

A REPORT ON

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATE
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES OF
THDC INDIA LTD.**

Submitted to:



Conducted by:



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This study has been conducted by IIT Roorkee to evaluate the impact of the CSR initiatives undertaken by THDC. Our team is thankful to the THDC for choosing us to conduct this study. The impact assessment study was conducted in different places in the state of Uttarakhand viz; Tehri, Rishikesh, Pratapnagar and JakhaniDhar blocks.

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Corporate Social Responsibility:

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept that says, it is the responsibility of the businesses operating within society to contribute towards social, economic and environmental development that creates positive impact on society at large. According to Department of Public Enterprises Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability is a company's commitment to its stakeholders to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner that is transparent and ethical. Stakeholders include employees, investors, shareholders, customers, business partners, clients, civil society groups, Government and non-government organisations, local communities, environment and society at large. CSR is also called as corporate conscience or corporate citizenship.

CLAUSE 135 of New Companies Act, 2013 includes following criteria for Corporate Social Responsibility.

- Net worth – Rs. 500 Crores or more OR
- Turnover – Rs. 1000 Crores or more OR
- Net Profit – Rs. 5 Crores or more.

If any company during any of the financial year fulfils, any of above conditions then it should

- Constitute a CSR committee of Board which shall consist of minimum three directors, out of which one shall be independent director.
- The committee shall formulate and recommend CSR Policy which indicates company's activity as specified in Schedule VII and also amount recommend for the same.

- At least 2% of the average net profit of the immediately preceding three financial years of the company shall be used for spending in accordance with the CSR Policy.
- According to the approach “Comply or Explain”, board should explain the reason for not spending such amount if it fails to do so.
- The company shall give preference to its local area from where it operates for CSR activities.

CSR policies encourage the companies to make a positive impact on the environment and stakeholders including employees, investors, shareholders, customers, local communities, environment and society at large. Even though the main motive of business is to earn profit, corporates should take initiative for welfare of the society and should perform its activities within the framework of environmental norms. The aim of the CSR is to increase long-term profits and shareholder trust through positive public relations and high ethical standards to reduce business and legal risk by taking responsibility for corporate actions.

1.2 DPE Guidelines:

The Department of Public Enterprises being the nodal department for all Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), formulates policy pertaining to the role of CPSEs in the economy. It lays down policy guidelines for performance improvement and evaluation, autonomy and financial delegation, personnel management and other related areas in respect of CPSEs. The DPE also acts as the interface between the various Parliamentary and Government organization and the CPSEs as a whole. In the last few years, the pioneering initiatives of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) in promoting awareness of the concept and philosophy of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the public sector enterprises in India through issue of guidelines on the subject, and regular interface with the management of CPSEs to ensure adherence to the guidelines in letter and spirit, has resulted in widespread understanding and acceptability of CSR in the country. The first guidelines on CRS issued by DPE

in April 2010 made it mandatory for public sector enterprises to set aside a fixed percentage of their profits for CSR activities. Subsequently, DPE explored a new dimension of CSR as a form of responsible business to be adopted voluntarily by the companies. After extensive consultations with all key stakeholders, DPE issued revised guidelines on CSR and Sustainability, effective from 1st April 2013, Which incorporated the global best practices but retained focus on the domestic socio-economic requirements of our country. As a result, DPE guidelines were very well received by the practitioners, the stakeholders and CSR experts.

The thrust of DPE guidelines on CSR and Sustainability has been on inclusive growth, development of backward regions, upliftment of the marginalized under privileged and weaker sections of the society, empowerment of women, environment sustainability, promotion of green and energy efficiency technologies and sustainability development in all its diverse aspects. The CSR and Sustainability initiatives taken by CPSEs in compliance of DPE guidelines on the subject have made tangible socio-economic and environmental impact for the betterment.

The incorporation of specific provisions on CSR in the Companies Act 2013 was, in a way, a vindication and culmination of the efforts of DPE to mobilize the support of all key stakeholders to propagate the concept and philosophy of CRS and ensure its proper implementation in a developing economy like ours. The Companies Act 2013 makes it mandatory for all companies which fulfil the eligibility criteria based on profitability to spend at least 2% of their average net profits of three preceding years on CSR. India is perhaps the first country to make it mandatory by legislation for companies to discharge their Corporate Social Responsibility in a prescribed manner. Since CSR and Sustainability are dynamic subjects, DPE is constantly exploring new dimensions of these subjects and devising new implementation strategies to make CSR and Sustainability portent tool for achieving national development agenda along with “sustainable” development goals.

(Source: www.pib.nic.in; Press Information Bureau, GOI).

1.3 Achieving Sustainability Through CSR:

Sustainability is a broad discipline and philosophy meant to preserve the near future. The United Nation's report "World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future" published in 1987 defines sustainability as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The focus of sustainable development is underlined by the triple-bottom approach to business: People, Planet and Profit.

In other words, development initiatives are a balanced act. The initiatives are to balance the profit and growth of a community keeping in view the future needs of the next generations, although it doesn't end with that. These initiatives must show progress in terms of contribution to the surrounding environment, stakeholders and stockholders. Sustainability is therefore, about generating sustainable livelihood, protect environment and combat poverty and/or disease.

Sustainable livelihood is the people's ability to make a living in an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable manner. It can also involve providing employment training for people, so that they will improve their economic and social status or awareness regarding damage caused to environment and its long-term impact on human communities and livelihood. The Govt. of India has introduced a variety of schemes and policies on a similar note.

These schemes up skill people preserve environment and encourage sustainable corporate business practices for example, NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India), enlists following sustainable goals to guide policy making:



Figure 1 - Sustainable Development

(Source: <http://niti.gov.in/content/overview-sustainable-development-goals>)

Previously the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 adopted Agenda 21 which is a “global consensus and political commitment at the highest level on socio-economic development and environmental cooperation”.

In line with these objectives, India following a change in company Law in April 2014, decided that companies with annual revenues of more than 10 billion rupees are to compulsorily spend 2% of their Net Profit on Corporate Social responsibility activities like education, health etc.

As a result, SEWA-THDC and other implementing agencies have done a list of activities under their socio-economic empowerment and development initiatives.

1.4 About THDC Ltd.- CSR Concept and Initiatives:

THDC India Limited (Formerly Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited) was incorporated in July 1988. The THDCIL was jointly promoted by Government of India and Government of Uttar Pradesh with an equity ratio of 75:25. Currently the company has an authorised share capital of Rs. 4000 Cr. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company have been modified to reflect the current business reality of projects. The object clause has been amended to incorporate development of Conventional/ Non-conventional/ Renewable sources of Energy and River Valley Projects. THDCIL is consistently profit making company since the commissioning of Tehri Dam & HPP in the year 2006-07. THDCIL has been conferred the Power Line Award in the category of 'Best Performing Generation Company (in Hydro Sector)' in May 2012. THDCIL has been conferred SCOPE Meritorious Award for Corporate Social Responsibility and Responsiveness in April'12.

The Main objective of the company is to develop, operate and maintain the Tehri Hydro Power Complex and other Hydro Projects. Their core business operations involve the generation and sale of hydroelectricity, their operations have grown into a Multi-Project Organization, with Projects spread over various States as well as neighbouring country, Bhutan. THDCIL has obtained ISO 9001:2008 Certificate of Quality Management System, ISO 14001-2004 Certification (Environment Management System) and ISO 18001:2007 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System) Certification for Corporate Office, Rishikesh, Tehri HPP, Tehri PSP, Koteshwar HEP and Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP.

Presently, THDCIL has a portfolio of 17 Projects totalling to an installed capacity of 6311 MW under operation and various stages of implementation/development. Total installed capacity of THDCIL presently is 1450 MW. THDCIL has two Hydro Power generating stations namely Tehri HEP Stage-I (1000 MW) and Koteshwar HEP (400 MW) and one 50 MW Wind Power Generation Plant at Patan. The multipurpose Tehri Power Station was commissioned by THDCIL in 2006-07, which provides electricity to the

Northern Region, Irrigation benefits to Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand, and Drinking Water to NCT of Delhi and U.P. The Koteshwar HEP, downstream of Tehri was commissioned in 2011-12. The 1,000 MW Tehri Pumped Storage Plant, which is under construction, would utilize the Tehri and Koteshwar reservoirs as the upper and lower reservoirs. Towards diversification of the company into Renewable Energy areas, THDCIL commissioned 50 MW Wind Power Project at Patan, Gujarat.

Tehri Dam has been conferred the Prestigious award of “International Milestone Project” of International Commission of Large Dam (ICOLD) in Oct.’09 at China, considering the uniqueness of its design and construction features. Koteshwar HEP has been conferred the PMI India Best Project Award of the year in long term duration (More than 3 years) category in 2011-12. Koteshwar HEP has won the prestigious “5th CIDC Vishwakarma Award-2013”. Koteshwar project adjudged winner in Category “Best Construction Project” among more than 70 submissions from all sectors under this category.

In addition to the 2,400 MW Tehri Hydro Complex, THDCIL is implementing the 444 MW Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VPHEP) on the river Alaknanda in Uttarakhand. THDCIL is also implementing 24 MW Dhukwan Small Hydro Project on the Betwa River in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, there are various Hydro Projects of THDCIL under Survey & Investigation/DPR preparation. THDCIL has signed MoU with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) for setting up Grid Connected Solar Power Projects up to 250 MW capacity. THDCIL has also signed a tripartite agreement with SECI and Kerala State Electricity Board for development of 50 MW Solar project in Distt. Kasaragod, Kerala. Under India-Bhutan Co-operation in hydro Sector development, THDCIL is involved in implementation of Bunakha HEP (180 MW) as a Joint Venture Project. The Company has also taken up work of updation of DPR of Sankosh HEP (2585 MW) in Bhutan as a consultancy assignment. The Company has been given a Credit Rating of AA+ by CARE on the Borrowings. The Company has made financial tie-ups with the World Bank, Nationalised

Commercial Banks and other Foreign Financial Institutions for funding its ongoing Capital Projects.

1.4.1 VISION:

A world class energy entity with commitment to environment and social values.

1.4.2 MISSION:

- To plan, develop and operate energy resources efficiently.
- To adopt state of the art technologies.
- To achieve performance excellence by fostering work ethos of learning and innovation.
- To build sustainable value based relationship with stakeholders through mutual trust.
- To undertake rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons with human face.

1.4.3 THDCIL CSR and Sustainability Policy:

THDCIL had developed a Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) known as 'Scheme for Corporate Social Responsibility - Community Development (CSR-CD)' in the year 2008. In April 2010, 'THDC CSRCD Scheme 2010' was introduced according to the guidelines given by DPE in 2010. Later, based on DPE guidelines issued in September, 2011, a separate policy on Sustainable Development was framed in 2012. As required under Companies Act, 2013 and CSR Rules, all companies covered under the eligibility criteria shall formulate a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy with the approval of Board for activities to be undertaken as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act. Also, as per DPE Guidelines all CPSEs must adopt a CSR and Sustainability Policy specific to the Company, with the approval of the Board of Directors. Based on the combined guidelines (April, 2013) given by the DPE on Corporate Social Responsibility and

Sustainability for CPSEs, THDCIL CSR & Sustainability Policy-2013 was issued with the approval of the Board.

Keeping in view the spirit of executing CSR & Sustainability programmes, the broad umbrella of THDCIL CSR initiatives are titled 'THDC Sahridaya' (Corporate with a Human heart). Focus areas where THDCIL shall undertake CSR programmes are titled by the objective they seek to achieve as under:

- THDC Utthan – Rural Development
- THDC Niramaya – Nutrition, Health and Sanitation and Drinking Water Projects
- THDC Prakriti – Environment protection initiatives
- THDC Jagriti – Education initiatives
- THDC Daksh – Livelihood and Skill development initiatives
- THDC Samarth – Empowerment initiatives
- THDC Saksham – Care of the aged and differently abled

1.4.4 CSR & Sustainability Vision:

- Socially responsible corporate, continuously enhancing value creation in society and community and promoting sustainable development.

1.4.5 CSR & Sustainability Mission:

- To build sustainable value based relationship with the key stakeholders through ongoing two-way communication.
- To undertake CSR programmes¹ with a human face.
- To transparently share the CSR & Sustainability initiatives with the stakeholders.
- To ensure increased commitment at all levels in the organization to operate its business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.
- To directly or indirectly take up CSR programmes that benefit the communities in and around its work centers and over a time result in

enhancing the quality of life and economic wellbeing of the local populace.

- To promote inclusive growth and address the basic needs of the deprived, underprivileged, neglected and weaker sections of the society.
- To generate through CSR initiatives, goodwill and pride for THDCIL among stakeholders and help reinforce a positive and socially responsible image of THDCIL as corporate entity.

1.5 Structure of the Report:

- **Chapter-I** gives a brief introduction on CSR, its history, background of THDC and its CSR Initiatives.
- **Chapter-II** discusses the methodology, objectives and the study design in details.
- **Chapter-III** provides the observations and recommendations based on each project.
- **Chapter-IV** gives the concluding remarks about the study conducted.

CHAPTER II. RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 Objectives:

As the study aims at conducting the assessment of impact of CSR initiatives of THDCIL, the major focus of this assessment was to take a holistic view of the targeted beneficiaries of the six different blocks of Tehri, JhakhaniDhar, Pratap Nagar and Rishikesh where the THDCIL has implemented its CSR projects and to see how these initiatives of THDCIL have helped the local people in improving their socio-economic standards. The broad objectives of the study are outlined as below:

- To conduct a descriptive study on social impact of the activities undertaken by THDC.
- To assess the impact of the CSR activities in the villages& whether these impacts are positive or negative.
- To conform that the observations are in line with the objectives and mission of the projects.
- To identify the areas for change in policy or method of CSR activities by which more and more people are benefitted.
- To look for opportunities and possibilities for strengthening the existing programmes.

2.2 Methodology Used:

The present study is descriptive in nature. Descriptive research can be explained as a statement of affairs as they are at present with the researcher having no control over variable. Moreover, “descriptive studies may be characterized as simply the attempt to determine, describe or identify what is, while analytical research attempts to establish why it is that way or how it came to be”.

Descriptive research is “aimed at shedding light on current issues or problems through a process of data collection that enables them to describe the situation more completely than was possible without employing this method.”

In its essence, descriptive studies are used to describe various aspects of the phenomenon. In its popular format, descriptive research is used to describe characteristics and/or behavior of sample population.

Three main purposes of descriptive studies can be explained as describing, explaining and validating research findings¹.

Since THDCIL’s CSR initiatives are varied in nature, it was therefore, considered that employing the descriptive research would be helpful in developing the understanding about the activities taken up under CSR.

2.3 Data Collection and Sampling:

The projects were broadly categorized as infrastructure, education, socio-economic empowerment for the impact assessment study taken up by IIT Roorkee.

The geographical areas covered in this study fall under the areas namely, JakhaniDhar, Bhagirathi Puram, Pratap Nagar, Tehri, Rishikesh and Haridwar, where these projects were implemented by the company. Since the educational background of the target beneficiaries was not very high rather most of the villagers are illiterate, it was therefore decided to use focused group interviews and unstructured questions in the local language i.e. Hindi to elicit more views of these beneficiaries. Focus group interviews were conducted for the beneficiaries and in-depth interviews were conducted with the THDC officials and with the staff of the implementing agencies who assisted the team in conducting the Impact Assessment in different locations.

The activities taken up by the THDCIL with the help of implementing agencies are scattered across various places and therefore sample size was different in

each project. It has been ensured that the minimum sample (location-wise) is above 50% in each of the activities and in some cases the sample size was even close to 80% also.

This sample consists of those villagers who got some or no benefits out of the activities taken up by both the funding and the implementing agency as well. The sample selection is largely influenced due to the nature of the project i.e. the areas to be covered and the size of the population. In some cases, unstructured questions were asked to the beneficiaries till the saturation point has not reached. Whereas, in some cases the sample was certain and definite.

¹ (Source: <https://research-methodology.net/descriptive-research>)

CHAPTER III. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT OF FACILITIES CREATED BY THDCIL

3.1 Sponsor for education of disaster affected (flood affected) area of Uttarakhand

3.1.1 Introduction:

The flood of 2013 in Uttarakhand had the worse impact on children and their education, according to a study published by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in 2013. According to a report published by Save the Children India, 65000 children were displaced as a result of severe flooding. A report published in the Outlook India, quoted the NDMA noting that the percentage of children dropping out of school has increased as a result of mental trauma due to flooding and displacement.

3.1.2 Objective of the Project:

The objective of the project is to sponsor education of 50 children of disaster affected areas of Uttarakhand (Rishikesh). The details are given in below Table.

3.1.3 Project Details:

Thematic Area	Name of the Program	Implementing agency:	Budget of the project	Involvement of THDC
Education	Financial Aid to Students	Swami Dayananda SSC College, Rishikesh	7.0 L	Sponsorship and Financial Support

Table 1 - Financial Aid to Students

About Swami Dayananda Saraswati Career Public School:

The school was founded in 2004 and a major focus of the school is to provide quality education to poor and downtrodden children of the society irrespective of caste, creed, religion or sex. The school also accepts sponsored children who were displaced as a result from floods. Through sponsorship it has accommodated around 40 displaced children from Tehri-Garwal area.

The school is an English medium co-educational institute equipped with smart classrooms and use modern technologies like TATA Class Edge technologies. It has two computer labs, science lab, library and also hostel facilities. The school also has an activity centre focused on imparting Indian music and traditional arts.

3.1.4 Observations:

1. The school has very well equipped labs and library.
2. The surrounding environment and discipline is excellent.
3. Students are very satisfied with the school curriculum.
4. Great care has been taken to provide sports and yoga facilities.
5. The teachers at the school are also well qualified and students expressed satisfaction about the education given by the teachers.



Figure 2 - Sponsorship for Education

3.1.5 Recommendations:

1. With the financial assistance from THDCIL, the school is fully functional and being managed very effectively. Keeping the present scenario in view, it is suggested to continue the funding in future also.
2. It is further recommended to provide funding if possible, to some more schools in the vicinity to develop their infrastructure.

3.2 Natural resource management and empowerment & enhancement of livelihood of 30 Rim Area Villages of Pratapnagar & Jakhnidhar Block through Integrated Development.

3.2.1 Introduction:

The significance and necessity for Natural Resources Management has been acknowledged by Government of India and it led to the setup of National Natural Resources Management (NNRM) with the objective of optimising the utilisation of natural Resources.

Empowerment refers to providing marginalised folks with opportunity, skills, resources and motivation to enhance their confidence level which in turn boosts their core competency and allows them to raise themselves both economically as well as socially.

Livelihood means the ability or capacity to meet the basic necessities such as food, cloth, shelter. Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM) also known as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana launched by Ministry of Rural Development in June 2011, aimed at setting significant and efficient stage to enable them in improving by sustainable livelihood enhancements and access to financial services. SHGs plays a vital role in attaining the objectives of national rural livelihoods mission through bank linkage.

Integrated Development refers to sustainable and holistic development emphasising the fulfilment of necessities (such as safe drinking water, sanitation and literacy), Enterprise setup, Employability and Natural Resources management.

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is unique model of PPP initiative to create (Quality vocational training institution), Fund (Risk reduction by providing capital), Enable (Setting up sustainable institutions for skill development). NSDC's main objectives are:

1. Upgrade skills competent to International Standard.
2. Enhance, Support and coordinate skill development initiatives through PPP models.
3. Act as “Market Maker” by facilitating Financing.

The Budget 2018-2019 allocates an outlay of Rs.14.24 lakh crore on livelihood and Infrastructure in rural areas which is a significant progress towards creation of livelihood. It also proposes set up of skill centres in every district of the country under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra Programme. Another major step for empowerment and enhancement of livelihood in rural areas is the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana and the budget has pegged an outlay of Rs.1652 Crore in 2018-19 to incentivise the employers to create jobs which will lead to empower the people and enhance their livelihood.

3.2.2 Objectives:

The project targets at developing sustainable means of income creation and the holistic development for the villagers. Its objective is to inculcate entrepreneurial skills with the motto to generate employment opportunities, provide vocational trainings such as ANM course, Hotel Management, Career Counselling to the youth brigade of Rim area. Its objectives are as follows:

1. Upgrade Entrepreneurial skills and generate employment opportunities for youths.
2. Empower women from economically weaker section for income generation and enhance their ability by imparting tailoring skills
3. Provide health care facilities to remote villagers.
4. To promote farming (Garlic, Cauliflower) as well as non-farming activities (Mushroom Cultivation and Cocoon rearing etc.).
5. To reduce menial work of women through establishment of low cost technologies.
6. Strengthening the farmer’s knowledge and awareness by farmer field school and seed banks cum support centres.

3.2.3 Project Details:

Thematic Area	Name of the Program	Implementing agency:	Budget of the project	Involvement of Implementing Agency
Socio-economic Empowerment	Enhancement of Livelihood	THDC	46.68 Lacs	Financial Support & training

Table 2- Enhancement of Livelihood

3.2.4 Observations & Recommendations:

The team was shown the projects related to the Skill Development and Vocational Training Institutes which comprised:

Computer Training Centres, tailoring cum knitting and Handicraft Goods Production Training Centre for the Women, Vocational Training in Hotel Management and ANM Training. Each of the Activities are described individually.

3.2.5 Computer Centre

Observations:

1. The team visited the location called Dharkot village where the computer centre is set up. Those attending the course at the centre informed us about the training being imparted. Basic software packages like word, excel & paint are also being taught to the students.
2. The training is very elementary and requires a wide focus on the latest trends.
3. Typing skills among trainees were generally not up to mark.

4. The training objectives should be stated before the commencement of the training programme to make it very clear as to why this programme has been initiated.



Figure 3 - Computer Centre

Recommendations:

1. Curriculum needs improvement and it will be better if a syllabus, tailor-made to each specific student age-group is in place.
2. The courses imparted should specify a clear set of technical, non-technical skills and course outcomes in a specified time-framework or semester.
3. Proficiency in MS-office and typing skills must be focused. Typing skills should be a priority and teaching that software which are either directly related to employment or useful for academic learning.
4. We recommend formal certification of these courses either from a government agency.

3.2.6 Tailoring cum Knitting and Handicraft Goods Production Training Centre

Observations:

1. Training centre at Dharkot is operational at present.
2. The centre is operational, & trainees are learning the tailoring work. Currently these trainings seem to serve limited opportunities for women, such as utilization at home or to start tailoring shop.
3. It has been observed that a good number of participants especially, women and girls have enrolled for this programme.
4. There is no good marketplace where these participants can think of selling their products.



Figure 4 - Tailoring cum Knitting Centre



Figure 5 - Handicraft Centre

Recommendations:

1. The centres should have some tangible plans of not only imparting the training but also of providing the suitable marketplace where their products could be sold.
2. The centres may improve from time to time with changing demands in the market. During the training itself the trainees may be motivated for development of small scale industry setups/cooperative societies.
3. Besides skill development, the trainees may be motivated on entrepreneurship and marketing linkages.
4. The trainees may be connected to markets for their produce during training itself.
5. Successful trainees should be given certificates once they complete the training.

3.2.7 Vocational Training in Hotel Management

Observations:

1. Ten candidates had been admitted in IHM Dehradun residential Institute.
2. Selection of students was done based on the criteria decided by the funding agency.
3. As the students were from rural background, they felt difficulty in coping with the English language.
4. The students were found to be interested in completing their training and were hopeful of getting jobs after the completion of their course.

Recommendations:

1. Since, the students are mainly from rural background, therefore, in future, the selected students for such programs may be given some short term training in both writing & spoken English.
2. It would be better if 2 to 3 times candidates are identified for such course and out of these identified candidates, final selection may be done by associating the training institute.
3. Upon enquiry from passed out students, the actual placement opportunities from the institute is not much encouraging. The institute should facilitate job placement to the extent possible.



Figure 6 - Institute of Hotel Management

3.2.8 Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives Training

Observations:

1. 07 candidates have been accommodated for ANM training.
2. The candidates mainly belonged to rural areas.
3. The students seemed to be happy on the training being given to them.

4. The students have said that the institute should also provide them with the knowledge regarding the job related courses and opportunities.
5. The candidates wished that they should also be given the internship opportunities after the completion of their programme.



Figure 7 - Nursing College Students

Recommendations:

1. It is further recommended that in future other nursing colleges offering better prospects of internship & job placement opportunities may also be explored.
2. Since many students are from rural background, they lack communication skills and therefore, the efforts may be devoted to develop their communication skills.

3. The institute may facilitate internship in good hospitals and placements after successful completion of training.

3.2.9 Health Camps in Pratapnagar and Jakhnidhar Block

Observations:

1. Health camp was organised on 30th June 2017, only once during the year.
2. Persons came forward for health check-up, and were given advice and free medicines for the health issues diagnosed. It was also learnt that the eye surgery was conducted.
3. More number of villagers could not get benefitted from the camp because of the inappropriate timings of the camp.
4. Villagers have requested for the supply of medical kits and also stated that the frequency of the medical camps be increased.

Recommendations:

1. The timing of health camps must be done in consultation with the villagers, so as to ensure the presence of most of the people in the camp.
2. Medical Kits with basic medicines of first-aid nature may be provided to the villagers in future camps, if possible.
3. It would be better if 'Cleanliness – Awareness' programs are also taken simultaneously.

Sustainable Livelihood Activities including improvement in Agriculture and Horticulture Programme

3.2.10 Agriculture Plot Promotion through production of Garlic, Chilli

Observations:

1. Some beneficiaries have received seeds of Garlic and chili although, farmers of Pandargaon and Kudiyalgaon reported that they should also be provided some seeds.
2. Villagers reported that although they are growing the crops but many times porcupines and monkeys are destroying the crop.
3. Villagers requested for facilitation in market accessibility and logistics support to sell their produce.
4. Women have to do door-to-door selling carrying their produce on their backs which is quite difficult for the women farmers.
5. Farmers were of the view that before deciding for types of seeds to be distributed, consultation with them may be carried out. Seeds need to be provided based on the farmer's feedback.

Recommendations:

1. The method of providing seeds should be done with the help of some domain experts in consultation with the farmers.
2. The benefits of any such project should be short term as well as long term.
3. Wild animals like wild pigs, porcupines etc. represent a major threat to all these projects. Most of what is produced is destroyed by these animals anyway, after a lot of hard work by poor farmers. The farmers should be provided with a sustainable solution to this problem.
4. Marketing of the crop may be facilitated by THDC. Agency engaged may be made aware about the marketing mechanism & prices of

their products so that the chances of their exploitation by middlemen are minimised.

5. The focus should be on better connect with the market and correct knowledge of actual prices of their produce, which will help the farmers to generate monetary benefits.
6. The basis and method on which these seeds are distributed to specific people should be carefully decided.

3.2.11 Mix Vegetable Production plots involving the Farmers, Mushroom Cultivation& Cocoon rearing

Observations:

1. Beneficiaries (Women Groups) have been provided training for Mushroom, mix vegetables cultivation and Cocoon rearing.
2. Majority of them have cultivated mushroom for self-consumption.
3. Beneficiaries find it little cumbersome to get seed, powder and chemicals.
4. The financial value of this cultivation is very meagre. Since there is no marketing agency on the farmers' behalf. Women wanted market linkages and facilitation in getting seeds, pesticides& other needful for continuing the activity.



Figure 8 - Mushroom Beneficiaries

Recommendations:

1. Potential benefits to farmers may be conveyed at the time of imparting training or distribution of seeds.
2. Lack of Market hinders the ultimate objective of generating Profits and empowering the beneficiaries. Therefore, market linkages may be facilitated.
3. To ensure the long term benefits, it is suggested to conduct a baseline study before distributing the seeds.

3.2.12 Establishment of high quality Azola Fodder and Vermi compost Units

Observations:

1. Training for cultivating Azola fodder was imparted to the beneficiaries.
2. Beneficiaries of Azola units were of the view that the fodder improved only the quality of the milk but quantity has not increased substantially.
3. The farmers have expressed the necessity of regular supply of seeds and higher quality of Tub for Azola.

Recommendations:

1. Cultivation of Azola, may be limited to for use of own cattle only, as marketability of Azola may be difficult.
2. It is recommended to concentrate on some other activities rather than Azola as it has less monetary benefits.
3. The Farmers can be provided more training in cultivating some other products.
4. The said products are not marketable and hence, the farmers are not in a position to generate monetary gains.



Figure 9 - Azola Fodder and Vermi cost Units

3.2.13 Vermi compost pits for promoting Organic Farming

Observations:

1. The beneficiaries need more awareness of the use of the Vermi Compost pits so as to make them understand the necessity of the same.
2. There are few aspects with regard to the size and quality of the construction of the pits.



Figure 10 - Vermi Compost

Recommendations:

1. Proper awareness and training shall be imparted to the beneficiaries to utilise the vermi compost pits optimally.
2. Proper supervision may be undertaken at the time of construction.
3. Vermi composting is a good initiative and the villagers may be motivated to do vermi composting from commercial angle, if they have surplus raw material after fulfilling their own needs.
4. These pits are going to yield less monetary gains for the villagers and therefore, it is recommended to focus on some other new and novel ideas.

3.2.14 Low Cost Poly Houses for Organic Seeds Production

Polyhouse cultivation is a cultivation of crops under complete controlled environmental conditions like temperature, humidity, fertilizers etc. Poly

houses are naturally ventilated climate controlled. It enables the farmers to reap crops produce all through the year and the quality as well as quantity of the produce is also enhanced than the traditional method of farming. The efficiency of the poly houses depends on the skilled monitoring and accuracy of day-to-day activities. It is a good investment to incur provided the long-term sustainability and economic viability can be achieved.



Figure 11 - Polyhouse Cultivation

Observations:

1. It is a good initiative as Poly houses or Greenhouses facilitate crops which are generally impacted due to seasonal variations.
2. Although the poly houses are being utilized to grow crops, awareness about optimum utilisation seems to be required.
3. It was observed that there is lack of awareness regarding the significance of poly houses.

Recommendations:

1. Since the size of agricultural land owned by the farmers is very less, the usability of the poly houses may be designed as per land holding available.
2. Efforts need to be made on regular basis to ensure the maintenance of these poly houses.
3. Beside initial training/ awareness, time to time interventions must be imparted to the farmers to ensure proper and effective use of these houses.

3.2.15 Promotion of seed bank managed by women

Promotion of Seed bank is an unprecedented step towards increasing the seeds supply in the agrarian economy. Green revolution changed the focus point of agriculture from biodiversity to high yield varieties of seeds with the modernisation of agriculture. Seed banks are an innovative method to facilitate seed security and preserve agro biodiversity. It has enabled the rural farmers to have availability of seeds and reducing their dependency on engineered high yield varieties of seeds.



Figure 12 - Promotion of seed bank

Observations:

1. The seeds of different varieties were available in the packets of different sizes.
2. The seeds were sold to the farmers at concessional rates as reported by the villagers.
3. Some of the villagers do not have idea about the type of seeds available and their prices.

Recommendations:

1. Seed bank is a useful activity provided that the farmers know about the properties of different types of seeds and their use and prices at which they may be available. It has to be ensured that farmers know about the properties and proper use along with prices of these seeds. A need assessment study is therefore, suggested.
2. Emphasis should be more on educating the farmers about the seasonal seeds and the methods of their cultivation.

3.2.16 Promotion of Mango and Apple Fruit belts

A Fruit Belt is an area where a set conditions of climate and soil exists and differ from the surrounding areas, which provides good conditions for fruit growing. As the trees grow, the income and employment levels of the people of that area will also grow. Promoting mango and apple fruit provides better livelihood conditions to the local people leading to sustainable development of the area.

Observations:

1. The mango and Apple plants have been distributed to the villagers.
2. Some villagers have informed that they were not provided with these plants.
3. The villagers have expressed a mixed reaction as to the time to be invested in bringing up these plants.
4. Overall the growth of the plant was satisfactory but in few cases growth of the plants was not up to the mark as villagers take little interest/ care of the plants.

Recommendations:

1. Farmers may be motivated for taking care of different fruit trees planted for long term benefits. The said activity needs to be well articulated.
2. The time it takes for the trees to grow and fully become commercially viable is a futuristic phenomenon and therefore, a feasible plan need to be worked out clearly.



Figure 13 - Mango and Apple Fruit Belts

3.2.17 Career Counselling Programme for School Students

Education and career decisions made in schools often make or break student's career. To identify the best career to choose, first, the student should understand what kind of courses to study. If the student does not pick the right course, it would affect his/her career choice. A number of students study the courses simply because their friends are studying them or else according to their parents' wishes, without understanding whether those courses lead them to their desired jobs or not. The best place from where students get trustworthy career advice is their schools. Career Counselling is a process that focuses on helping students understand own self, their study interests and opportunities; so that they can take well versed decision about career and education.



Figure 14 - Career Counselling

Observations:

1. The team has visited two geographical locations named Kaflog and Semaltidhar where the career counselling programmes have been conducted as stated by the schools principals.
2. The villagers have a mixed reactions regarding such type of sessions having been organised in their villages.
3. The two principals of the schools during interactive meeting informed that such sessions were conducted in their school premises and approximately 100-200 participants have attended.
4. During the interaction with concerning students, the improvement in such programs was desired.

Recommendations:

1. It is suggested to make use of some renowned experts to provide the career counselling on varied topics to the school going students on regular basis.
2. A well designed objective should be in place, so that the tangible benefits of such programmes can be monitored.
3. It is further advised to deliberate on ensuring the long term sustainability of the effected people of the villages.

3.2.18 KisanGoshti

Kishangoshti are meetings (Agriculture Experts) arranged to know about the problems pertained in the cultivation by the farmers and experts provide the solutions or means to overcome the impediments occurring in farming. The ultimate objective of these conferences or gathering is to collect the feedback and provide technical know-how to the farmers to protect the agricultural produce from pests and also, provide reduced duration high yielding variety seeds. The Kisan Goshtis facilitate the farmers by knowing innovative means of farming and increasing yield to produce.

Observations:

1. In broader perspective the Kisan Goshtis are good initiative.
2. The team was apprised by the villagers that 'Kisan Gosthi' were not conducted in all of the villages. If possible may be done covering all villages.
3. The villagers informed that programs should be designed in such a manner so that the villagers are attracted to join the Gosthis and may take advantages of it.
4. Many villagers had a mixed opinion about the said programme as to its usefulness.

Recommendations:

1. Kishan Goshtis may be more useful if conducted by experts having more exposure/ expertise in farming in hilly areas who could share the farmers about the multifarious agriculture problems faced by them and give appropriate solutions.
2. A prior survey can supplement the need to conduct such type of activities and the help from the domain experts in the field of agriculture might fill this gap.



Figure 15 - KisanGoshti

3.3 Ecological Restoration and Socio Economic Empowerment rural community Upli Ramoli Pratapnagar, Tehri

3.3.1 Introduction:

We studied in detail Deengaon village which forms a very important sample of our activities. As a sample we covered 50% of the villages. Due to geographic difficulties, it was not possible to move through all the areas and meet all the people. Our research design was to study only some of the villages and benefiting institutions or individuals as a sample.

Deengaon is a village in Pratapnagar block in Tehri Garhwal district, Uttarakhand and is 61 km away from the state capital Dehradun. The postal head office is Lambgaon. The census of the area is as following:

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	234	-	-
Population	1,364	654	710
Child (0-6)	278	142	136
Schedule Caste	214	107	107
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	64.18 %	86.91 %	43.90 %
Total Workers	609	273	336
Main Worker	243	0	0
Marginal Worker	366	73	293

Table 3 – DeenGaon: Census Data 2011

3.3.2 Project Details:

Thematic Area	Name of the Program	Implementing agency:	Budget of the project	Involvement of Implementing Agency
Rural Development	Ecological Restoration and Socio Economic Empowerment	Kirori Mal College, New Delhi	91.00 Lacs	Funding & Maintenance

Table 4 - Ecological Restoration & Socio Economic Empowerment

3.3.3 Health

The latest National Health Policy of India approved by the cabinet on 15th March 2017, aims affordable and accessible wellbeing and good health for all Indian citizens. The expenditure for the same is expected to be increased to 2.5% from 1.5% of GDP. However, expecting the government to solve all health issues is a very unrealistic and convenient thought.

The census of 2011 underlines the grave challenges of a universally accessible health care to Indian citizens. According to this census, 68% population of India is based in rural areas. A report by India health progress points to a shortage of health centers in rural areas, as a result of which they have to walk 20 km on an average to the nearest health centre. Moreover, it's reported that India is short of 17000 PHC's and around 8500 doctors in these centers. Although, private hospitals have grown across India however, accessibility to these hospitals is marred by costs as well as distance.

THDC to facilitate a healthy environment in Deengaon has constructed a primary health centre under its CSR plan. The primary health centre is provided with: medicines, medical kits, health camps, cleanliness campaigns, salary to staff and an automatic washing machine for cleaning bed sheets etc. of the health centre. The activity sheet provided to the visiting team enlisted following sub-activities carried under the flagship health program:

Activities under the : Health campaign
Medicines
Medical Kits, Training
Health Camps
Cleanliness and Hygiene
Automatic Washing Machine

Table 5 - Health & Sanitation

Observations:

1. All the facilities: Refrigerator, medical stocks and lab are well stocked, maintained and was found functional.
2. The resident male doctor was not available on the day of our visit.
3. The X-ray facilities are available, however, there is no space for the same in the health centre and a rented room has been made operational.
4. The primary health centre is clean and functional and an automatic washing machine has been provided to help maintain cleanliness of the hospital.
5. A refrigerator has also been provided to store medicines and it's functional.

6. The people at Deengaoon reported that they may be provided with medical kits during the medical camps.



Figure 16 - Primary Health Centre

Recommendations:

1. It's recommended that the primary health centre be upgraded with an ultra-sound facility, since the villagers have to travel miles for the same.
2. It is also recommended that possibility may be explored to deploy female doctor, as women of the areas have to travel far off places for gynaecological problems.
3. There is only one nurse who is obviously overloaded with excessive work. If possible one more nurse may be appointed.
4. Medical campaigns and medical kits may be distributed among the villagers.

5. The primary health centre can target to train certain boys and girls from the village who have basic training in checking blood pressure etc.
6. We also recommend the possibility of providing e-medical facilities that enables basic medical screening to villagers.
7. Campaigns on cleanliness and female sanitation may be organized for prevention of disease.

3.3.4 Promotion of Education

Nelson Mandela said "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world". Education plays an important role in the progress of an individual's mind and country. People are made aware of what is going on in the world and can understand these issues and take necessary measures, if they are educated. Education is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty and inequality.

Education is equally key to enhance India's competitiveness in the global economy. Therefore, ensuring access to quality education for all, in particular for the poor and rural population, is central to the economic and social development of India. Now, according to the 2009 Right to Education Act, schooling is free and compulsory for all children from the ages of 6 to 14.

List of Activities
Essay Writing, Drawing and Debate etc.
Scholarship for Meritorious Poor Students
Coaching Class for Weak Students
Construction of toilets in two schools and floor etc.
Improvement of Anganwadis-providing dari, blackboard etc.

Table 6 - Activities - Promotion of Education

Observations:

1. THDC seems proficient in handling educational activities. We observed students from various villages attending computer classes at the THDC office and computer centre.
2. We met students who had participated in essay, drawing and debate competitions.
3. Counselling and scholarship activities have been done and more are on the anvil.
4. Two toilets in two schools have been provided which is worth appreciating.
5. It is also actively providing resources to Anganwadis of surrounding villages.

Recommendations:

1. The promotion of education should be done on regular basis with clearly stipulated objectives.
2. An effort may be made to concentrate on the surrounding schools to develop them into model schools.

3. Better education can stop migration of people from these villages which is currently a major issue in surrounding villages. THDCIL may provide necessary assistance to strengthen the education in the area to the extent possible within the resources available with THDCIL.

3.3.5 Agriculture

Indian agriculture sector accounts for 18 per cent of India's gross domestic product (GDP) and over 58 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Indian agricultural/horticultural and processed foods are exported to more than 120 countries. India remains among main three as far as production of different agricultural things like paddy, wheat, pulses, groundnut, rapeseeds, natural products, vegetables, sugarcane, tea, jute, cotton, tobacco etc. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. It will be essential for India to build a productive, competitive, and diversified agricultural sector and facilitate rural, non-farm entrepreneurship and employment.

List of Activities
Distribution of seeds
Backward Linkages
Poly houses
Vermin compost and Organic Farming
Forward Linkages
Exploring marketing , certifications and workshops

Table 7 - Activities – Agriculture

Observations & Recommendation:

1. We met a number of farmers who have received seeds over preceding years and the last year.
2. The seed distribution mechanism, planning and outcome is not very sound. Mainly the crops have been grown and consumed for domestic consumption.
3. As far as the major objective of scaling up/ pushing up the agriculture sector is concerned, it needs more improvement. The villagers may be given the required idea and/or knowledge regarding the same.
4. As the villagers are getting the seeds free of cost so the entrepreneurial outcome from this process needs more focus from implementing agency.
5. As far as the **backward linkage program** is concerned, we saw some poly houses and have discussed a sample at length separately. The vermi compost and organic farming promotion

under this heading is yet to be done, as informed by the THDC official accompanying us.

6. More focus is needed on the **forward linkage program** in future.

Poly house and Juice-Pickle facility is described as follows:

3.3.5.1 Poly House

1. The poly house covers an area of 60 sq meters and is a part of the Backward Linkage program.
2. It grows crops 3-4 times a year.
3. The main focus is on crops and produce which cannot be grown normally because of seasonal variations.
4. The owner was satisfied with the support provided by THDC and wanted to include more crops for the poly House.
5. The owner claimed to have increased earnings as of now because of the poly house.



Figure 17- Polyhouse

3.3.5.2 Juice and Pickle shop

A local farmer runs the shop under the forward linkage program, where he sells locally distributed pickles and other items.

Observations / Recommendations:

1. We found only one variety of pickle at the shop and shopkeeper appreciated the help THDC has provided.

2. The FSSAI registration may be facilitated which will help in its distribution and quality assurance to customers.
3. Preliminary baseline studies should be conducted before proposing any such activities.



Figure 18 - Pickle Shop

3.3.5.2 Promotion of Horticulture

The project aims at providing sustainable sources of income generation to local people. The objectives are as following:

- Participation and mobilization of local people for learning scientific practices of growing crops or starting local businesses.
- Consultation with village elders for better understanding and implementation of concerned livelihood projects.
- Develop and implement training programs for both males as well as females to up skill them for starting their businesses.
- Sustainable practices that reduce wastage or harm to local produce.
- Better connect with customers through better supply channels and marketing practices.
- To empower the weak and underprivileged sections of the village through self-employment.

Observations:

1. Plantation of Apple plants has been done in coordination with University of Delhi.
2. Walnut and Pomegranate plantation has not been done yet, according to the accompanying concerned official from THDC.
3. The villagers appreciated efforts of THDCIL in taking up such initiatives.

Recommendations:

1. Plantation activity is a long term activity and results can be evaluated once the fruit bearing trees start producing.
2. Growth of plants may be monitored from time to time and intermittent intervention from experts may be carried out.

3.3.6 Start-up India, Stand up India

The Start-up India campaign was first announced by Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi during his Independence Day address from the Red Fort - New Delhi in 2015. This scheme will directly help people in starting own business venture. The complete action plan of this campaign has launched on 16th January 2016. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) organized it. The main aim of this scheme is to promote bank financing as well as offer incentives for start-up ventures to boost the entrepreneurship and new job creation techniques among them. Under this initiative, the government has launched the I-MADE program, the MUDRA Banks scheme (Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana), and allocated Initial capital of ₹ 200 billion rupees for this scheme.

List of Activities
Women empowerment
Self-Help Group

Table 8 - Start-up India

3.3.6.1 Beauty Parlour

We found a functional beauty parlour at the village as a part of the women empowerment campaign.

Observations:

1. There is a single female who runs the parlour.
2. The parlour trains females to run their own centres.



Figure 19 - Beauty Parlour

Recommendations:

1. Improvement in illumination may be facilitated.
2. The course is short term i.e. for three months. Possibilities for long term courses i.e. for one year may also be explored.
3. Formal certification and tie-ups for job eligibility is recommended.
4. Financial incentive may be considered, if possible, to increase the participation.

3.3.6.2 SELF-HELP Group

Observations:

1. We met women self-help groups who have been provided bee keeping material.
2. These self-help groups are involved in a variety of projects.

Recommendations:

1. These women self-help groups should be involved for feedback and implantation of the projects.
2. These women may be provided logistical, marketing and financial support to succeed.
3. Workshops and training programs may be offered with a focus on awareness of economic opportunities.

3.3.7 Power Tiller and Energy efficient Chullah

Observation:

1. The accompanying THDC official informed us that these activities are yet to be done.

3.3.8 Environmental management:

Due to industrialization, technological advancement, means of transportation, exploitation of resources and unplanned urbanization, the ecological balance is adversely affected. In other words, modern 'economic and technological' man have disturbed the natural relationship between the environment and human beings. Environmental management is the process to improve the relationship between the human beings and environment. If the natural resources are overexploited, it will affect socio-economic development of a nation. Environmental management takes ecological principles and socioeconomic needs of the society into the consideration.

3.3.8.1 Water Pits

We visited a lot of water pits developed by THDC to conserve water.

Observations & Recommendations:

1. The pits we visited come in a variety of shapes and sizes.
2. As per THDC officials these pits have been dug to help conserve water for use of animals and maintaining a proper water level.

3. In future these type of pits may be constructed in consultation with experts.



Figure 20 - Water Pits

3.3.9 Cultural Promotion

Observations:

1. The accompanying THDC official informed that the activity is yet to be done.

3.3.10 Publicity, Awareness and assessment

Observations & Recommendation:

1. The villagers said that they do not remember the exact dates when such campaigns and awareness programs have been conducted in their villages.
2. Some health campaigns were conducted. However, these were conducted at times when most villagers were unable to attend. In

future the timing of such events could be kept in such a manner so that the maximum population could be benefitted.

3.3.11 Promotion of sports:

Observation & Recommendation:

1. Cricket tournaments and race long jump etc. have been conducted.
2. To promote sports in the area, it is a good initiative and may be carried out in future in the planned way.

3.3.12 Computer Centre

We found a computer centre equipped with 13 computers of which 9 are working.

Observations:

1. Although kids, at both centers seemed proficient in using paint and typing. Requirement based curriculum may be put in place.
2. Lighting system inside the computer centre may be improved
3. The presence of female students was almost negligible. Female students may be motivated/ encouraged to get benefitted from the computer centre.



Figure 21 - Computer Centre

Recommendations:

1. Girl students may be encouraged to participate in the training programs.
2. Solar lights or some other form of lights may be provided to increase illumination.
3. A proper syllabus and coordination with local schools can be thought of for better results.
4. Some youth from local area may also be trained in 'Hardware repair & maintenance'.
5. After completion of training, certificates may be given to the participants.

3.3.12 Knitting Centre

A tailoring and knitting Centre is also present in the village.

Observations:

1. There is a female teacher and 20-21 female students. We found no male students.
2. The rooms have less illumination.



Figure 22 - Tailoring Centre

Recommendations:

1. Proper illumination may be provided.
2. Formal certification process through tie-ups with Universities or ITI's may be explored.
3. Some sort of financial assistance to participating girls will enhance the number of participating girls from other conservative locals.

3.4 Running of Three Schools at Tehri, Koteshwar& Rishikesh

3.4.1 Introduction:

Schools play vital role in imparting educational skills and are responsible to lay the base of learning which is essential to have appropriate understanding of higher level education.

India has made phenomenal progress since independence in the field of education, Department of Education under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD) was set up on August 29, 1947 with an aim to improve the educational facilities. National Policy on Education was formulated in 1968 with the vision to inculcate Quality in Education. Both central and state governments are striving hard to enhance rural education infrastructure, especially for elementary schooling. According to Right to Education Act, 2009, basic education is the right of a child and it is provided free for all children up to the age of 14 years.

Vision and Mission of Right to Education Act:

With a stated motto of Inform-Engage-Reform, the RTE platform is an initiative to bring together all the knowledge on India's landmark right of children to free and compulsory education act 2009. At the RTE platform, the government is aspiring to establish it as credible, informative, and evolving resource on education in India, with a particular emphasis on primary education and the RTE act.

The National Coalition of Education (NCE) proposes that RTE is a legitimate right of each child based on equal opportunities, gender equality in child conducive environment and through participation of society. Several government programs and schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Saakshar Bharat, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are designed to provide quality education to children. Government

introduced the idea of Mid-Day meal to increase the number of students in primary schools.

The present budget allocates Rs.50000 crores for School Education from the total outlay towards education sector. From the school sectors, SSA receives Rs.26128 crores whereas RMSA is provided Rs.4213 crores. The flagship Mid-Day meal programme of the government has been allocated Rs.10500 crores in financial year 2019.

As per the 2011 census, the literacy rate in Uttarakhand is 79.63% where males hold 88.33% and females have 70.70% which has increased as compared to last census.

3.4.2 Project Details:

Thematic Area	Name of the Program	Implementing agency:	Budget of the project	Involvement of Implementing Agency
Education	Running Schools	TES/SEWA-THDC	582.00 Lacs	Financial Support

Table 9 - Running Schools



Figure 23 - Running of Schools

3.4.3 Observations: TBP Inter College, B. Puram:

1. School started functioning from 1982-83 with an aim to provide education for the children of workers of the project.
2. The school has 120 girl students and 109 SC& ST students
3. Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Computer Lab (16 Computers) facilities are available to the students.
4. School has ten class rooms, library, restrooms and first aid kit.
5. 6th - 12th standard classes are being taught in the school.

6. Medium of instruction is Hindi (Hindi Medium School).
7. Mid-Day Meal scheme is implemented very well in the school.
8. Basic Items like uniform, books& stationary and bag etc. are provided to all the students of the school for free of cost.
9. Timings of the school is 9.00 AM to 3:30 PM.
10. Two buses and one jeep is available for the transport purpose.
11. The surroundings were very well maintained. The school is well equipped and students expressed great satisfaction with the services.

3.4.4 Recommendations: TBP Inter College, B.Puram:

1. School may be converted into a full English medium school.
2. The overall facilities of the school are excellent and THDC has done an admirable job.

3.4.5 Observations: THDC High School (TES), Rishikesh:

1. School was established in 1992 and shifted to new building in 2012.
2. School has 1-10 Classes with free bus transport facility.
3. School provides shoes, bag, books stationary etc. for free to every student.
4. Mid-day meal program also has been started in the school premises.
5. School has 19 teachers including 1 computer teacher and 3 non-teaching staff.
6. Nominal school fee is being charged from students.
7. Medium of instruction is Hindi (Hindi Medium School).
8. Students have expressed satisfaction with the studies.

3.4.6 Recommendations: THDC High School (TES), Rishikesh:

1. If possible, School may be converted into a full English medium school.

2. The overall facilities of the school are excellent and THDC has done an admirable job.

3.4.7 Observations: Swami Omkarananda Saraswati Public School, Koteswar:

1. The school was started in 2014.
2. Logistics and other financial help towards salary of teachers, etc. is being supported by THDCIL.
3. Students expressed satisfaction towards studies and the other facilities of their school.

3.5 Providing schools furniture to various Govt schools of Bhilanganga& Jakhnidhar Block Dist (Tehri)

3.5.1 Introduction:

Infrastructure development has been an integral part of the five year plan system of India and it facilitates the economic development of the country. Schools are an essential constituent of the infrastructure to pave the foundation stone for education but still many government schools function in poor condition such as lack of furniture and other basic amenities which is an obstacle preventing parents to get their children's admitted as they focus on better infra schools which is rather provided by private schools as the teachers give extra care and attention as compared to government schools. But the perception about the government schools is on a positive track with schemes such as SSA, RMSA, Mid-Day meal being implemented to improve the education and literacy rate especially in rural areas where people are now becoming aware with the significance of being literate. Government schools have shown interest to improve their infrastructure by making arrangements to see a growth in the enrolled students counting.

This project of providing furniture to the government schools acts as a boost and promotional package for them and it will ensure that enrolled student's strength rises and the ultimate objective of government, spreading education in the rural areas through government primary schools is attained and consequently lead to their empowerment and enhancement of the livelihood.

3.5.2 Project Details:

Them atic Area	Name of the Program	Impleme nting agency:	Budget of the project	Involvement of Implementing Agency
Educa tion	Providing Furniture to schools	SEWA- THDCRis hikesh	15.10 Lacs	Financial Support

Table 10 - Providing Furniture to schools

3.5.3 List of Schools received the furniture:

1. Govt Inter College, Radhudhar Block, Jakhnidhar
2. Govt Inter College, Kaineldhar Block, Jakhnidhar
3. Govt Inter College, Jakhnidhar
4. Govt Inter College, Ajnisian Block, Jakhnidhar
5. Govt Inter College, Badhkot, Jakhnidhar
6. Govt Inter College, Chamiyala Block, Bhilangana
7. Govt Inter College, ThathiBudhakedar, Bhilangana
8. Govt Inter College, Naulbashar, Bhilangana
9. Govt Inter College, Kumsila, Bhilangana
10. Govt Inter College, Matukisoud, Bhilangana
11. Govt Inter College, Maindhkhaal Block, Thouldhar
12. Govt Primary School, PathrigarhPathri, Haridwar



Figure 24 - Providing Furniture to Schools

3.5.4 Observations& Recommendation:

1. The schools are managed and funded by the state government and offer the education from 6th to 12th standard.
2. The number of enrolled students varies from 170 to 400 in each school.
3. The teacher student ratio is well maintained.
4. All the schools have separate toilets for boys and girls.
5. No lab facilities are available in some of the schools.
6. Furniture provided by THDC was found being used by the school for their students.

THDC has done a very commendable job at almost all these schools. Proper educational environment has been provided as well as good facilities. We recommend up gradation of facilities to the extent possible by THDC.

3.6 Installation of 214 solar lights in PAA Rehab Area

3.6.1 Introduction:

The construction of an infrastructural Project disrupts the ecology, economy and socio cultural aspects in immediate surroundings, which creates new relationships and opportunities for inhabitants. These disruptions affect the livelihood of the people in affected areas which might lead the people to be apprehensive about the project. The construction of Tehri Hydro project also had its effect on the surroundings. To ensure that local communities, who have had to bear considerable costs in terms of socio-economic sacrifices in the course of development of such projects, also become one of its principal stakeholders. Therefore, an extensive assessment of their expectations, developmental needs and aspirations was necessarily required. SEWA TEHRI identified the project affected areas (PAA) proactively and took necessary measures to reduce the impact. TEHRI also planned their rehabilitation areas for the affected people which helped the people improve their livelihood.

Adaption to the new area could be difficult for people particularly the ones with low visibility. THDC decided to provide adequate lighting for the rehab areas to make living easier for the rehab people. Solar lights are dependent on the heat energy given off by the sun, storing as much of it throughout the day. Solar street lights require lesser maintenance than conventional street lights. These have lower chances of overheating. Since solar wires do not have external wires, the risk of accidents is minimized. Solar street lights are environment-friendly because its panels are solely dependent to the sun hence eliminating your carbon footprints contribution. Some parts of solar street lighting systems can be easily carried to remote areas making these more efficient and handy solutions to lighting problems. They are considered green because they consume low voltage, provide energy savings and are eco-friendly.

3.6.2 Objectives of the Project:

To provide adequate lighting facilities to the rehab area that is green, eco-friendly, durable and renewable so that people from the affected areas can adapt to the rehab locations and to make living easier for those people in the new location.

3.6.3 Project Details:

Thematic Area	Name of the Program	Implementing agency:	Budget of the project	Involvement of Implementing Agency
Infrastructure	Installation of solar lights	SEWA-THDCRishikesh	24.79 Lacs	Financial Support

Table 11 - Installation of solar lights

3.6.4 Observations:

We visited Dichli and surrounding villages for solar light installation.

1. Our team visited the locations where the solar lights were installed, found that, the lights were installed at the locations visited.
2. At Dichli, the same individual has two solar lights, one near at his shop and another at his home.
3. The villagers are satisfied with the light provided.
4. Solar lights have been provided in Pathri area. Villagers are satisfied with the lights provided. Some of the lights have been stolen and few lights need repair & maintenance.



Figure 25 - THDC-SEWA Solar Lights - Dichli

3.6.5 Recommendations:

1. The solar lights may be installed in more numbers across all villages, if possible.
2. Awareness and demos may be conducted to showcase the significance of the solar lights, their working and proper maintenance.
3. In future, solar lights may also be installed in schools and centres that support education or skill development.
4. Awareness and importance of solar lights may be highlighted, among the villagers.

3.7 Flood protection works along Aambagh to Aambagh Rehab area and Berajnala to Pashulok Rehab Colony

3.7.1 Introduction

Flooding happens when large amounts of water is carried by rivers, lakes, canals etc. into areas where the water cannot be drained properly. Floods are the most feared natural disasters. Due to increase in population, developmental activities and climate changes, and uneven rainfall patterns, India has witnessed number of most disastrous floods in the past. India can be said to be one among the most flood prone countries with 40 million hectares of flood prone land (roughly 1/8th of the country's geographical area). The disturbing floods not only takes people's lives, properties and livelihood, they create sense of fear and insecurity in the minds of the victims, even after the floods, people face many problems like spread of infectious diseases, shortage or non-availability of the food, shelter, basic commodities and medicines etc.

After the massive floods of 1954, the government took considerable measures for floods control by constituting several committees and developing flood management strategies. The Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI helps state governments by providing financial support through the State disaster response fund (SDRF) and National disaster response fund (NDRF) according the floods related data sent by the state governments. Providing complete relief for the flood prone areas is not always economically viable.

India's flood management mechanisms are operating in two levels - National Level and State Level. The national level mechanism includes the official bodies like The Central Water Commission (CWC), The Ganga Flood Control Commission, The Farakka Barrage Project Authority, The National Disaster Management Authority, and the Brahmaputra Board etc. The state level mechanism includes the Flood Control Board, the

water resource department and State Technical Advisory Committee. Some other initiatives taken by the Government of India are Policy statements of 1954&1958, RashtriyaBarhAyog (National Flood Commission) 1980, National Water Policy (1987-2002-2012). Approaches to control floods can be described as below:

- Structural Measures

These measures consist of the building of physical structures which prevent flood waters from reaching potential flood damage areas.

- Embankments and Flood Walls
- Dams and Reservoirs
- Channel Improvement
- Drainage Improvement
- Diversion of Flood Waters

- Non-Structural Measures

Non-structural measures aim at improving the alertness and preparedness to floods.

- Flood Plain Management and Zoning
- Flood Proofing
- Forecasting, Monitoring and Early Warning Systems
- Flood Disaster Relief
- Flood Fighting

3.7.2 Project Details:

Thematic Area	Name of the Program	Implementing agency:	Budget of the project	Involvement of Implementing Agency
Infrastruc ture	Flood Protection	Director- Rehabilitation, Tehri Dam Project	115.0 Lacs	Financial Support

Table 12 - Flood Protection

3.7.3 Observations:

1. Flood wall constructed improved the drainage system.
2. Earlier road used to be damaged on emergence of flood which hindered connectivity, but with the flood walls, flow of the water has been diverted.
3. Construction of the wall was rightly identified as the villagers used to suffer during the rainy season with rise in water level.



Figure 26 - Flood Wall

3.7.4 Recommendations:

1. From time to time inspection and maintenance may be carried out.
2. Awareness programs related to handling of flood situation must be organized.
3. Creation of physical assets/ infrastructure by THDCIL is well appreciated.

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSION

The performance of THDC in implementation of projects related to education in schools is excellent whereas the performance of projects related to livelihood, environment and skill development is just satisfactory, but have scope for further improvement. The logic of these programs is should be well deliberated before its commencement with the help of some experts. It is recommended that more focus may be given on preliminary studies for all projects to properly plan the activities to be conducted in these villages. This study should be done by a credible external agency.

We recommend a focused intervention on health, education, poverty alleviation & income generation.

Overall THDCIL is doing good job for society through CSR interventions.

CHAPTER V. REFERENCES

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