

A REPORT ON IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CSR INITIATIVES OF THDC INDIA LTD.



CONDUCTED BY:

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, ROORKEE

A Report on

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Submitted to:



Conducted By:



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study has been conducted by IIT Roorkee to evaluate the impact of the CSR initiatives undertaken by THDC India Ltd. We are thankful to the THDC India for choosing us to conduct this study. The impact assessment study was conducted in different places of Uttarakhand State.

We extend our sincere thanks to the officials of THDC India for their support and insights about the CSR activities throughout our study. Our special Thanks to Mr. Nathani, DGM, Mr. Singhal Mr. Bhat for their continuous support and help. Their help and cooperation are highly appreciated.

We extend special thanks to the respondents and the implementing agencies. The timely availability of the respondents has made the data collection quite easy and interactive. Without the support of the beneficiaries, this project would not have been completed. We also appreciate their valuable support and feedback.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Programme Description

THDC under its CSR activities has taken up six significant initiatives of namely, repairing of the dysfunctional toilets, construction of chain link fencing in Maa Kunjapuri mandir, sponsoring 50 school going children of disaster effected areas, civil works in primary school, organising health and eye camps in Rishikesh, Tehri areas of Uttarakhand State. The specific objective of these projects is to address the various requirements of the villagers in these locations and help them in their daily life with the necessary facilities and reduce their vulnerabilities and thus contribute to the overall objective of contributing to education, infrastructure development and health care facilities etc.

Purpose of the evaluation

The primary aim of this evaluation is to assess the progress and impact of the project in Rishikesh, Tehri areas of Uttarakhand State. Specifically, the evaluation has sought to assess the implementation of project activities against final results with the aim of assessing the achievements, the processes affecting them, their sustainability key lessons learnt, the contribution to expected impact and the added value.

Methodology and Analytic Strategy

The evaluation methodology comprised: document review and analysis, field visits to the locations by the evaluation team, and analysis of the findings using a common framework reflected in the report. The field visits each included a review of a sample of beneficiaries (care has been taken to include at least 20% of the beneficiaries as respondents), interviews with the respondents, and focus groups with beneficiaries and community stakeholders their experiences, attitudes and the impact on their lives.

Impact of the Projects

Each of the above mentioned initiatives has nearly achieved the objectives for which they were initiated and contributed significantly towards the development of the specific beneficiaries in multiple ways. The objectives with which these initiatives were taken up are compatible with the Companies Act 2013 and other sustainable developmental goals. However, there still exists a scope to do better which have been highlighted in the recommendations.

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:


1. Constitute a CSR committee of Board which shall consist of minimum three directors, out of which one shall be independent director.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. According to the approach "Comply or Explain", Board should explain the reason for not spending such amount if it fails to do so.

- 
5. 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.

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 CSR 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, and got wide acclaim



in international for also where DPE was invited to share its views with the international audience.

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, though comprehensive studies have not yet been undertaken to accurately measure the impact.

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).

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>)



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

Guidelines on CSR for CPSEs:

The Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Government of India, circulated the “**Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility for Central Public Sector Enterprises**” for all Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

According to these guidelines:

CSR activities are not limited to charity rather these should make an impact in the form of concrete and visible social changes by creating a sustainable resource base for people.

To ensure the fulfilment of these objectives, impact assessment has been made compulsory.

The Latest Revised DPE Guidelines (released on 21st October, 2014):

1. The Government of India enacted the Companies Act 2013 in August 2013. Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 deals with the subject of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has formulated “CSR Rules” under the provisions of the Act.

2. All CPSEs shall have to comply with the provisions of the Act and the CSR Rules and advise the CPSEs not to overlook the larger objective of sustainable development in the conduct of business and in pursuit of CSR agenda.
3. While selecting CSR activities CPSEs should give priority to the issues which are of foremost concern in the national development agenda, like safe drinking water for all, provision of toilets especially for girls, health and sanitation, education, etc. The main focus of CSR and Sustainability policy of CPSEs should be on sustainable development and inclusive growth, and to address the basic needs of the deprived.
4. Sustainability initiatives would also include steps taken by CPSEs to promote welfare of employees, especially women, physically challenged, SC / ST /OBC categories.
5. CPSEs should give preference to the 'local area' in selecting the location of their CSR activities. It is desirable that the Board of Directors of CPSEs define the scope of the 'local area' of their commercial units /plants / projects, keeping in view the nature of their commercial operations, the extent of the impact of their operations on society and environment, and the suggestions / demands of the key stakeholders, especially those who are directly impacted by the company's commercial operations/ activities. The definition of 'local area' may form part of the CSR policy of the CPSE.
6. All companies are required to include an annual report on CSR in their Board's Report.
7. It is desirable that CPSEs get a baseline/ need assessment survey done prior to the selection of any CSR activity. It is also desirable that CPSEs should get an impact assessment study done by external agencies of the CSR activities / projects undertaken by them. Impact assessment is mandatory for mega projects, the threshold value of which can be determined by the Board of a CPSE and specified in its CSR and Sustainability policy. However, the expenditure incurred on baseline survey and impact assessment study should be within the overall limit of 5% of administrative overheads of CSR spend as provided for under the CSR Rules.

About THDC India Limited:

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.

VISION:

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

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 face¹. (Source: THDC Website)

THDC India's CSR 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

CSR & SUSTAINABILITY VISION:

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



CSR & SUSTAINABILITY MISSION:

- To build sustainable value based relationship with the key stakeholders through ongoing two-way communication.
- To undertake CSR programmes 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. (Source: THDC Website)

2. THE NEED FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

An impact assessment study is undertaken to determine the significant or lasting impacts on a community resulting from interventions such as this project targeting the creation/providing of the multiple facilities undertaken by THDC India. While examining the impact of any initiative at any level taken by any agency, the SIA team tries to evaluate the positive and negative (if any) impacts on the various stakeholder and the society at large which is the utmost requirement of any CSR activity undertaken by any organisation.

This requires an examination of a wide number of indicators at all levels and such a broad examination allows for an exploration of both intended and unintended impacts which may or may not be attributable to the project activities. While direct impacts are difficult to determine, change in the community status in general is considered. The areas in which impacts are assessed are in social, economic and environmental.

3. RESEARCH BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

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 characterised 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 behaviour of sample population.

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

Since THDC’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.

Data Collection and Sampling

Sources of Data Collection:

Secondary Source:

It contains already collected data for some other purpose, but related to the project such sources of data include:

1. Government census data
2. Administrative records regarding the relevant society
3. Documents from non-governmental or non -profitable organization organizations



Primary Source:

It contains data collected for present research purpose. As the present data from secondary sources cannot be an auxiliary for project-specific surveys. For this, SIA derives much more relevant information directly from;

1. Key Informant Interviews
2. Focused Group Discussions
3. Structured and Unstructured Interviews
4. Socio-economic Survey


Interactive and Consultative Process with Stakeholders:

This study draws on interviews and questionnaires to determine significant change by asking specific questions relating to before and after situations. Indicators used to determine change are in the form of socio-economic or health changes such as time saved, improvement in school attendance, reduced incidences of open defecation etc. While the majority of this impact assessment relies on qualitative data from the project participants and beneficiaries, quantitative data is also used to reinforce qualitative data findings. The methodology for this assessment entails recording community views on their perceived significant impacts resulting from this project.

Unstructured Questionnaire for the community which is aimed at participants and/or beneficiaries of the project also form part of this impact assessment. The community questionnaires attempt to establish what the community sees as the most significant change in their lives as a result of the creation of these facilities as well as future impacts. The questions were asked to Villagers and target approximately 20% of the population.

The project was categorized as belonging to infrastructure development, sanitation, health and education.

The geographical areas covered in this study fall under the areas the different blocks of the districts of Uttarakhand State namely, Rishikesh and Dhalwala district Dehradun, Narendra Nagar and different rim areas district Tehri Garhwal where these



projects were implemented by the company. Since the educational background (except in the case of school children), of the target beneficiaries was not very high rather most of the beneficiaries are illiterate even today, 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. Focused group interviews of the beneficiaries were conducted by the SIA team along with the detailed discussion with the THDC India officials and with the staff of the implementing agencies who assisted the team in conducting the Impact Assessment at different locations.

The activities taken up by the THDC India 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 is as prescribed in each of the activities.

This sample consists of those beneficiaries 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.

4. PLANNING AND EVALUATION

1

First stage consists of the relevant literature review of the available secondary data from different sources and the similarly the mapping of the beneficiaries was also done regarding each activity.



2

Second stage involves the preparation for collecting the data from the so mapped beneficiaries from the geographical locations for each activity.



3

In the third stage it was planned to visit the project site to meet and interact with the stakeholders to elicit their views on the initiatives taken up by the THDC.

Similarly the primary data was also collected from the respondents for the activities so identified.



4

The fourth stage of the assessment activity includes the process of evaluating the responses so collected in terms of the relevant analysis of the data, finding and necessary recommendations thereto.



5. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

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

1. To conduct a descriptive study on social impact of the different activities undertaken by THDC.
2. To assess the impact of the CSR activities in the blocks/villages & whether these impacts are positive or negative.
3. To conform that the projects are following the objectives and mission of the Projects.
4. To identify the areas for change in policy or method of CSR activities by which more and more people are benefitted.
5. To look for opportunities and possibilities for strengthening the existing programmes.

6. EVALUATION AND IMPACT OF THE PROJECTS

The evaluation and impact assessment was devised in two stages and types. First is the quantitative assessment or more of a feedback data collection. It was done through survey among the target group and beneficiaries. Second is the qualitative assessment. It was carried out through semi-structured interviews with the major stakeholders and also the available secondary data. This set of data helped in carrying out the specific detailed case studies for a profound qualitative assessment.

Quantitative Assessment

For quantitative assessment, an unstructured survey questionnaire was constructed. Various questions relating to the evaluation and impact assessment were asked to the respondents. The whole data collected was both qualitative and quantitative. The sample size for this data collection was 20%. Respondents who were benefitted because of the implementations of the facilities desired by them are taken into consideration for inspection and evaluation. And also, there was other quantitative data regarding the demography which was also taken. The analysis of the quantitative data for each of the activity has been presented below.

Qualitative Assessment

For Qualitative assessment, the focused group discussion and interviews were used to elicit the information from the respondents. Qualitative assessment is the one in which the data is collected till the saturation point to determine significant change by asking specific questions relating to before and after situations. The methodology for this assessment entails recording villagers' views on their perceived significant impacts resulting from the projects.

ACTIVITY-I: REPAIR OF DYSFUNCTIONAL TOILETS AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURAL WORKS

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Swachh Vidhayalaya (clean school) under Swachh Bharat is the national campaign driving 'Clean India: Clean School'. A key feature of the campaign is to ensure that every school in India has a set of functioning and well maintained water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Water, sanitation and hygiene in schools refers to a combination of technical and human development components that necessary to produce a healthy school environment and to develop or support appropriate health and hygiene behaviours. The technical components including drinking water, hand washing, toilets and soap facilities in school compound for use by children and teachers. The human development components are the activities that promote conditions within the school and practices of children that help to prevent water, hygiene and sanitation related diseases.

To fulfil the above said mission, THDCIL has offered financial assistance to four schools nearby Rishikesh office campus.

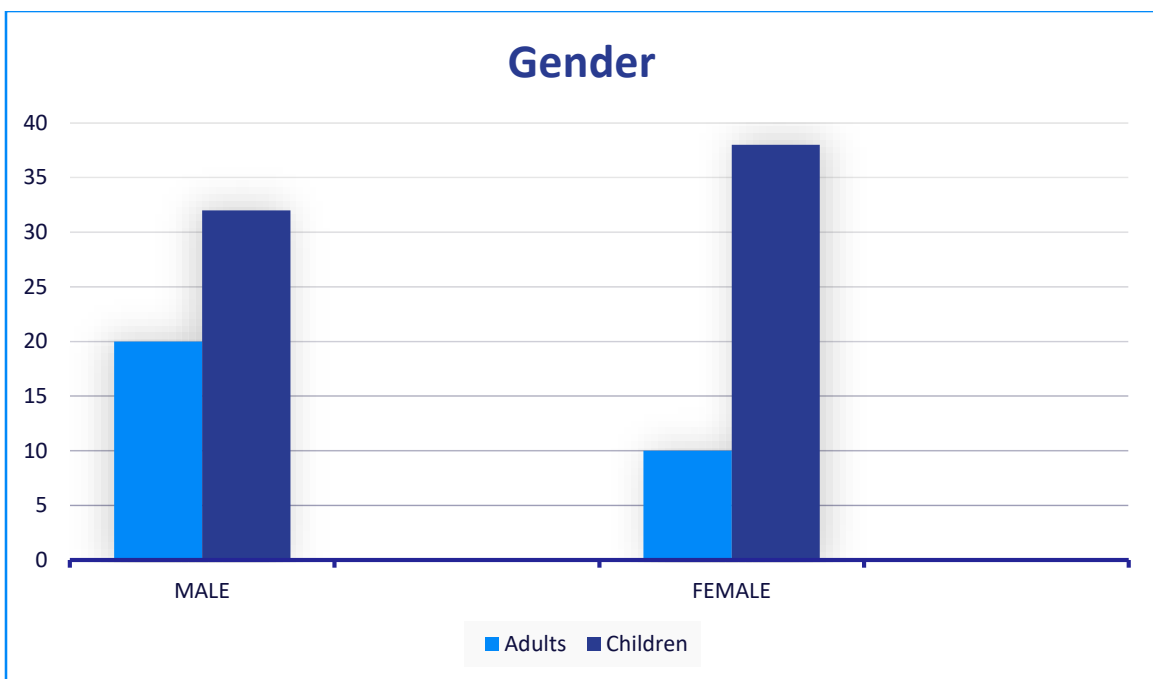
Sl.No	Name of School
1	Govt. Primary School, Mansa Devi, Rishikesh
2	Govt. Primary School, Bibi Wala, Rishikesh
3	Govt. Primary School, Bapugram, Rishikesh
4	Govt. Primary School, Indiranagar, Rishikesh

In above said schools, the following main activities are done:

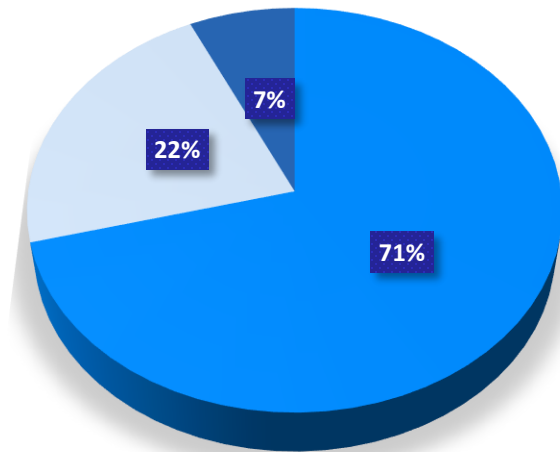
1. Repair of toilets
2. Repair of drinking water tanks
3. Boundary walls and
4. Repair of other infrastructure of school building.

OVERALL IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

Repaired dysfunctional toilets, water tanks and other repair works of building are ready to use and handed over to school management. Due to repair of dysfunctional toilets, all students and staff will use this facility. It will also help to create a sense of well-being and more awareness towards cleanliness. Indeed, there is a big impact on the health of the community as a whole from the overall level of sanitation.

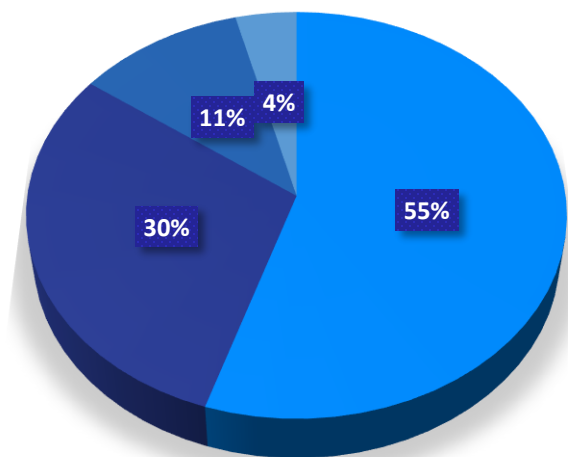


Satisfaction Level

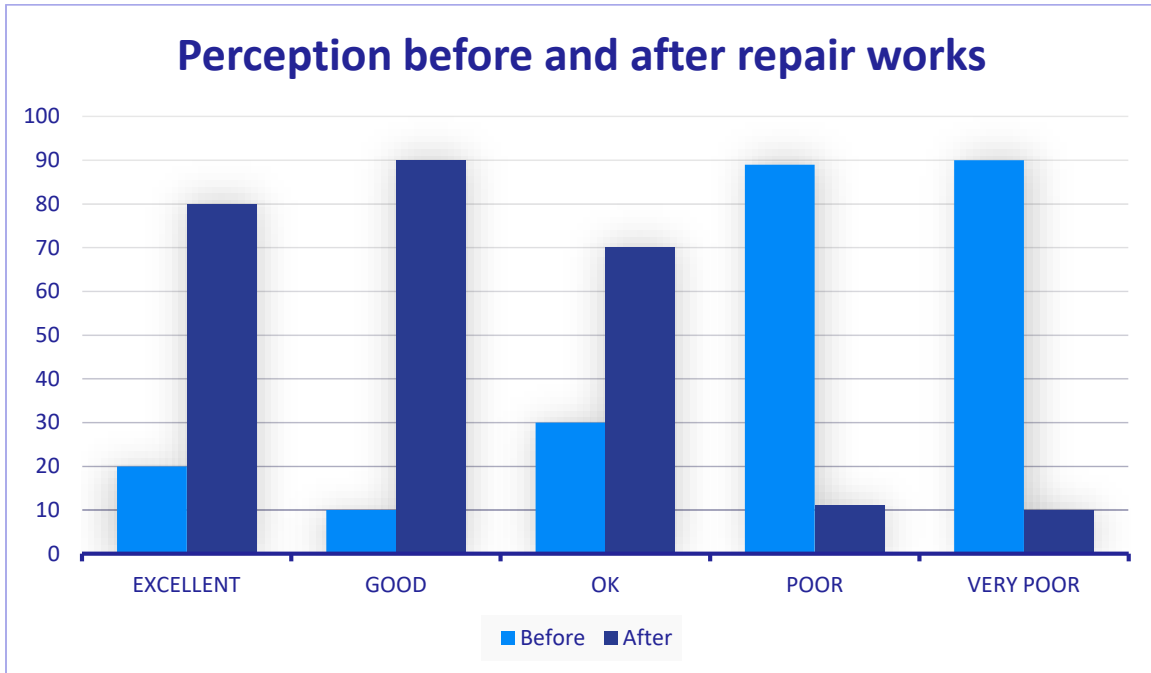


■ Satisfied ■ Can't Say ■ Unsatisfied

Perception of beneficiaries regarding repair works




■ Very much needed
■ Quite a big problem
■ Can't say
■ Not a big problem



OBSERVATIONS

1. The repair of dysfunctional of toilets has had a positive impact on the environmental sanitation conditions of both the students and the staff of the school as well.
2. The measurement as per WHO/UNICEF standards is that waterborne diseases will decrease from 40/100000 to 20/100000 when toilets are constructed and proper use of the toilets are carried out.
3. The surveyed students and the staff of the school expressed their satisfaction and reported an improvement in their sanitation conditions and were happy to have an opportunity to improve their sanitation situation.

- 
4. The toilet after their repairs have been provided with water availability where users can wash their hands with increasing cleanliness.
 5. A survey of 34% of students and teachers in the surveyed schools have been found thinking that their toilets need to be well maintained.
 6. 26% students said that they are not allowed to visit the toilet when they need to, due to inappropriate conditions of the toilets; and 16% said that often times they prefer to hold off using school toilets and wait until they go home.
 7. However, 80% of the respondents said that the school toilets are an issue which the school/local authority is required to address.
 8. The boundary wall of the school has been properly repaired and the users seemed to be satisfied with the repairs works.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It should be ensured to look into issues like the operation and maintenance of the toilets on regular basis if possible.
2. Provisions for more number of toilets should also be made depending upon the number of users.
3. An effective provision of lodging the complaint and its redressal mechanism should also be devised.





















23 05 2019













6.2 ACTIVITY II- CONSTRUCTION OF CHAIN LINK IN MAA KUNJAPURI MANDIR

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Kunjapuri Devi Temple is a renowned Temple of High Religious Importance to Pilgrims of Hindu Religion. The Holy Shrine is Located at an altitudinal Height of 1,676 Meters above the sea level. The Temple is one of the 52 Shakti peeths in Uttarakhand and is a place where the chest of the Burnt Sati fell down. Kunjapuri Devi Temple offers Panoramic views of snow laden mountains such as Gangotri, Banderpooch, Swarga Rohini and chaukhamba.

Kunjapuri Devi Temple receives Devotees from far flung place During Dusehra and Navratri festival when a grand celebration of organized at the temple. Kunjapuri Devi temple completes the triangle of three siddha peeths that lie on the top of the mountains in the Tehri Garhwal district. Kunja Puri- Chandrabadni and Surkanda Devi make the triangle of the siddha peeths.

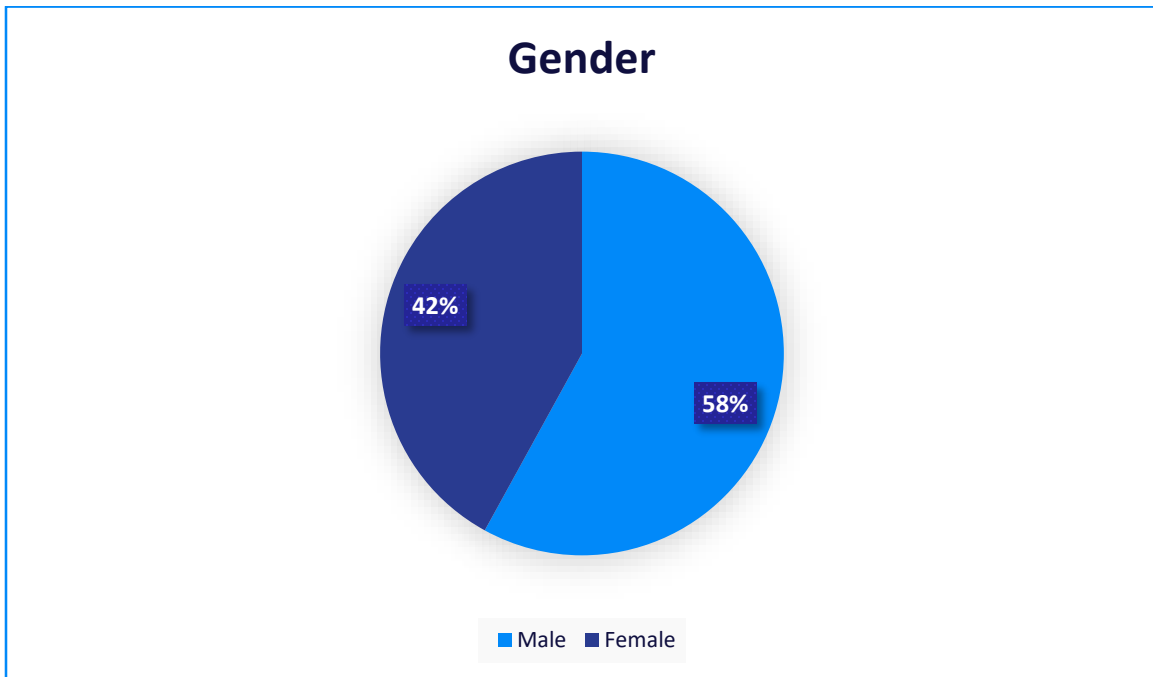
There are around 80 steep steps ought to be climbed to reach the main shrine of Kunjapuri Devi temple from the main road, Kunjapuri Devi temple is located atop the Hill and Has a beautiful Temple complex.

NEED ASSESSMENT

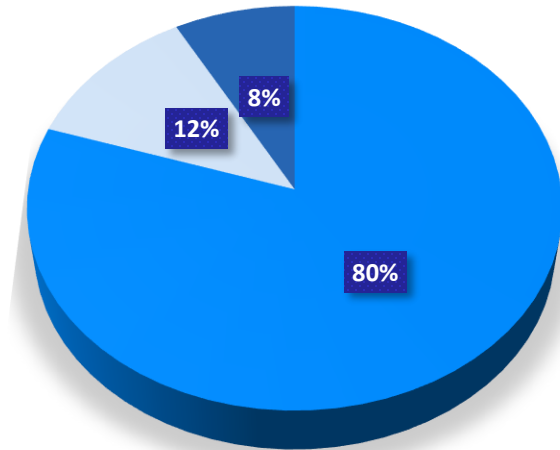
People from far flung areas used to visit at Kunjapuri temple daily and crowd is seen during Dusehra and Navratri festival. Besides that approx. 1 lakh pilgrimages from all over the country visit Kunja Puri Temple round the year. For last few years the population of monkeys at the campus of the temple is increasing day by day. Monkeys attack the villagers and pilgrimages who visit temple to worship the Goddess. They are also snatching articles and children and old aged person were getting injured by the fear/attack of these monkeys. To avoid such incidents, SEWA-THDC got chain link fencing work done on both sides of temple's stairs.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

The efforts of THDC are worth appreciating. After covering the stairs with chain link fencing by SEWA-THDC, the incidents of monkey bite/menace and other risks involved have been reduced substantially. Villagers and pilgrimages expressed their satisfaction and are feeling happy with the action taken by SEWA-THDC.

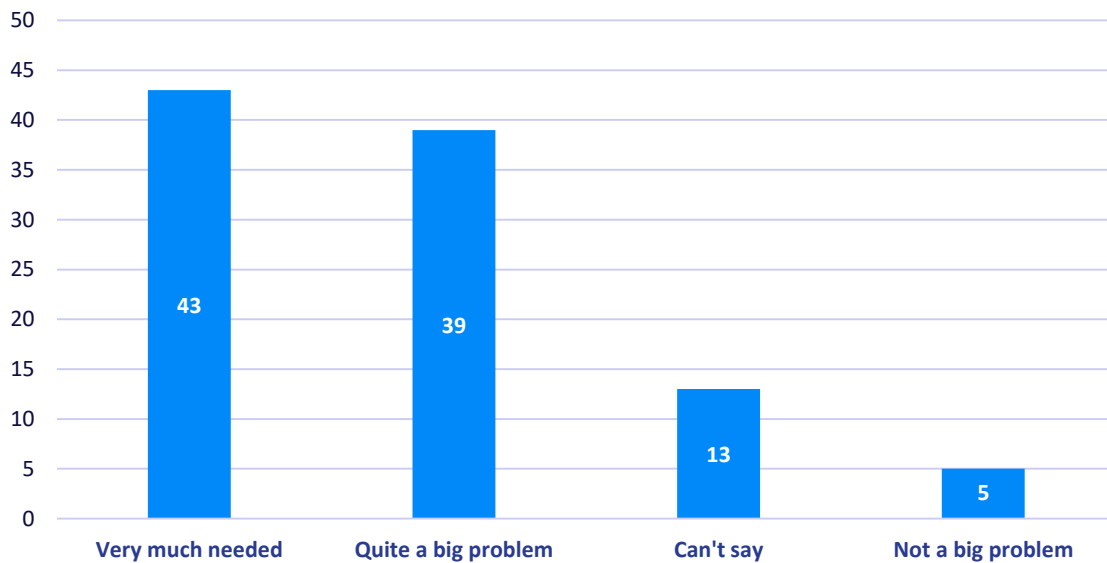


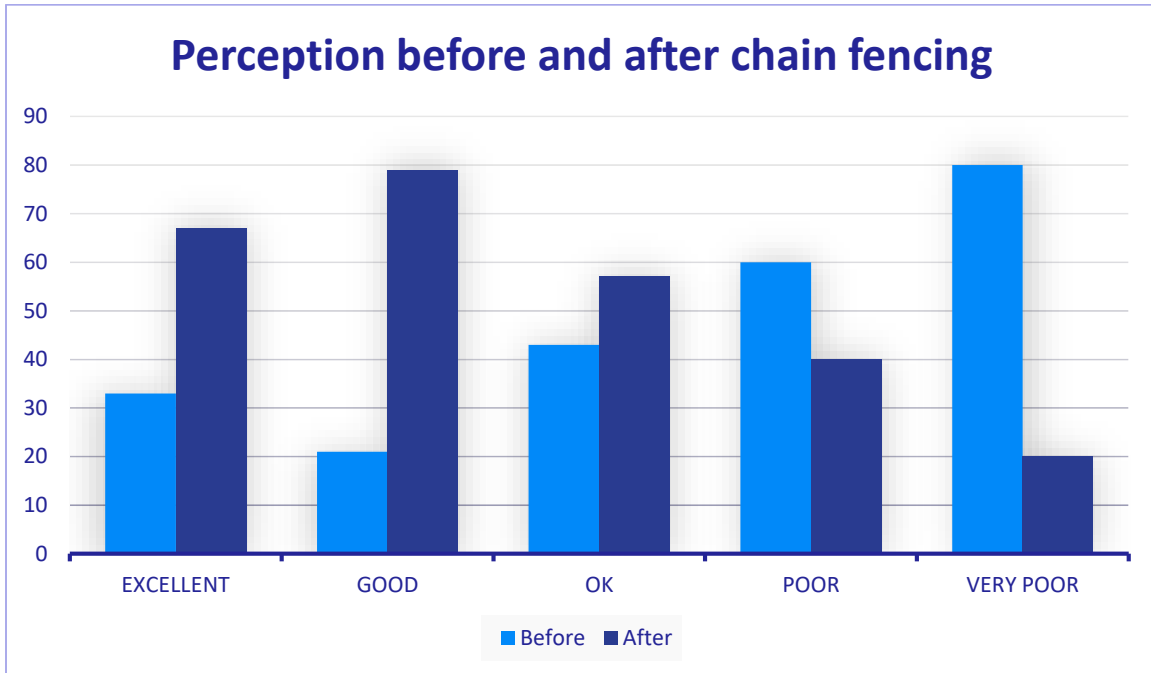
Satisfaction Level



■ Satisfied ■ Can't Say ■ Unsatisfied

Perception of beneficiaries about chain fencing





OBSERVATIONS:

1. It was observed that the fencing work of the temple area has been completed properly.
2. The visitors to the temple and other people of the village expressed their satisfaction with regard to the work and further said that in comparison to other fencing options available that provide the same services in terms of strength and visibility, this fencing type is significantly cheaper.
3. The general perception of the people with regard to the chain fencing is that its maintenance is low and has a long life span.
4. Furthermore, the villagers said that the menace of monkey attacks and other risks have substantially been reduced.



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Although the chain fencing comes at a low cost, it is prone to accumulation of rust and thus would be raising repairs quickly.
2. Necessary efforts be made from time to time for the proper upkeep of fencing before it goes in vain.
3. At some points it has been observed that the edges of small iron poles/ wires used for the fencing are quite sharp, therefore, there does exist a possibility of some kind of injury, it need to be attended.

6.3 ACTIVITY III - SPONSOR TO 50 CHILDREN DISASTER EFFECTED AREAS

ABOUT THE PROJECT

With Humble beginning in 2004 and taken over completely in 2012 Swami Sarswati SCP School in its last 12 years is a testimony for its commitment in education, to build a model school as envisaged in its model today, the school is one of its kind in delivering value based education in the state of Uttarakhand. Apart from the regular curriculum the school is also committed moulding the carriers as well as faculty of the school. An excellent faculty committed to quality teaching and activities oriented curriculum in keeping with the demands of the society contribute to the merits of this school.

In the path set by the founder Pujya Swami Dayanand Sarswati of this society /school, the society is committed and promise to fulfil the vision of founder in every way.

SDSSCP inter college started to admit the flood affected students along with economically backward students in the year 2015. Among the students admitted in various classes 41 students are flood affected children and 09 are economically backward students.

Among 41 floods affected students as below:

1. 23 students are from Tehri Garhwal
2. 02 students are from Chamoli
3. 08 students are from Uttarkashi
4. 08 students are from Rudraprayag

Among 41 flood affected students 20 are hostellers and rest day scholars. These students are picked by our team (SDSSCP) visited Rudraprayag on the recommendation of DM Dr. Raghav Langer (IAS). Economically backward students are selected by our team visiting their residence personally and individually.

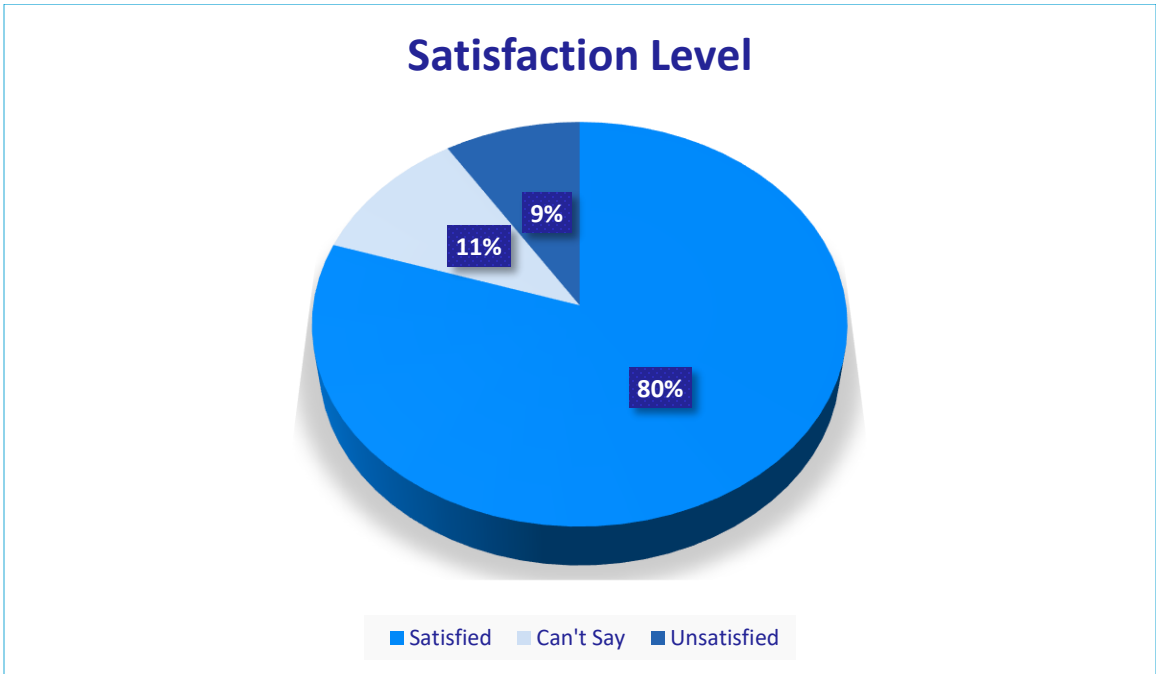
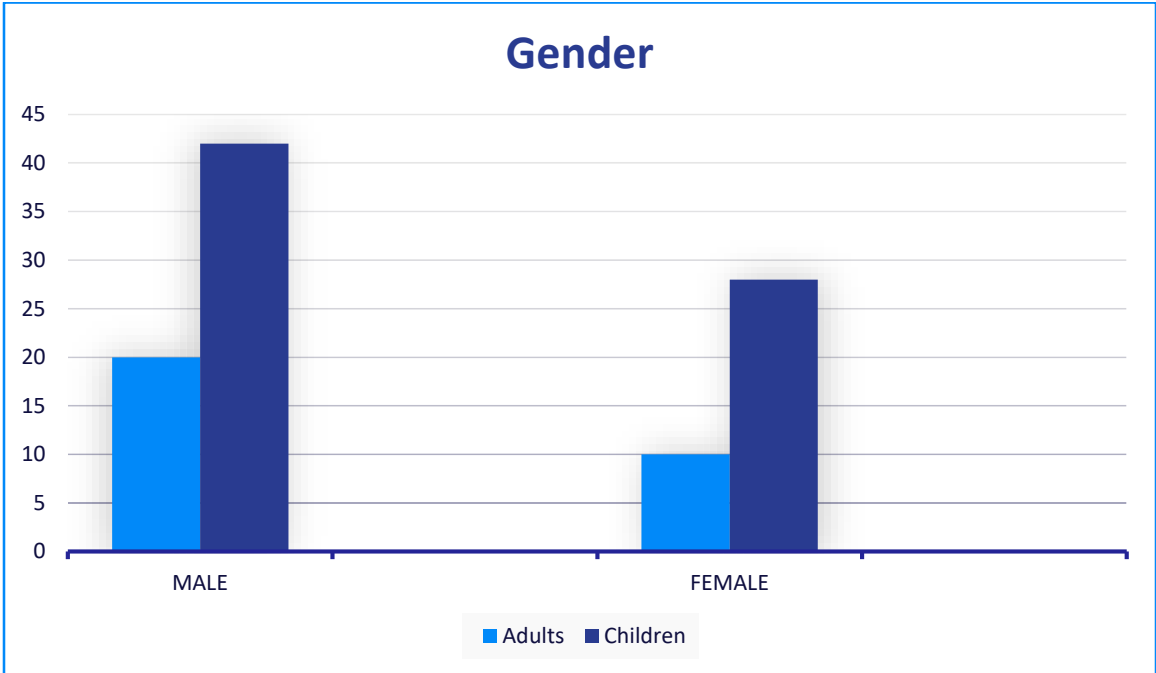
BENEFICIARY DETAILS

Sl.No	Student Name	Class
1.	Adarsh Singh Lingwal	3rd
2	Ajay Singh	8th
3	Akash Tindori	5th
4	Akhil Bisht	5th
5	Ananad Kumar	UKG
6	Anuj Singh	5th
7	Anushk Lingwal	5th
8	Ashish	5th
9	Ashish Singh Pundir	8 th
10	Asish Singh Rana	6 th
11	Dheeraj	4 th
12	Dinesh Singh	8 th
13	Mangal	4 th
14	Khushi Gond	2 nd
15	Km Lakshmi Gond	9 th
16	Manvar Singh	8 th
17	Monika	4 th
18	Nitin Singh	9 th
19	Nitesh Thakur	9 th
20	Pawan	4 th
21	Pawan Singh Pundir	8 th
22	Pawani Ganga	3 rd
23	Prakash Pundir	4 th
24	Rahul	4 th
25	Rahul	4 th
26	Rahul Bhandari	7 th
27	Rahul Singh	6 th
28	Rakesh Singh Pundir	8 th
29	Ravindra Singh Panwar	7 th
30	Rohit Bhandari	7 th
31	Sachin Singh Pundir	8 th
32	Sahil Singh	5 th
33	Sakshi Tinsola	7 th
34	Sanjana	3 rd

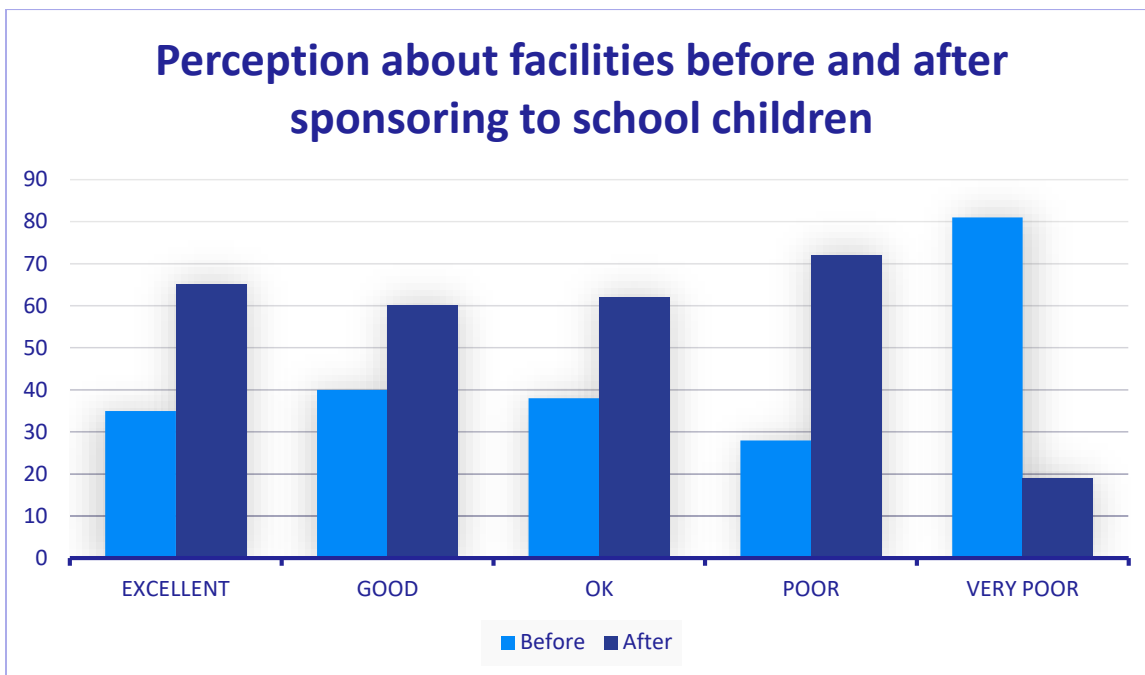
35	Seeta Panwar	10 th
36	Shree Krishna Rayal	2 nd
37	Shrya Pandey	7 th
38	Shriya Singh	UKG
39	Shutri Shastri	3 rd
40	Ayush	
41	Siddharth Singh Rana	1 st
42	Sonika	UKG
43	Sumit	3 rd
44	Sumit Thakur	6 th
45	Vijay Singh	8 th
46	Vikas Pundir	6 th
47	Vipin	8 th
48	Param Singh	4 th
49	Prevesh Singh	8 th
50	Shivam Thakur	UKG

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

This initiative has made a positive impact on the school children and the teachers and the school going children are feeling highly motivated after being supported by THDC. The objective of this initiative is to provide complete education/course, uniforms, books and proper support to complete education during the session 2017-18. The efforts of THDC are worth appreciating and it is further suggested to take up such initiatives covering few more schools from time to time based on the need felt.



Perception about facilities before and after sponsoring to school children



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 with the teachers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The financial assistance provided by THDC has brought about a positive change in the school. It's a role model school and more funding will make it even better.
2. Apart from regular education, it is further suggested to provide the training to these children in some important skills so as to enable them to become self-employed.











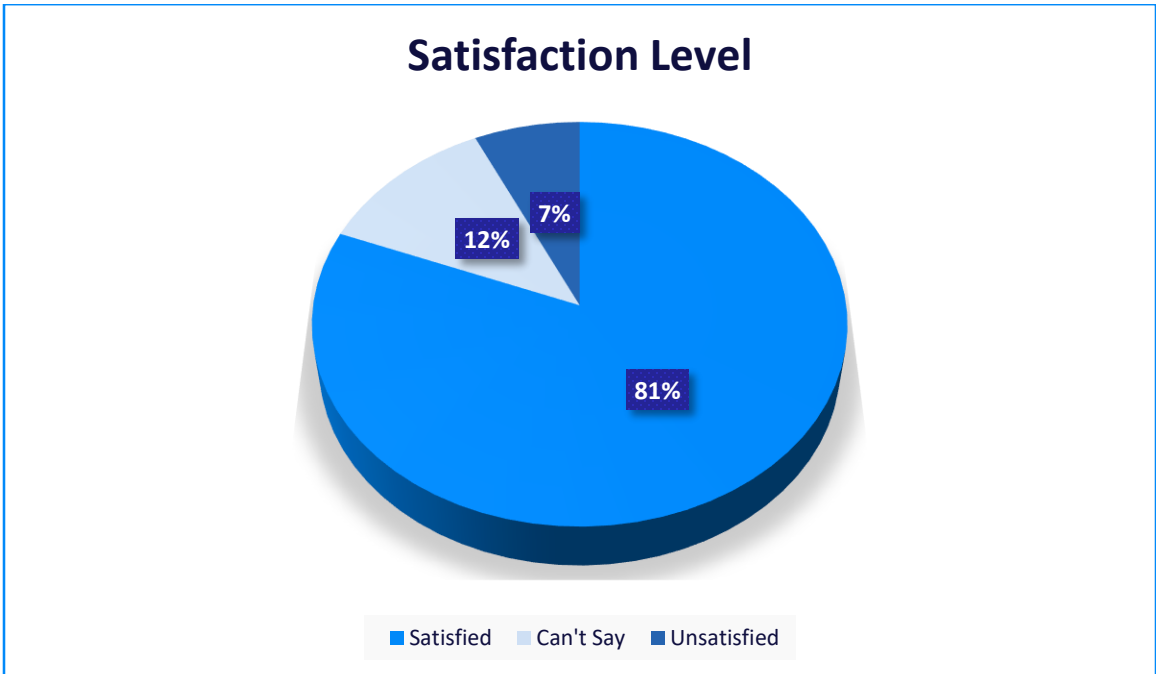
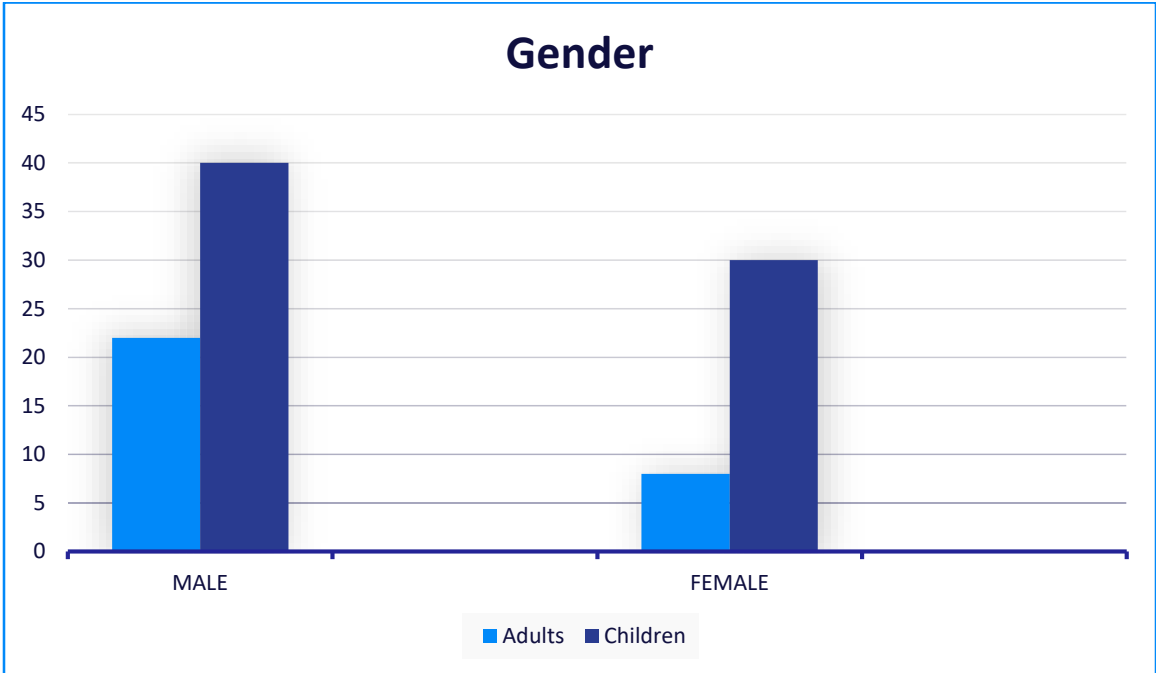
6.4 ACTIVITY-IV- DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL WORKS IN GOVT. SCHOOL

ABOUT THE PROJECT

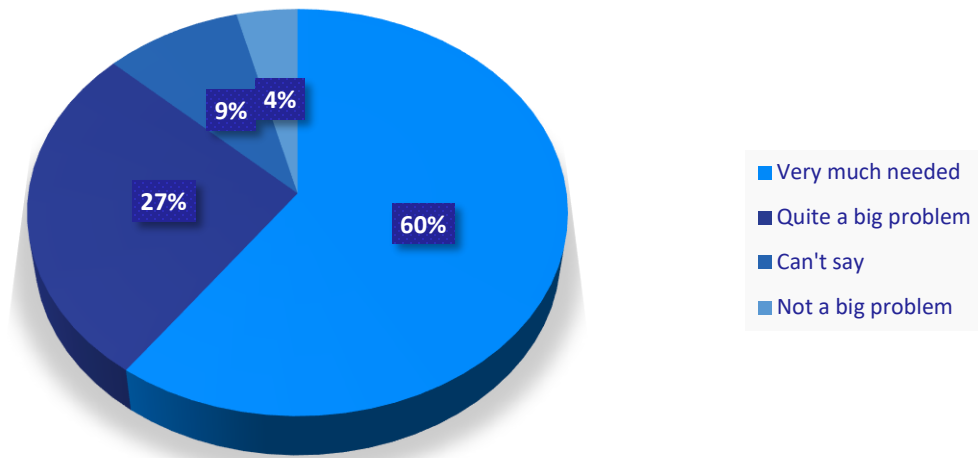
Govt. Model Primary School, Dhalwala, Block Narendra Nagar, Tehri Garhwal had requested SEWA-THDC to repair the toilets & some civil development works for their students to improve sanitation system. Presently 200-250 students are studying in the school. The Development (Civil works) & repair of toilets and other activities that include construction of footpath, stage, toilet work school playground etc; were taken up and completed in the school premises.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

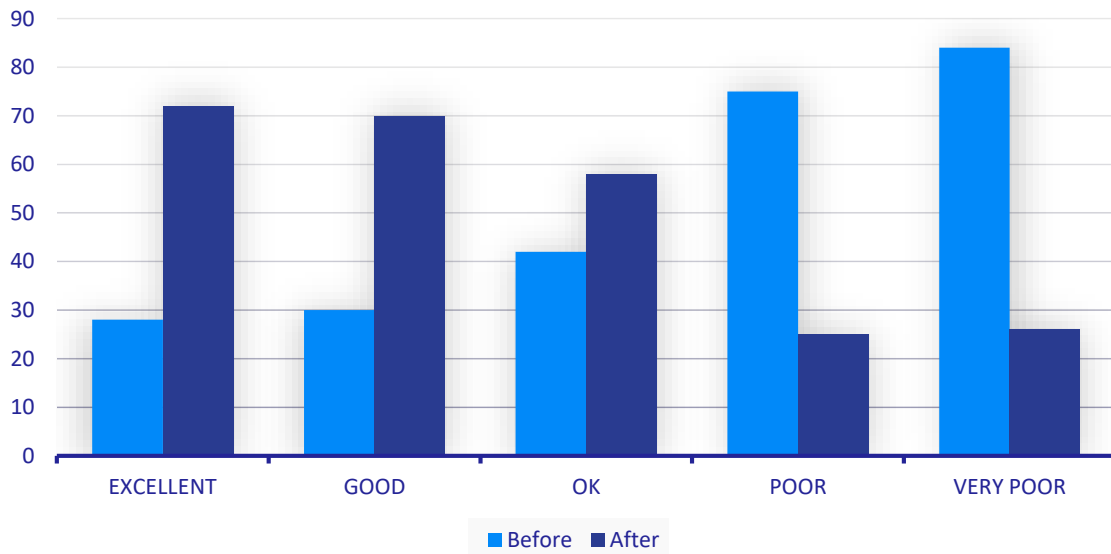
Indeed, there is a positive impact on the health of the community as whole from the overall level of sanitation. As the toilets are covered with walls, it is now safe for the students and the school staff to use mainly women and adolescent girls. Due to development in the school, all student and staff are happy. It will also help to create a sense of well-being and more awareness towards cleanliness.



Perception of beneficiaries regarding repair works



Perception before and after repair works





OBSERVATIONS

1. The repair works have been done satisfactorily in the premises of the school.
2. Students and the school staff expressed satisfaction with regard to the work assigned and done.
3. There were few heap of debris, residuals of the work spread here and there impacting the cleanliness of the surroundings of the premises.
4. Although, there is sufficient place available, the provision for planting trees was not addressed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The other gaps with respect to infrastructure in the existing school should also be identified.
2. It should have been ensured that all the required infrastructure works are planned in a single go so that once covered has all the required facilities.
3. Adaptation of existing building environment (indoor and out-door) towards hazard resistance better light and ventilation proper plantations etc. should have taken up.
4. Consideration can be given for the provision of basic fire safety equipments.
5. Efforts can also be directed towards solar energy generation, use of solar cooker and biogas as the case may be.
6. The education department/ ministry/local body is requested to increase their participation for the development of model schools rather than depending on THDC or any other organisation for providing the financial assistance.









6.5 ACTIVITY-V ORGANISATION OF HEALTH CAPMS

ABOUT THE PROJECT

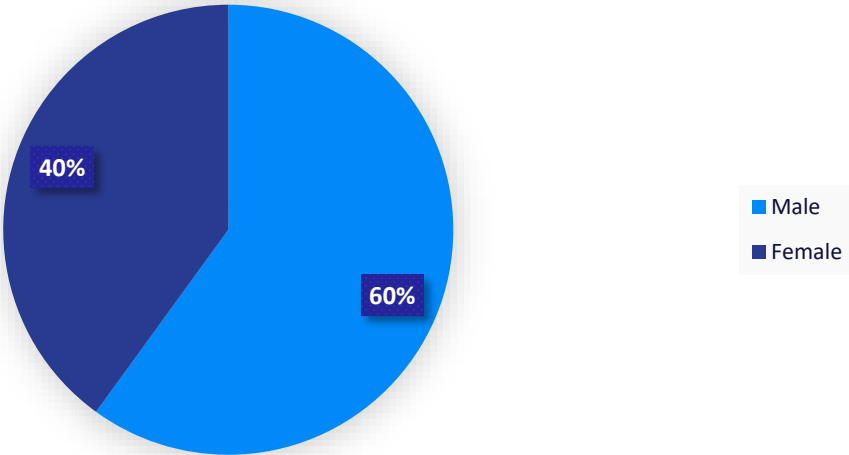
Most of the people in this area are living on the hills of the rural areas. They largely suffer due to the accessibility of the basic health facilities since they live in the difficult conditions. Because of the difficult terrain, people have to travel long distances to cities for receiving proper medical care which proves to be inconvenient and expensive. The presence of qualified doctors and other paramedical staff is also limited. Provision of medical services in these areas is required to address the health-related issues amongst people as that is found to be really missing in and around the Tehri Garhwal region. The main objective of this initiative is to provide health check-ups and other medical amenities to the population and increase the reach of medical health facilities to the interiors of the district where there are no primary health centres or any other health services available.

To address this issue, THDC has organised the health camps for the benefit of the villagers and attempted successfully to address the sustainable development goals.

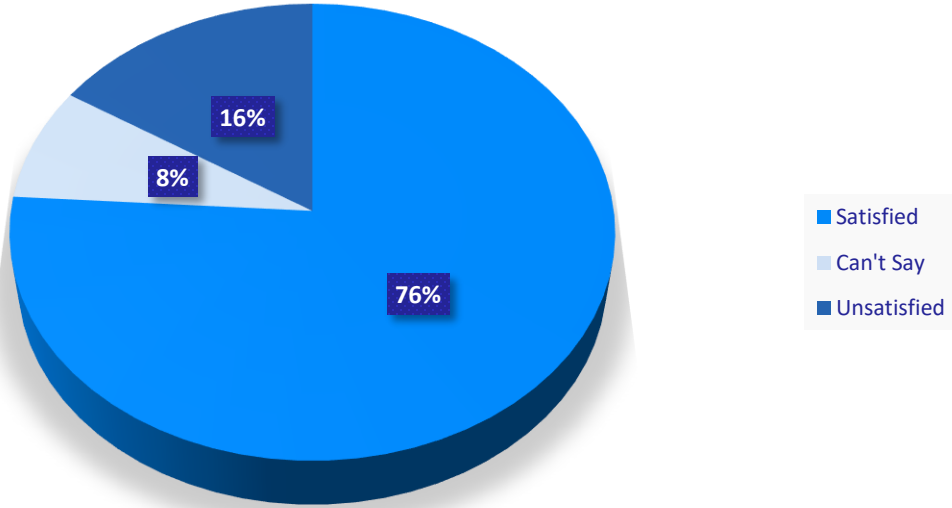
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: CSR Unit Tehri & CSR Unit Rishikesh

TARGETED GROUP: Villager of Project Affected Area of Tehri & Rehab area Rishikesh. The composition of the sample consists of 20% of the surveyed beneficiaries which consists of male and female respondents.

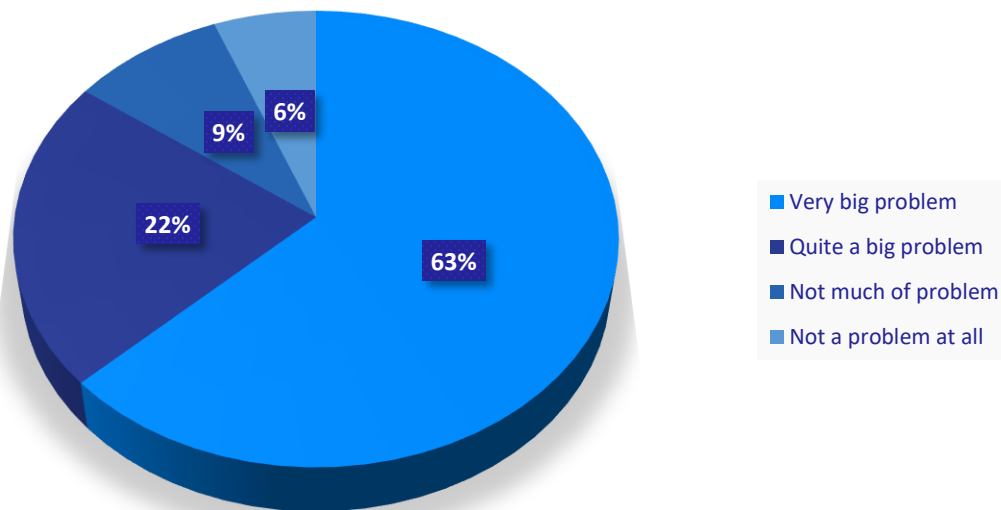
Gender



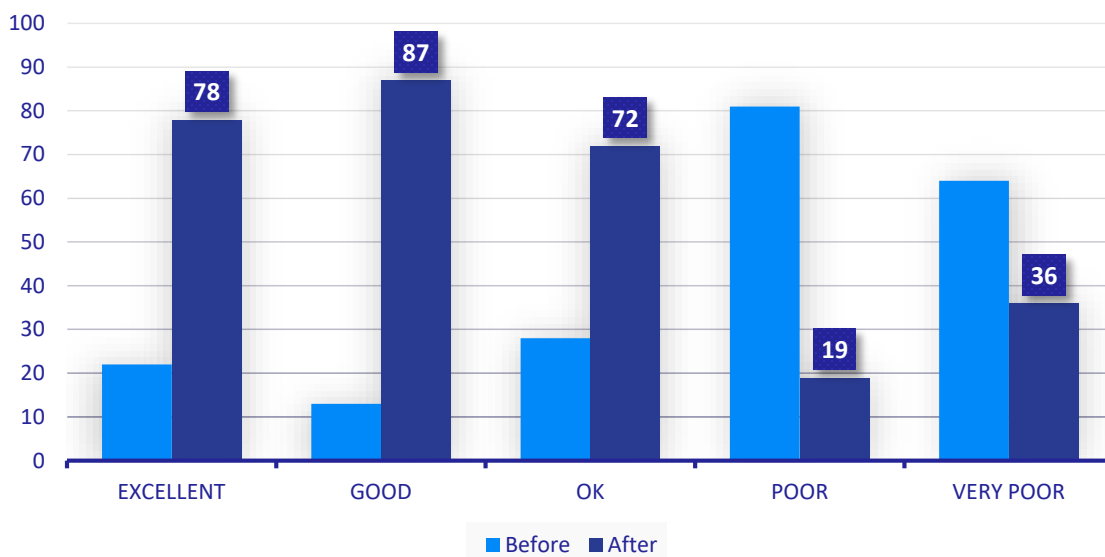
Satisfaction Level



Perception of health problems



Health status - Before and after treatment



OBSERVATIONS

1. The common problems are Fever, Cold, BP, Sugar and etc. Most of the beneficiaries said that they are satisfied with the health camps.
2. It is observed that most of the patients suffer from body pains at different levels like knee, body, leg pains, nerve problem etc.
3. Most of patients said that they are using pain killers, ointments as prescribed by the doctor/ pharmacist or sometimes on their own.
4. Earlier the patients used to go to a far off place for treatment which made them spend money and their time for the medical treatment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The possibility of well-furnished Laboratory to test BP, Sugar, Blood and Urine need to be found out.
2. Similarly, as suggested by the villagers a thought can be given to construct a 20 bed hospital with doctors and nurses.
3. It would be really worth to provide medicines at no cost, which cover a large number of diseases as mentioned above.
4. In the villages the provision of First aid kit can be introduced.
5. Because of the organisation of health camps more than 70% of beneficiaries were able save their time and money.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

Since the health care is an important factor which needs to be well taken care for, the efforts of THDC could be able to make a substantial contribution in terms of addressing this issue of the project effected areas. The said initiative is able to reach out the needy masses at a large level and it could deliver the anticipated health benefits.



ACTIVITY-VI CONDUCTING EYE CAMPS

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

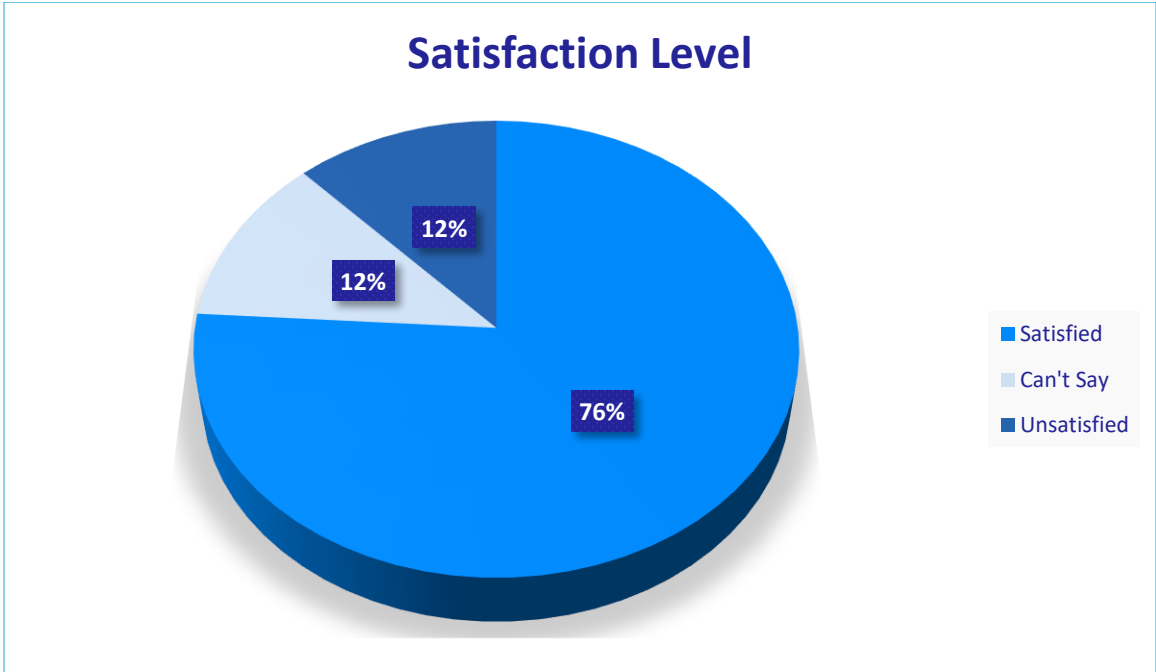
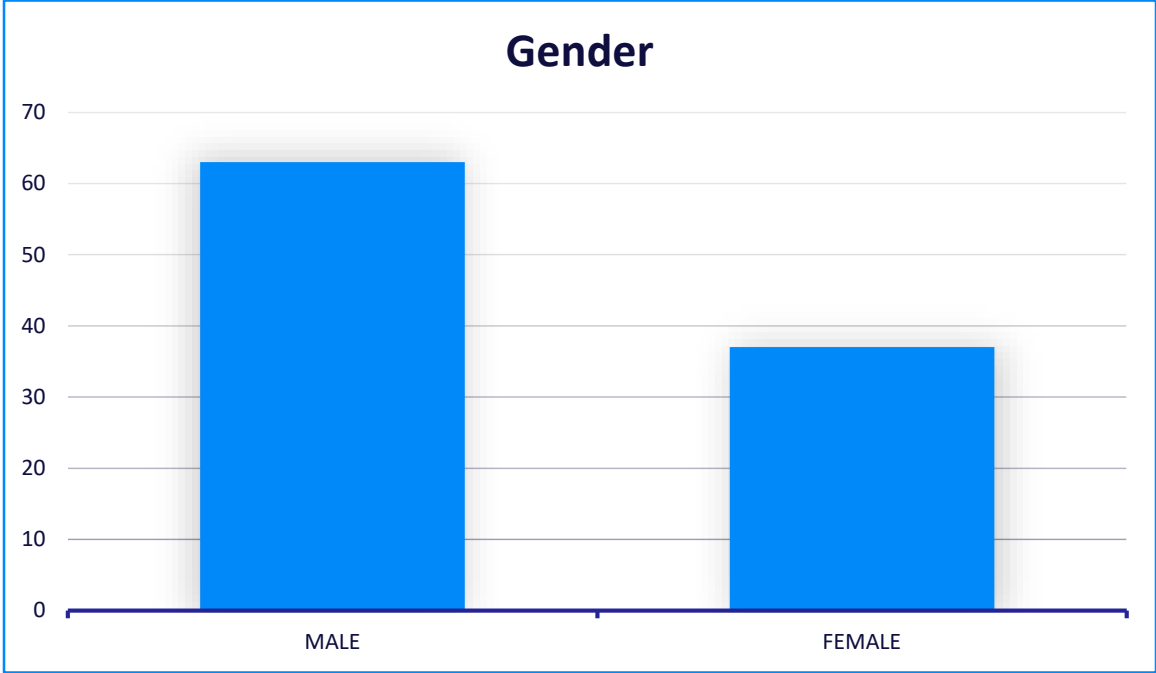
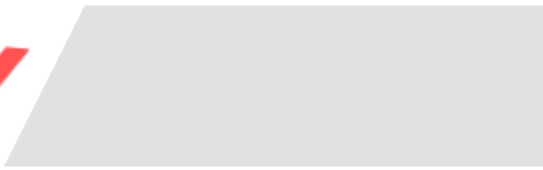
The main objective of this initiative is to induce an awareness and provide the proper eye care facility and related treatment to the people and increase the reach of medical health facilities to the interiors of the district where there are no PHCs or any other health services available of project effected areas of tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand state. Creation of such facilities are needed keeping in view the various ophthalmic diseases and their prevention through these camps.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

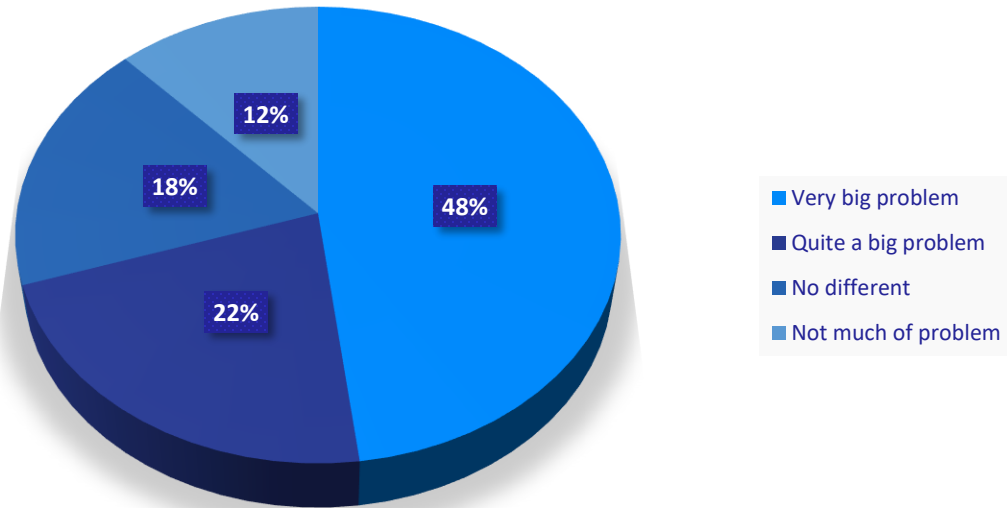
Nirmal Ashram Eye Institute, a unit of Nirmal Mission for Vision Society, Rishikesh, is a 130 bedded state of the art eye hospital. The hospital is located in Rishikesh, around 50 km. from the state capital, Dehradun. This hospital has performed more than 1,00,000 Eye Surgeries since its inception in 2005. The hospital provides Eye Care services in the hilly districts of Garhwal region of Uttarakhand state, which includes districts of Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Haridwar and Dehradun. The hospital also provides eye care services in certain districts of neighboring states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

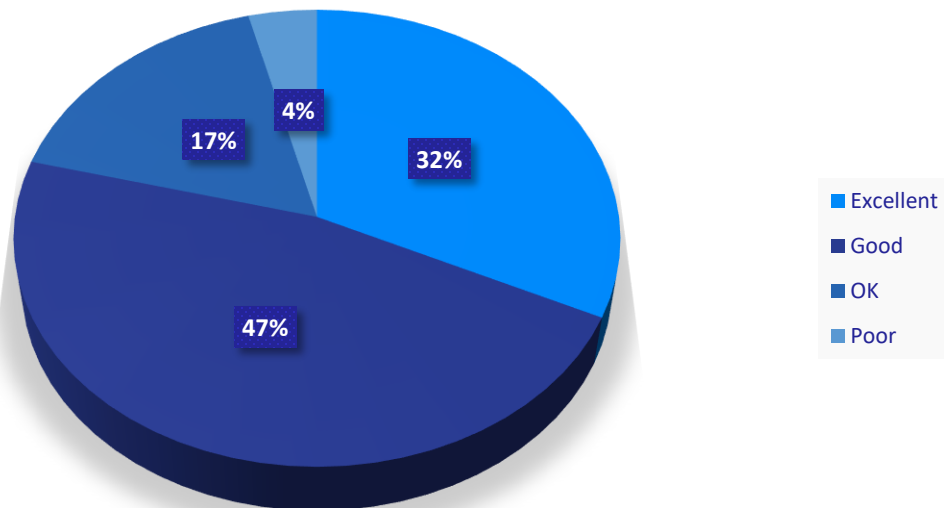
People of this area were provided free medicines, spectacles at camp site. Patients were selected for surgeries and further medical management and were brought to base hospital for further treatment. The organizing of Eye Camp by Nirmal Mission for Vision Society sponsored by SEWA-THDC provided an excellent opportunity to all inhabitants of this remote area to avail state of the art medical facilities at their door step.

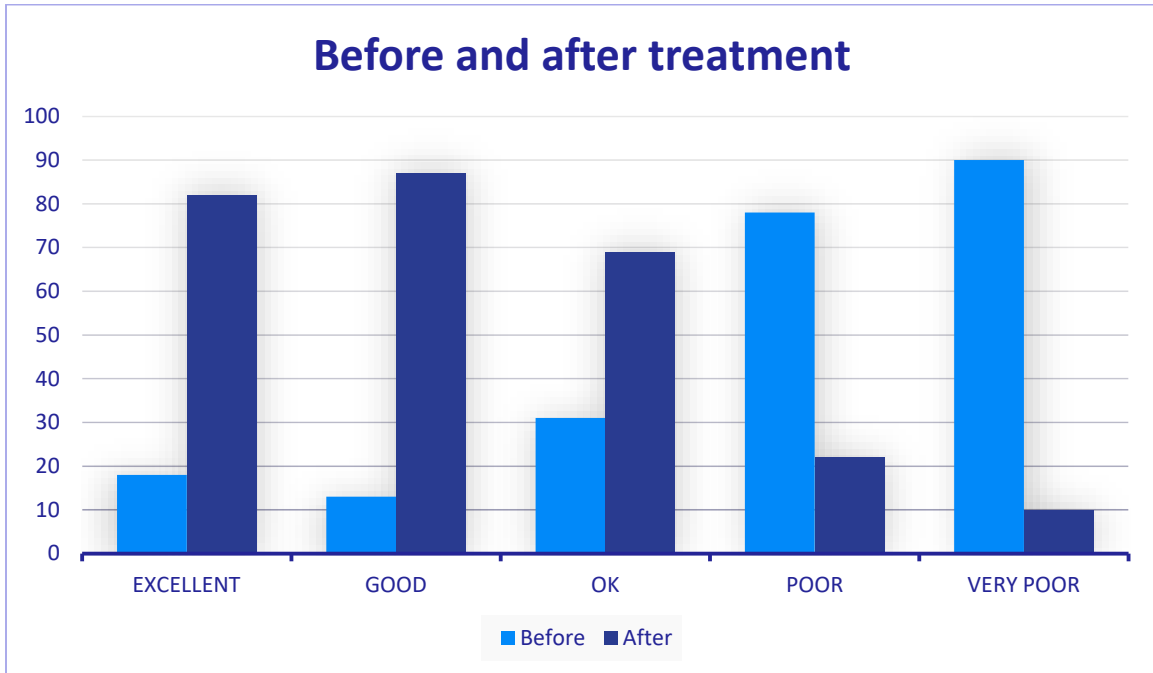


Perception of eye health as a problem



Patient's perceptions of medical staff service





OBSERVATIONS

1. The beneficiaries of different age levels were satisfied for the eye related service that were delivered to them through the eye camps.
2. Based on the effective eye treatment there an increasing demand for eye care camps to be organised on regular basis.
3. The beneficiary survey revealed that over 40% considered that the services being provided at the eye camps services need some improvements.
4. It has been observed that many respondents are willing to seek the treatment but, appropriate information with respect to the conduction of eye camps could not be reached to them.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. An awareness programme should be conducted on regular basis to encourage the patients to seek treatment before becoming blind, thereby reducing their dependence on the family and society.
2. Eye camps need to be promoted in those areas that are close to the places where most of the beneficiaries live.
3. More emphasis need to be given to the outreach to remote areas as the case may be.
4. The compatibility and complementarity with governmental and nongovernmental schemes should be ensured at regular intervals.
5. In addition to providing the eye camps for a majority of the beneficiaries, a special drive for school going children can also be introduced and implemented.

7. CONCLUSION

All the projects or intervention activities being carried out by THDC have been implemented after establishing need for these projects which increases the relevance of the project, increases involvement and acceptance by the community and eventually be more likely to be a sustainable success. The projects have either been proposed after a direct request from the village authorities which can, hence, be said to be in line with the needs and wants of the community members or they have been proposed after conducting a thorough and scientific needs assessment of the area. Interactions with the village authorities indicate that their proposals were accepted in due time and the project implementation, too, was timely and that they were happy with the support provided by THDC.

The projects being undertaken by THDC in conjunction with various implementing agencies are holistic in the regard that they touch upon all the different aspects of the lives of community members and intervene with all possible areas of development. With the strong financial backing provided by THDC, developmental intervention by the implementing agency finds its presence in the areas of education, skill development, livelihood, women empowerment, vocational training etc. The selection of beneficiaries and areas of intervention as well as the approach taken by the company is highly integrated and has the capacity for largescale and sustainable development of the project-affected area of Tehri Garhwal.

8. LIMITATIONS AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The cause and effect relationship has not been a part of this study as a result of which some impacts may not be directly attributable to the project.

There can be potentially other interventions which are not associated with these initiatives that could have influenced certain changes in the community. Therefore, it needs to be recognised that the proposed changes through such initiatives could be possible through regular interventions.

The impact assessments of the community driven initiatives are more effective when the communities are encouraged to explore changes within the community and take greater control of these changes. This can be possible only when abundant time and other resources are available. Therefore, it is recommended that a follow-up community-driven impact assessment should take place regularly.

In this impact assessment study, semi structured questionnaires and interview methods were used to investigate. However, these methods do have their own limitations in the sense that the questions may not have been understood by the villagers taking part in the questionnaire.

There are few other limitations too, as some people might have faced with the intra-personal conflict as to what they were saying is wrong and they would be spelling out the negatives.

Any impact assessment study that is undertaken after such a short time has a possibility of highlighting significant impacts. Therefore, it is suggested that a regular follow-up assessment need to be undertaken to gauge the lasting changes or any long-term negative impacts.

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