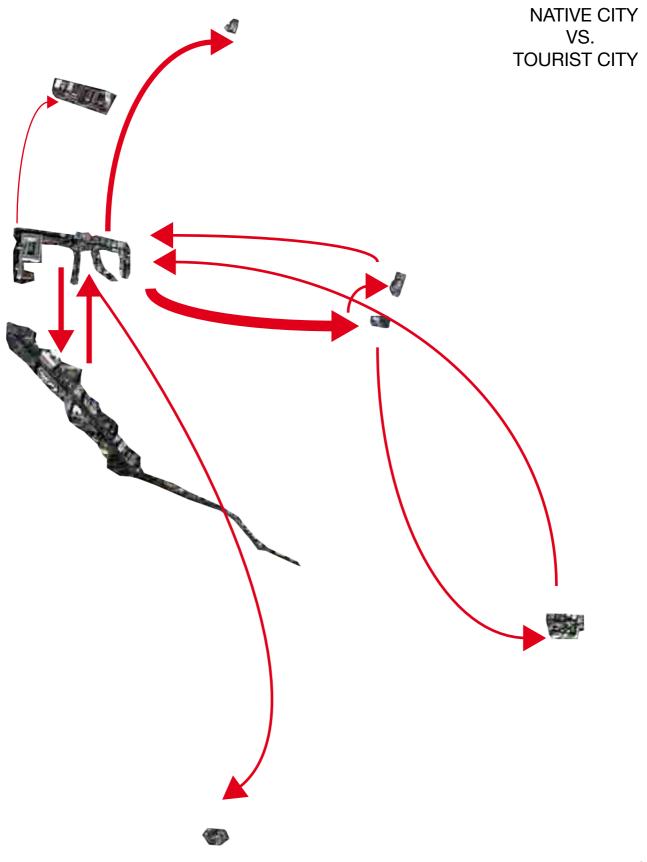


### **URBAN IMPACT**

NATIVE CITY VS. TOURIST CITY MENTAL MAP



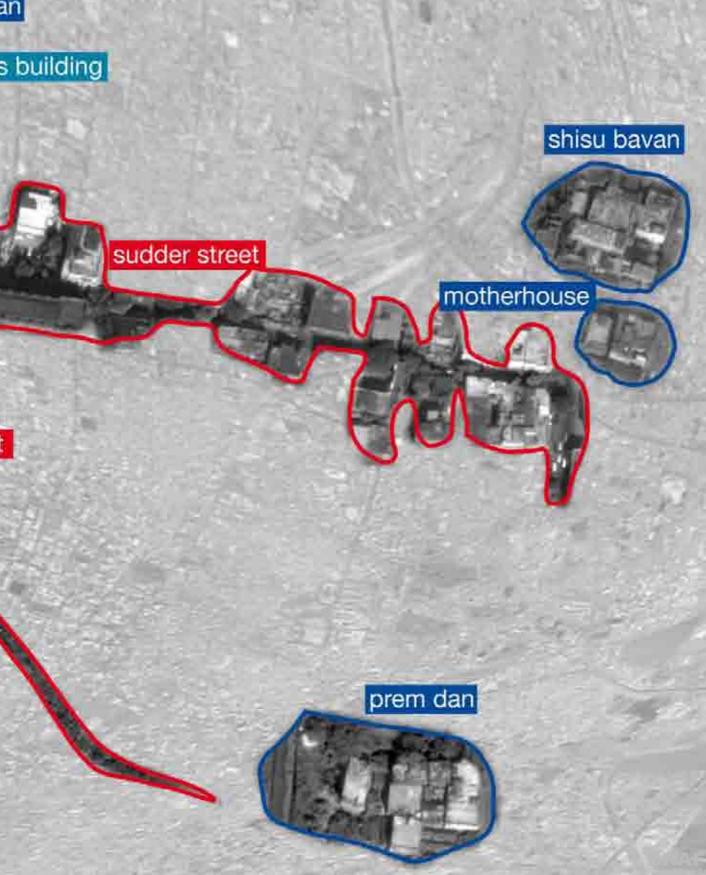




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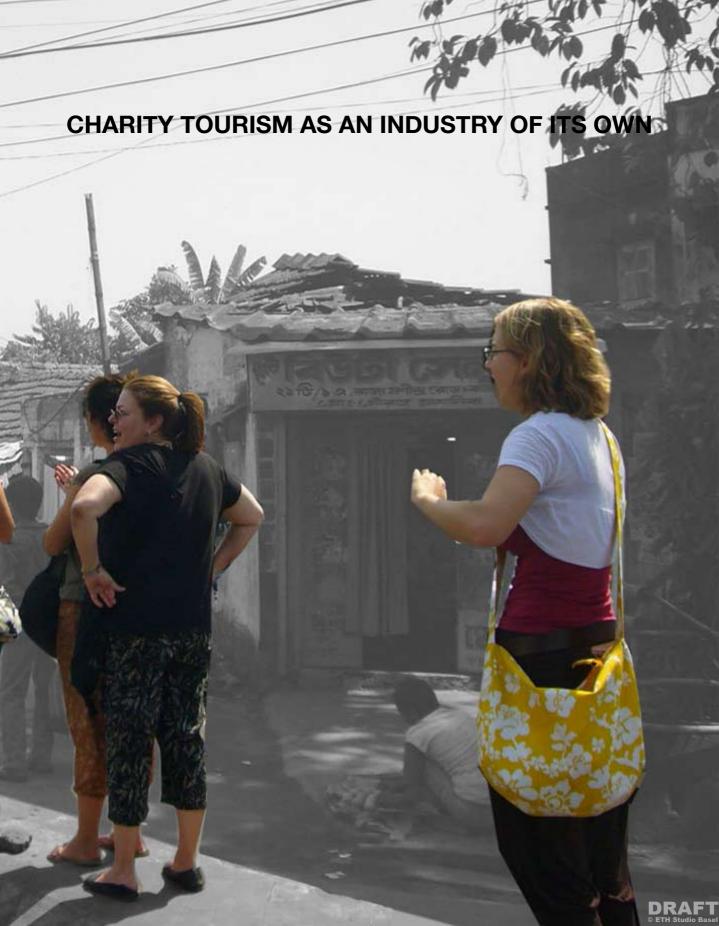
#### CHARITY TOURISTS AS A SELF-CONCENTRATED COM-MUNITY WHO PARADOXAL TRY TO ADAPT THE INDIAN WAY OF LIFE AND ONLY REMAIN IN GATED COMMUNI-TIES



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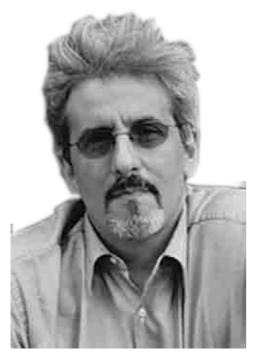
### INFLUENCE WORLDWIDE

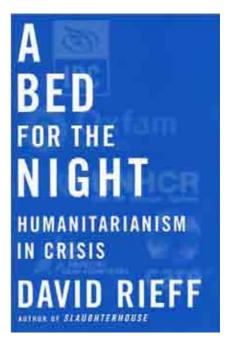


"....Those ambitions are profound. All major religious traditions accept that suffering and death are simply part of life. The deep radicalism of humanitarian action is its belief that people are not made to suffer. To assume such a stance in a time of such widespread evil and pain is astonishing in and of itself. It allows hope in situations that appear hopeless. The question of course, as the most original critic of aid, the British writer and human rights activist Alex de Waal, has remarked, is whether or not humanitarianism is a waste of hope. It is that question that first drew me to humanitarian aid workers – my own hope, as it were, that there was hope...."

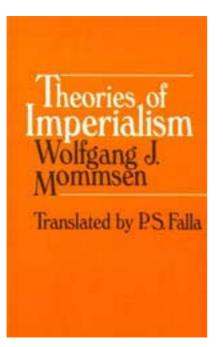
Daniel Rieff, A bed for the night, 2002

"...Aid workers have discovered that white trying to do good, their efforts may also cause harm...." Daniel Rieff





## "...neo-colonialism as the worst form of imperialism...."



"... The political origins of this theory are unmistakable. Not only official Soviet policy but, as we have seen, many of the Afro-Asian countries have all along contended that the economic links with former colonies which survived the grant of formal political independence, and also the system of "development aid", merely represented new forms of imperialism bondage, effected primarily by informal means. Kwame Nkrumah described this by the succinct formula of "neo-colonialism, the last stage of capitalism". Neo-colonialism, in his view, signified the indirect exploitation of underdeveloped peoples by means of "unequal" trade relations, the export of capital on terms unfavourable to the receiver country, artificial manipulation of the terms of trade, and finally development aid. An important part was played by formally independent puppet governments at the periphery, acting in the interests of the white capitalists: only with their help could imperialism maintain its control over those areas. Nkrumah described neo-colonialism as the worst form of imperialism, inasmuch as it allowed absolutely no defence against corrupt mismanagement by collaborationist regimes in the third world ... "

Wolfgang Mommsen, Theories of Imperialism, 1982



#### INFLUENCE WORLDWIDE



Mother Teresa started her Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata in 1950. Over the time the organisation grew and today we can find houses on 5 continents in 130 countries all over the world.

Normally 15 volunteers work in a house per day. The average duration of volunteering is about 2 weeks. Calculated for a year, this makes 276'900 volunteers a year who work for Mother Teresa Missionaries of Charity.



## 9 HOUSES 135 VOLUNTEERS / DAY





# WEST BENGAL

**DRAPT** © ETH Studio Basel

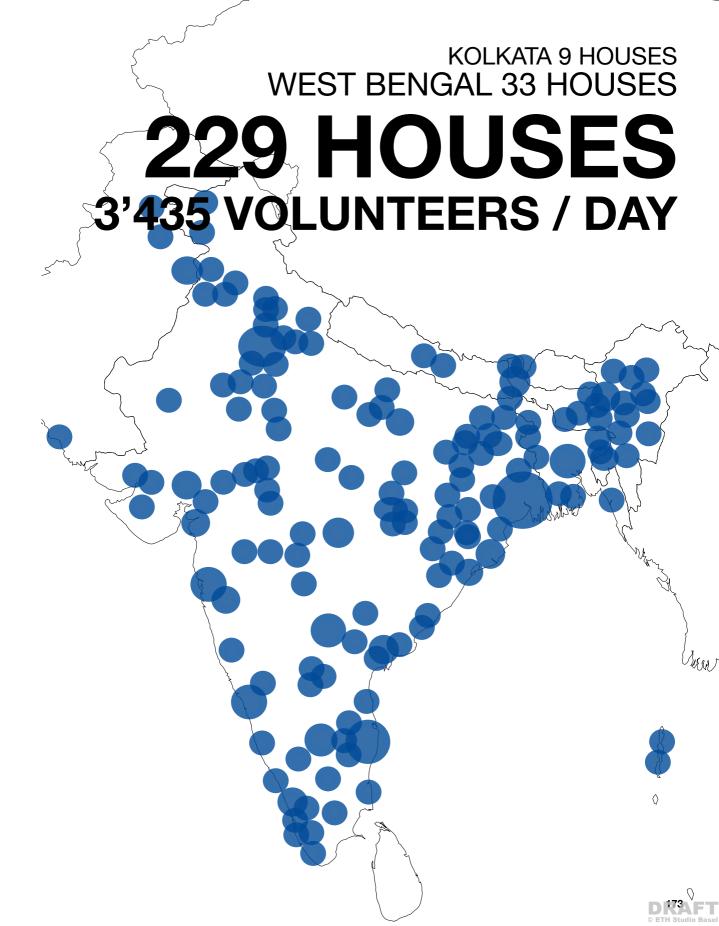
# **33 HOUSES** 495 VOLUNTEERS / DAY







**DRA74 T** © ETH Studio Basel





© ETH Studio Basel





#### HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS

276'900 volunteers work for Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity per year. This is only one organisation, but there are many more. Regarding the quantity of all organisations, this makes a huge amount of people who are involved in humanitarian work.

The guilty conscience evolved from the former colonialisation might be a reason for the effort to develop the third world. But isn't this an adoption of the country's responsibilities? Isn't this a new form of colonialisation? A contemporary colonialisation?































World Vision













HOPEEN

















Amnesty International







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INTERNATIONAL

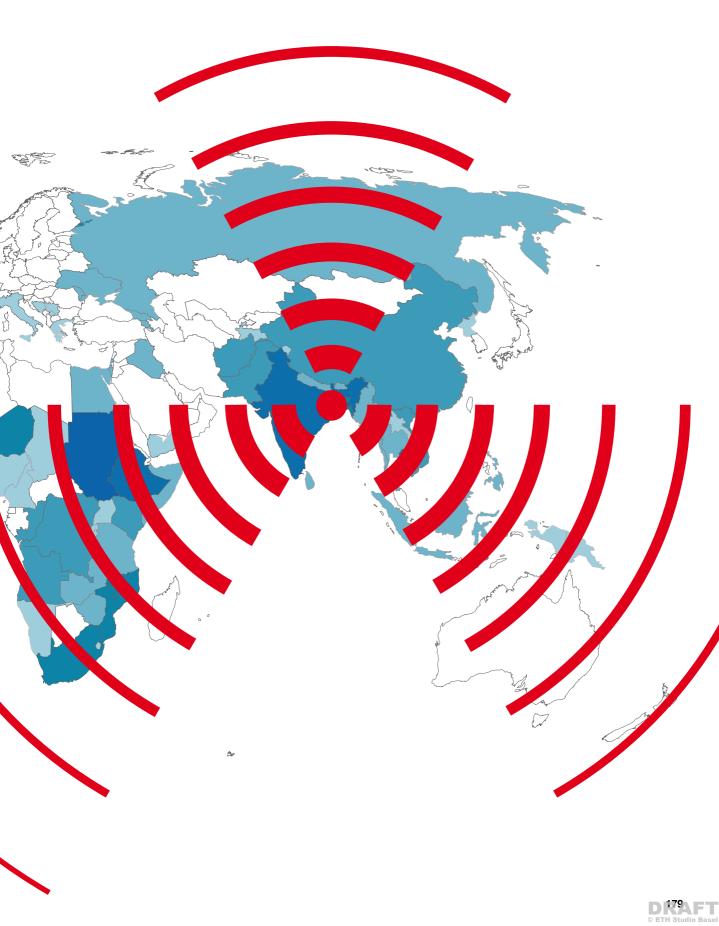


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### **VOLUNTEERING WORK AS A CONTEMPORARY COLONIALISATION?**



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## VI. APPENDIX

#### INTERVIEWS

| Dr G. M. Rahaman, Manager Calcutta Rescue               | October 22, 2008 |
|---|------------------|
| Roop Sen, Project Officer Groupe Developpment           | October 23, 2008 |
| Sister Nathanael, Mother Teresa Missionaries of Charity | October 23, 2008 |
| Dan Walter, Volunteer                                   | October 27, 2008 |
| Florence Guilets, Volunteer                             | October 27, 2008 |
| Greg Condon, Volunteer                                  | October 27, 2008 |
| Maria Sanchez, Volunteer                                | October 28, 2008 |
| Rienike de Vries, Volunteer                             | October 28, 2008 |
| David Lis, Volunteer                                    | October 28, 2008 |
| Christiaan Jacobs van der Linden, Volunteer             | October 28, 2008 |



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