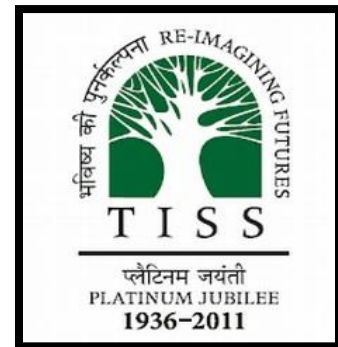


**REPORT OF
IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

CONDUCTED BY

**NATIONAL CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY HUB
TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
MUMBAI**



**COMMISSIONED BY
THDCIL
2015**

NATIONAL CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY HUB, RESEARCH TEAM

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Prof. Venkatesh Kumar

Director

PROGRAMME OFFICERS

Mr. Amit Verma

Ms. Divya Jain

DATA COLLECTION

Mr. Amit Verma

Ms. Divya Jain

DATA ANALYSIS and REPORT WRITING

Ms. Divya Jain

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is an outcome of the Impact Assessment undertaken by National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai for THDCIL.

The study was undertaken in Tehri for the CSR projects executed by THDC and was undertaken with full cooperation and support from the THDC officials in their Rishikesh Office.

We would like to extend our sincere thanks to THDC and all its functionaries involved in the study at different levels and for their insightful inputs about the CSR projects of the PSU. Support extended by Mr. D.V. Sharma, Mr. Chauhan, Mr. Amardeep ji and Mr. Anil Bhatt was commendable and really appreciated. Above all, thank you to Mr. Amardeep for cooperating throughout the study and ensuring that the study sails through smoothly. His support extended is deeply appreciated.

We would like to thank all the implementing agencies who devoted their valuable time for the study and extended extreme support for smooth functioning of the study. All the respondents who were a part of the study, without them the study would have not have been completed successfully. The information they provided for the study is immensely useful for the study.

Sincere thanks to Program Managers and the Research Investigators for successfully conducting the Impact assessment of the projects within the given time framework.

Prof. B. Venkatesh Kumar

Director, NCSR Hub, TISS

INDEX

NATIONAL CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY HUB, RESEARCH TEAM	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
INDEX	3
Table of Pictures	7
CHAPTER 1:	8
INTRODUCTION	8
1.1. CSR: A Historical Perspective	8
1.2. CSR: Definition:	8
1.3. DPE Guidelines and National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub	9
1.4. THDC India Limited.....	10
1.4.1. THDCIL- CSR Concept:	11
1.4.2. Areas of Operation.....	11
1.4.3. The Challenge:.....	12
1.4.4. THDCIL CSR Initiatives Summary:.....	13
1.5. Structure of the Study:.....	14
1.6. Structure of the Report:.....	15
CHAPTER 2:	16
METHODOLOGY	16
2.1. Objectives.....	16
2.2. <i>Research Design</i> :	16
2.3. Methodology.....	17
2.4. Significance of the study	17
2.5. Ethical Considerations.....	17
2.6. Limitations.....	18
Chapter 3: PDFSR – Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research	19
3.1. Introduction:	19
3.1.1. Economic Indicators of the state:	19
3.1.2. Major challenges faced by Indian Agriculture	20
3.2. About Implementing Agency:	20

Impact Assessment Report of THDC

3.2.1. Vision.....	21
3.2.2. Mission	21
3.2.3. Approach.....	21
3.2.4. Location.....	21
3.2.5. Climate	21
3.2.6. Mandate.....	22
3.3. Objectives of the project:	22
3.4. Technological Interventions.....	23
3.5. Relevance of the Project	23
3.6. Activities under Ensuring Livelihood security through Farming System Approach Project.....	23
3.6.1. Crop Managements and Demonstrations activities:	24
3.6.2. Management of Horticulture Crops.....	24
3.6.3. Promoting of Kitchen gardening for the self sustainability of the farmers	25
3.6.4. Fodder Management for green fodder and for livestock	25
3.6.5. Trainings for Skill Development Programme	26
3.7. Impact and Observations	26
Chapter 4: Construction of SC and ST Hostel.....	29
4.1. Introduction	29
4.1.2. District's Education	30
4.1.3. Government's Mandate	30
4.2. Major Goals and Objective:	30
4.3. Relevance of the project.....	31
4.4. About the Implementing Agency	32
4.5. Impact and Observations	32
Chapter 5: Construction of Drainage from NTT to Pipli.....	34
5.1. Introduction	34
5.1.2. CSR Guidelines	34
5.3. Objectives.....	35
5.4. Relevance of the Project:	35
5.5. Impact and Observations:	36

Chapter 6: Ecological Restoration and Socio economic Empowerment of Rural Community for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Upril Raomoli of Pratap Nagar Block, Tehri through kirori Mal College, Delhi University	37
6.1. Introduction	37
6.2. Objectives.....	39
6.3. About the implementing agency.....	49
6.5. Impact and Observations	50
6.6. Recommendations	54
Chapter 7: Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary at village Dhauntari in Uttarkashi, & Galiyakhet in Tehri Garhwal, Uttrakhand	59
7.1. Introduction	59
7.2. Implementing Agency	60
7.2.1. The main features of the Dispensary:.....	60
7.3. Objectives.....	61
7.4. Relevance of the Project	61
7.5. Impact and Observations	62
7.6. Suggestions	64
Chapter 8: HERDS- Self Employment generation programme through back yard Poultry Farming in Pratapnagar Block, Tehri Distt.	65
Himalayan Educational and Resource Development Society (HERDS)	65
8.1. Introduction	65
8.1.2. Livelihood Contexts:.....	66
8.2. Implementing Agency	66
8.3. Relevance of the Project	67
8.4. Objectives.....	67
8.5. Selection Criterion	68
8.6. Impact and Observations	70
Chapter 9: Self Employment Generation programme through back yard Poultry Farming in Thauldhar Block, Tehri.....	73
RADS – Rural Area Development Society (Poultry).....	73
9.1. Introduction	73
9.2. Implementing Agency	74
9.2.1. Mission and Vision	75

Impact Assessment Report of THDC

9.3. Projects of the Implementing Agency.....	76
9.4. Objectives.....	76
9.5. Relevance of the project.....	77
9.6. Selection criterion.....	78
9.7. Impact and Observations.....	79
Chapter 10: Empowerment and Enhancement of livelihood of 30 Rim Areas Villages through Integrated Development.....	82
10.1. Introduction.....	82
10.2. The aims and objectives as outlined by HNB are as follows.....	84
10.3. Area of Implementation.....	89
10.4. About the implementing agency.....	89
10.5. Process of Implementation.....	90
10.6. Impact and Observations.....	91
10.7. Recommendations.....	95
Chapter 11: Relief works for flood victims of Uttrakhand.....	101
11.1. Introduction.....	101
11.1.1. Reasons behind Disaster:.....	102
11.2. Aims and Objectives of the Project.....	103
11.3. Relevance of the Project.....	103
11.4. Distribution of Items in different areas of Uttrakhand.....	103
11.5. Implementation of the project.....	104
11.6. Impact and Observation.....	106
Chapter 12: Empower to Dam affected peoples of Tehri Dam Project through Goat rearing project for livelihood security at Chamba.....	107
12.1. Introduction.....	107
12.2. Implementing Agency.....	107
12.2.1. Mission and Vision.....	108
12.3. Relevance of the Project.....	109
12.4. Project Details.....	110
12.5. Impact and Observations.....	112
CHAPTER 13: CONCLUSION.....	114
13.1. Implementing Agencies.....	114

13.2. Monitoring 115
13.3. Presence of THDC in the community 115

Table of Pictures

Picture 1: High yield quality production 24
Picture 2: Promoting kitchen gardening for Self Sustainability amongst the villagers..... 25
Picture 3: Interaction with villagers regarding the Impact of the project 26
Picture 4: Utilizing the seeds and kit provided by the organisation (Beneficiary)..... 27
Picture 5: SC and ST Hostel 29
Picture 6: The location of SC and ST Hostel 31
Picture 7: The nallah constructed for pipli..... 35
Picture 8: The Headlines in the Newspaper 36
Picture 9: Water Conservation through Rain Water Harvesting 56
Picture 10: Success Story (Juice making) 57
Picture 11: PHC for basic health care facilities 58
Picture 12: Dispensary constructed by THDC 62
Picture 13: Chicks and Hens distributed to Beneficiaries 68
Picture 14: Fencing done by beneficiaries for hen’s safety 70
Picture 15: Hens provided by RADS 77
Picture 16: Fencing done by beneficiaries 80
Picture 17: FGD with Mahila Mandal Group..... 93
Picture 18; Self Help Group..... 97
Picture 19: Poly House 98
Picture 20: Women Working in Agriculture Fields..... 99
Picture 21: Beneficiary of the Project 111
Picture 22: New Born of Goats 113

CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION

1.1. CSR: A Historical Perspective

The concept of CSR in India is not new, the term may be. The process though acclaimed recently, has been followed since ancient times albeit informally.

The term CSR itself came in to common use in the early 1970s although it was seldom abbreviated. By late 1990s, the People, Planet and Profit (3P concept) was fully recognised; people and institutions across all sections of society started supporting it. This can be corroborated by the fact that while in 1977 less than half of the Fortune 500 firms even mentioned CSR in their annual reports, by the end of 1990, approximately 90 percent Fortune 500 firms embraced CSR as an essential element in their organisational goals, and actively promoted their CSR activities in annual reports (Boli and Hartsuiker, 2001).¹

1.2. CSR: Definition:

There is no one fixed definition for CSR and can be comprehended differently by different people. Some perceive it to be a commitment of a company to manage its various roles in society, as producer, employer, customer and citizen in a responsible manner while for others it is synonymous to Corporate Responsibility (CR) or Corporate Citizenship or Social Action Programme (SAP). Of late, the term has also been started to link up with Triple Bottom Line Reporting (TBL) which essentially measures an enterprise's performance against economic, social and environmental indicators.

There are several theoretical definitions for CSR. CSR is a link to sustainable development: businesses feel that there is a need to integrate social, economic and environmental impact in their operation; and CSR is a way to manage business: CSR is not an optional add on to business, but it is about the way in which businesses are managed.

¹ Corporate Social Responsibility – Towards a Sustainable Future, A White Paper, KPMG IN INDIA

1.3. DPE Guidelines and National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub

The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) under Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises has introduced the CSR Guidelines in March, 2010 for the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to commit themselves to the concept and practical implementation of Corporate Social responsibility. The revised guidelines of DPE (effective from 1st April 2013) pertaining to CSR looks deeper into the matter of Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility. Under these guidelines, the CSR interventions are required to be thoroughly and scientifically researched and on this basis the intervention programmes have to be formulated and implemented.

In order to accomplish this, a National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub (NCSR Hub) was created by the DPE at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. As per the revised DPE Guidelines 2013, the NCSR Hub has been mandated to fulfill following broad objectives-

1. Nationwide compilation, documentation and creation of database;
2. Advocacy on concepts;
3. Research on subjects including publishing of research papers/articles/concept papers on specific issues;
4. Preparation of Panels of implementation organization/monitoring and valuation agencies;
5. Promotional Activities, including production of short films, printing of brochures, pamphlets etc.;
6. Act as a Think Tank – Being carried out;
7. Organizing Conferences, Seminars, Workshops- both national and international;
8. Setting up a National Data base;
9. Any other matter pertaining to CSR and Sustainability as entrusted to it from time to time by the DPE

The NCSR Hub has undertaken numerous research studies which include Needs Assessment, Impact Assessment and Proposal Evaluation. The objective of these studies is to fine tune the existing policies and structures in place and also recommend possible areas of intervention with regards to CSR. The Hub has been proactively engaged in empanelling implementing partners and has so far created a database of 150 organizations. To conduct several activities related to

capacity building, mindset changing, empowerment of women and children, health awareness and preventive measures, the Hub recommends credible civil society organisations to the CPSEs to engage with. This helps the PSUs to collaborate with credible partners and undertake CSR activities in needs based areas found as per the respective study.

In fulfillment of its above mentioned responsibilities the NCSR Hub acts as a facilitator to help the PSUs to effectively carry out their CSR projects.

1.4. THDC India Limited

THDC India Limited is a Joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The Company was incorporated in July' 88.

The wide range of technical, environmental and social proficiency and experience of THDCIL places it in leading position to take up challenging Hydro Power Projects. THDCIL is entrusted with new projects for execution/preparation/updating of DPR for hydro power projects, Pump Storage Schemes in India and abroad.

THDCIL has grown to a multi project organization having 15 projects totaling to an installed capacity of 8.790 MW under operation/ various stages of development in Uttarakhand, U.P, Maharashtra and Bhutan. As a further step ahead towards renewable energy resources, THDCIL is venturing into Solar and Wind energy areas.²

THDCIL also plans to diversify into non conventional and renewable sources of energy viz. solar and wind power. THDCIL has taken initiatives to venture into the Wind Energy sector. THDCIL is looking forward to install 50MW Capacity wind farm initially as an Investor.

THDCIL has taken initiative for establishing grid connected Solar Power Project in U.P. The State Nodal Agencies have been requested to allot the required land for the Solar Power Project.

THDCIL has been conferred Various Prestigious Awards in field of CSR and Sustainability including SCOPE '**Meritorious Award for Corporate Social Responsibility and Responsiveness**' in April 2012.

²http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead_Futureplan.aspx

1.4.1. THDCIL- CSR Concept:

THDC India Ltd. has formed a Company sponsored Non Government Organization, “SEWA-THDC’ under Society Registration Act, 1860, on dated 17.03.2009; for the implementation of the CSR-CD activities of the company. SEWA_THDC has started working since F.Y. 2009-2010.

Aims and Objectives of the society are charitable and non profitable under section 1 to 20 of the Society’s Registration Act 1860. Head of the Corporate CSR group makes the necessary Budget Allocation by 31st March every year for CSR activities to be implemented in the following financial year through SEWA-THDC Education Society (TES) and THDC Units.

In respect of activities to be implemented through SEWA/TES the Budget allocation is considered and approved by the managing committee of SEWA/TES. The total Budget allocation for the financial year, to be considered and approved by SEWA/TES should be within the total Budget allocation earmarked by the Head of Corporate CSR Group.

1.4.2. Areas of Operation

The community development programme are identified and formulated based on the specific needs and requirement of the particular location, where the programme is proposed to be launched. The basic domains of the programmes are as under

- A. Educational Development
- B. Environment Enhancement
- C. Health & Veterinary care Programme
- D. Income Generation & Women Empowerment.
- E. Infrastructure Development
- F. Welfare Activities
- G. Miscellaneous

The scheme sets out the commitment of THDCIL as a company to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, while recognizing the interest of its Stakeholders. This commitment is beyond statutory requirements. CSR is, therefore, closely linked with the practice of Sustainable Development. CSR extends beyond philanthropic

activities and reaches out to the integration of social and business goals. These activities need to be seen as those which would, in the long term, help secure a sustainable competitive advantage.

THDCIL has primary responsibility to maximize shareholder profits, but a shift in corporate mindset led by social expectations and pressure has caused rethink with respect to corporate performance measured in terms of economic impact, social impact and environmental impact—commonly called the Triple Bottom Line. Economic growth is possible only through consumption of inputs available in the environment and society. The harnessing of natural resources has a direct impact on the economy, the environment and society at large. CSR is a concept whereby organizations serve the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects for their operations.³

1.4.3. The Challenge:

SEWA-THDC started efforts to improve livelihood condition around Tehri Hydro Power Complex mainly in ‘cut-off areas’ of Pratapnagar Block of Tehri District. SEWA-THDC team has contacted various experts in the social field for taking expert suggestions for implementing and monitoring of CSR & SD works.

SEWA-THDC assessed the basic requirements of the people through one to one contact and data obtained from social experts. Historically the public had negative perception about THDCIL. In this backdrop, CSR was started with entry level activities such as distribution of items of community utility such as utensils, chairs and tents etc. to the village panchayats. The communities rent out these items to local families for use during family functions and earn some income. The proceeds can be used for common benefit of communities. This would minimize the commuting effort and reduces cost to villagers for arrangement of marriage and other community functions. The village committee issues the utensils, chairs and tents to the needy villagers on payment of INR1000/ for each function and the same is deposited in the village fund. The accumulated fund so earned could be utilized for the developmental activities of the villages.

³<http://thdc.gov.in/writereaddata/english/pdf/THDCCSR-CDScheme-2010.pdf>

1.4.4. THDCIL CSR Initiatives Summary:

SEWA –THDC organized Skill Development / Vocational Training and other training programs to improve the skills and employability of the local people in various vocational fields i.e. computer, Digital Photography, Hospitality - Chef and steward, security guards, ITI trades etc. THDCIL had adopted two ITIs -one in Chamba Distt., Tehri Garhwal & other in Gopeshwar Distt. Chamoli for development of skilled manpower in the area.

For Promotion of Sustainable livelihood of the rim area villages of Pratapnagar and Jakhnidhar Block, a program is being implemented through Department of Geography, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar (Garhwal) i.e. **“Natural Resource Management and Livelihood promotion Program for the Rim Area 30 Villages of Pratapnagar & Jhkhaniidhar Block in Distt. Tehri Garhwal”, through HNB Garhwal University.** Considering the encouraging results of increased income of the targeted villagers through self-help groups and revolving fund schemes developed under this project, further 20 villages of Rim area have been entrusted to Delhi University and 20 villages have been entrusted to “Project Directorate of Farming System & Research” (PDFSR), Modipuram under separate livelihood promotion projects.

For Conservation & Management of Water, SEWA-THDC has taken several Initiatives. Digging of water pits (Tal–Taliyan) has been taken up for ground water recharge and ambient humidity and regeneration of vegetation around the villages. Based on the experimental model of Shri Sachidanand Bharti, at Ufrainkhal, Pauri, SEWA-THDC has taken initiatives for Dry Stream Treatment (Gadhera) and vegetation regeneration program in the remote villages of Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.

SEWA –THDC opened Homeopathic Dispensaries in the remote villages of Pratapnagar Block for providing basic facilities towards health & hygiene and organizing specialized health check-up camps for poor through super-specialty & specialist doctors. For women empowerment SEWA-THDC has started Women Empowerment Centers and the result is as per the desired expectation in terms of increased income. SEWA-THDC established a Research and Development (High-Tech Nodal Centre) at DEEN GAON to carry out CSR & SD activities and their market linkage.

SEWA-THDC requested National Herbal Plant Mission, Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli to provide financial assistance for development of a small nursery in THDCIL's campus at Rishikesh for providing herbal plants free of cost to the farmers in nearby area so that they could be benefited.

The CSR initiatives also include employment linked vocational skills training programs for unemployed youth and suitability to promote sustained livelihood, overall development and well being of the target communities. SEWA-THDC is also supporting the proposal of IL&FS Education for Partnership to SEWA -THDC for jointly implementing Employment linked vocational skills training programs for Rural BPL youth from the villages around Tehri Dam Project, Koteshwar Dam Project affected area or any other critical target segments as identified by SEWA-THDC

With the shift towards sustainable livelihood, Budget allocation for infrastructure augmentation has been downsized. Ideally this is the function of Government. Construction of community centers etc. through district administration in various villages has been minimized. Only few critically beneficial activities i.e. construction of classrooms in schools, construction of delivery rooms in hospitals are being continued for execution under CSR. Now the main target areas under CSR are promotion of sustainable livelihood, Agriculture / Agriculture Related Activities and Women Empowerment Activities for economic strengthening and social upliftment.

1.5. Structure of the Study:

The study began after consultation with the THDCIL officials and after procuring all the information regarding the projects. The project details were provided by THDCIL which helped in preparing a broad structure of the study and designing the study tools. After developing tools for the study, the study commenced on 19th May 2014 and continued till 27th May 2014. The Research Team consisted of One Program Manager and 3 Program Officer from the NCSR Hub who were extensively involved in interacting with various stakeholders which included THDCIL officials, beneficiaries and implementing agencies.

The lists of Projects given by THDCIL were considered under Impact assessment and Evaluation of Projects. For the Projects which have completed their duration, an Impact Assessment study

was conducted and for projects which are still in their continual phase an evaluation was conducted.

The process of Data collection was followed by the Process of Data analysis and Report writing. The data analysis and Report writing were taken up after the completion of primary data collection.

1.6. Structure of the Report:

Chapter I has given us a brief introduction on CSR, its history, background of NCSR hub and THDCIL. Chapter II discusses the methodology, objective and the study design in details. Chapter III to Chapter XII provides the observations and recommendations based on each project. Chapter XII gives the concluding remarks about the study conducted.

CHAPTER 2:

METHODOLOGY

2.1. Objectives

The broad objective of the study conducted in Tehri Garhwal for THDCIL looked mainly at assessing the impact of the CSR projects implemented by THDCIL and how those projects have helped in fulfilling the needs of the community at large. The objectives of the Study were as follows:

- To assess the Impact of the Projects executed by THDCIL in Tehri Garhwal.
- To look at the implementation process
- To conform that the projects are following the Objectives and mission of the Projects
- To look for opportunities and possibilities for strengthening the existing programmes

2.2. Research Design:

The research Design of the study is **Exploratory** in nature. Exploratory research keeps the scope open for gaining new knowledge with the information already available. Since the projects covered under this study are varied and look into different thematic areas it was understood that Exploratory research design would suit the study.

The study also was an evaluation study and was an **Evaluation** research as it *“is designed so that the findings will provide information useful in for decisions about public policy or private issues”*⁴.

⁴ Online: <http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~judithjf/kinds%20of%20research.htm>

2.3. Methodology

The Impact Assessment included projects from environment, health, water conservation, education and infrastructure in different villages. Since, the geographical location of the study area was difficult the methodology followed was in two ways i.e. Interviews and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs).

In-depth Interviews were conducted for beneficiaries, implementing agencies and THDCIL officials. The interviews were semi structured and provided opportunity to look and evaluate aspects which may not have been covered in the interview schedule.

Focus group Discussions were a crucial part of the study and the main method used with the stakeholders. Since the projects implemented are mostly in SHG form it was important to conduct FGDs to understand and look into all the participants' perspectives and ideas. A semi structured FGD guide was formulated for the same purpose.

The sampling used for the study was not fixed and depended on the collection of data till the saturation point. Saturation point is a point where the researcher starts getting repetitive responses. Also, since largely the beneficiaries were in form of SHG there was no fixed sampling used.

2.4. Significance of the study

The study aimed to find out the impact of the projects and the implementation processes underway for the current projects. This has helped to understand the first hand experiences based on which one can look into deeper concerns and how the projects can be strengthened and what are the loopholes.

This will provide a holistic approach and based on recommendation further improvement can be made.

2.5. Ethical Considerations

- All the Gram Panchayats and implementing agencies were informed about the research study and the design.

- The names of the beneficiaries are not mentioned in the report so as to maintain decorum of anonymity.

2.6. Limitations

Geographical location was one of the main limitations of the study and a large amount of time was spent travelling. Due to the mountainous terrain the houses in the region were step houses and a large amount of time was spent reaching the beneficiaries.

Chapter 3: PDFSR – Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research

3.1. Introduction:

India is a developing country and 70% of its population is dependent on agriculture. Agriculture has contributed to both gross domestic product (GDP) and it's a source of employment to maximum of population across the country. Agriculture is predominantly a source of livelihood that had played a vital role in Indian economy. The total share of Agriculture and allied sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry, accounts for one-third of the nation's GDP and is its single larger contributor.⁵

In recent years it has been observed that there are certain multiple factors lead to growth and development in agriculture sector. These include growth in income and consumption, growth in food processing sector and exports of agricultural commodities. Further, extension and development in agriculture sector; increase in private participation, organic farming and usage of information technology and intensive agricultural researches are practiced that are being witnessed. India's geographical conditions are favourable for producing agriculture as the facts states that in 2013-14 India achieved a record food grain production of 264 MT, beating the previous years (2012-13) 257 MT, according to data provided by Department of Economics and statistics.

3.1.1. Economic Indicators of the state:

The work force engaged in agriculture activities is 58.39% of total work force. The share of female work force in total work force is 36.31%. The occupational distribution (2001 census) indicates that the share of cultivators is predominant in occupational structure. The major crops of the state are Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Sugarcane, Mandua, Maize, Potato and Pulses. The share of food grains in total GCA was 86.56% and non food grains crops was 13.44% in 2006-07

⁵ <http://www.ibef.org/industry/agriculture-india.aspx>

(provisional). In cereals, the maximum area was under wheat (42.36%) followed by paddy (29.58% and mandua (14.69%)⁶

3.1.2. Major challenges faced by Indian Agriculture

There are several external factors which had adverse affects on agriculture development such as stagnation in production of major crops, high cost of farm inputs, soil exhaustion, depletion of fresh ground water, adverse impact of global climate change, impact of globalization, providing food security, farmer suicide etc. Further, Uttrakhand have hilly terrain primarily dependent on rain-fed subsistence for agriculture. It has undulating topography affecting the development of agriculture. However, the other barriers; varied climate, scant cultivated land, difficult working conditions and inadequate infrastructure like transport facilities in remote areas are major constraints in development of agriculture. To improve the drawbacks in agriculture there are several government policies which are been taken into consideration as agricultural advancement is a huge barrier in Uttrakhand.

Historically, male workers have been migrating to plains in search of employment opportunities and this feature has reduced the work participation rate of males in Uttrakhand. On other hand, work participation rate of females in Uttrakhand is above the national level. It could be due to the significant contribution of women in various economic activities, primarily in agricultural based activities.⁷

In Uttrakhand forest occupy dominant proportion of land and covers around 61 percent of the reported area in the state. As per the information of Directorate of Agriculture, around 30 percent of forest area is in the category of degraded forests.⁸

3.2. About Implementing Agency:

The history of Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research (PDFSR) may be traced back to schemes of “Simple Fertilizers Trails on Cultivators’ fields’ which was initiated in 1952-53 by

⁶ https://www.nabard.org/pdf/Executive_Summary.pdf

⁷ http://www.du.ac.in/du/uploads/Academics/centres_institutes/Agricultural_Eco/16.2013-Agri%20profile%20of%20Uttrakhand-%20Usha%20Tuteja.pdf

⁸ http://www.du.ac.in/du/uploads/Academics/centres_institutes/Agricultural_Eco/16.2013-Agri%20profile%20of%20Uttrakhand-%20Usha%20Tuteja.pdf

government of India. After three years, 'Model Agronomic Experiments Scheme' was also added to the Project. Both these schemes were merged together in 1968 to formulate "All India coordinated Agronomics Research Project (AICARP)". During the 7th Five Year Plan the (AICARP) was elevated to the level of Project Directorate for Cropping Systems Research (PDCSR)' with 'All India Coordinated Research Project on Cropping Systems (AICRP-CS) which became functional in March, 1989 with its headquarter at Modipuram, Meerut, (UP). Further, during 11th Five Year Plan, PDCSR has been renamed as Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research and AICARP on CS became AICARP on IFS with revised mandate focused on farming system research. Practically this has come into effects from 23rd February, 2010

3.2.1. Vision

Sustainable management of farm resources for achieving household food, nutritional and livelihood security

3.2.2. Mission

Improve food, nutritional and livelihood security of small and marginal farmers through integrated farming system approach

3.2.3. Approach

Farming systems in holistic manner with special reference to small and marginal farmers. Site specific system based resources management practices for sustained productivity and profitability.

3.2.4. Location

The PDFSR and its research farms are located at Modipuram, 12 km from Meerut city (UP), on Delhi-Haridwar National Highway No. 58, adjacent to 220 KV station of Pashchimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. It is well connected with railways and road from Delhi (75km) and other parts of the country.

3.2.5. Climate

The climate of modipuram is broadly classified as semi-arid, sub tropical with very hot summers and cold winters. The hottest months are May-June, when maximum temperature may sometimes

shoot up as high as 45-46 degrees Celsius, whereas during December-January, the minimum temperature may often go below 5 degree Celsius. The average annual rainfall is 862.7 mm, 75-80 percent of which is received through southwest monsoons during July to September.

3.2.6. Mandate

- To characterize the existing farming systems to know the productivity, viability and constraints.
- To develop resource efficient, economically viable and sustainable integrated farming system modules and models for different farming situations
- To undertake basic and strategic research on production technologies for improving agriculture resource use efficiencies in farming system mode.
- To develop and standardize package of production practices for emerging cropping/farming concepts and evaluate their long term sustainability.
- To act as repository of information on all aspects of farming systems by creating appropriate databases
- To develop on-farm agro-processing and value addition techniques to enhance farm income and quality of finished products
- To undertake on-farm testing, verification and refinement of system-based farm production technologies.
- To develop capacity building of stakeholders in Integrated Farming Systems through trainings.

3.3. Objectives of the project:

- To characterize prevailing cropping/farming systems, their constraints and estimation of effect of Tehri dam reservoir in New Tehri Districts.
- To improve the productivity of crops and other component of farming systems including agro-horticulture crops, livestock and fisheries through appropriate components technology.
- To improve household activities involving women farmers through post harvest management and value addition.

- To undertake capacity building of rural youth and farm women to create better linkage with market for sustainability.

3.4. Technological Interventions

- Promotion of organic farming/vermi-composting/green manuring/ bio fertilizer
- Ensuring quality seed / planting material of food, fruit, fodder and medicinal crops
- Promotion of mineral mixture, quality feed for livestock diet
- Farming system diversification
- Balance nutrition in crops and cropping system
- Introduction of improved/hybrid varieties of cereals, fruits and vegetables
- Residue recycling
- Introduction of IPM measures
- Promotion of kitchen gardening
- Empowerment of farm women

3.5. Relevance of the Project

The project was resumed in two blocks (Narendra Nagar and Thauldhar) District, Tehri. However, two blocks twenty villages were sampled from Kandisaur cluster and koteshwar cluster. The major objective of the project was to introduce new technologies using tradition methods to improve the quality and production of the agriculture at village levels.

From the perspective of PDFSR, the agricultural scientist was designated to these villages to conduct scientific agricultural techniques practically in the field. However, the villagers were benefitted from this project.

3.6. Activities under Ensuring Livelihood security through Farming System Approach Project

There are several activities initiated in twenty villages of Koteshwar and Kandisaur clusters. The primary aim was to introduce new agricultural technologies to the ground level through extensive training programmes conducted by PDFSR experts on field.

3.6.1. Crop Managements and Demonstrations activities:



Picture 1: High yield quality production

In all villages of Koteshwar and Kandisaur clusters demonstrations of cultivation of improved varieties of wheat, weed management in wheat for improving productivity and applying fertilizers in wheat. The team had developed an agro-seeds kit in which all kind of crops were available. According to the land availability and other resources the farmers took up the initiative to sow seeds in the field.

Demonstration and sowing of improved varieties of following crops were also done for kharif season. All the seeds provided were hybrid for the quality production in all the villages.

3.6.2. Management of Horticulture Crops

In this segment, distribution of fruit plants, controlling insect pest / diseases control through fungicide and pesticide were distributed to farmers across all the villages. There were trained about these products regarding the application and dosage to be sprayed on plants.

The fruit plants were also distributed for the sustainability of livelihood in the villages. As mentioned above, the seeds and plants distributed to villagers were high quality or say hybrid.

The fruit plant such as Mango, Amla, Lemon, Jackfruit, Guava and Citrus were distributed amongst all the villages.

3.6.3. Promoting of Kitchen gardening for the self sustainability of the farmers



Picture 2: Promoting kitchen gardening for Self Sustainability amongst the villagers

As the matter of fact, the vegetables produced in the market are prone to over tolerance of chemicals which basically pollutes the commodities and harms individual's health. The project has promoted the concept of kitchen garden as vegetables produced from it are organic in nature. From the perspective of farmers; sow seeds of different vegetables which simultaneously fulfill all nutrients in food consumed by them. Now days, sustainability is a concept which is applied to all sectors. Organic farming is an example for self sustainability which promotes quality of production.

3.6.4. Fodder Management for green fodder and for livestock

In this activity villagers were aware about utilizing the available fodder for livestock. These villages come under RIM areas where shortage of fodder is a main issue. To deplete the problem the activity was initiated under this project. Fodder plantation also restores degraded land and provides quality fodder to the villagers.

3.6.5. Trainings for Skill Development Programme



Picture 3: Interaction with villagers regarding the Impact of the project

In this activity there are various awareness generation programmes were initiated such as Krishak Goshties and kishan mela. The purpose of organizing training were to generate awareness amongst villagers regarding use of fertilizers, use of improved variety of crops and vegetables, fodder management and preparing vermi compost for producing organic manure for the fields.

3.7. Impact and Observations

- **Usage:**

The impact can majorly be viewed in Kandisaur cluster as compared to Koteshwar cluster. The main reason for successful impact in Kandisaur is its land quality and availability of resources for agriculture. The topography is well suitable for agriculture as there is accessibility and availability of water resources, the soil is fertile and acceptance for the project was visible in the villages. On other hand, in Koteshwar majority of the villagers are dependent on rain water for irrigation of the fields. Also, irrigated land area is lesser than

Kandisaur cluster which decreases the productivity of crops. It was observed there is no availability of water resources and few techniques were not suitable according to the climatic conditions in the villages. The on-field experiments were not as much successful in Koteswar cluster due to its topography. During the conversation with PDFSR officials it was registered that villagers were hostile due to classification of villages done for the projects and other adjacent villagers desired the functionality of the same project to be implemented in their villages.

- **Impact:**

The major threat identified in both clusters was project sustainability. From past three years the project was established in twenty villages of both clusters respectively. As per the respondents they have identified and developed trust on the implementing agency; adopted new technologies, implemented and practically experienced on-field experiments with experts of PDFSR.



Picture 4: Utilizing the seeds and kit provided by the organisation (Beneficiary)

In the current situation impact cannot be measured as PDFSR project recently got ended. However, in Kandisaur cluster, agricultural activities were actively in evidence due to PDFSR

expert's presence on field levels. The active **community participation** and **acceptability** are the major factors which has positive impact on the community. On other hand, in Koteshwar cluster the impacts were barely visible. The villagers were not enthusiastic and complained about PDFSR which hampered their productivity. The efforts done by PDFSR are visible but people behavior towards the implementing agency was partially positive.

- **Sustainability:**

From the perspective of sustainability, it was observed that both clusters lack capacity building and intensive information about the new technologies and practical knowledge given during the trainings in the village. In Kandisaur cluster, situation is far better than Koteshwar cluster because villagers have adopted and accepted the new patterns for cropping using traditional methods. The technical aspects; name of fertilizers, availability of seeds are the major concerns on the part of villagers as there had not detailed information regarding this. During the field visit it was registered that PDFSR project has winded up from both the clusters. It was a three year project was initiated in 2011 in both Kandisaur and Koteshwar clusters under twenty villages. All the resources were provided by PDFSR that helped villagers to continue the new agriculture practices; agro-based technologies.

Chapter 4: Construction of SC and ST Hostel

4.1. Introduction

Hostel provides the best atmosphere for study. Studying away from the home opens up a world of exciting learning possibilities like combine studies, mutual discussions, criticism, or debating etc. In hostel students develop a sense of friendship and fellow feeling. Students learn the value of discipline. Students learn to adjust themselves with all kind of situations that can be expected in one's life. Hostel life not only develops the spirit of healthy competition, but also teaches the lesson of mutual cooperation.



Picture 5: SC and ST Hostel

4.1.2. District's Education

Average literacy rate of Tehri Garhwal in 2011 was 76.36%. If things are observed out gender wise, male and female literacy were 89.76% and 64.28% respectively. These numbers seem at par with the current national literacy rate. However, if observed at in terms of urban and rural populations, the numbers are starkly different. Average literacy rate in urban Tehri Garhwal district as per census 2011 is 88.77 % of which males and females are 93.43 % and 83.05 % literates respectively as compared to those in the rural areas where the numbers stand at 74.73 % as average and gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 89.18% and 62.21% respectively. The number of population in rural Tehri is over 85% according to Census 2011.

4.1.3. Government's Mandate

With the reference to minorities' rights and uplifting deprived section, the setting up of Minorities Commission was envisaged in the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution in 1978, which specifically mentioned that “despite the safeguards provided in the constitution and the laws in force, there persists among the Minorities a feeling of inequality and discrimination. In order to preserve secular traditions and to promote National Integration, the Government of India attaches the highest importance to the enforcement of the safeguards provided for the Minorities and is of the firm view provided for the Minorities and is of the firm view that effective institutional arrangements are urgently required for the enforcement and implementation of all the safeguards provided for the Minorities in the Constitution, in the Central and State Laws and in the government policies and administrative schemes enunciated from time to time”

The Schedule VII of Companies Act 2013 also emphasizes on promoting education. By way of constructing hostel for the students of SC and ST communities the company is complying with the mandate.

4.2. Major Goals and Objective:

1. The major objective of constructing hostel was to provide accommodation and other basic facilities for SC and ST students. This would enhance their quality of education and reduce the monetary pressure from the students and parents perspective. As recorded by THDC officials mostly students face problems in acquiring accommodation in its vicinity.

2. To ensure safe and secure environment for the students.

4.3. Relevance of the project

After the Tehri dam construction majority of the villages were submerged beneath dam water. The process of migration and displacement was held at huge levels due to which masses essentially migrated to different parts of Uttarakhand as per their logistics and requirements. In the process of development of the region, construction of infrastructural amenities was essential for the community to reconnect their lives. Also, new Tehri was constructed where villagers were rehabilitated but had lots of inconveniences. The major problems identified which had impacted on the lives of people were livelihood, education, health and migration. Along with this many other problems were also elevated related to unavailability of land, homelessness, landlessness, displacement etc.



Picture 6: The location of SC and ST Hostel

Under CSR activities THDC took up a project and constructed ST and SC hostel as students had to face problems while commuting to schools and colleges. For the better and quality education hostel was constructed for students who shall be accommodated in hostels.

There is extensive literature available which states that there is a direct co-relation between the quality of infrastructure and the academic performance of the student as well as the level of satisfaction of the students. However, there are many factors like the Socio-economic status of the students and the burden carried by them in the classroom that there is no intervention for. But provision of a comfortable space for learning which increases focus, motivation and will for education, can be improved and intervened with. (*Infrastructure and education outcomes: arguments from literature*)

4.4. About the Implementing Agency

The proposal of constructing SC and ST hostel was initiated by Implementing Agency “ ”. The need of the project was desired by the Government officials and funds were provided by THDC for the project. The construction of the hostel was done to accommodate... candidates. The hostel is designed for SC and ST male beneficiaries to access the basic facilities like lodging and food. The candidates shall be nominally charged for the facilities to ensure sustainability of the infrastructural facilities and existing resources in the hostel.

4.5. Impact and Observations

1. The construction of the hostel was completed in the year of 2013. The hostel has the capacity to accommodate more than 50 students with the availability of 17 rooms.
2. The CSR activity initiated by THDC is presently dysfunctional as the asset/property/hostel had been handed over to the government department of Uttarakhand. As proposed by THDC, the facilitation and maintenance fragment shall be induced by Govt dept. With the further discussion with THDC officials it was observed that Govt department is unable to regulate their responsibilities due to deficiency of funds. Perhaps, implementing agency is interested in taking up the project and implements this for the welfare of the students.

3. It was observed that due to the transfers/change of the government officials engaged in starting this hostel resulted in delay. This has impacted functioning of the project resulted to postponement and delays.
4. The infrastructure established by THDC is a sustainable asset to the community. However, the requisite actions and accountability for the project is been neglected from government department involved in the project.
5. The hostel also has the facility of electricity.
6. From the perspective of Social Impact, a project till date is not benefitting investors as huge investment was done to create the infrastructure. Also, the set up established is not available and accessed by the students due to that project sustainability is underlined.
7. As communicated now, implementing agency “Ambedkar Society” will start this hostel so that the students will be benefited and no more delays will take place. The communication letters were also received by TISS team in this regard. As per the agency, it was expected that hostel will be opened from April or May 2015.
8. If it starts, 50% of the seats will be reserved only for the students residing in dam affected areas/villages. After that the priority will be given to BPL and the children of widows as per the head of the implementing agency.
9. The students studying in the PG college, ITI Tehri, Polytechnic college, engineering college and private colleges in New Tehri will be benefited from this hostel.
10. The hostel will benefit only male students among SC, ST communities studying in New Tehri Town.

Chapter 5: Construction of Drainage from NTT to Pipli

5.1. Introduction

India being a developing country has immense potential and scope to develop physical infrastructure for sustained economic development. *“Infrastructure development has a key role in play in both economic growth and poverty reduction.”*

Rural development may be defined as structural change in the socio-economic situation to achieve improved living standard of low-income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustained. It includes economic development with close integration among various sections and sectors; and economic growth specifically directed to the rural poor. In fact, it requires area based development as well as beneficiary oriented programmes. That’s why rural development is one of the main and important tasks of development planning in India.

Rural Infrastructure is not only a key component of rural development but also an important ingredient in ensuring any sustainability poverty reduction programme. The proper development of infrastructure in rural areas improves rural economy and quality of life. It promotes better productivity, increased agricultural incomes, adequate employment, etc.

5.1.2. CSR Guidelines

In context of Corporate Social Responsibility the permitted activities are ending hunger and poverty; promoting public health; supporting education; addressing gender inequality; protecting the environment; and funding cultural initiatives and the arts. Further, viewing from government perspective, several programmes and schemes had been launched focusing holistic development of the rural areas. For effective impacts, Public Private Partnership model also gave new horizon contributing to existing systems. The triangulations of CSR, government initiatives and non-governmental organisations tremendous efforts have widened the opportunities for development and growth in rural areas.

5.3. Objectives

- The aim of the project was to identify the location for the construction of Pipli Nalla.
- To resolve the issues been raised by the Pipli villagers
- To construct nallah in the village to tackle the problems especially during monsoons.

5.4. Relevance of the Project:

The pipli villages is located beneath New Tehri Town whereas, due to increased density in NTT its boundary is touching pipli village as well. Further, landlessness issue in NTT has arose due to massive construction took over in recent years. However, a major portion of pipli village gets affected due to heavy rainfall during monsoons.



Picture 7: The nallah constructed for pipli

As informed by THDC officials, the villagers are facing this problem from past 12-13 years and no intervention was made to eradicate this issue. Moreover, the affected families showed resistance towards this issue and later a meeting was organized to resolve this issue. Under CSR activity THDC constructed a drainage system to channelize force of water and make a path

where the rain water is directed towards pipes installed underground and reaching to the main stream.

5.5. Impact and Observations:

1. The villagers informed that heavy rainfall had destroyed individual houses, agricultural lands and community assets. As villagers are relaxed after the construction of nallah as they are not facing any problems during rainfall in their village.
2. With the effort of community participation, villagers have constructed a wall which had helped them in saving their assets. In the field it was observed that many houses, toilets and other resources were damaged due to heavy flow of rain water.



Picture 8: The Headlines in the Newspaper

3. **This project can be viewed as water management** where the households, agricultural lands, community assets are safeguarded. This has impacted their livelihood sources; problems like displacement, soil erosion, deforestation have been addressed.

Chapter 6: Ecological Restoration and Socio economic Empowerment of Rural Community for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Upril Raomoli of Pratap Nagar Block, Tehri through kirori Mal College, Delhi University

6.1. Introduction

The programme on Ecological restoration for sustainable livelihood at Deen Gaon is sponsored by THDC through their CSR and Sustainable Development initiative. The Programme is managed by Kirori Mal College, D.U. The programme covers 11 villages in Upali Ramoli Patti of Block Pratapnagar of District Tehri Garhwal. There are a total of 32 villages in that area, of which 11 are covered under implementation by KMC. The success of activities in these villages will be used as promoters for widening the implementation area and request for funds for the same in due course of time.

The project and its related activities are based on an exhaustive baseline survey conducted by the implementing agency where the strengths, weaknesses and geography of the area were studied along with people and people-land interaction. Needs of the community along with possible areas of intervention were, hence, derived upon. The resources available with the community and the area were also researched so as to help the interventions and make them inclusive and self-

reliant so they are not dependant on external assets, hence, increasing the likelihood of sustainable impact.

According to the team of the implementing agency, the major objective is of overall growth and development of the area, in all spheres of living and quality of life, so as to reduce migration. Given that man power is a vital asset for prosperity and growth, reduction in migration and the scope of development is a two-way process with these two variables interacting and feeding into each other. As reported by the team, to maintain the environmental equilibrium of a region, restoration and intervention need to be four-fold and needs to focus on four resources; forest, wasteland, watershed and infrastructure. Restoration of and development in these four aspects will ensure ecological stability of a region and hence these are tried to be intervened with by the implementing agency. Along with this, there are various other activities undertaken by KMC which directly or indirectly have an impact on the ecology or the individuals living in that ecology. They work in the area of education in terms of introducing technology to the students, skill development, women empowerment, creating alternate sources of income, promoting advanced agriculture etc.

According to the experts leading the project from KMC, the implemented area has a lot of potential in terms of its geography, given resources and scope of man-ecology interaction which can be tapped into to get maximum/ optimum results with the right kind of focused and scientific approach and adequate training and guidance.

Some of the activities undertaken are as follows:

- Local communities are mobilized to adopt scientific agriculture practices to raise their income.
- Supporting non agricultural activities through SHGs approach added for generating extra income.
- Women and child health is taken care through organizing health camps.
- Computer education is imparted to all those who want to learn.
- Girls are given stitching for economic empowerment.
- Eco tourism is being promoted and people are motivated to make this as another avenue for economic benefits.

6.2. Objectives

- Establishing research and development at Deen Gaon to carry out CSR activities of SEWA-THDCIL.
- This centre will work as the nodal center and will be used to carry out all the activities
- Carry out awareness camps, training programmes, awarding progressive farmers etc from time to time
- Infrastructure would help strengthen the local communities
- Training programmes for empowering youth male and female through various primary activities for jobs/business
- Suggestive measures in livestock management for milk production, fodder development to raise production and income.
- Develop progeny-cum-demonstration farms related to horticulture, food crops, herbs, medicinal plants, ginger, off season vegetables etc. as educative centers for other farmers to adopt such techniques
- Explore mechanisms for market channels for quick disposal of produce
- Evaluate activities for empowerment from time to time with the help of the experts and local communities
- Promote improved methods of cooking, cleaning, clean drinking water, soil management
- Check the penance of social evils
- Promote eco-tourism and village tourism
- Ecological restoration programme would develop strategies on water management, forest development, wasteland management, water harvesting, fodder development, slope management, stream ecology

Ecological Restoration and Socio-economic empowerment of Rural Communities for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Upali Ramoli of Pratap Nagar Block In Uttarakhand

Area of Intervention	Activities	Activity Resources	Implementation	Impact duration	Impact
Education	Promotion of sports in schools	Sports Equipments, Coach, Availability of playground	Yearly since two years	Short Term	<i>Skill Benefits:</i> Increased involvement and inter village activities leads to enhanced cohesiveness and interaction with other children has an effect on the confidence level and overall development of students.
	Debate and Essay Competition	Funds	Once a year	Short Term	<i>Skill Benefits:</i> Increased opportunities of inter village interaction and promotion of alternate methods of education. Increase in self-confidence.
	Computer Training	Computers, Teacher, electricity connection, Room for classes,	Ongoing	Medium Term	<i>Skill Benefits:</i> Introduction to technology and increase in computer literacy bringing a little closer together the level of education in urban and rural areas and the facilities available to both

		Whiteboards, Markers			
	Programme for Young girls and boys	THDC and UANA (Uttarakhand Association of North America)	Completed	Twice a year	<i>Skill Benefit and Resource Benefit:</i> In this programme young boys and girls were introduced to life experiences through activities; English, health care, personality development and future aspirations. The knowledge sharing was executed without books and exposure to life challenges were elaborated in the camp.
	Coaching Classes for poor students	Subject experts, THDC,	Completed	Short Term	<i>Resource Benefit:</i> For 30 days, coaching was provided to 10 standard students for three subjects; Science, Mathematics and English.
	Scholarship for meritorious Students	THDC, Principal	Completed	Short Term	<i>Resource Benefit:</i> 27 students were awarded and received scholarship that got 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd division in school.
	Creating facilities at Balwadi	Aanganwadi worker, distribution of items	Ongoing	Long Term	

Health	Health checkups and Camps	THDC organised camps, Experts and Doctors	Completed	Short Term	Resource Benefit: Providing basic health care facilities to Villagers. The numbers of beneficiaries were 335 villagers in Herwalgaon.
	Nutritional Status among children	THDC, Organised health camp for children, Experts, Doctors	Completed	Short Term	Resource Benefit: The camp was organised to check the nutritional status among children. All over 51 children were examined in camp with the age group of 06 to 13 years.
	Eye Camp	Doctors and THDC staff	Completed	Short Term	Resource Benefit: Eye camp was organised in which 11 villages participated, total number of patients were 118. (male 60, female 54 and children were less; 04)
	Yoga Camp	School Authority and Yoga experts	Ongoing	Short Term	Skill Benefit: Practical and Theoretical knowledge about yoga for students in schools. Resource Benefit: In this activity around 120-125 students participated in each camp. The camp was organised twice, whereas, students were aware about health problems and how to perceive well being was taught through yoga

					camps.
	Cleanliness Programme related to health and hygiene	Judges from the community, Awards to winning candidates	Once a year	Short Term	Skill Benefits: Increased awareness about the importance of cleanliness. Induced habit to keeping the surroundings clean
	Water Conservation and Management Program	Land for digging recharge pits, Labour, other physical resources like tools	Completed	Short Term	Skill Benefits: Knowledge and awareness of methods for natural ground water recharge and rain water harvesting with its uses and benefits. Resource Benefits: Optimum use of natural resource that is rain water. Community members were used for labor which provided for their income. Natural recharge of ground water level
Awareness Program/ Community Empowerme	Kissan Goshti	Subject experts, space to conduct sessions	Completed	Short Term	Skill Benefits: Learning of scientific methods of agriculture to increase yield. Training and guidance in new techniques. Resource Benefit: Implementation of learning

nt	Horticulture Training	Subject Experts, Space to conduct session, plants and seeds for distribution	Completed	Short Term	and increase in yield of crops Skill Benefits: Learning of scientific methods of agriculture to increase yield. Training and guidance in new techniques. Resource Benefit: Implementation of learning and increase in yield of crops. Received high breeds seeds hence financial increment
	Poly House	Subject experts, space to conduct sessions, experimenting with new ways of	Ongoing	Long Term	Skill Benefits: Learning of new techniques for farming to improve productivity of non seasonal vegetables through poly house. Resource Benefit: Received hybrid seeds for horticulture and floriculture. The purpose is to increase in income to individual families practicing in poly house.
Agriculture Development	Vegetable Farming	Subject experts, seeds and plants for distribution and demonstration	Completed	Short Term	Resource Benefits: Received high breed seeds for growing vegetables. Farming of these led to increased income and knowledge about future scope of vegetable farming.

	Distribution of high yield seeds (haldi, ginger etc)	Seeds for distribution	As per needs of the community	Short Term	Resource Benefits: Received high yielding seeds hence financial increment. These crops don't become victim to man-animal conflict hence production is high.
	Demonstration Farm	Subject experts, land for demonstration, hired vehicle for commutation	Completed	Short Term	Skill Benefits: Learning of scientific methods of agriculture to increase yield. Training and guidance in new techniques. Resource Benefit: Implementation of learning and increase in yield of crops
	BeejBachaoAndolan	Subject Experts, community mobilisers	Ongoing	Short Term	Skill Benefits: Promotion of traditional agricultural techniques which helps in increasing the yield of the farm without damaging the environment. Resource Benefits: Preservation of local seeds and demonstrating its benefits to local as well as visitors.
Collection Centre		Community mobilisers and SHGs through which this is	Ongoing	Short to Medium Term	Skill Benefits: Increased cohesiveness, understanding organization and flow of money, organized group activities for higher results in income generation. Skill sharing

		implemented			<p>which creates alternate and added sources of income generation</p> <p>Resource Benefit: Accrue ment of financial and man power resources, income generation through various group activities.</p>
Fodder Development		Land for growing Napier grass, subject experts	Ongoing	Short to Medium Term	<p>Skill Benefits: Training in plantation of a high yielding fodder crop which would benefit animal husbandry</p> <p>Resource Benefits: Reduces drudgery of women. Provides high quality fodder. Increased fodder availability. Additional Income</p>
Rural Tourism		Eco huts	Ongoing	Short term	Promotion village tourism which can give employment opportunities to the villagers.
Development of Poultry		Funds	As per needs of the community	Short Term	NA
Advertisement/ Publicity		Slogan writing on walls	Ongoing	Short Term	Awareness generation among villagers related to social issues like smoking, drinking, dowry, etc.

Economic Empowerment	Gharat Development/ Upgradation	Subject Experts, labour, other material and physical resources required	Ongoing	Short Term	Resource benefits: Increased productivity by 40 to 50 percent, hence overall financial increment.
	Cutting and Tailoring Centre	Teachers, room for teaching, tailoring machines, other material and physical resources required	Ongoing	Mid Term	Skill Benefits: Skill development and increased opportunities of alternate sources of income. Woman empowerment and increase in self-reliance and independence of women. Resource Benefits: Means of earning a livelihood for women
Social Forestry	Establishment of Nursery	Providing villagers with saplings of plants grown in the nursery, trainings	Ongoing	Mid Term	Skills Benefit: Training for plantation activity. Knowledge and guidance of planting different plants. Resource Benefits: Can prove to be added source of employment. Degraded land reclaimed and increased use of land in the

					villages.
	Tree Plantation	Seeds, volunteers	Completed	Long Term	Resource Benefit: Reduces effects of human induced bio diversity loss and hence a step towards a balanced ecosystem
Agricultural Equipment		Funds	Completed	Short Term	Resource Benefit: Receiving of tools and equipment necessary for farming hence would facilitate farming
Promotion of Culture		Volunteers	Once a year	Short Term	Skill Benefits: Retain the culture and heritage of the area. Increase in group cohesiveness.

6.3. About the implementing agency

Name of Implementing Agency: Department of Geography, Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi (Name of Project Director- Dr. KK Sharma, Associate Professor)

Kirori Mal College, Delhi University is an institution of academic excellence and was established in 1954. The college has built a strong array of academic facilities and research. Department of Geography is one of the best departments in India. The programme on Ecological restoration for sustainable livelihood at Deen Gaon is sponsored by THDCIL through their CSR and Sustainable Development initiative. The Programme is managed by Kirori Mal College, D.U. The MoU was signed in March 2012 and it is a long term project with micro planning for 5 years.

It is a practical management strategy that would restores ecological processes to maintain ecosystem composition, structure and function. The programme covers 12 villages in Upali Ramoli Patti of Block Pratapnagar of District Tehri Garhwal. The programme is being run through a well established center at Deen Gaon with adequate staff for the day to day interaction with rural communities. Scientists, social workers, environmentalists, agriculturists, professional, policy makers etc. are roped in to strengthen the programme.

The alliance between SEWA THDCIL and Kirori Mal College finds its initiatives in the following areas of development:

1. Computer Education
2. Health and Hygiene
3. Education
4. Skill Development
5. Agricultural Development
6. Sustainable Development through plantation

Through the holistic approach of development the aim is to bring about a large social and economic change in DeenGaon through all the above initiatives. The aims and objectives of the programme are as follows:

- Establishing research and development at DeenGaon to carry out CSR activities of SEWA-THDCIL.
- This centre will work as the nodal center and will be used to carry out all the activities
- Carry out awareness camps, training programmes, awarding progressive farmers etc from time to time
- Infrastructure would help strengthen the local communities
- Training programmes for empowering youth male and female through various primary activities for jobs/business
- Suggestive measures in livestock management for milk production, fodder development to raise production and income.
- Develop progeny-cum-demonstration farms related to horticulture, food crops, herbs, medicinal plants, ginger, off season vegetables etc. as educative centers for other farmers to adopt such techniques
- Explore mechanisms for market channels for quick disposal of produce
- Evaluate activities for empowerment from time to time with the help of the experts and local communities
- Promote improved methods of cooking, cleaning, clean drinking water, soil management
- Check the penance of social evils
- Promote eco-tourism and village tourism
- Ecological restoration programme would develop strategies on water management, forest development, wasteland management, water harvesting, fodder development, slope management, stream ecology

6.5. Impact and Observations

- **Needs Assessment:**

The project has been based on extensive research of the implemented area with an adequate amount of literature review about the history, people's lives before the construction of the dam and how this developmental activity has affected them socially and economically. The current needs of the area, too, were established through a Baseline Survey with complete involvement and cooperation of the community. The activities implemented within the project are very much need based and have been designed keeping the local geography, resources and conditions under

consideration. All conditions like, geographical conditions, weather, soil type, land quality, Socio-Economic Status, caste, amount of land, individual skill etc is taken into consideration. This shows the level of involvement with the community and flexibility and adaptation in the given activities to customize it according to every beneficiaries need. For eg: people who have less agricultural land or are landless are made beneficiaries of activities that promote alternate means of livelihood such as Fish rearing, poultry etc since these are low risk ventures and give double returns.

- **Getting into the Community:**

All the activities have been designed using information and knowledge of the local population to understand their geography and the community is made completely involved in every step of the project and its decision making process. The members of the team responsible for community outreach have also been chosen from the community hence providing employment opportunity to the local people. Engaging local population for outreach will also ensure convincing other community members participation in the project activities as it increases a sense of trust.

Every member of the implemented village is a beneficiary of the project through one activity or the other. Interactions with the community members indicated that they are very happy with the work being done by KMC and believe that this could lead to the overall development of their village.

- **Self-Help Groups:**

A lot of the work within the activities of the project is implemented through the creation of SHGs. There are various activities implemented through these SHGs such as Exposure visits to agricultural demonstration plots, distribution of seeds to groups and encouraging community farming, juice making etc. The formation of these along with its associated activities will help community cohesiveness in the long run.

- **Flexibility:**

The activities under the project are all currently pilot projects which are being tried and tested in the area to see what works and what needs remodeling. Hence willing participants are made part of the program, individuals who are open to new ideas. Also, beneficiaries are selected by local authorities and community members leaving no scope for ill feelings between community members about either receiving or not receiving benefits from the project. Also, the activities and the team of the implementing agency is highly flexible in terms of acceptance to change and

suggestions and open to remodeling or redesigning their activities as and when required. The activities and the team are not rigid, which is a necessary requirement while introducing new and untested interventions within an area. Flexibility in work strategy increases effectiveness. Close watch on all activities and effective monitoring allows for flexibility and change of strategy as and when required to keep the scales of the input output ratio balanced. If something does not work; they are open enough to scrape off the activity. For eg. Fish Rearing was tried with a few community members along with providing them training but the activity was a failure and hence they plan to try it with a few more members and are willing to discontinue it if it does not yield good results.

- **Documentation:**

Proper documentation is maintained by the implementing agency and there is complete transparency in process and execution. The documentation is made available to all the community members including beneficiary names, benefits received by each beneficiary, finances etc. Monitoring is two-fold and is done at the level of KMC as well as THDC through regular and timey site visits by THDC officials.

- **Synergy between THDC and KMC:**

There is optimum sync between the THDC and the implementing agency and decisions are made in collaboration with both parties together. Continuation or discontinuation of an activity is jointly decided based on the success of a programme and the information is then passed on to the Rishikesh THDC office where the final decisions are taken. It was observed that there is clarity of roles in both parties and no overlap of roles or ideas was observed.

- **Presence of THDC:**

The presence of KMC and THDC is very high in all the project area villages. The community members are well aware about the presence of both the bodies and their respective roles. Given that one of the objectives of CSR is also to promote goodwill of the company amongst community members, knowledge of their existence and their work within the community is a very good sign. Also, knowledge of the community members about the presence and work of the implementing agency suggests the reach of the implementing agency which is one of the biggest markers of the success of their project

- **Community Participation:**

Involvement of community is optimum and they are made part of the decision making process which is laudable since it takes care of THEIR needs and not imposition of the implementing agencies ideas and also induces a sense of ownership for what's given to them: tangible or intangible in the form of knowledge and training.

- **Project Design:**

The coming together of projects and the overlap or interrelationship between the projects is well established. All factors related to agriculture and its advancement has been taken under consideration and remodeling of old traditional methods if they are good for the land have been executed in more scientific methods to get maximum results. It's a comprehensive model and works and every aspect of development including women empowerment, girl education, computer literacy, skill development, promotion of extra-curricular activities such as essay writing and debate competitions and sports, promotion and maintenance of local culture etc. Parallel intervention in all spheres would ensure holistic growth of the villages.

- **Project Execution:**

The project being well researched and being handled by experts from the field maximizes likelihood of its success since there is constant watch of an expert on the project. Scope of the project is to produce model villages which can be used for development in other regions.

- **Increased Initiative:**

The activities are not restricted to the ones proposed in the proposal but interventions are made as and when observed a need for by the team members and based on the conversations with the villagers. For eg. The team found two abandoned cow sheds and hence renovated them and made them into eco-huts to promote tourism. Also, in their computer classes, the students are taught one hindi and one English word everyday in the form of 'word of the day'. Also, the importance of cleanliness is inculcated in the students. A small structure was constructed to direct the natural water from higher grounds to be used as water for drinking and also it was channelized in a way that it would irrigate the nearby fields. Small initiatives like that have an ability to have a major impact. Also, it shows the level of involvement of the implementing agency and commitment towards change.

- **Sustainability:**

Given the implementing agency is involving local population, for the most part, for the ground level execution and implementation of the project, the project has a high scope of holding out to

be sustainable. The community mobilizers are being trained in the area of project execution and management so that the implementing agency can slowly and gradually ease themselves out of the area without the fear of the learning's of the community being lost. The training to farmers and other community members will also ensure that the impact of the project on the community will be sustained for years to come. Also, since the implemented area was researched, the activities have successfully managed to merge the natural resources of the geographical area (like flora, fauna and herbs etc) to the livelihood of people. Natural resources like water are used intelligently to increase man power efficiency by upgrading of 'Jalchakki/ Gharat'. Use of the strengths of the area will ensure increased sustainability of the project activities.

- **Using Individual skills to promote alternate employment:**

One of the most positive points of the project is that individual skills of the local people are tapped into. They are encouraged and supported to enhance their skills and use it for income generation. This is done through SHGs and SHG fund so that the skill can be developed in other members of the community increasing scope of the income generating activity. Eg: One local individual had done diploma in juice making and able to make Rose Juice and Brass Juice. The skill was already there, he was supported through provision of infrastructure such as providing vessels and mixer etc so that he can develop the product in a bigger quantity. This individual also teaches the skill to other members of the SHG and profit made by the sale of these juices is shared by all the members. The KMC team also plans to help packing and sale of these juices to extend the scale of the activity.

- **Visual aids for awareness:**

The use of wall writings is the most basic method of spreading awareness. The use of this is well thought of and should be increased.

6.6. Recommendations

- **Equal Distribution:**

Any kind of intervention activity, for it to lead to an overall growth of the community or for it to be called a developmental activity must benefit all the members of the community equally. Also, it must be taken care that social determinants such as class, caste, etc. do not come in the way of the quality and quantity of benefits received by the community. Eg: Provision of 600 apple plants to one farmer and 5 apple plants to another farmer, even if it is according to the size of the land

owned, would prove to be unequal distribution of wealth and aid in widening the gap in the long run. Other benefits which would amount to the same benefit in the end can be given to those with less amount of land.

- **Collaborate with HNB:**

The project can be collaborated with HNB as the work both the agencies are doing is same in different locations. Both the agencies can learn from each other and can help each other in some short comings. The exposure visits to the area of implementation of each agency should be increased so that members of groups from both the agencies can learn from each other's success stories. When we say collaborated with KMC, we mean they can have monthly or two-monthly meetings so as to combine efforts and accelerate growth by learning from each other's techniques and learning.

Given that both of them are working in the same geographical area and most of the issues they are working on are similar in nature, too, joining hands could prove to have a greater impact of the community. Discussing their project plans can also ensure that the villages in both the areas get similar benefits since the project leaders for both the projects share their field of expertise, joining forces could prove to be highly beneficial. Eg: HNB has implemented activities such as poly houses and vermin-compost pits for the advancement of agriculture and to yield organic produce. The methods and learning of the same can be used by KMC and implemented in their project area as well.

- **Follow-ups:**

Regular follow-up visits can be made to the beneficiaries after exposure visits and training and awareness programmes, so as to ensure that the knowledge is being put to use or to answer question of the beneficiaries and look at gaps in execution by them, if any. However, the verification of record needs to be done by THDC/ independent agency pertaining to the financials for the last three years.

- **Awareness:**

Due to poor government policies convergence is a problem. There is lack of awareness amongst people. So pressure groups can be created to take this forward. As per implementing agency and literature review (Uniyal, 2006), it can be said that women are not given a status of farmer. So no benefits are given to women by the government as a farmer where as all the work is done by women in the farms. The gap in literacy rate too based on gender. Hence it is good to see that

women are central to all the activities in the project. However, awareness about government policies and their rights in addition to efforts to converge with the government can be made to further this effort to empower women.

- **Water Shed Management:**

Along with recharge pits, household level and cost-effective water shed management techniques can be employed to work on the better usage of this resource since it's available in plenty in these regions due to optimum rainfall. Some of the villages already have water shed management, and more villages can be made a part of this with the help of the community. Local efforts for water shed management can also have major benefits such as improvement of irrigation facilities, reduction of soil erosion and recharge of ground water level. Along with increasing the involvement of the community in this effort, it was also increase the scale of the conservation project.



Picture 9: Water Conservation through Rain Water Harvesting

- **Training for household products:**

Members of the SHG reported wanting to learn skills of pickle-making, papad-making, juice-making and other house hold products so that they can produce these things within their group and can increase their income and saving by selling those products in market. Training for

marketing can also be given to some members of group who will be responsible for selling of the products in open market. Also, initial help to create market linkages can be provided.

- **Smokeless Chullahs:**

It was observed that the penetration of clean cooking fuel LPG is very less

among the villages. Most of the households in every village use traditional chullahs which requires wood and dung as a fuel. Burning wood or dung has very adverse effects on the health of women, as majorly women cook food in a household. It leads to various breathing problems, eye problems, etc as she inhales many harmful toxins like carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide etc. Provision of an alternative which is close to the traditional methods along with it being less of a financial liability than LPG needs to be introduced. Smokeless chullahs can be considered as an option to be introduced in these villages.

- **Waste land development:**

The waste land available in the villages can be developed a put to appropriate use. The activity can be done with the help of SHGs which are formed by the implementing agency. Also, activities such as fencing around the farms to keep animals out can be taken up using SHGs funds and involvement of the locals.

- **Eco Tourism:**

One of the methods to promote tourism that was observed in Himachal Pradesh was the concept of 'Home Stay'. With this tourism is promoted through engaging tourists with the local customs and lifestyle and the local community. Local houses and families make a guest room in their houses where tourists are allowed to stay with the family. Methods such as these can be replicated in these areas as the tourism in this area already has a high scope given the religious value associated with it. These would also prove to be alternate methods for income generation for the local families.

- **Expansion of scheme:**



Picture 10: Success Story (Juice making)

The scheme can be observed to have a positive impact on the community and should be expanded to other villages in the area. Such as, the computer classes and stitching classes can be started in other villages from where it's difficult for the children to come and attend the class.

- **Health and Hygiene projects can be done with higher frequency to induce the habit:**

The sanitation initiative where positive reinforcement in the form of monetary prize is given to promote sanitation and sanitary practices should be conducted at a higher frequency so as to induce the habit of sanitation.



Picture 11: PHC for basic health care facilities

For the basic health facilities, THDC had constructed Primary Health Center for villagers to cater the primary ailments such as skin diseases, fever, cold and cough, joints pain and several other problems for all the age group and providing free medicines as per requirement. They charge 5 rupees for the card under OPD to escape the notion of free to develop a sensitive approach towards health and health care facilities.

- **Bifurcation of the activities:**

The project is widely scattered and it is difficult to keep tap on each and every activities as all were organised in different villages. The project should be categorized under heads such as education, health, livelihood and agriculture as it becomes easy to calculate the number of activities conducted for particular area of intervention.

It is also analyzed that the project executed more short term activities where impact is merely visible as it might not have long term effects on beneficiaries in the area of education and health.

Chapter 7: Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary at village Dhauntari in Uttarkashi, & Galiyakhet in Tehri Garhwal, Uttrakhand

7.1. Introduction

Health care is a right of every individual citizen of India. India is facing challenging in matching the supply of health care resources with the growing demand on account of population growth, improving socio-economic and increasing diseases burden of lifestyle diseases. Further, a major chunk of population lack access to basic amenities such as clean drinking water and sanitation. In India seventy percent of the population inhabited in semi-urban and rural areas. According to statistics, 80% of the health care infrastructure is built in urban areas. For instance, there are 369,351 government beds in urban areas and a mere 143, 049 beds in rural areas. Some other alarming facts about status of health care infrastructure in rural areas vis-à-vis urban areas are:

- Rural doctors to population ratio is lower by six times
- Rural beds to population ratio is lower by 15 times
- Seven out of ten medicines in rural areas are substandard / counterfeit
- Sixty six percent of the rural population lack access to critical medicine
- Thirty one percent of the rural population travels for over 30 kilometers for medical treatment

The major differences identified for under developed infrastructure in the semi urban and rural areas are due to lack of investment incentives for private sector investment, inefficiencies in the public health care system, poor implementation of programmes and policies and lack of a quality human resource pool and supply and distribution infrastructure.

The village's condition is precarious in the scenario of health-care, sanitation, and safe drinking water. The problems such as non-availability of potable water hampers individual's health, unhygienic environment due to open defecation, dysfunctional drainage system, water stagnation and water logging give birth to various communicable and water borne diseases. All these health hazards and environment degradation are prone to illness amongst the villagers.

The health institutions are located far away from the villages. The villagers have to commute at long distance to access the health care facilities. All the institutions are established at the larger distance and for major ailment treatment they commute to Rishikesh to access the government and private hospital for medical assistance. In few of the villages, chemist shop and local doctors/RMPs are located. Majority of the population from the seven surveyed villages access treatment from quacks. These quacks do not hold any professional degree and practice medicine with few years of experience. For primary mode of treatment the villagers have highest dependency on RMPs due to easy availability, accessibility and nominal expenses which drags the populations to visit these doctors. The other difficulty attached to it is transportation. The villagers are not able to access the medical institutions due to unsatisfactory transportation facility. The distance becomes the huge barrier to access medical facilities.

7.2. Implementing Agency

SWAMI NARAYAN MISSION SOCIETY

Swami Narayan Mission Society is a charitable society, it's been registered under FCRA (reg no. IT/21022/99(0028)/2011-FCRA II. The Narayan Mission Society has its own well maintained Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary.

7.2.1. The main features of the Dispensary:

1. In the dispensary the patients are checked by Dr. Swami Narayan Dass
2. In the dispensary there is no registration charges for the patient
3. All the medical check-up is free of cost
4. All types of medicines required shall be available free of cost
5. If the medicine is not available in the dispensary the patient has to purchase it from the market

6. Patient shall have to go to the laboratory if the doctor needs the report of urine, blood and sputum
7. Narayan Mission Society is a charitable Society, so if anybody wants to donate some homeopathic medicines can do. If someone is willing to help the doctor or patients can do so.

7.3. Objectives

1. To provide basic health care facilities to project affected areas.
2. To assess the health problem prevailing in the villages
3. To improve the health conditions amongst them

7.4. Relevance of the Project

As discussed above, health care is an important pillar for well being of every individual. The relevance of initiating this project was to provide health care facilities to people who were affected due to dam project. It was observed that there are no primary health care facilities available in the villages. To access primary health care facilities THDC collaborated with Swami Narayan Mission Society and established Homeopathic Dispensaries in Dhauntari.



Picture 12: Dispensary constructed by THDC

7.5. Impact and Observations

- **Availability of Staff:**

In the dispensary, there is one BHMS Homeopathic doctor and a helper. The primary objective is to provide basic health facilities to needy peoples. The dispensary is equipped with basic facilities such as free medicines, first aiding and regular checkups for minor ailments. For major ailments doctor refers patient to district hospital where treatment can be provided appropriately.

Note* For OPD patients five rupee is charged for the card. The reason behind is to make villagers aware about the importance of health, also health facilities access by them during emergencies as they receive medicines free of cost from the dispensary.

- **Existing health care institutions:**

As witnessed in villages, there is no government institutions established such as CHCs, PHCs and government hospitals. There are majority of the villagers who are dependent on chemist shops, private doctors and quacks. The government hospital is established in Utrakashi District which is farther from villages.

Also, after the construction of the dam transportation cost has increased due to extension of routes. It becomes difficult for patients to travel to PHCs and government hospital.

- **Diseases Identified:**

While interaction with doctor it was documented that major general problem observed amongst villagers were Bronchitis, Skin problems, constipation, joint pain, fever, diarrhea, asthma and blood pressure. For all regular/general problems homeopathy medicines function better than allopathic medicines.

- **Health Impact:**

After interviewing the villagers it was identified that they are satisfied with treatment provided in homeopathic dispensary. They informed that before they had to invest huge money for minor ailment treatment from private doctors and quacks. This project has impacted in a positive direction in a way that homeopathy medicines has no side effects; do not harm internally and externally as well, safe and secure, eradicate the diseases from the root and medicines are provided free of cost. The medicines are provided by Swami Narayan Mission Society (Rishikesh) as per the demand of the dispensary.

- **Usage:**

The dispensary is set up in Dhauntari and Galiyakhet, Pratap Nagar Block, Tehri. It is accessed across fifteen and ten villages respectively during need and emergency. It was observed that maximum number of patients are availing and accessing basic health care facilities from dispensary. It was also observed that on an average 60-70 OPD patients are accessing homeopathic dispensary which indicates the impact of the project.

- **Sustainability:**

The dispensary is been established from past 4-5 years and it is working smoothly with THDC and Swami Narayan Mission Society support system. It was observed and informed by doctor that medicines provided to dispensary is quite old by mission (rishikesh). There was conflict of opinion as doctor told that even homeopathy medicines gets expired and when cross checked with Dr. Narayan he informed that content called spirit does not get expired.

For the safety of the patients it is requested to THDC to closely observe this matter and discuss with both doctor and implementing agency.

7.6. Suggestions

1. For **project sustainability** it would be suggested to **equip the dispensary** with advance health care facilities. This would suffice the needs of the villagers as for x-rays, testing and injuries they have to commute to district hospital which is way to reach on time of emergencies.
2. **Awareness generation programmes** For better health impact it would be suggested that quarterly camps, awareness generation sessions, trainings should be conducted by dispensary. This will sensitize the villagers about health; sanitation, clean drinking water, regular checkups, cleanliness, immunization and adolescent problems. These basics shall help them in developing better understanding of their diseases and health problems.

Chapter 8: HERDS- Self Employment generation programme through backyard Poultry Farming in Pratapnagar Block, Tehri Distt.

Himalayan Educational and Resource Development Society (HERDS)

8.1. Introduction

Livelihood is a pivotal prerequisite that fulfills necessities for all individuals across world. In country like India, major livelihood option is agriculture and along with it several other activities were explored to elevate options for livelihood such as animal husbandry, horticulture, sericulture, non-agro based labour activities and dairy activities etc maximum in rural India. Both farm and non-farm activities create a balance and pool of opportunities for sustainability of livelihood.

The Definition quoted by (Chambers and Conway, 1991) *A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a mean of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.*

In contrary, India is facing numbers of issues which affects development of livelihood opportunity. Livelihoods are formed within different contexts; social, economic and political. There are several Institutions, processes and policies, such as markets, social norms and regulations, and land ownership policies affect our ability to access and use assets for a

favourable outcome. As these contexts changes they create new livelihood obstacles or opportunities.⁹

8.1.2. Livelihood Contexts¹⁰:

Social Relations	The way in which gender, ethnicity, culture, history, religion and kinship affects the livelihood of different groups within a community
Social and Political Organizations	Decision making processes, civil bodies, social rules and norms, democracy, leadership, power, authority, rent seeking behavior
Governance	The form and quality of government systems including structures, power, efficient and effectiveness, right and representation
Service Delivery	The effectiveness and responsiveness of state and private sector agencies engaged in delivery of services such as education, health, water and sanitation
Resource access institutions	The social norms, customs and behaviours (or rules of the game) that define people's access to resources.

8.2. Implementing Agency

HERDS is voluntary organization Registered under the Society Registration act of 1860 in Uttarakhand State of India. HERDS has successfully completed projects about Watershed Management, Livelihood, Health and Environment awareness etc.

Legal Status:

Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, Uttarakhand. Registration No. 165/1988-89 dated 13 May 1999

CRA certification (No. 347960041, dated 15th August 2008) entitles HERDS to receive foreign aid under permanent and grants from international agencies. It is also registered under the

⁹ http://www.unisdr.org/files/16771_16771guidancenoteonrecoveryliveliho.pdf

¹⁰ http://www.unisdr.org/files/16771_16771guidancenoteonrecoveryliveliho.pdf

Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) 1976. “Holistic, integrated and sustainable development of the hill people based on their cultural values, traditions and resources.”

HERDS Mission

“Empowering people to take their development decisions themselves and build a stable society that is free of social, economic and gender inequity.

HERDS Goal

“Provide sustainable food security, socio economic security and promotion of livelihoods to the rural poor households”

Thrust Areas

HERDS is functioning under three thrust areas; Education and Awareness, Livelihood and Water Conservation. There are several Sponsoring Organization had initiated the projects for the development of the Utrakhand region. The project Poultry Development Program for weaker section of the society to promote livelihood through Self Generation Employment Programme through back yard Poultry farming in Pratap Nagar Block, Tehri District

8.3. Relevance of the Project

The project was initiated by HERDS, Chamba, Tehri, to generate employability in selected villages and replicate same project in other villages as well. The project aimed at selection of beneficiaries for poultry as source of livelihood at different stages. After the rehabilitation of the villages at different areas, new predicaments were arisen, to combat, several livelihood programmes were development to provide livelihood to the needy at individual and community level.

8.4. Objectives

The main objective of the project is to enhance the livelihood status and bring out sustainable growth. It also aims at empowering the community to develop. The main objectives are:

- To provide an alternate source of employment generation specially for youth of villages

- To establish 155 chick rearing units during a course of 4 years in Pratap Nagar block of Tehri Garhwal
- To provide a complete technical know how to conduct this activity
- To inform about different diseases of chick along with necessary medicines to cure it.
- To highlight a sustainable programme on livelihood generation having the potential of replication in other geographies of this region.

8.5. Selection Criterion

The designing of the project was build up by HERDS for the implementation of the project. The project is undertaken in 38 villages of Pratap Nagar block of Tehri District. The project was divided in several phases; selection of beneficiary, training of beneficiary, identifying new units, return of poultry by beneficiary and establishing new units. It's a continuous cycle in which beneficiary would generate livelihood and after set up of poultry unit shall return to the implementing agency.



Picture 13: Chicks and Hens distributed to Beneficiaries

1. Selection of Beneficiaries:

For the selection of beneficiaries, an open gram sabha meeting was organized and on the basis of interest the candidates was selected for the poultry unit project. The chicks were distributed in three phases to the candidates for the sustainability of the project.

2. Training of beneficiary:

In this phase, after the selection of beneficiary across pratap nagar block, training was major important component in which, beneficiaries were trained about the poultry and its sustainability.

All information was provided in the training sessions conducted for beneficiaries related to feeding to chicks, health care, and their survival as boilers were provided to all beneficiaries. *Boilers* are hybrid chicks that were handed over to all beneficiaries as there is more probability of their survival in low temperature.

3. Identifying new units

As mentioned above, the beneficiaries have to return poultry units to HERDS for further identify and establish new units in different villages.

4. Return of poultry by beneficiary:

In this phase, beneficiaries have to return poultry unit after one year period for the formation of new poultry units.

5. Establishing new units:

The new units shall be established simultaneously introduced to other villages to expand the project in Pratap Nagar Block.

List of 38 Villages:

<i>Padiya</i>	<i>Guad</i>	<i>Motna</i>	<i>Chaundar</i>
<i>Bhelunta</i>	<i>Syalgi</i>	<i>Mukhmal</i>	<i>Dangi</i>
<i>Onal</i>	<i>Mohalya</i>	<i>Deen gaon</i>	<i>Ghandiyal</i>
<i>Mukhem</i>	<i>Pokhri</i>	<i>Khurmola</i>	<i>Raunya</i>
<i>Kangsali</i>	<i>Bhengi</i>	<i>Pathiyana</i>	<i>Kanda</i>
<i>Kotga</i>	<i>Banali</i>	<i>Silwal gaon</i>	<i>Dandasari Kudyal gaon</i>
<i>Kharoli</i>	<i>Ramol gaon</i>	<i>Jakhni</i>	<i>Kyari</i>
<i>Pujar</i>	<i>Kuran</i>	<i>Kholgad</i>	

8.6. Impact and Observations

- **Trainings:**

Training and awareness generation for exploring livelihood options is foremost important component of this programme. After the selection of the beneficiaries, training was conducted to aware them about poultry. Various equipments were provided to them which would help them to feed chicks appropriately. HERDS had provided chicks, steel net, feeder, drinker, feed of a quintal each month and basic calcium medicines. One day training is also organised with veterinary doctor, helps to understand the health care issues with chicks. In any circumstances, a hen dies a formal post mortem is conducted by veterinary doctor and in return beneficiary receives a new hen if death is due to any health problems.

- **Distribution of Chicks:**

The interested candidates were handed over chicks free of cost with all equipments and after the period of one year they have to return the poultry. The huge draw back identified was ignorance and lack of sensitization of beneficiaries towards their livelihood. Due to temperature and other external factors huge no. of chicks dies initially which affects beneficiaries and on later stage they aren't able to return poultry on demanded time. Initially, the numbers of chicks distributed to beneficiaries were quite high which resulted to high deaths amongst chicks due to ignorance and inadequate knowledge, feed and space.

- **Breed of chicks:**

It was observed on field that *Boilers* were distributed to all individual families as it's a hybrid who can sustain in high and low temperatures. The consequences of distributing hybrid chicks were; high consumption of feed, bites other chicks which spreads diseases amongst them, do not lay their eggs (provide warmth). On economical front, high maintenance is required



Picture 14: Fencing done by beneficiaries for hen's safety

with *Boilers* which is difficult to practice by beneficiaries.

To balance the situation, **coilers (regular chicks)** should be provided to beneficiaries as they hatch and lay the eggs.

- **Availability of feed:**

For initial six months, beneficiaries are provided feed on subsidized rates which helped them in feeding their chicks. After six months, it became challenging for beneficiaries to feed chicks as they consumed more than expected which raised beneficiary expenses specifically on feed. Also, chicks feed is not easily available in the market to which they have to commute at larger distance. However, it also added transportation cost to it that made it expensive for beneficiaries on initial levels.

- **Construction of fencing home for chicks:**

On the field it was observed that beneficiaries are facing shortage of space for chicks/hens. Initially, they were provided fencing box that was sufficient for chicks. Later, chicks grew up to hen it was addressed shortage of space to accommodate them. Also, beneficiaries took chicks in bulk which created difficulty in accommodating them in later period.

- **Health care of poultry:**

The availability and accessibility of doctor is also one of the major problem identified while interviewing the beneficiaries. The veterinary doctor is not present in all villages which affect the beneficiaries during emergencies. It was observed that the diseases prevailed amongst chicks are communicable which affects other chicks as well. To counter that medicines and doctors check up is required.

Quarterly trainings shall be promoted for the health of both livestock and villagers. The important information should be delivered which can be used by beneficiaries at time of emergencies. Cleanliness should be given prime importance in such situations which creates less haphazard.

- **Sustainability:**

On a whole, the project sustainability is underlined because the impact is merely visible. In some villages the project is functioning efficiently but in majority the project has cumbersome flaws. Therefore, planning and implementation should be revamped in an innovative way. The project was resumed on a large scale which is highly appreciated but a pilot study was required to assess the consequences of the project.

All the interested candidates get influenced and demands, as there is no structured criterion for selection of beneficiaries, they have to be provided poultry to beneficiaries irrespective of biases. In such situations there is high probability of misleading of activity by beneficiaries due to availability of free resources. This affects the impact of the project as high numbers of villagers and families do not participate transparently which diminishes the sustainability of project on long term.

Chapter 9: Self Employment Generation programme through back yard Poultry Farming in Thauldhar Block, Tehri RADS – Rural Area Development Society (Poultry)

9.1. Introduction

Livelihood is significant component of every individual's life for quality life and sustainability. In India, there are diversities due to several grounds; topography, religion, region, linguistics etc that also influences occupation and livelihood opportunities. It is observed there is huge disparity between rural and urban segments which has affected the livelihood opportunities for development. The main and primary occupation is agriculture on which 70% population is dependent. Along with it, majority of the population had identified and categorized occupational activities in other areas as agricultural labours, non-agricultural labour, diary, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, etc for livelihood.

In context of State, the youth population mainly faces difficulties in availing proper livelihood opportunities. Among all the surveyed villages majority of youth population was found to be not having any livelihood options and so are dependent on others. There are very less numbers of youth population who are engaged in some kind of income generation activities, that too majority of them are engaged in non-skilled labour work. It was observed during the survey that the female population of all the villages is not engaged in any income generation activities; they stay within house and do household chores. There are some women in the villages who are engaged in farming activities but only partially as an extra helping hand to the men of their households.

The objective of the project must focus towards generating livelihood options for holistic growth of people. This will reduce migration by providing employment opportunities, boosting agriculture, and animal husbandry to transcend development by using available resource. The

goal of the project is not to provide villagers free of cost services but to make them self-sufficient and self-reliant through training, awareness and guidance. So support is given at the beginning and beneficiaries are made a part of the decision-making process at all steps. Local population is engaged in promotion of these activities and after the initial support they are encouraged to tie up with relevant departments and organizations as well as government agencies for further assistance.

9.2. Implementing Agency

Grahmin Kshetra Vikas Samiti is a non-governmental organization that works with communities in the hill state of Uttarakhand. The society was formed under Society registration act 1860, Sec XXI Society Registration No-758/13236 D dated 24th June 1999. When a group of young people started development works in the area of Tehri district. The young group's main thrust was on empowerment and drudgery reduction of poor people with special focus on women. This would be crucial to their effort for restoration of rights to these marginalized communities. When young people started this society, the status of women was very miserable due to heavy work load and poor sanitation.

These young people decided work for sanitation, fodder development & provide drinking facilities. This was achieved by training to various Department village Water Sanitation Committee, constructing low cost toilet, fodder pot & Ferro cement tank with help of Unicef & IFAD. Now society works in two state Himachal pardesh & Uttarakhand for empowerment of women.

Although the society was registered in June 1999 but its length of service is quite long. It has been carrying out its social services in rural areas of Uttarakhand. Society was registered with basic aim of providing Training & social services to all community particularly to youth, women, children and disabled persons residing in rural areas of Uttarakhand.

Experience society has been carrying out activities for the welfare of Rural People. These activities include training to organization of awareness camp, vocational training program family planning & construction of low cost toilet, rain water harvesting tank & fodder pot etc. The society has been experience able to achieve this work by joining hands With HRD Cell UP JAI NIGAM Lucknow, UNICEF, Swajal, Jalshanshthan, LIPH, IFAD, Ministray of Social

Justice ,ATI Nainital, Ministry of Rural Development & TSC. As a result The society has acquired good experience in this field. So far, it employs 25 people on full time basis and has a training hall that accommodates 300 participants. Residential capacity for 100 people & it has 5 office of which three are rented & two are own. Society has two vehicles & 10 computers. Society has published an advertisement for recruiting new staff for the project. ¹¹

9.2.1. Mission and Vision

There vision is to see women happy, children and Disabled from Happy Families and Happy Communities. We are working with and for the process of progress for a society that is sympathetic to, and in keeping with the wishes of women, Children and Disabled. Women, Children and Disabled have a special bond with the natural world and working towards the regeneration of a society that makes children happy will ensure a development that is in harmony with the environment.

Children are more sensitive, so involving children in the development process will ensure that we adopt holistic approaches to development rather than concentrating only on economic and material advancement. A society that is committed to the needs of its children is one that is sensitive to the need of a development process that is based on the values of peace, harmony, equality and sustainability. We want policy and action in the new state of Utrakhand to center on the development of happy children.

Their mission is to work with children and communities, it organizations/institutions, government, technical and academic institutions and other civil society groups to create a society where every child is happy- their well being assured. And naturally happy children need to be happy families need happy communities in which to flourish.

All societies want their children to be happy and therefore work consciously or unconsciously towards this end. We have to support and encourage families and communities to achieve this seemingly straightforward goal of happy children. In societies where progress is slow or is skewed we intend to work towards empowering communities to adopt a holistic and wholesome approach to the processes of progress and development. Together we have to empower children

¹¹ <http://www.gkvs.co.in/Mission&Vision.html>

to be involved in the making of their own destinies. We will encourage everyone who agrees to commit to our project.

9.3. Projects of the Implementing Agency

- Capacity Building of Village Water & Sanitation Committee and Mahila Care Taker (DAI)
- Child Environment Project
- Swashakti Project
- Swarn Jayanti Swrojgar Yojna
- Survey of Rural Products in Uttarakhand
- District Disabled Rehabilitation Center
- Training of Rastriya Sewa karmi
- Promotion and linkage of SHGs
- Rural Building Center
- Kopal Project
- Kishori Uthan
- Swyam Sidha
- Himalya Ajeevika Sudhar Paryojna
- Provided Assured Employment through Strengthening of Social Services in SC Dominated Villages of Uttaranchal
- SWAP Programme (SWAJAL)
- Training to Early detection and prevention of childhood disability
- Uttarakhand Mahila Samakiti
- Bench Mark Survey & Monitoring RSVY
- NGP Verification in Himachal Pradesh
- Construction 200 RWT
- Training to PRI Member about 73rd Constitution

9.4. Objectives

The main objective of the project is to enhance the livelihood status and bring sustainable growth. It also aims at empowering the community to develop. The main objectives are:

- To provide an alternate source of employment generation specially for youth of villages
- To establish 159 chick rearing units during a course of 4 years of Thauldhar block of tehri garhwal.
- To provide a complete technical know how to conduct this activity
- To inform about different diseases of chicks along with necessary medicines to cure it
- To high light a sustainable program on livelihood generation having the potential of replication in other geographies of this region

9.5. Relevance of the project

The project is taken up through an NGO “Rural Area Development Society” (RADS) Ranichori, Tehri for sustaining the livelihood (poultry) for needy villagers. The project was resumed under 54 villages of Thauldar block of Tehri District.

There were two organisations working together for the same project; RADS and HERDS as implementing agency.



Picture 15: Hens provided by RADS

9.6. Selection criterion

The designing of the project was build up by RADS for the implementation of the project. The project is undertaken in 54 villages of Thauldar block of Tehri District. The project was divided in several phases; selection of beneficiary, training of beneficiary, identifying new units, return of poultry by beneficiary and establishing new units. It's a continuous cycle in which beneficiary would generate livelihood and after set up of poultry unit shall return to the implementing agency.

Selection of Beneficiaries:

For the selection of beneficiaries, an open gram sabha meeting was organized and on the basis of interest the candidates was selected for the poultry unit project. The chicks were distributed in three phases to the candidates for the sustainability of the project.

Training of beneficiary:

In this phase, after the selection of beneficiary across Thauldar block, training was major important component in which, beneficiaries were trained about the poultry and its sustainability. All information was provided in the training sessions conducted for beneficiaries related to feeding to chicks, health care, and their survival as boilers were provided to all beneficiaries. *Boilers* are hybrid chicks that were handed over to all beneficiaries as there is more probability of their survival in low temperature.

Identifying new units

As mentioned above, the beneficiaries have to return poultry units to HERDS for further identify and establish new units in different villages.

Return of poultry by beneficiary:

In this phase, beneficiaries have to return poultry unit after one year period for the formation of new poultry units.

Establishing new units:

The new units shall be established simultaneously introduced to other villages to expand the project in Pratap Nagar Block.

9.7. Impact and Observations

- **Trainings:**

Training and awareness generation for exploring livelihood options is foremost important component of this programme. After the selection of the beneficiaries, training was conducted to aware them about poultry. Various equipments were provided to them which would help them to feed chicks appropriately. RADS had provided chicks, steel net, feeder, drinker, feed of a quintal each month and basic calcium medicines. One day training is also organised with veterinary doctor, helps to understand the health care issues with chicks. In any circumstances, a hen dies a formal post mortem is conducted by veterinary doctor and in return beneficiary receives a new hen if death is due to any health problems.

- **Distribution of Chicks:**

The interested candidates were handed over chicks free of cost with all equipments and after the period of one year they have to return the poultry. The huge draw back identified was ignorance and lack of sensitization of beneficiaries towards their livelihood. Due to temperature and other external factors huge no. of chicks dies initially which affects beneficiaries and on later stage they aren't able to return poultry on demanded time. Initially, the numbers of chicks distributed to beneficiaries were quite high which resulted to high deaths amongst chicks due to ignorance and inadequate knowledge, feed and space.

- **Breed of chicks:**

It was observed on field that *Boilers* were distributed to all individual families as it's a hybrid who can sustain in high and low temperatures. The consequences of distributing hybrid chicks were; high consumption of feed, bites other chicks which spreads diseases amongst them, do not lay their eggs (provide warmth). On economical front, high maintenance is required with *Boilers* which is difficult to practice by beneficiaries.

To balance the situation, **coilers (regular chicks)** should be provided to beneficiaries as they hatch and lay the eggs.

- **Availability of feed:**

For initial six months, beneficiaries are provided feed on subsidized rates which helped them in feeding their chicks. After six months, it became challenging for beneficiaries to feed chicks as they consumed more than expected which raised beneficiary expenses specifically on feed. Also, chicks feed is not easily available in the market to which they have to commute at larger distance. However, it also added transportation cost to it that made it expensive for beneficiaries on initial levels.

- **Construction of fencing home for chicks:**

On the field it was observed that beneficiaries are facing shortage of space for chicks/hens. Initially, they were provided fencing box that was sufficient for chicks. Later, chicks grew up to hen it was addressed shortage of space to accommodate them. Also, beneficiaries took chicks in bulk which created difficulty in accommodating them in later period.



Picture 16: Fencing done by beneficiaries

- **Health care of poultry:**

The availability and accessibility of doctor is also one of the major problem identified while interviewing the beneficiaries. The veterinary doctor is not present in all villages which affect the beneficiaries during emergencies. It was observed that the diseases prevailed amongst chicks are communicable which affects other chicks as well. To counter that medicines and doctors check up is required.

Quarterly trainings shall be promoted for the health of both livestock and villagers. The important information should be delivered which can be used by beneficiaries at time of

emergencies. Cleanliness should be given prime importance in such situations which creates less haphazard.

- **Sustainability:**

On a whole, the project sustainability is underlined because the impact is merely visible. In some villages the project is functioning efficiently but in majority the project has cumbersome flaws. Therefore, planning and implementation should be revamped in an innovative way. The project was resumed on a large scale which is highly appreciated but a pilot study was required to assess the consequences of the project.

All the interested candidates get influenced and demands, as there is no structured criterion for selection of beneficiaries, they have to be provided poultry to beneficiaries irrespective of biases. In such situations there is high probability of misleading of activity by beneficiaries due to availability of free resources. This affects the impact of the project as high numbers of villagers and families do not participate transparently which diminishes the sustainability of project on long term.

- **Formation of Foundation for poultry:**

For the sustainability of the project RADS has formed a foundation for the groups to solve the problems of the villagers. The foundation is formed amongst the group members for the smooth functioning of the project. It was observed that villagers (beneficiaries) were not aware of the foundation formed by RADS as they seemed void about it.

Chapter 10: Empowerment and Enhancement of livelihood of 30 Rim Areas Villages through Integrated Development

10.1. Introduction

Development too can have a flip side, just as is the case with everything else. The villages under the district of Tehri are a perfect example of how development can have a major impact on the lives of the villagers in and around the area in terms of changes in their geography, land composition, availability of natural resources, employment etc. Before the implementation of this project, a baseline survey was conducted in the 30 villages to assess the ways in which the villager's lives had been altered due to the construction of the dam and what are the major needs of the village for its utmost restoration and development.

The findings of the survey indicated that there was heavy degradation of natural resources due to the construction of the dam as well as natural causes. The six affected natural resources, which the HNB team labels as 6 J's, are Jal, Jungle, Jameen, Jan, Janwar and Jalvayu. Along with this, other problems that were discovered were:

1. **Out migration:** People of the village, especially the youth, preferred migrating to nearby towns for employment opportunities since there are not too many opportunities available within the villages. This results in a major loss in terms of man power within the villages which in turn obstructs its overall growth. Hence there was a need to increase livelihood options and intervention in the existing livelihood opportunities to increase their yield for the people. This was one of the major goals of the project.
2. **Workload on Women:** Woman in these areas are seen to be highly burdened with doing the household chores, helping with the farming, fetching water from far-off sources, collecting wood for fuel etc. They walk as much as 8kms to fetch water and collect wood and, as per HNBs research, spend upto 18hours a day working. This gives them very less to spend with

their children and families and no time for themselves. If the drudgery of women could be reduced, women can be engaged in other skill development activities which could prove to be income generation sources in the future and increase their overall free time which they could use productively in other activities. Making women self-sufficient and reducing drudgery is another major goal of this project which is achieved through a combination of different activities like forming of MMDs, providing training etc.

3. **Unemployment:** Given that these villages are basically agrarian in nature, there aren't many employment opportunities apart from own farming or being engaged as agricultural labour or other kind of labour work. Also, since the farmers here use age-old traditional techniques of farming and are not updated about the advancements in the field of agriculture, the yield of their crops is low and the fertility of their lands, deteriorating. Hence, according to the villagers, they are only able to produce enough for domestic use and not enough for commercial purposes. Hence, the villagers need to be introduced to newer employment avenues as well as farmers need to be trained in new and advanced scientific techniques of farming to get the maximum results from available land.
4. **Drinking water and Sanitation:** Although water is plenty in the villages, but the water sources are far off and no private tap connections are available. Women need to walk far-off distances each day to carry water back home for drinking as well as domestic purposes.
5. **Uneven rain distribution:** Given the agrarian nature of the villages and the fact that all of agriculture in these villages is dependent on rain water for irrigation, rain water is an indispensable resource which needs to be used wisely. Hence rain water harvesting and water management is an important area of intervention in this regard.
6. **Poor animal husbandry:** Animal rearing in these villages is very poor which are a cause and also a sign of plummeting agriculture in the area. Agriculture needs to be given a boost in the area because the soil of the land is highly potent and capable of excellent produce if used scientifically. Also, poor animal husbandry affects manuring of the farms and hence the farmers resort to the use of chemicals for manure which is not good for the soil as well as for the fertility of the land. Due to this there are many crops which are also becoming extinct. Animal husbandry needs to be encouraged in these villages.

So the major objective of the project is to enhance and accelerate the holistic growth of the people and the villages as a whole and to reduce migration by providing employment

opportunities, boosting agriculture, and animal husbandry to transcend development by efficient and scientific use of the available resources of the area. These villages are rich in various resources which need to be tapped into in a systematic manner for the overall and holistic growth of the villages and its people. The goal of the project is not to provide villagers free of cost services but to make them self-sufficient and self-reliant through training, awareness and guidance. So support is given at the beginning and beneficiaries are made a part of the decision-making process at all steps. Local population is engaged in promotion of these activities and after the initial support they are encouraged to tie up with relevant departments and organizations as well as government agencies for further assistance. The HNB team slowly decide to make the people independent enough to withdraw completely from the area, in time, handing over all the learning's and execution to the local population.

10.2. The aims and objectives as outlined by HNB are as follows

- At present, the project is implemented in 30 rim area villages and shall be extended in a phased manner to other villages.
- To carry out activities of ecological, socio economic empowerment and livelihood.
- To carry out awareness camps, training programmes, awarding progressive farmers etc from time to time.
- To provide scientific input to the farmers in agriculture/horticulture activities to increase production in order to increase income.
- To prepare the training programme for empowering youth male and female through various primary activities for job/business.
- To demonstrate Farms related to Horticulture (Fruits), Food Crops, Herbs, Medicinal plants, Ginger, off season vegetables etc as educative centers for other farmers to adopt such techniques.
- To explore mechanism for market linkage for quick disposal of produce.
- To evaluate the activities for empowerment from time to time with the help of experts and local communities.
- To promote improved method of cooking, clean drinking water, soil management.
- To check the penance of social evils in the society.
- Natural resource management through Water Management, Forest Development,

- Wasteland Management, Water Harvesting, Fodder Development, Slope Management, Stream Ecology.
- To reduce drudgery of women's.
- To empower women, marginalize and underprivileged people.

Empowerment and enhancement of livelihood of 30 rim area villages through integrated development					
Sr. no.	Activities	Activity Resources	Implementation	Impact duration	Impact
1.	Promotion and strengthening of 30 and newly formed Farmer Self Help Groups (FSHGs)	Community mobilizers, subject experts, space to hold meetings, other physical resources	Ongoing since 2011	Long-Term	<p>Skill Benefits: Increased cohesiveness, understanding organization and flow of money, organized group activities for higher results in income generation</p> <p>Resource Benefit: Accrue ment of financial and man power resources, income generation through various group activities.</p>
2.	Agriculture demonstration Plots	Agricultural land, subject experts, hired vehicle for commutatio n	Completed	Short Term	<p>Skill Benefits: Learning of scientific methods of agriculture to increase yield. Training and guidance in new techniques.</p> <p>Resource Benefit: Implementation of learning and increase in yield of crops</p>

4.	Promotion of off-season vegetables	High breed seeds, subject experts	One-time activity	Short term	Resource Benefits: Received high breed seeds for growing vegetables. Farming of these led to increased income and knowledge about future scope of vegetable farming.
5.	Goat Rearing	Funds	Implemented on request by villagers	Short term	Resource Benefits: Acquired assets in the form of goats. The goats have multiplied and their value raised, hence financial increment.
6.	Expanding and strengthening MMDs through traditional crops, vegetables and spice marketing	Community mobilizers, subject experts, space to hold meetings, other physical resources	Ongoing	Long-term	Skill Benefits: Increased cohesiveness, understanding organization and flow of money, organized group activities for higher results in income generation Resource Benefit: Accrue ment of financial and man power resources, income generation through various group activities.
7.	Establishing 2 multipurpose nursery	Plantation seeds, land for plantation	Ongoing	Medium term	Skills Benefit: Training for plantation activity. Knowledge and guidance of planting different plants. Resource Benefits: Can prove to be added source of employment. Degraded land reclaimed and increased use of land in the

					villages.
8.	Fodder demo plot: Napier grass	Agricultural land, subject experts, resources for plantation of Napier Grass	Ongoing	Short to Medium Term	<p>Skill Benefits: Training in plantation of a high yielding fodder crop which would benefit animal husbandry</p> <p>Resource Benefits: Reduces drudgery of women. Provides high quality fodder. Increased fodder availability. Additional Income</p>
9.	Poly House	Land, willing participants, subject experts, seeds	Ongoing	Short to medium-term	<p>Skill Benefits: Training and guidance in alternate and scientific methods of farming to increase yield</p> <p>Resource Benefits: Increased production capacity in reduced time, hence, financial benefits.</p>
10.	Plantation activity under environment conservation and nature recourse management	Seeds, subject experts	Completed	Medium Term	<p>Resource Benefits: Reduces effects of human induced bio diversity loss and hence a step towards a balanced ecosystem</p>
11.	Capacity building programme for	Subject Experts	Completed	Long Term	<p>Skill Benefits: Learnt new techniques of farming like poly house farming which helps them to improve their economic status in</p>

	community				the society.
12.	Yoga and Ayurvedic medicine camp	Subject Experts	Completed	Short Term	<p>Skill Benefits: Holding yoga camps and teaching them techniques promotes better health and practice of healthy ways of living. It was observed that community members continue to practice yoga even after the completion of the workshop.</p> <p>Resource Benefits: The beneficiaries receive medicinal plants such as <i>Amla</i>, <i>Bhageda</i>, <i>Harada</i>, etc. and also receive training of how to grow, mix and use them for promoting better health and health remedies.</p>

10.3. Area of Implementation

Selection of villages: Criterion:

1. Most affected: Total 180 villages were affected in all but they selected the most representative villages.
2. Major land use change
3. Proximity from reservoir
4. People (SC dominated villages)
5. Migration rate

2 blocks (Pratapnagar and Jakhanidhar Block) - They are connected to dam, slide prone area and loose mountain

10.4. About the implementing agency

The HemwatiNandanBahuguna(HNB) Garhwalis a Central University with its Headquarters at Srinagar, Garhwal (Uttarakhand), some 108 K.M. from Rishikesh along the Delhi-Niti National Highway.

The activities proposed by HNB Garhwal University for one year were decided after a series of discussion with SEWA-THDC officials, experts from THDC, experts from various universities about particular fields, community members and local representatives of the proposed 30 areas.

The proposed activities by HNB Garhwal University were:

- Promotion of Sustainable livelihoods
1. Baseline Survey of 30 villages
 2. Promotion and strengthening of 30 Self Help Farmers Group
 3. Establishing 30 Poultry units in 30 Villages
 4. Vermi compost for promoting organic farming
 - Reduce Drudgery and Stress among women
1. Plantation Activity
 2. Management and conservation of water
 3. Promotion of off seasonal vegetables in the village

4. Capacity building on packing and marketing of Gao-Mutra and its by back
5. Exposure visit to Sachidanand Bharti Ji's Project in Uffrainkhal Pauri and Sri Jagat Chaudhri Jangli Ji mix forest at Kotla Malla Rudraprayag
 - Capacity Building Programmes for the community and CBSOs
1. Motivation and capacity building training of villagers for growing traditional dry land organic crops.
2. Environmental awareness, Yoga health and ayurvedic medical awareness camps.
3. Awareness generation camps on Replication of success stories as mix forest, water conservation, land consolidation, conservation of natural resources, income generation activities to propagate these activities through camps and audio visual presentation in the area.
 - Workshops and feedbacks from the experts
1. Midterm review workshops
2. Sharing and learning workshop with the user groups and experts from different background, District Administration, Panchayat representation, Local NGOs, SEWA-THDCIL officials, practitioners and local leaders.

10.5. Process of Implementation

The project named “**Empowerment and Enhancement of livelihood programme for the 30 RIM area villages of Pratapnagar block in Tehri Garhwal Uttarakhand**” was initiated to create sustainable livelihood for the villagers of the Rim area of Tehri Dam Reservoir under the THDCIL CSR-CD scheme. The project is a Long term project which started with Baseline survey and then started working with the community, getting them together and getting them heard. First two years were very difficult but then slowly convinced people to be a part of their organization. Needs and demands and requirements are established by local people and support is provided by THDC. HNB volunteers only provide technical support and knowledge. They are not here to be leaders but to be guides. So don't interfere in the local peoples business but only make suggestions and give alternatives. Final decisions are made by SHGs or an individual. Continuation or discontinuation of activities is based on its success and need is decided through villagers and success of activity. Then Rishikesh office decides if it is to be continued or not. Everything is currently run as a pilot activity with small number of willing beneficiaries.

Success of each over time will establish its large scale implementation. Since nothing like this has ever been done before in this area all the projects first need to be piloted to see the activities efficiency (ideologically and geographically), peoples readiness (mental and technical) and whether or not people are able to sustain the activities executed with them. Eg: Bee keeping was a failure and hence the activity was not continued.

10.6. Impact and Observations

- **Introduced new techniques for farming and agriculture:**

The project focuses on creating employability and livelihood for the communities that are in need and where there is scope for intervention. India, its 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture and specifically utilizing traditional methods for production of crops. This project ensures implementing and introducing new concepts, techniques and methods at community level to ensure livelihood to the community. Empowering SHGs through extensive farming techniques, Mahila Mandals with environment awareness, community problems and dealing with community affairs at village level, emphasizing on animal husbandry; promoting poultry and goatry, breaking tradition patterns of agriculture; changing cropping pattern, poly house concept, bringing new crops into picture for income generation and livelihood (haldi and oregano), providing hybrid seed to farmers, promoting horticulture and floriculture, growing crops for fodder that has more nutritional value, demonstrating new techniques on field with community. Other livelihood options such as cutting and tailoring and computer trainings etc can be taken up for development of the community. All these activities are carried out in 30 villages. The impact is tremendous and project has created employability at village and household levels.

- **Needs Assessment:**

The needs should be prioritized according to the needs of the villages. It is appreciated that project is covering 30 villages at same time and maximum of the activities are running in all villages at larger as well as smaller level. The activities implemented within the project are very much need based and have been designed keeping the local geography, resources and conditions under consideration. This shows the level of involvement with the community and flexibility and adaptation in the given activities to customize it according to every beneficiaries need.

It is important to understand the need and demand of the community, it would be suggested to streamline the project and activities should be limit on village level. This would be ensuring better planning, functioning, organizing, efficiency and implementation of the project.

- **Getting into the Community:**

All the activities have been designed using information and knowledge of the local population to understand their geography and the community is made involved in every step of the project and its decision making process. The members of the team responsible for community outreach have also been chosen from the community hence providing employment opportunity to the local people. Engaging local population for outreach will also ensure convincing other community members participation in the project activities as it increases a sense of trust.

- **Farmer Self-Help Groups:**

There are various activities implemented through these FSHGs such as Exposure visits to agricultural demonstration plots, distribution of seeds to groups and encouraging community farming, goat rearing and bee keeping. The formation of these FSHGs is working really well and they have group meetings at least once in two months where feedback is shared and new decisions taken. These meetings are held at any of the member's houses and the formation of these along with its associated activities will help community cohesiveness in the long run.

It has also induced a habit of saving in the community members and through these groups they are learning money management along with all the training and awareness that comes with it. The pass books are used as a monitoring tool to check the success of the FSHGs.



Picture 17: FGD with Mahila Mandal Group

- **Flexibility:**

The activities under the project are all currently pilot projects which are being tried and tested in the area to see what works and what needs remodeling. Hence willing participants are made part of the program, individuals who are open to new ideas. Also, beneficiaries are selected by local authorities and community members leaving no scope for ill feelings between community members about either receiving or not receiving benefits from the project. Also, the activities and the team of the implementing agency is highly flexible in terms of acceptance to change and suggestions and open to re-modeling or redesigning their activities as and when required.

The activities are not restricted to the ones proposed in the proposal but interventions are made as and when observed a need for by the team members and based on the conversations with the villagers. For eg. It was observed that there is a heavy loss of crops due to man-animal conflict and so the cropping pattern was changed. The villagers suggested growing exotic spices such as Marjoram, oregano and sez which are less likely to be harmed by monkeys and pigs.

Most houses in Katholi Gaon, now, grow these spices which are yielding better results financially apart from them not getting destroyed by animals. The presence of experts here helps in a way that they understand that the growing of these spices reduces fertility of the land and also the market for these is fairly limited which could result in major losses if proper market

linkages are not developed. And, hence, the team of HNB is helping promote farming of other crops such as haldi and encouraging villagers to grow oregano ‘in addition to’ and not ‘instead of’ other crops.

This illustrates that the team promotes ideas by the community in terms of guidance and provision of complete support and also understand repercussions of certain activities and tries to make amends without causing any financial or otherwise, harm to the community members.

- **Decision making towards activities:**

There is synchronization between the THDC and the implementing agency and decisions are made in collaboration with both parties together. Continuation or discontinuation of an activity is jointly decided based on the success of a programme and the information is then passed on to the Rishikesh THDC office where the final decisions are taken. It was observed that there is clarity of roles in both parties and no overlap of roles or ideas was observed.

- **Presence of THDC:**

The presence of HNB and THDC is very high in all the project area villages. The community members are well aware about the presence of both the bodies and their respective roles. Given that one of the objectives of CSR is also to promote goodwill of the company amongst community members, knowledge of their existence and their work within the community is a very good sign. . More efforts like hoardings, sign boards and wall writings etc can be undertaken to generate more awareness regarding the various activities being implemented by THDC. Also, knowledge of the community members about the presence and work of the implementing agency suggests the reach of the implementing agency which is one of the biggest markers of the success of their project.

- **Community Participation:**

Involvement of community is optimum and they are made part of the decision making process which is creditable since it takes care of their needs and not imposition of the implementing agencies ideas and also induces a sense of ownership for what’s given to them: tangible or intangible in the form of knowledge and training.

- **Project Replication:**

The project being well researched and being handled by experts from the field maximizes likelihood of its success since there is constant watch of an expert on the project. Scope of the project is to produce model villages which can be used for development in other regions. For Ex.

Napier grass is introduced in the villages since it's a high protein grass and it grows easily. It has a soft stem that is easy to cut. It has deep roots, so is fairly drought-resistant. The tender, young leaves and stems are very palatable for livestock and grow very fast. It also holds the land and saves land from soil erosion.

- **Sustainability:**

Given the implementing agency is involving local population, for the most part, for the ground level execution and implementation of the project, the project has a high scope of holding out to be sustainable. The community mobilizers are being trained in the area of project execution and management so that the implementing agency can slowly and gradually ease themselves out of the area without the fear of the learning's of the community being lost. The training to farmers and other community members will also ensure that the impact of the project on the community will be sustained for years to come. Also, since the implemented area was researched, the activities have successfully managed to merge the natural resources of the geographical area (like flora, fauna and herbs etc) to the livelihood of people. This, too, shall affect the likelihood of sustainability of the project.

- **Issues faced during Implementation:**

Some of the issues that are faced by the implementing agency as they implement the project in this area are:

- a) Convergence with Government Schemes
- b) Sudden and Unpredictable Climate change
- c) Government policies are found to be not pro people
- d) Lack of grassroots research and findings
- e) Inadequate panchayat representation
- f) Human wildlife conflict affecting productivity of farmers

10.7. Recommendations

- **Implementation of the suggestions:**

The observations and recommendations made in the report should be taken into consideration as it would help implementing agency to bifurcate and streamlining of the project for better

outcomes and impact. The suggestion drawn from last report is merely visible on the field which may affect the functioning of the activities.

- **Equal distribution:**

Any kind of intervention activity, for it to lead to an overall growth of the community or for it to be called a developmental activity must benefit all the members of the community equally. Also, it must be taken care that social determinants such as class, caste, etc. do not come in the way of the quality and quantity of benefits received by the community. Eg: if seeds are being distributed and if one farmer has less land than the other, and hence receives lesser seeds, he should be made part of other schemes to balance out the benefits received by both the farmers. Doing this will ensure equal and parallel growth for all members of society and result in narrowing the gap based on distribution of wealth, instead of widening it further. In sum, social development should be equal for it to benefit the society and goodness of the community as a whole.

- **Collaboration with KMC:**

The project can be collaborated with KMC as the work both the agencies are doing is same in different locations. Both the agencies can learn from each other and can help each other in some short comings. The exposure visits to the area of implementation of each agency should be increased so that members of groups from both the agencies can learn from each other's success stories.

Discussing their project plans can also ensure that the villages in both the areas get similar benefits since the project leaders for both the projects share their field of expertise, joining forces could prove to be highly beneficial. Eg: One activity done by KMC is tapping into the individual skills of the villagers and promoting these skills by involving other members of the SHG. One of these was juice making which is made by roses and brass. If the scale of this is expanded, this could promote floriculture and making and selling of the juice providing increasing employment opportunities for a number of villagers.

- **Follow-ups:**

Regular follow-up visits can be made to the beneficiaries after exposure visits and training and awareness programmes, so as to ensure that the knowledge is being put to use or to answer question of the beneficiaries and look at gaps in execution by them, if any. However, the verification of record needs to be done by THDC/ independent agency pertaining to the savings and revolving funds for last three years. Also, since this project is a long term project and has

several activities running under the project it is essential conduct separate quantitative study to fully cover all the aspects of the project by an Independent agency once in a year.



Picture 18; Self Help Group

- **Water Shed Management for household's ad agriculture fields:**

Household level and cost-effective water shed management techniques can be employed to work on the better usage of this resource since it's available in plenty in these regions due to optimum rainfall. Some of the villages already have water shed management, and more villages can be made a part of this with the help of the community.

For irrigation purposes it will be suggested to construct recharge pits on agricultural fields to improve the land and soil fertility to increase the production of the crops. The same initiative is done by KMC in Deen Gaon where recharge pits are constructed on the hill and pond is repair on the ground and rain water is automatically been collected in the pond that would recharge ground water levels. Also, the water can be consumed for irrigation purposes.

Local efforts for water shed management can also have major benefits such as improvement of irrigation facilities, reduction of soil erosion and recharge of ground water level. Also, soil and water conservation should be linked to employment for effective implementation and obtaining optimum results.

- **Poly houses:**

The activity of developing a poly house was seen to be yielding beneficial results and should be extended. More poly houses can be made so as to increase the number of beneficiaries and to accelerate and encourage farming and alternate farming techniques in the villages.



Picture 19: Poly House

- **Change of cropping pattern:**

It was observed that in some villages like Kathali village, cash crops like oregano are being cultivated since 5 years due to monkey menace. The yield of crop gets ready in every 4 months and it can be cultivated in any season. Regular cultivation of single crop on the fields can reduce the output and fertility of the land in the long run. Change in cropping pattern can be suggested to the villagers and additional beneficial short term crops can be suggested to prevent the soil fertility and land quality from deteriorating. Any other appropriate solutions, as considered fit by the subject experts, can be introduced before any damage is done to the land.



Picture 20: Women Working in Agriculture Fields

- **Documentation:**

As per the information provided by the implementation agency proper there is complete transparency in process and execution. **It would be suggested to implementing agency to document their work as there are around wholesome 15-20 activities running under project.** Documentation helps in maintaining records which shall give clarity about the work executed in past, present and future for the project as it also acts as a blue print. Monitoring is two-fold and is done at the level of HNB as well as THDC through regular and timey site visits by THDC officials. Though, HNB is an implementing agency it becomes foremost important to maintain documentation because during external monitoring it helps them to understand the work without difficulty and confusions.

- **Sustainability:**

For the sustainability of project, it is important to implement them in project mode manner for long term. Initially, projects were implemented on pilot based that has the probability of success or failure. At threshold the activities which have tremendous impacts amongst the community should be formulated in project mode and should be implemented as long term intervention. The replication of the project should be made in other villages as well. The short term activities or one time activities do not impact as desired during execution. Whereas, project mode or long

term activities have larger impact on the community because project runs for 3-5 years mode where community participation, inclusion of community, trainings, meetings and sessions, understanding of the project makes community empowered.

- **Streamlining of the project:**

It was observed and analysed that maximum all of the activities are followed in every sampled villages which deteriorate the quality of work. The effort and human resource required for such projects is huge. It is important to streamline the project for better outcomes and impact. The successful projects should be replicated in other villages as per the need and demand.

- **Awareness towards government policies and programmes:**

Due to poor government policies so convergence is a problem and there is no awareness amongst people. Therefore, pressure groups need to be created to take this forward. As per implementing agency and literature review (Uniyal, 2006), it can be said that women are not given a status of farmer. So no benefits are given to women by the government as a farmer where as all the work is done by women in the farms. Hence it is good to see that women are central to all the activities in the project. However, awareness about government policies and their rights in addition to efforts to converge with the government can be made to further this effort to empower women.

- **Capacity Building of the villagers:**

For project sustainability, smooth functioning of projects, community participation with inclusion, comes along with capacity building and awareness generation of the villagers. Initially, the project was running on pilot base mode and as of now the activities should be transformed as long term project visualizing and visioning, communities running project of own efforts and labour. Through capacity building which shall ensure self confidence, understanding of the subject, technical aspects, pros/cons of the actions undertaken, community participation are such important steps which should be imbibed in community. The role of the implementing agency is to support them at initial levels and make them self sufficient and independent for empowerment of communities. Later, the communities should run projects with their own democratic decisions and actions.

Chapter 11: Relief works for flood victims of Uttarakhand

11.1. Introduction

In June, 2013 the state faced a natural disaster and landslides as in the form of heavy floods due to cloudburst which carried away a lives of the thousands. The other regions of the North India, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh had experienced the flood and its consequences.

As per the sources of IMD, uttrakhand state had received >400% rainfall during this period. This abnormal behaviour of rains had attributed to fusion of westerlies with the monsoonal cloud system. This heavy precipitation resulted into the swelling of rivers, both in the upstream and downstream areas. Besides, the rain water, a huge quantity of water was probably released from melting of ices and glaciers due to high temperatures during the month of May and June.

The water not only filled up the lakes and river that overflowed but also may have caused breaching of moraine dammed lake in the upper reaches of the valley, particularly during the late evening on 16 June and on the next day i.e. 17 June 2013, killing about 700 persons, thousand missing and trapping about a hundred thousand pilgrims¹².

The conditions of the state was ghastly as landslides took place after the heavy rain falls, the soil was eroded with huge trees, sediments, rocks, sand and stones. The major hazard later turned to disaster when villagers started occupying the areas without gathering appropriate knowledge, awareness and did not prepare themselves against this giant disaster. As we are aware of the fact that June is the month for pilgrimage by Hindus and Sikhs and people often go to several temples to worship gods and goddesses to Badrinath, Kedarnath and Hemkund Sahib before monsoons.

During that time a massive gathering of people was been observed as pilgrims, tourist, trekkers and major occupation of the localities is tourism and their serves their hospitalist at this peek season of time. During this time the water levels rose in rivers and people failed to understand the reason behind it. Immediately after that all the people were trapped in that hazardous situation which was not easy to escape.

¹² <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/Uttarakhand%20Disaster.pdf>

As per the sources, the river Mandakini changed its course to the west side when the moraine dammed lake at Gandhi Sarovar breached¹³. The major destruction happened where the entire physical infrastructure was swiped away with water. The city had to face debt and property of crores was in water.

To flood relief and rescue operations many government, nongovernmental organizations, police, local communities came forward united and faced the devastating situation. The major destruction was held in Devparayag, Chamoli, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi. The work done by the army under operation Surya Hope is applaud-able and highly appreciable for saving several lives. The rescue operation was also held through helicopters, Balley Bridges, Rope Bridge, Timber Bridge and such quick and fast resources were built to rescue the people which would help them to cross the river.

For the further survival of the victims food, clothes, shelter, medicines and monetary assistance was provided through relief camps. The people who were evacuated from the disaster where send to other parts of the city like Dehradun, Haridwar and downstream areas.

The after effects of disaster were landlessness, homelessness, migration, displacement and rehabilitation issues that emerged up.

11.1.1. Reasons behind Disaster:

- Construction of hydro projects, dams, roads, hotels etc. It is reported that 70 hydro projects have been established in the basins of the three major rivers; Alaknanda, Mandakini and Bhagirithi.
- Constant blasting of the hills to build dams and tunnels.
- Private tourism companies have been reaping fabulous profits by constructing hotels indiscriminately on the river banks. In the last 13 years alone, since the state of Uttarakhand was created, hundreds of kilometers of new roads have been built, in a most haphazard and unscientific manner¹⁴.

¹³ <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/Uttarakhand%20Disaster.pdf>

¹⁴ <http://www.cgpi.org/mel/voice-party/3032-floods-uttarakhand-conseq>

11.2. Aims and Objectives of the Project

1. Rescue of victims
2. Provision of emergency medical care
3. Elimination of physical dangers (fire, gas leak etc)
4. Evacuation of population
5. Provision of preventive and routine medical care
6. Provision of water
7. Provision of food
8. Provision of clothing
9. Provision of Shelter

11.3. Relevance of the Project

In view of the devastating impact of heavy rain fall in the state of Uttarakhand, THDCIL management held a meeting with the senior officials and acted for immediate response to the disaster by deploying relief and assessment teams to the affected areas.

At the time of disaster, during rescue operation THDC initiated and provided basic facilities to the victims. Relief materials like tents, clothes, food items were distributed through District Administration in the affected areas.

11.4. Distribution of Items in different areas of Uttarakhand

Details of Items	Location
Support to DM Tehri for purchase of 50 tents	Tehri
Distribution of Sarees, T-shirt and blanket through DM Tehri	Tehri
Distribution of water bottles, biscuits, namkeen through VPHEP	Joshimath
To facilitate team members of DMMC, Dehradun, UK with rescue kits	Bhagirathi and Alaknanda Valley

11.5. Implementation of the project

The project was implemented in different areas of Uttarakhand for relief distribution. The relief camps were organised in Tehri, Bhadrakali, Tehri Garhwal, Joshinath and Chamoli.

Relief Works at Tehri:

- Relief Camp was operational, round the clock, from 19th June, 2013 to 25th June, 2013 at Koti Colony.
- **Basis Assistance** : More than 16,000 flood affected persons have been provided water, tea and food
- **Instant Relief** :500 food packets were provided to those, who were in hurry to move to Rishikesh
- **Primary Health care Facilities:** Round the clock medical assistance, 1322 patients persons were provided first aid, medicines and life saving drugs
- **Accommodation** : Stay arrangement for 2000 flood victims in the camp
- **Voluntary Participation:** Around 70-75 staff members of THDCIL, along with their family members, have been voluntarily providing their services in the camp, however, finance part is being taken care by THDCIL.
- Relief Camp at Bhadrakali, Rishikesh
- A Relief camp was organised by the THDCIL's employees at Bhadrakali, Rishikesh from 21st June to 27th June from their own resources.
- Apart from financial contribution, employees and their family members have additionally provided cooked and readymade food material in the relief camp.
- Assistance through District Administration, Tehri Garhwal

Items	Quantity
Milk (Tetra Pack), Milk Powder	1400kg and 25kg
Blankets	88
Sarees	200
T-shirts	216

Bus Service	05
Light Vehicles	10
Water Tankers	04

- Assistance through THDCIL's Joshinath office

Items	Quantity
Mineral Bottles and frooti	3600
Biscuits	4000
Namkeen	4000
Packet Chips	1000
Chocolates	1000

- Assistance through THDCIL's VPHEP office, Pipalkoti, Chamoli

Constitution of 02 teams of officers for assisting SDM (Joshinath) and SDM (Chamoli) in flood relief. 01 team for finding out whereabouts of missing persons at Rudraprayag/Gaurikund with establishing a control room at VPHEP office site at Pipalkoti

- Provided 07 vehicles for transportation of flood affected victims
- 08 Rooms for victims with B/F, lunch and dinner facility
- 1200 food packets for air dropping
- Other material i.e. water bottle, Biscuits, Bread, Namkeen, Clothes etc to District Administration.

11.6. Impact and Observation

- The inference of the project was drawn from the reports made by SEWA THDC due to inaccessibility of beneficiaries who were provided commodities during floods.
- The photos and group meeting reports were analysed for the verification of distribution of goods.
- The items provided to the beneficiaries included food, shelter and clothing for their survival.

Chapter 12: Empower to Dam affected peoples of Tehri Dam Project through Goat rearing project for livelihood security at Chamba.

12.1. Introduction

Livelihood plays pivotal role in individual's life as it ensures fulfillment of basic amenities and quality of life. In terms of development our country has major inclined towards physical development which hinders the other parameters of development; social, political and human aspects. India is rich in minerals, resources and human resource apart from it this country lacks job opportunities and livelihood alternatives due to diversified rationale.

In Uttarakhand, the major issue is sustainability of livelihood which hampers growth and development of communities and individuals. There are multiple factors constitute to this situation e.g. lack of opportunities, migration for livelihood earnings, unemployment, geographical conditions, etc. To combat these issues it is necessary to understand the dynamics and issues to the core that would help them to intervene diligently. The major focus should be drawn towards generating livelihood alternatives with the vicinity which might solve the issues to a larger frame.

In the scenario of CSR, project is implemented on needs of the community with sustainable approach. This project had provided beneficiaries a source of income through livestock rearing which had improved the standards of living amongst the villages.

12.2. Implementing Agency

Grahmin Kshetra Vikas Samiti is a non-governmental organization that works with communities in the hill state of Uttarakhand. The society was formed under Society registration act 1860, Sec XXI Society Registration No-758/13236 D dated 24th June 1999. When a group of young people started development works in the area of Tehri district. The young group's main thrust was on empowerment and drudgery reduction of poor people with special focus on women. This would

be crucial to their effort for restoration of rights to these marginalized communities. When young people started this society, the status of women was very miserable due to heavy work load and poor sanitation.

These young people decided work for sanitation, fodder development & provide drinking facilities. This was achieved by training to various Department village Water Sanitation Committee, constructing low cost toilet, fodder pot & Ferro cement tank with help of Unicef & IFAD. Now society works in two state Himachal pardesh & Uttarakhand for empowerment of women.

Although the society was registered in June 1999 but its length of service is quite long. It has been carrying out its social services in rural areas of Uttarakhand. Society was registered with basic aim of providing Training & social services to all community particularly to youth, women, children and disabled persons residing in rural areas of Uttarakhand.

Experience society has been carrying out activities for the welfare of Rural People. These activities include training to organization of awareness camp, vocational training program family planning & construction of low cost toilet, rain water harvesting tank & fodder pot etc. The society has been experience able to achieve this work by joining hands With HRD Cell UP JAI NIGAM Lucknow, UNICEF, Swajal, Jalshanshthan, LIPH,IFAD, Ministry of Social Justice ,ATI Nainital, Ministry of Rural Development & TSC. As a result The society has acquired good experience in this field. So far, it employs 25 people on full time basis and has a training hall that accommodates 300 participants. Residential capacity for 100 people & it has 5 office of which three are rented & two are own. Society has two vehicles & 10 computers. Society has published an advertisement for recruiting new staff for the project. ¹⁵

12.2.1. Mission and Vision

There vision is to see women happy, children and Disabled from Happy Families and Happy Communities. We are working with and for the process of progress for a society that is sympathetic to, and in keeping with the wishes of women, Children and Disabled. Women, Children and Disabled have a special bond with the natural world and working towards the

¹⁵ <http://www.gkvs.co.in/Mission&Vision.html>

regeneration of a society that makes children happy will ensure a development that is in harmony with the environment.

Children are more sensitive, so involving children in the development process will ensure that we adopt holistic approaches to development rather than concentrating only on economic and material advancement. A society that is committed to the needs of its children is one that is sensitive to the need of a development process that is based on the values of peace, harmony, equality and sustainability. We want policy and action in the new state of Uttarakhand to center on the development of happy children.

Their mission is to work with children and communities, it organizations/institutions, government, technical and academic institutions and other civil society groups to create a society where every child is happy- their well being assured. And naturally happy children need to be happy families need happy communities in which to flourish.

All societies want their children to be happy and therefore work consciously or unconsciously towards this end. We have to support and encourage families and communities to achieve this seemingly straightforward goal of happy children. In societies where progress is slow or is skewed we intend to work towards empowering communities to adopt a holistic and wholesome approach to the processes of progress and development. Together we have to empower children to be involved in the making of their own destinies. We will encourage everyone who agrees to commit to our project.

Objectives:

- To provide sustainable livelihood to the Tehri dam affected families
- Establishing Self Help Groups for implementing the project
- Providing capacity building, trainings and information about the goat rearing
- Empowering the community for growth and development

12.3. Relevance of the Project

It was identified that there is urgent need to establish livelihood alternatives for the Tehri Dam affected community. To ensure safe and sustainable livelihood THDC had collaborated with

RADS to initiate a project. The project was identified by RADS and as per the need of the villagers it was implemented within time frame. The project covered 30 self help groups and was implemented in 2010-2012. The project is undertaken in 30 villages of Pratapnagar block and Dunda block of Tehri and Uttarkashi Districts respectively.

12.4. Project Details

- Selection of Beneficiaries and formation of 30 Self Help Groups

The selection of the beneficiaries was finalized in open gram sabha meeting and interested candidates were engaged in the project. The beneficiaries were divided in the groups as per the village area and all the relative information was provided by RADS about the goat rearing project.

- Training of Self Help Groups

After the selection and formation of the groups, RADS had provided them training about the implementation of this project that includes technical knowledge, medical training/aid and other general awareness, health problems and safety measures. The aim of the training was to strengthen the groups.

- Helping SHGs for purchase of goats through revolving funds

In this process all the SHGs were helped to open their bank accounts and each of the group was provided the revolving fund of rupees 42,000/- for purchase of the goats. During this phase the bank had sanctioned the budget but later bank did not deposit money. It was acknowledged by the RADS that many of the SHGs members were defaulters due to which bank cancelled the process of providing funds.



Picture 21: Beneficiary of the Project

Later, THDC had provided 42,000/- to all the SHGs for the regular functioning of the project. Around 12, 60,000/- amount was deposited in District Cooperative Bank.

- Medical aids and insurances

To ensure safety of animals, RADS had a clause which helped in getting insurance of goats if any accidents happen. All kind of medical knowledge and basic ailments treatments information was surpassed to the self help groups.

All the expenses like shelter, goat fodder and tools are the concern matter of RADS. Due to severe health issues and goat dies then there is a provision of conducting a formal post mortem by veterinary doctors. In case, it is proved that goat has natural death, the beneficiary shall receive a new goat.

- Strengthening of Self Help Groups

It is pivotal to strengthen the functioning of SHGs to improve the efforts and sustainability of the project. On an average 14 goats (12 female + 2 male) goats were made available to each SHG. An agreement was signed in presence of gram pradhan, between SEWA-THDC and RADS with certain norms and regulations.

1. Each SHG shall be helped with 15 female goats and 2 male goats

2. After a year SHGs shall return equal number of goats which shall be given to new SHGs and this way the process will keep revolving.
3. The kids born through goats will be entitled to beneficiaries

Return of revolving funds/goats by beneficiaries for sustainable model and new units shall be formed for the continuation of the project.

12.5. Impact and Observations

- **Community Presence:**

It was observed that majority of the Self Help Groups are satisfied with the implementation of the project. The major reason is the support and presence in the community of RADS that had developed faith amongst villagers. On initial levels, RADS and SEWA-THDC has been providing tremendous support to beneficiaries which have uplifted the maximum groups.

- **Amendments:**

Also, requested by villagers there should be **amendments in the timeline of returning of goats**. The major issue discussed with beneficiaries was one year time is not sufficient because in one year they do not get actual benefits which had created losses for them.

- **Streamlining of the project:**

To implement project it is essential to streamline the projects area, aims and objectives which shall ensure better and effective functioning and execution of the project. The project was implemented in 30 villages and keeping a tap on all the activities it becomes difficult which simultaneously affects the quality of work. **It is suggested to pilot test the study before taking up any big project as it involves huge money and risk.**

- **Regular Trainings and Follow ups:**

It was observed that covering 30 villages in a go becomes hectic and humanly impossible. For resolving the problems in the community regular trainings and follow ups should be mandate. This shall ensure string community presence of RADS and deliver quality of work with documentation.

- **Monetary gains and benefits:**

While interviewing the beneficiaries it was documented that beneficiaries are satisfied with project. All the activities such as feeding, shelter and medical care is done by all group members. As they have divided their days according to their convenience which do not create any conflicts among them.



Picture 22: New Born of Goats

CHAPTER 13: CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it has to be noted that the implementation of CSR activities is in accordance with the revised CSR guidelines issued by the DPE. The projects undertaken, while satisfying community needs also ensure a heightened reputation for THDC by making their presence felt in the community. The projects cover a wide range of activities aiming at human development from a holistic perspective, including health, skill development and livelihood generation and environmental sustainability through watershed development.

The initiatives of THDC have to be applauded at various levels, from the selection of projects, to selection of implementing agencies and strategic mid-course corrections based on the recommendations of the TISS NCSR Hub Team, along with regular monitoring by the THDC staff. The achievements of the various projects can be realized from the actual benefits reaching the community along with the accolades received from the various state-level organizations and government departments. Most projects have now reached a mature stage which will provide only a positive return to the community for years to come.

13.1. Implementing Agencies

The importance of choosing the implementing agency is as vital as structuring and picking the right themes and projects for CSR. The implementing agency should ideally be chosen with the following considerations:

- i. **Experience:** The implementing agency should have experience in two contexts: work area and geographical area. They should have been engaged in similar work which would help establish their expertise in the field and also, they it is desirable if they have knowledge about the area in which they would be implementing the project as different geography requires different strategical considerations for implementation.
- ii. **Credibility:** The implementing agency should have proper documentation and also adequate resources required to implement a project in terms of human resources (subject experts and enough man power for administration) as well as physical resources.

- iii. **Flexibility:** The implementing agency should show openness for new ideas and novel approaches and willingness and flexibility for adaptability and change in strategy as and when required according to constantly changing surroundings and results.

The implementing agencies chosen by THDC for long-term programmes which require project-mode implementation have been chosen with great caution. These agencies have the right mix of all the required qualities and ability for developmental change. They have proven to be efficient, reliant and self-motivated and have showcased determination and complete involvement towards bringing change for the better and for overall growth. These qualities would ensure making the projects a sustainable success.

13.2. Monitoring

The synchronization between implementing agencies, THDC and the beneficiaries is laudable. There is proper monitoring from both the implementing agencies side and from THDC. There is a huge involvement of THDC team, enough to be help exemplify proper project mode implementation of a project and not just a funding or one time grant where all the responsibility is handed over to the implementing agency. Involvement of the funders i.e. THDC can be said to be one of the major reasons for the success and smooth functioning of these projects. Involvement at every step and combined decision-making between the funders and the implementing agency can ensure proper use of the funds being provided by making the funding agency aware about how its money is being put to use so changes can be made to get optimum results as and when required. It is also essential to monitor that effective and proper communication is done to the community through various methods like pamphlets, banners, wall writing etc. For all the projects especially long term projects monitoring and follow ups are very crucial for keep a timely record and check

13.3. Presence of THDC in the community

Any kind of business or a financial endeavor is a two way process where the community depends on the industry but the industry too depends upon the community and hence one reason for conducting CSR activities is also to promote the goodwill of the company within the community so as to ensure a harmonious existence of both. Due to THDCs direct involvement in the projects and continued monitoring, there is a high presence of THDC within the community and people

are aware about who the project leaders for the projects being run in their villages are. This can be said to be a major achievement for the company.