



टीएचडीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड  
THDC INDIA LIMITED



2015 - 2016

# REPORT OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CSR PROJECTS



The nine CSR projects Impact Assessment Study was conducted by National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub, TISS for 2015-16 year. The CSR projects are based on different thematic areas, giving holistic and inclusive approach for community social and economic development with long term sustainability. These projects concentrate majorly on education, health, livelihood, agriculture and infrastructural development.

The CSR projects are implemented in Uttarakhand's several regions such as Tehri, Dehradun, Haridwar and their blocks. Qualitative research method has been used to conduct this Impact Assessment Study. This report provides an in-depth understanding and holistic view of all projects and evaluates project implementation with vision-mission alignment, objectives, implementation strategy and approaches from several stakeholders' perspectives. Further, in order to give recommendations and suggestions for effective

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**B. Venkatesh Kumar**

Director, NCSR Hub, TISS

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AFCI</b>	Anpurana Food Craft Institute
<b>AIEEE</b>	All India Engineering Entrance Examination
<b>AYS</b>	Adarsh Yuva Samiti
<b>BPO</b>	Business Process Outsourcing
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CHC</b>	Custom Hiring Center
<b>CPSE</b>	Central Public Sector Enterprises
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>D.U</b>	Delhi University
<b>DPE</b>	Department of Public Enterprises
<b>F&amp;B Service</b>	Food and Beverage Services
<b>FGDs</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>FSHG</b>	Female Self Help Group
<b>GCA</b>	Government Control Area
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GO UP</b>	Government of Uttar Pradesh
<b>Gol</b>	Government of India
<b>HM</b>	Hotel Management
<b>HNBGU</b>	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication Technology
<b>IDIs</b>	In-depth Interviews
<b>IHM</b>	Institute for Hotel Management
<b>IL&amp;FS</b>	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>JSS</b>	Jan Shiksha Sansthan
<b>KIHM</b>	Korbett Institute of Hotel Management
<b>KMC</b>	Kirori Mal College
<b>KVK</b>	Krishi Vigyaan Kendra

<b>MDMs</b>	Mid Day Meals
<b>MGNREGA</b>	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
<b>MMD</b>	Mahila Mangal Dal
<b>MNC</b>	Multi National Company
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MW</b>	Mega Watt
<b>NABARD</b>	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>NCSR Hub</b>	National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organisation
<b>NSDC</b>	National Skill Development Corporation
<b>NSMA</b>	National Securities Market Association
<b>OBC</b>	Other Backward Class
<b>OPD</b>	Out Patients Department
<b>OT</b>	Operation theatre
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Centre
<b>PTM</b>	Parent Teacher Meeting
<b>RTE</b>	Right to Education
<b>SC</b>	Schedule Caste
<b>SGSY</b>	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
<b>SHG</b>	Self Help Group
<b>SMAM</b>	Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechnization
<b>SSA</b>	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
<b>ST</b>	Schedule Tribe
<b>TES</b>	THDC Education Society
<b>THDCIL</b>	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation India Limited
<b>TIME</b>	Trihari Institute of Management Education
<b>TISS</b>	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
<b>UPRNN</b>	Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam
<b>UTU</b>	Uttarakhand Technical University

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The concept of CSR, although an age old one, has multiple definitions based on how it is understood. It was 30 years ago that Votaw wrote: "Corporate Social Responsibility means something, but not always the same thing to everybody" (Garriga&Mele, 2004). CSR, although, a subjectively understood idea, finds at its core, the integration of the communities social, environmental and other concerns into the company's business operations.

The role of businesses in social welfare has seen a major shift over the years. It has changed its trajectory from philanthropy to go in the direction of coming up with long-standing sustainable projects with a predetermined goal. As Frederick (1987, 1998 as cited in Garriga&Mele, 2004) stated, CSR has transcended over the years from being an ethical-philosophical concept to an action-oriented managerial concept of social responsiveness. Which goes to say that it now entails understanding the interaction between business and society, comprehension of responsibility of business towards society and finally, relationship-building.

Hence, two of the four dimensions of business along with income-generation and political performance are social demands and ethical values. Social demands and ethical values display the connect between society and business and bring out the two-way relationship between the two.

One of the very many groups of theories (Integrative theories) constructed around CSR states how business should integrate social demands since business depends on society for its existence, continuity and growth (Garriga&Mele, 2004). It is in the form of social demands, the society interacts with business and hence it should be made so that the business operates in accordance with the current social values.

One more important aspect of CSR is, understanding that social needs that are not set in time and space. There is a constant shift in society and the business, in its attempt at social welfare, needs to keep track of it and modify its ways in accordance.

### 1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF CSR

Since the adoption of LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) policies by the Indian government in the 1990's, the economy of India has seen a monumental rate of growth. Although liberalisation and globalisation is a radical phenomenon in world economy, it accounts for a lot of economic tension for India since it is still a developing nation with a very different socio-economic makeup and flow of money than the rest of the world. The growing industrialisation due to liberalised policies coupled with low-cost technology, has led to a host of social and environmental challenges such as water scarcity, pollution, labour conditions, displacement of communities, effect on agriculture and livelihood etc. These must be addressed to avoid weakening the nation's ability to sustain growth and development in the decades to come. In addition to these, due to its still developing status, adoption of such policies brings with it issues of rapid but uneven economic transition with certain sections of society being ignored and left behind from the process of development. Although

the Indian constitution promises economic equality along with other rights, a large portion of Indian voters remain economically disadvantaged (Zile, 2012). These reinforce the need for an existence of a social welfare mechanism.

Since the corporates are becoming more economically powerful than the State, joining forces with individual companies by mandating promotion of social welfare could simulate a win-win situation. It could, on one hand, help bridge the economic divide in the society by the upliftment of backward areas and communities. On the other hand, it helps the company create a relationship with its stake-holders thereby promoting goodwill of the company. The government gives the companies the autonomy of choosing how and where they wish to utilise their CSR funds while avoiding additional taxes in the process.

For this, 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). According to the revised DPE guidelines (IEF April, 2013), CSR is, “The responsibility which the corporate enterprises accept for the social, economic and environmental impact their activities have on the stakeholders. The stakeholders include employees, consumers, investors, shareholders, civil society groups, Government, Non-Governmental Organisations, communities and the society at large. It is the responsibility of the companies to not only shield the diverse stakeholders from any possible adverse impact that their business operations and activities may have, but also entails affirmative action by the companies in the social, economic and environmental spheres as expected of them by the stakeholders, to the extent of their organisational resource capabilities.”

It also states, “It is now universally accepted that corporate social responsibility is not a stand-alone,

one time, ad-hoc philanthropic activity. Rather, it is closely integrated and aligned with the business goals, strategies and operations of the companies. There is a close integration of social and business goals of companies” (Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability for Central Public Sector Enterprises, 2013). The guidelines give a view about the concept of CSR and how a corporate needs to conceptualise its CSR interventions prior to their implementation. Earlier the trend was more of charity or philanthropy which was considered as CSR but in recent times a shift has taken place with focus on the participation of people with the employees in implementing CSR initiatives. The interventions are required to be thoroughly researched as programmes/project have to be formulated which is a new and phenomenal development in the last few years. This interest and initiative is seen on part of the CPSEs as they gradually realise their responsibility towards the environment, people and the potential of such a corporate in affecting change.

### 1.3 THDC

**THDC** India Limited is a joint venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The equity is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between Gol and Go UP. The company was incorporated in July’ 1988 to develop, operate & maintain the 2400 MW Tehri Hydro Power Complex and other hydro projects. The Company has an authorised share capital of 4000. THDCIL is a mini ratna category-I and schedule ‘A’ CPSE.

The initial mandate of THDCIL was to develop, operate and maintain the 2,400 MW Tehri Hydro Power complex (comprising of 1000 MW Tehri Dam & HPP, 1000 MW Tehri Pumped Storage Plant & 400 MW Koteshwar HEP) and other hydro projects. The Memorandum and articles of association of the company has been modified to reflect the current business reality of projects outside Bhagirathi valley. The object clause has been amended to incorporate development of conventional/ non-conventional/ renewable sources of energy and river valley projects. The corporation has grown into a multi-project organization, with projects spread over various states as well as neighboring country, Bhutan.

THDCIL presently has a portfolio of 14 projects totaling to an installed capacity of 6071 MW under various stages of implementation/development. The total operational capacity is 1400 MW. The 1,000 MW Tehri Power Station by THDCIL was commissioned in 2006-07. The Tehri project is a multipurpose project, providing electricity to the northern region, irrigation benefits to Uttar Pradesh, and drinking water to NCT of Delhi and U.P. due to regulated releases from the Tehri storage reservoir, the existing downstream hydro projects of the state are also benefitting by way of augmentation in generation at no additional cost to them.

The 400 MW Koteshwar HEP, downstream of Tehri was commissioned in 2011-12. The 1,000 MW Tehri Pumped Storage Plant, which is under construction, would utilize the Tehri and Koteshwar reservoirs as the upper and lower reservoirs.

In addition to the 2,400 MW Tehri Hydro Complex, THDCIL is implementing the 444 MW Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VPHEP) on the river Alaknanda in Uttarakhand. THDCIL is also implementing 24 MW Dhukwan Small hydro project on the Betwa river in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, there are various hydro projects of THDCIL under survey & investigation/ DPR preparation. The Government of UP has allotted Khurja Super Thermal Power Plant (2X660 MW) in Bulandshahar Dist. to THDCIL for implementation.

Under India-Bhutan co-operation in the hydro sector development, THDCIL is involved in implementation of Bunakha HEP (180 MW) as a Joint Venture Project. The company has also taken up work of updation of DPR of Sankosh HEP (2585 MW) in Bhutan, as a consultancy assignment<sup>1</sup>.

Towards diversification of the company into renewable energy areas, THDCIL has commissioned 50 MW Wind Power Project at Dist. Patan, Gujarat in June’16. THDCIL has awarded 63 MW (30X2.1 MW) Wind Power Project to M/s SUZLON Energy Limited located at Kandorma & Bhanwad Wind Farm sites at Dwarka, Gujarat in Nov’16. THDCIL has signed MoU with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) for setting up Grid Connected Solar Power Projects up to 250 MW capacity. THDCIL has also signed a tripartite agreement with SECI and Kerala State Electricity Board for development of 50 MW Solar project in Dist. Kasaragod, Kerala.

<sup>1</sup>[http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead\\_Futureplan.aspx](http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead_Futureplan.aspx)

## 1.4 NATIONAL CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY HUB

As stated before, CSR in modern times is becoming an increasingly streamlined and organised process and since the trend is moving from ad-hoc philanthropic

understanding of social aspects becomes a necessity. National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub (NCSRH)

at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. TISS, a pioneer educational institution in social

for its 75 years of experience and expertise of teaching, research, advocacy, capacity building, publications,

### THE HUB IS CREATED TO CARRY OUT THE FOLLOWING TASKS:

1. Preparation of panels of Agencies for CSR Activity.
2. Nation-wide compilation, documentation and creation of database.
3. Training and Competency building.
4. Advocacy and Research.
5. Think Tank Conferences and Seminars.
6. Promotional Activities and Dissemination.

### WHAT WE DO:

areas of interventions and implement projects in accordance with their CSR policy and CSR budget allotted for the year.

process of empanelling organisations from different states spread across the country. For the purpose, the Hub has an independent team consisting of the faculty from TISS, engaged in scrutinizing the applications of these implementing organisations and shortlist credible organisations on the basis of pre-decided parameters. The Hub

effectively achieving the programme objectives.

# CHAPTER 2 METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology contains the methods used by a researcher for his/her research. This chapter is going to give a brief introduction to the study, its rationale, its and limitations. This becomes pertinent so as to

give the reader a thorough understanding about the research process followed by the researchers so as to study.

## 2.2 RESEARCH DESIGN AND RELEVANCE OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

A research design provides broad guidelines for research since its conception to end. There are four

projects of THDC were an independent study so the exploratory method was most suitable for this kind of

has to answer before starting the data collection in consideration with the objective of the study.

large.

Qualitative research aims to bring out the interpretations of the participants about the social conditions. It does

The present study adopts an exploratory design which is not available about the issue to be studied, or in other words, the researcher has either no knowledge or limited knowledge. The impacts of the nine CSR

is, it derives from the already established theories. So, for the present study, the epistemological view interpretations of the participants.

## 2.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

research design, objectives, data collection and data analysis process.

### SOME OF THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS THAT DROVE THE STUDY:

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
-

## 2.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY



The objectives of the evaluation study are:

- 
- 
- To evaluate the project implementation with respect to vision-mission alignment, objectives, implementation strategy and approach. To evaluate initiatives which are under tendering process in their existing status and to verify if the projects objectives and envisaged plans meet the need of the community.
- To understand the effectiveness of the project in terms of its outcomes and impact, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.
- 

## 2.5 SAMPLING

### 2.5.1

Qualitative research with a focus on exploration,

the data till the saturation point. Saturation point is a point where the researcher starts getting repetitive information from the participants.

### 2.5.2 SAMPLING

Non-probability simple random sampling method was used by the researchers to get the participants. The method was used in interviewing and identifying

already on the basis of the services they are getting from Airports Authority of India. The researcher conducted project leaders and other stakeholders.

## 2.6 DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is a vital part of research to bring the facts and validate them. The present study was on the seventeen CSR programmes of THDC so there were separate methods and tools used to collect information from different stakeholders of the programmes.

### 2.6.1

#### SOURCES OF DATA

they interviewed the implementing agencies to understand the implementation, strengths and challenges.

the project leaders were also involved. It helped in understanding the company's viewpoint and approach towards the programme. It also helped to understand their engagement in the CSR programmes of their company

### 2.6.2

#### METHODS AND TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

documentation and information available for each. The details of stakeholders, sample size, representation

#### SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Secondary data, wherever made available by the implementing agencies, was collected and analysed to cover those aspects of the projects which a one-point-in-time study like this may miss out on otherwise.

#### TELEPHONIC INTERVIEWS

experiences and present scenario.

#### FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

guidelines and checklists. Participation and responses in the FGD was duly noted.

#### IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

In cases where the discussion with some of the key stakeholders cannot be structured as the survey and where

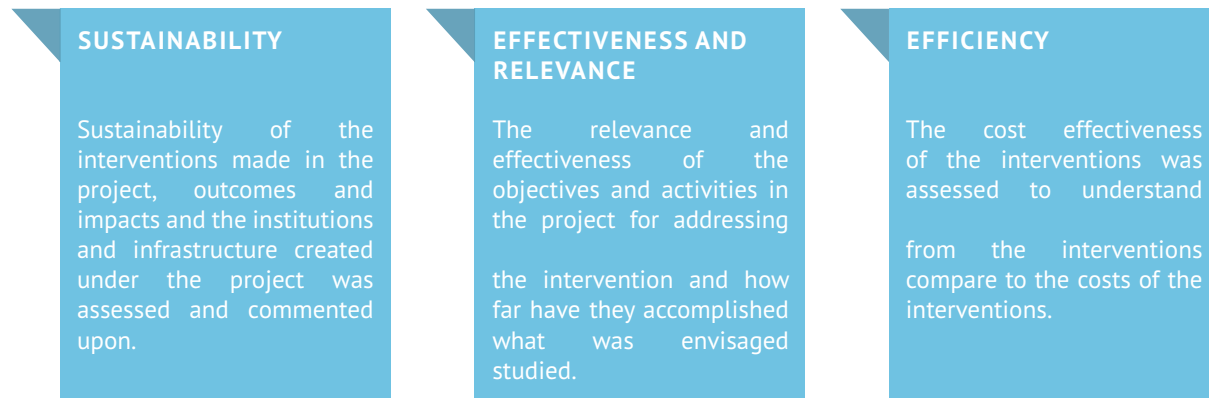
#### PHOTO AND FIRST PERSON QUOTES DOCUMENTATION

their views on the projects. Photo documentation also helps in visualizing the observations.

## 2.7 DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

The next step is interpretation and analysis after collecting data from various sources. The data was collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. So, the responses of the participants were recorded manually during the interviews.

This is also evaluative research as it is designed so decisions of the company's CSR policy. The study has attempted to comment on the following aspects of the projects in order to make recommendations for future.



## 2.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

of THDC. The study will help the company to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the projects.

## 2.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In some regions, language was a limitation which was a barrier to communicate effectively and probe the

Conducting in-depth interviews with children under the age of 10 was a challenge as they were not able to give details or effective feedback about the programmes.

In some of the locations, concerned THDC personnel and implementing partners were not available that acted as restriction to data collection.



# CHAPTER 3 OVERVIEW - UTTARAKHAND

## AGRICULTURE PROFILE OF UTTARAKHAND

SECONDARY REVIEW



Uttarakhand, the 27th State of the Union of India was carved out of the 13 north western districts of Uttar Pradesh and inhabits 100.86 lakh population (Census, 2011). The state is known for its scenic beauty and is also known

The plain region of the state known as Tarai-Bhabar region comprises of Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and parts of Dehradun and Nainital districts. The hilly region of the state consists of Uttarakashi, Tehri, Pauri, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Pithoragarh and parts of Dehradun and Nainital districts. The entire state has rugged mountainous terrain except Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar. Administratively, it comprises of the divisions of Kumaon and Garhwal, which are further composed of thirteen districts. Kumaon division comprises of districts of Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Champawat, Bageshwar and Udham Singh Nagar while the Garhwal division consists of districts of Uttarakashi, Chamoli, Tehri, Pauri, Dehradun, Haridwar and Rudraprayag. The state has 95 development blocks and 48 tehsils. The Kumaon division covers an area of 21,035 sq. kms. and inhabits 42.28 lakh people whereas the Garhwal division has an area of 32,450 sq.kms. and a population of 58.56. Thus, Uttarakhand accounts for 1.62 per cent of the total geographical area and 0.83 per cent of the total population of the country

## 1. POPULATION, LITERACY & WORKERS

The total population of Uttarakhand was 100.86 lakh in 2011. The sex ratio was 963 which was above all India level. The density of population defined as number of person per square kilometer was only 189 persons. The sparse population is mainly due to large area under mountains.

The literacy rate in Uttarakhand has been above the all India level with 79.63 per cent of population being educated. Among males, 88.33 per cent and females 70.70 per cent were literate in 2011. Women are considered to be the backbone of the economy of Uttarakhand. Therefore, it is essential to provide substantial educational facilities and motivation to women in this region.

In Uttarakhand, 38.4 per cent of population was workers. Among males, this proportion was 49.7 per cent while it was 26.7 per cent among females.

Surprisingly, work participation rate of population in the state is lower than the all India level. It could be attributed to the relatively low work participation of male population which is 49.7 per cent against 53.3 per cent for all India. 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 Uttarakhand. On the other hand, work participation rate of females in Uttarakhand is above the national level. It could be due to the significant contribution of women in various economic activities, primarily in agricultural based activities.

The occupational distribution of workers is the most important determinant of social, cultural, economic as well as environmental development of a region. It is responsible for social progress, creation of wealth, development of science and technology. Economic development of a region depends on proportion of working force engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Agriculture is the main source of employment in Uttarakhand and around 58 percent of workers earned their livelihood from this sector in 2011. Like all India scenario, proportion of workers was the highest in agriculture followed by other workers and household industry workers

The larger part of the state is characterized by a difficult terrain, undulating topography, remote and inaccessible villages, sparse population, tiny land holdings, agriculture based economy and weak infrastructure. Though, region is rich in beauty and natural resources, improper use of these resources and rapidly growing population has thwarted its development and consequently, region is technically backward and economically poor. The pressure of increasing population has also resulted in stress on the limited natural resources of the state. This is because of topographical, infrastructural and environmental constraints that do not allow proper utilization of resources available in the inner parts of this fragile region.

Thus, an imaginative, ecologically and environmentally balanced dynamic approach is needed to handle the dilemma of development in the state of Uttarakhand. The economic development of any area is best reflected in infrastructural facilities. A good infrastructure can be achieved by investment in basic amenities like roads, power, water and communication. The infrastructural development of Uttarakhand has been one of the most important components of development planning but so far, it has been poor. A serious effort is needed to enhance these facilities and to promote economic development.



## 2. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN UTTARAKHAND

Agricultural advancement is the most important challenge in Uttarakhand due to natural constraints. This is urgent since agriculture sector employs more than 55 per cent of workers and provides livelihood security to the major proportion of population in the rural areas. At the outset, we will discuss land use pattern, which is manifestation of the combined effect of various physio-climatic conditions in the region. It indicates that forests occupy dominant proportion of land and cover around 61 per cent of the reported area in the state. As per the information of Directorate of Agriculture, around 30 per cent of forest area is in the category of degraded forests. There are plans to promote cultivation of *Jatropha* and bamboo on significant proportion of area under degraded forests. This will help to remove rural poverty in these areas. In addition, 5.49 and 1.53 per cent of reported area was under cultivable wasteland and fallow land other than current fallows, respectively in 2011-12. These lands can be brought under cultivation through proper

planning and execution. These areas can also be utilized for plantation of fruits, medicinal and aromatic plants. Current fallows comprised less than 1 per cent of the reported area.

The net sown area formed only 12.60 per cent of the geographical area in 2011-12. Out of this area, 58.54 per cent was sown more than once during 2011-12. It is found low in comparison to agriculturally developed regions like Punjab and Haryana. The progress on this front in the state is slow and a decline of around 2 per cent was noticed in crop intensity in the year 2011-12 against 2004-05. The percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area in Uttarakhand was around 45 per cent and it has increased by almost 3 per cent during 2004-05 and 2011-12. Further share of gross irrigated area in gross cropped area also has risen marginally by around 4 per cent during the past decade. In a nutshell, land use pattern does not show any perceptible change in Uttarakhand between 2004-05 and 2011-12.






## PROJECT 1:

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION AND SOCIO ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, UPALIRAMOLI VILLAGE, PRATAP NAGAR BLOCK, UTTARAKHAND



## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Ecological restoration and socio economic empowerment of rural communities for sustainable livelihood and resource management
<b>COST OF THE PROJECT</b>	85.42 lac
<b>LOCATION (District, State)</b>	Upaliramoli of Pratap Nagar block in Uttarakhand
<b>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>	Affected villages of Tehri Dam
<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Kirori Mal College
<b>PROJECT STATUS (completed / ongoing)</b>	
<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	Continuing
<b>YEAR OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	2015-2016





## 2. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Sustainability and socio-economic development are two most fundamental mechanisms to build up

degradation and displacement of villages, catastrophe towards agriculture and livelihood alternatives. These were the foremost intricate challenges faced by the state. The sectors such as health, education, commerce and trade were ghastly affected.

The Tehri dam has been the object of protests by environmental organisations and local masses of the affected regions. The predicament of landlessness, displacement, dislocation and rehabilitation was continuous process during the construction of dam. However, effective measures were adopted by company under R&R act and convergence with government policies and programmes was predominantly implemented for community development.

through their CSR and Sustainable Development initiative. The Programme is managed by Kirori Mal College, D.U. The programme covers 12 villages in Upali Ramoli Patti of Block Pratapnagar of District Tehri Garhwal. Later, on the programme would cover all the 27 villages of Upali Ramoli Patti.

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can play a very important role to create and promote sustainable development in India. Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave their families as well as of the local community and society at large. CSR is about capacity building for sustainable livelihoods.

The concept of sustainability revolves around the balance of society, economy and environment. Therefore, meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own with present, or intergenerational needs and the other having to do with future, or inter-generational needs.

### 2.1 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Kirori Mal College, Delhi University is an institution of

college has built a strong array of academic facilities and research. Department of Geography is one of the

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 restores ecological processes to maintain the composition, structure and function of the ecosystem. The programme covers 12 villages in Upali Ramoli Patti of Block Pratapnagar of District Tehri Garhwal.

“Since its inception, the project had worked for the welfare of the villagers. Making projects more self reliant and sustainable is the long term objective of the project.”

- KMC project staff

## 2.2 AIM & OBJECTIVES

- To create sustainability and also to meet the demands of the local people is the main aim the study/project have been implementing.
- To carry out activities of ecological and socio-economic empowerment.
- To co-ordinates all development activities undertaken by SEWA-THDC in Pratap Nagar tehsil.
- To carry out awareness camps, training programmes, awarding progressive farmers etc. from time to time.
- To help/strengthen the local communities/Panchyati Raj Institution through e-governance.
- To provide scientific input to the farmers in agriculture/horticulture activities to increase production and income.
- To carry out activities related to Women and Child health and hygiene.
- To organize training programme for empowering youth both male and female through various primary activities for job/business.
- To provides suggestive measures in livestock management for milk production and fodder development to raise production/income.
- To develop Progeny-cum-Demonstration-Farms related to Horticulture (Fruits), Food Crops, Herbs, Medicinal Plants, Ginger, off -season vegetables etc. for other farmers to adopt such techniques.
- To explore mechanism for market channels for quick disposal of produce.
- To promote improved method of cooking, clean drinking water and soil management.
- To support and promote Eco-tourism and Village Tourism in the area.

## 2.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Since working from 2011 in Pratap nagar block, Tehri Garhwal district in close collaboration with Sewa-THDC under CSR project, it is observed that KMC has reached out to grass root levels in all the sampled villages and are working towards a holistic development of the community. With the primary concept of restoration and development in the aspects of forest, wasteland, watershed and infrastructure, ecological stability of a region is ensured by intervention of the implementing

agency. Along with this, there are several other activities undertaken by KMC which directly or indirectly have an impact on the ecology or the individuals living in that ecology. They have been working in different sectors such as; skill development, education, health and awareness, promoting integrated farming systems, plantation and horticulture, eco-tourism, swachta abhiyan for construction of toilets etc.

### 3. OPERATION MODEL

#### 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

Under CSR, this project was initiated by THDC through KMC (University of Delhi).

#### 3.2 MECHANISM OF PROJECT



##### A. BASELINE STUDY

The programme was started in 2011 and before starting the programme, an intensive need assessment baseline survey was conducted by the faculty members and research measuring the extent and nature of the needs of a particular target population so that services can respond to them. Need assessment is, therefore, a valuable tool for informing the planning process for the success of corporate social responsibility and sustainable of creating sustainability to Dr. Kaushal Kumar Sharma (Department of Geography, Kirori Mal College) and Dr. S. K. Bandooni (Department of Geography, Shaheed Bhagat Singh development in Naugura watershed of Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand, India.



##### B. ESTABLISHING TEAM

To promote restoration and sustainability, the programme is being implemented through rural communities. Apart from geographers, scientists, social workers, environmentalists, agriculturists, professional, policy makers etc., are roped in to strengthen the programme.



##### C. FORMULATING PROJECTS

After the baseline was completed, the projects were formulated in different thematic areas and were implemented in the sampled villages. The team engages in constant



## 4. STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKE HOLDERS	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY DETAILS
-THDC	Funding partner, Monitoring agency.	The company funds there project annually. The budget is sanctioned by the under CSR head and the money is transferred to the implementing agency as per the activity. The project activities are decided by both the funding and implementing agencies.
	Implementing agency	The project is implemented in 12 villages of Tehri Garhwal, Upaliramoli. KMC is actively involved with the community and is working towards the holistic development of the community for sustainability of farmers and environment.

### 4.1 STAKEHOLDER'S LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT		
		High	Average	Low
THDC	Funders of the project	✓		
THDC and KMC		✓		
Kirori Mal College	Implementation of the project	✓		

## 5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS & TECHNIQUES USED

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP INTERACTED WITH
	In depth Interview	3
Kirori Mal College and staff	In-depth Interview	5
	Focused Group Discussion	As per activity
Activity wise head	In-depth Interview	7-8

## 5.1 LIST OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE PROJECT

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	IMPLEMENTATION (2015-2016)	IMPACT DURATION
HEALTH CARE	Programme for young girls	Completed	Short term
	Cleanliness programme	Completed	Short term
	Yoga camp	Completed	Short term
	Sanitary napkin distribution programme	Completed	Short term
EDUCATION	Coaching class for weak students	Completed	Medium term
	One toilet block at Mukhem	Completed	Short term
HORTICULTURE	Distribution of fruits in lower belt	Completed	Long term
FODDER AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	Development of napier grass	Completed	Medium term
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Poly houses and training programme	Completed	Long term
	Distribution of HYV seeds for off-season vegetables and food crops	Completed	Long term
	Vermin compost pits	Completed	Long term
PROMOTION OF SHGS AND INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES	Pickle and juice	Completed	Long term
	Bee Keeping	Completed	Long term
SOCIAL AWAKENING AND PUBLICITY	Advertisement/publicity of programme and social awakening programme	Completed	
IMPROVING LOCAL ENVIRONMENT	Drinking water management	Completed	
	Clean energy programme	Completed	

## IMPACT

This programme is to promote health and hygiene among the school going girls of class 9,10,11 & 12. The weight, height etc is considered for putting them under medical care. One school teacher, Doctor and ANM constantly visit surrounding schools for awareness programme.

It was jointly done with Mahila Dal of Sera village.

5 Days Duration. Different Asana were taught to the students and villagers.

1. Awareness generation of menstruation and providing pads. School-Government High School (DeenGaon, Inter college- Mukhemand Garwan Gaon),
2. Class-9th ,10th, 11th&12th
3. Age Group- 14 to 17 years
4. Programme on a. Menstrual Cycle and Genetic Changes b. Usage of Sanitary Pads c. No of Pads per child-8
5. Coverage- 400 Girls

Class X and XII were provided coaching classes and some of the students have received distinction in board exams.

Month- **August 2015**  
Village covered (9)- **Saddad Gaon, Pokhri, Mukhem, Ghindyal Gaon, DeenGaon, Herwal Gaon, Onal Gaon, Baildogi, Budkot.**  
Number of Farmers Covered- **350**  
Number of Plants Distributed- **7,900**

### *(Including Training and Development of Nursery)*

Villages Covered (9)- **Pokhri, Mukhem, Ghindyal Gaon, DeenGaon, Herwal Gaon, OnalGaon, Baildogi, Budkot.**  
Number of Farmers Covered- **135**  
Number of Saplings- **62,000**

Training and guidance in alternate and scientific methods of farming to increase yield: provided to 2 farmers.  
Increased production capacity in reduced time, hence, financial benefits.

### **Programme through - SHG**

**Sera Gaon-** Potatoes and Cabbage

**Ghindyal Gaon-** Raiand Cabbage

**Seeds distribution programme at Sera-** Tomatoes, Capsicum, Peas etc

**It was done in 2 phases- seeds were provided in May and October.**

Capsicum, Cabbage, Ladyfinger Beans, Bitter gourd, Louky, Tomato, Brinjal, Cucumber, Pumkin.

**It was done in 2 villages – Sera gaon and Deen Gaon.**

It is done by a SHG, preparing variety of juices for sale. Different types of pickles are homemade by women.

The Boxes are kept as demonstrative units as Bee Keeping is being introduced for the first time in Deen Gaon.

## 6. OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- 6.1 RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT** The sample area for this project is one of the remotest areas of Tehri Garhwal and is being indirectly affected by Tehri dam, THDC has initiated CSR project empowerment of rural communities for sustainable livelihood and resource management.

As per the experts and implementing agency from KMC, the project implemented area has a lot of potential in terms of its geography, given resources and scope of man-ecology interaction which can be tapped in to get

### 6.2 PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

6.2.1

#### FORMING SHGs AND PROMOTING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

implemented by KMC. The implementing agency is working in different thematic areas for the holistic development of the villages covered under this whole project for self-sustainability of the short or long term activities within the project.

The contrary, 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 skills can be developed in other members of the community, thus increasing the scope of income generation activity.

6.2.2

#### WELL CONNECTED WITH COMMUNITY AND PRESENCE OF THDC

Initially, villagers had resistance towards THDC for constructing Tehri dam. It was important to labor on grass root level for the socio-economic empowerment and environment development within rural community. Therefore, with the collaboration of KMC, a project was designed towards sustainable livelihood and resource management.

THDC and KMC have remarkably worked on selected villages and the activities are not restricted to the ones in the proposal, but interventions are made as and when observed by the team members and based on the conversations with the villagers.

6.2.3

#### FOCUSED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The focus of the implementing agency is to achieve aims and objectives designed for the project and villages. The agency is working since 2011 and has created an impact on the individual lives

agriculture development in sampled villages.

6.2.4

#### EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES

It's a comprehensive model and works on every aspect of development including women empowerment, girl education, computer literacy, skill development, promotion of extra-curricular activities such promotion and maintenance of local culture etc. Parallel intervention in all spheres would ensure holistic growth of the villages.

## 6.3 OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

The KMC and staff members are the backbone of the project. It is successful sustainable model within the community as it promotes micro and macro level activities in different sectors. The MoU is signed between both THDC and KMC for smooth functioning of the CSR project of THDC. The funds are released by THDC as annual plan of action is submitted by KMC, implementing agency for operating and maintenance of the project.

## 6.4 IMPACT

### 6.4.1

#### PROMOTING NEW AGRICULTURE VENTURES/ACTIVITIES FOR SELF-SUSTAINABILITY & PRODUCTION BASED

- Introducing poly houses for producing off seasonal vegetables
- Planting horticulture plants
- Training for farmers
- 
- Distributing high yielding seeds to farmers and SHGs
- Vermi compost for producing organic manure at household level and through SHGs
- 
- Kishan goshti



## 6.4.2

### STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING ACTIVITIES

The project is designed for long term intervention by the implementing agency. It is important thematic area respectively. As the implementing agency is working in the same area, it is essential to incorporate new innovative methods and projects for the sustainable development of community and environment. However, the project aims at self-sustainability through SHGs and community involvement at each stage of the project.

The major focus is towards ecological restoration and socio economic empowerment of rural communities for sustainable livelihood and resource management through promoting agriculture and awareness towards well-being and health, women empowerment, education, skill development etc.



Figure 2: Members of Women Self Help Group



## 6.4.3

### PROMOTING FORMATION OF SHG & INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES FOR PICKLE MAKING AND JUICE

This was an existing activity carried forward by individual as a successful model of income was already there, it was supported through provision of infrastructure such as providing vessels

It's a heterogeneous group of 15 members, constituting 11 females and 4 males.

**“The KMC team has resumed packing and sales of these juices to extend the scale of the activity”**

Along with this activity preparing of variety of pickles was also introduced to the SHG where women are engaged in making and marketing process.





*pickles preparation*

#### 6.4.4

### **INTRODUCING NEW TOOLS & EQUIPMENT IN PHC ALONG WITH AMBULANCE**

Knowing the fact that there are no health care facilities in Pratap Nagar block, THDC has implemented a health care set up for villagers to cater to the primary ailments and they charge ₹ to escape the notion of free, and to develop a sensitive approach towards health and health care facilities.

living in Pratap Nagar block and nearby areas. An ambulance is provided for medical mobile units and for organizing camps in remote areas. The aim is to reach out to the backward and remotest areas where population does not have access to health facilities.

#### 6.4.5

### **HEALTH CARE: BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE TOWARDS HEALTH**

Health camps, awareness generations, eye camps and cleanliness drive, trainings and programmers are children and the elderly.

All the community resources are used as a platform to impart these trainings and activity based programmes.

Apart from that, a toilet block is constructed in school of Mukhem Gaon for students.

#### 6.4.6

### **PROMOTING FORMAL & INFORMAL EDUCATION**

The project has been promoting weak students in studies through remedial classes. The students of Xth XII class students got distinctions in these subjects.

## PROMOTING VOCATIONAL TRAINING & SKILL DEVELOPMENT

### A) Tailoring and knitting: Budkot and Mukhem

The implementation of the project was enrollment ratio was high and skills provided to them were up to the mark as observed exhibition was organized for the display. From the employability perspective the project could



In this era where everything is going digital, computer knowledge and Internet have become important part of every individual's life. The importance of computers has been felt from primary levels of schooling to give a handful experience of computers and its functioning.

individuals should possess technological literacy.



### B) Computer Training

the continuing developments in information technology (IT) on education.

The school students and under graduate students were provided with computer training. The training was provided to two villages: Budkot and Mukhem

- The primarily objective of the project is to create computer awareness among students especially targeting underprivileged students in semi-urban and rural areas.
- To give introduction about the computers at basic levels
- To develop a learning environment where basic IT knowledge

“ Skill Development is

a sustainable development process and can make a contribution in facilitating the

It is also essential to address opportunities

the context of globalization.”





Figure 8: Extra remedial classes for science students

6.4.8

**SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD FOR FARMERS**

- Fodder and livestock development: through trainings and development of nurseries for ginger cultivation and promoting napier grass for fodder of livestock.
- Fruit plants distribution: 5,000 fruit plants in lower belt.
- Bee keeping project: These Boxes are kept as demonstrative units as Bee Keeping is area. Mr Kirpal, attendant at Deen Gaon be another source of income to the farmers.



6.4.8

**WATER SHED MANAGEMENT & ENVIRONMENT RESTORATION**



restoration

Along with recharge pits, ponds and trenches are dug for cost-effective water shed management

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

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.of income to the farmers.

## 7. STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE

STAKEHOLDER	PERSPECTIVE / COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT
THDC	Streamlining of the project and sampled villages is essential. The more focus should be applied towards agriculture and skill development for aspect, the project is designed for affected families but implementing agency is working for all villages.
KMC	resistance towards THDC. After contributing 5-6 years in these areas, community has good rapport of KMC and THDC.

## 8. CHALLENGES & SUGGESTIONS

### 8.1 CREATING MARKET LINKAGES FOR EACH ACTIVITY



#### A. CUTTING AND TAILORING

out of it. For eg. The girls and women were imparted with tailoring and knitting programme that has created impact on individual women. They are working independently and few of them have started small shop in their homes.

##### **Intervention:**

women from all batches forming their SHG for broadcasting their skills and generating market linkages for them as they can work towards income generation activities.



#### B. COMPUTER TRAINING

Introducing advance level courses for under graduates and drop outs for creating employability for such educated and non-educated students. As migration is one of the biggest problems of

Promoting and encouraging students would help generating jobs within the vicinity.

## **8.2 CONVERGENCE OF AGRO-BASED SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE**

KMC has commenced a concoction of several agriculture activities on field with different villages. It is crucial to collaborate with government schemes and policies that will benefit beneficiaries of all activities pertaining to agriculture. For subsidized rates, kishan credit cards KMC should facilitate between beneficiaries and government schemes.

## **8.3 CREATING AWARENESS GENERATION PROGRAMMES FOR YOUTH TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE AMONGST THEM**

Introducing new designed programme for youth and encouraging them for agriculture. In present scenario, youth is hesitant towards agriculture and opting for migration for better livelihood sources. Identifying and involving the drop out students, beneficiaries' children in agriculture activities would contribute at higher intensity. Inclination towards integrated farming and production based agriculture with new techniques and methods would attract youth to be involved in it.

## **8.4 PRODUCING VERMI COMPOST MANURE AND POLY HOUSE VEGETABLES AT PRODUCTION LEVEL AND BRANDING IT FOR MARKETING ALONG WITH HNB**

It was analysed that both implementing agency HNB and KMC are promoting vermi compost at their selected villages. 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.

## **8.5 FOCUS ON LONG TERM INTERVENTION**

The focus of the implementing agency should be more inclined towards long term activities. For sustainability and impact it is important to have understanding of the nature of activities implemented on field that would help community in larger and measurable aspect. It was observed that many of the activities are short term that would have no impact on beneficiaries. It is suggested to design short term activity quarterly and stream line the area of implementation for smooth and effective functioning.



**PROJECT 2:**  
RUNNING OF THREE SCHOOLS UNDER CSR FOR  
PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES



## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Ecological restoration and socio economic empowerment of rural communities for sustainable livelihood and resource management
<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>	
<b>COST OF THE PROJECT</b>	380.00 (in Lakhs)
<b>LOCATION (District, State)</b>	Rishikesh, Tehri and koteshwar
<b>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>	All the school students
<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
<b>PROJECT STATUS (completed / ongoing)</b>	
<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	Continuing
<b>YEAR OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	2015-2016

## 2. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Education and literacy level are considered a pivotal pillar of development along with modern civilization

2011.

### 2.1 INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

The paradigm shifts has been visualized over past few years in the existing structures of secondary and higher

has tremendously increased in management of

assistance. It has also opened doors and vocalized for several educational opportunities, created platforms for job employability and enhanced individual growth and further reduced the bridge of demand and supply among skilled manpower and a viable alternative for those not be determined to pursue higher education.

India, with more than 1.4 million schools and more

2

than 230 million enrollments, is home to one of the largest and complex school education systems in the world along the china<sup>2</sup>.

India has made phenomenal progress since

millennium development framework, by the measure

achieving 2015 target of universal primary education for all aged 6-10 years in 2007-08. Since 2000, MDMs

accepted and easily measurable framework for global development.

### 2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE FACTS

3.

3

### 2.3 PLANS, POLICIES & PROGRAMME

Since Independence, state and central government have immensely contributed in the education sector, initiating and promoting elementary education and majorly thrusting on secondary education. To eliminate the out of school children on one hand and progressively stepping towards mainstreaming of children from under privileged sections with inclusion approach, two prominent policies of Indian government – the Sarva Shiksha Ahbiyan (SSA)

targets enhancing access to higher education by creating 2 million additional seats for each age cohort, aligned to the skill needs of the economy. India also targets to eliminate gender and social gaps in school enrollment (that is, between girls and boys, and between schedule castes, schedule tribes, Muslims and rest of the population).

## 2.4. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:THDC

THDC India Limited is a Joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The Company was incorporated in July 1988.

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.<sup>4</sup>

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 have installed & commissioned 50MW Capacity wind farm initially as an Investor in June 2016 and going to commission one more wind power project of 63MW capacity by March 2017.

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.

### VISION:

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

### MISSION:

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

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

1. Increase in enrollment ratio majorly focusing on primary and secondary schooling.
2. Inclusion of under privileged section of society
3. Focus on quality of education and promoting girl child education
4. Holistic development of students

<sup>4</sup> [http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead\\_Futureplan.aspx](http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead_Futureplan.aspx)

## 2.5 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Since the inception of the Tehri dam project, numerous schools were established for employees and community children. Lately, there was shift in trends where private and public schools came into existence and grabbed upper middle and elite class children. Henceforth, these schools are now accommodating majority of community belonging to low socio-economic status and are registered under Education Trust. The project caters the children of project affected areas and currently running under Corporate Social Responsibility by THDC in three location; Rishikesh, Tehri and Koteshwar. This project is covered under CSR activity and THDC is working as an implementing agency along with monitoring and its maintenance.

The company is running two schools under the auspices of TES - one school at Bhagirathi Puram, Tehri offering Class 6th to 12th standard and another school

at Pragatipuram Rishikesh, offering from Class 1st to 10th. In both the schools children of nearby areas belonging to economically weaker sections including Backward and SC/ST are being provided education.

One Jr. high school is being run at Koteshwar, Tehri by SEWA-THDC through Omkaranand Sarswati Public School, Education Society to provide quality education to children of project affected families of KHEP.

The impact of the project at given 3 locations has been documented based on the classification of its functioning and Implementation. The rationale is to give a perspective on the impact, gaps, and challenges of the project at each location and at the same time provide a comparative analysis of the effectiveness in the implementation of the respective schools at different locations.



### 3. OPERATION MODEL

#### 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

this project and runs the schools through CSR fund of THDCIL.

monitoring and planning is headed by its members. The school follows the government school norms to run its school administration.

The project thrives upon the students individual development through integrated school activities comprised of classroom teachings along with extra-curricular activities. Also, it has massively worked on increasing the enrollment ratio amongst girl children, creating community presence through community participation and parent's participation in school and promoting cultural activities of their children.

While talking about the monetary assistance all school expenditures and cost are managed by THDC through for classroom teachings, administration cost etc is covered under the budget. The funds are allocated monthly to school management for regular and smooth functioning.

#### 3.2 MECHANISM OF PROJECT



##### A. SELECTION AND ENROLLMENT OF THE BENEFICIARIES (STUDENTS) FOR ADMISSION

- their house hold situations and ration cards as a proof to ensure their background.
- Interacting with students and parents to ensure the validity of the documents
- Holding interviews of the children



##### B. FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS NORMS

house hold situations and ration cards as a proof to ensure their background.

Interacting with students and parents to ensure the validity of the documents

## 4. STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKE HOLDERS	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY DETAILS
THDC	Funding partner	To provide funds and overall supervision to the project in partnership with schools running in Tehri, Rishikesh and Koteshwar. THDC does regular monitoring through their CSR team and school committee. The report of the project is delivered by school teachers and staff in form of evaluations to school management.
<b>THDC EDUCATION SOCIETY (TES) &amp; SEWA-THDC</b>	Implementing partner	periodic monitoring of the project through staff and school admin.
<b>TEACHERS AND STAFF</b>	Teaching and Participating in different activities	Teachers play a vital role in running school administration and teaching students for their overall development. The teachers are also involved in extracurricular activities with students

### 4.1. STAKEHOLDER'S LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT			COMMENTS
		High	Average	Low	
THDC INDIA LTD	Funders of the project	✓			
School Head master	project	✓			
School teachers (Primary and Secondary)	Implementation of the project	✓			

**A. THDC India Ltd:** Being a funding and implementing agency both, THDC plays most crucial role in implementing are clearly visualized and the project is functioning in right direction with the help of school administration and students.

All three schools have access and availability of all basic amenities which is helping students to learn and grow in positive manner. For better evaluations and assessments THDC school committee is regularly following up with schools and teachers to analyze students and teachers performances.

**B. School Headmasters:** Being the most responsible and dedicated employee and the senior most authority of schools, school principals had immensely contributed in the holistic development of school and students. During the interactions and in-depth interviews it was clear that school authority is contributing and organising events in is there towards moral sciences and cultural activities to create platform for students to express their views and talents.

**C. School Teachers:** Foremost important stakeholders involved in this project are school teachers as they are working since the inception of these school establishments. They have contributed 25-30 years of their services to

## 5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS & TECHNIQUES USED

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP INTERACTED WITH
THDC OFFICIALS	In depth Interview	5
School teachers	Focused Group Discussion	25 (All three schools)
Principal and Head Master	In Depth Interview	3
Students	Group Discussion	Interacted with students from all the sessions

*\*Inclusive of all schools*

The methods used for primary and secondary data collection were FGDs and In-depth Interviews with several stakeholders. Hence, majority of the information was gathered from school teachers and headmasters of three schools. The focused group discussions were held with children to understand the dynamics of the school and assess impact of the project. For school teachers FGDs were conducted to assess the functioning of the project and In-depth interview to understand relevance of the project and sustainability and to assess impact of the project.

## 6. OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### 6.1 RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT

The project was initiated by THDC India Ltd under CSR project, as these villages were indirectly affected by the construction of the Tehri Dam. Presently, THDC is supporting three schools at three different locations and catering to students from nearby villages.

The majority population belongs to the lower strata and being the marginalized section of society school supports these students for their gradation in respect to their knowledge and skills. However, students are provided with all the amenities in school premises. The parents and students are confident and proud of their school progress achieved in recent years, incorporating different teaching methods and promoting extra curriculum for the mental and physical well-being of the students.

## 6.2 PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

### 6.2.1

#### TOWARDS HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT

The majority of the population belongs to lower strata and being marginalized section of society. School supports these students for their up gradation in respect to their knowledge and skills. However, students

of their school progress achieved in recent years, incorporating different teaching methods and promoting extra curriculum for their mental and physical well- being of the students.

It's an achievement for THDC India Ltd. to run schools under the CSR project. The vision was to ensure

separate computers rooms, libraries, assembly halls, laboratories, toilets, stores, teacher's rooms, etc



### 6.2.2

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

and social security amongst them. The students are regular to school because of the accessibility to facilities and infrastructure. All the classrooms have class board, chairs, tables, benches, tube lights and

view, a boundary wall is being constructed for maintaining decorum in school premises.

Name of school	Location	No. of teacher & staff	No. of student	No. of classroom	Standards	Level of medium
THDC High School	Rishikesh		415		1st to 10th	Hindi
	Tehri	21	216	12	6th to 12th	Hindi
Swami Saraswati public school	Koteshwar	11	154	13	Nursery to 8th	

### 6.2.3

#### ASSEMBLY SESSIONS AND EXPOSURE TRIPS

To make students believe in spirituality and positivity, regular assemblies are organised which is on other hand is also inclusive of latest news updates that are verbalized in assemblies to understand the current scenarios of India. Also, to give an exposure of culture and society, schools facilitates an annual trip for students.

### 6.2.4

#### REVIEW OF TEACHERS PERFORMANCES

In every school, all respective teachers have to prepare their annual plans, task plan and annual calendar plan before resuming new sessions. This is done to preview their accountability and assessing their performance in respect to teaching and other admin work.

### 6.2.5

#### CULTURAL EVENTS AND PROGRAMMES

To promote cultural diversity, schools organize different cultural events and programmes where all students participate and perform at different events organised by school and THDC both. This provides platform for students to broadcast their talent and get polished their skills in several extracurricular activities.

## 6.3 OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

functioning and monitoring of the schools. Also, schools have students committee who shall looks after student's issues and work for their welfare. These have house captains who hold assemblies and discussions at regular intervals.



## 6.4 IMPACT

### 6.4.1

#### INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT



5

According to data received from about 1.20 in the country are still without pucca buildings facility.<sup>5</sup>

safer side as the project covers three schools physical infrastructural facilities. Also, the basic infrastructure is constructed by THDC such as classrooms, staff rooms, and labs for every subject, computer lab, assembly hall and library etc. is accessed by the students. Teachers are also THDC. However, current situation is satisfactory as schools are well maintained.



## 6.4.2

### PROVISION OF MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

school do not have access to this facility. The Schools have collaborated with Madhuban Ashram, partners for MDM.



## 6.4.3

### CLEANLINESS & SANITATION

and compelled to open defecation<sup>6</sup>

health both in households and across communities.<sup>7</sup>

All the students were uniformly dressed in school hours and maintained school discipline. The students have access to washrooms and toilets and practice safe sanitation. The purpose is generating awareness towards water, sanitation and hygiene practices in daily routines. Well, schools were more cautious about health, sanitation, safe drinking water and personal hygiene due to these direct and indirect factors



that preventive measures, policies and programmes at central and state levels has been implemented in both vicinity of metropolitan and rural schools.



6

7

#### 6.4.4

### QUALITY OF EDUCATION & IMPROVED GRADES

working with students for improving their grades and tremendous growth has been observed in student's grade and overall development of all students.



#### 6.4.5

### INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT



The student's enrollment ratio has increased gradually in sampled schools. The infrastructure facilities have set the bench mark for other government schools due to which students prefer coming to these schools. The students have access to all kind of facilities which help them in learning and experimenting in different areas. The teachers have initiated and participated actively with parents and children imparting awareness amongst them.

students. After emerging with new concepts and initiatives student visits school daily and simultaneously student's ratio has increased as compared to earlier.

#### 6.4.6

### FOCUSED AND ACHIEVABLE AIMS & OBJECTIVES

in holistic manner.

1. Increase in enrollment ratio majorly focusing on primary and secondary schooling.
2. Inclusion of under privileged section of society.
- 3.
4. Holistic development of students.

THDC being both funding and implementing agency has raised the bars and standards for this the schools.

6.4.7

### EXTRACURRICULAR & CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

organizing extracurricular activities time to time like summer camps, excursion tour etc. The students are being trained for cultural program and National Festivals.



Figure 18: Handmade crafts

6.4.8

### ACCESS TO STATIONERY & UNIFORM

books, notebooks, uniform and other school related material is provided by school at the beginning of session.

6.4.9

### BARRED SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Majority of the students attending school commute from nearby localities, sharing the same socio-economic background. During interviews and FGDs it came prominently that mostly students and their families belong to the lower income group and they are working as labourers, street vendors, construction

education.



6.4.10

**INCREASE IN CONFIDENCE LEVEL**

While interviewing the respondents, researchers could feel sense of happiness and increase in information and knowledge about the topics been taught in class which was praiseworthy.

Apart from many basic and foremost important hindrances, students have shown maximum input and output during these classes. These schools have created an impact on the minds of students and generated positive outcome in terms of knowledge and enthusiasm.

6.4.11

**FEELING CONNECTED TO MAINSTREAM**

For the school authority, teachers & staff and students gave a sense of pride and satisfaction and a feeling of connection to mainstream through this project. From teachers' and students' responses it was observed that parents showed interest and encouraged students to learn in schools. Such exposure to technology, developing skills and proving platform to access such opportunities.

Promoting girl child education, providing basic computer training sessions, active participation in sports and organizing competitions at primary and secondary level, identifying innovative methods for teaching, MDMs, enrollment of deprived children and connecting them to main stream has impacted students towards their holistic development.





Figure 20: Cute little faces during classroom teachings

## 7. STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE

### STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE / COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT

School Teachers

digital classes in the school. The response of the students was amazing towards their to be addressed by school authorities. The upgradation of class room teaching methods.

Head Masters

the topics been taught in class which is praiseworthy. The school is working towards achieving aims and objectives of the project.

THDC – Sewa  
THDC

## 8. CHALLENGES & SUGGESTIONS

### 8.1 LACKING TOWARDS INNOVATIVE & CREATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING

It was observed in all three schools that teaching is restricted towards classrooms as there are no other modes of teaching involved during their classroom sessions. The Indian education system this is the primary mode of teaching but after introduction of e-digital methods it can become easy for students and teachers to learn and teach.

### 8.2 SANITATION

Ensuring safe sanitation is one of India's gigantic problem faced by masses. In India, open defecation is a well-established traditional practice deeply ingrained from early childhood. Globally, India has the largest number of people still defecating in the open: more than 564 million. One in two people use a toilet.<sup>8</sup>

When discussing about school and specifically about these three schools had toilets unit for male, female and staff respectively. The school has focused on proper sanitation and safe drinking water facilities for students. During our visit it was observed that students have access to toilets, but there were no basic amenities such as first aid kits and students do not have access to soaps for washing hands. It is an essential part of any sanitation programme where cleaning of hands after using toilets or prior to eat food is a must.

Also, for adolescence there are not specific arrangements for sanitary pads if required in emergency. These were the basic requirements suggested by the students.

**“No access to sanitary pads and first aid box during emergency.”**

**- anonymous student**

<sup>8</sup><http://unicef.in/Whatwedo/11/Eliminate-Open-Defecation>

### 8.3 COMMUNICATION WITH MANAGEMENT

While conducting FGDs with teachers in schools it was analysed that teachers wanted to hold regular meetings with higher management where they can discuss their viewpoints about their professional areas.

### 8.4 NO TRAININGS FOR TEACHERS

This is a major concern raised by researchers as it is an important tool to provide trainings to teachers through which they will be able to incorporate different teaching methods in classrooms. To enhance the quality of education, teacher's participation, motivation and willingness plays a significant role along with training that would provide in-depth knowledge and develop professional skills towards teaching.

The government has radically brought positive changes in teaching and learning patterns for both teachers and children change in syllabus and curriculum, exams patterns has been modified. It is imperative to conduct trainings for teachers to sensitize about social issues and teaching learning methods in collaboration with different organisation.



## 8.5 LACK OF PARENTS PARTICIPATION

Parent teachers meeting are organised by the school to meet student's parents and discuss their school performance. Teachers reflected that parents are not willing to participate as they are busy with their work. The involvement of parents in students activities are negligible as most of the students belong to underprivileged section and parents are engaged in labour work.

Parent's involvement is more important than parent's discussions and PTMs "Parents Teacher Meeting" as it helps them to learn and grow with their children. Viewing the current developments of these schools and new emerging trends where these schools are performing better and competing with private schools, parents are proud as their children are accessing all facilities.

## 8.6 MOTIVATION AND WILLINGNESS AMONG TEACHERS TOWARDS TEACHING

Teachers have served since the inception of school and are at senior levels by their experience and age. From in-depth interviews with principals and teachers it came out predominantly that motivation and training to take new initiatives towards teaching methods are required.

Majorly the teaching is restricted within classrooms and delivers through lectures modes where one way communication is held. To break this trend amongst them it is necessary to introduce new methods of teachings for both students and teachers.



Figure 21: Happy faces- Impact of the project



**PROJECT 3:**  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN VILLAGE  
PATHRI – BLOCK 3 AND 4



## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT NAME	Rural Development Activities in village Pathri – Block 3 and 4
COST OF THE PROJECT	11.04 lac
LOCATION (District, State)	Haridwar District, Uttarakhand
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	10 (CHC) 2 centers established 1 Dairy
KEY STAKEHOLDERS	THDC
PROJECT STATUS (completed / ongoing)	
YEAR OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT	2015-2016

कृषि विभाग हरिद्वार एवं सेवा टी. एच. डी. सी. प्रयोगशाला द्वारा अनुसन्धित यंत्र  
वर्ष - 2015-16

## 2. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

It 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.

In recent years it has been observed that there are certain multiple factors that 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

agricultural researches are practiced that are being witnessed. India's geographical conditions are favorable 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

9

### 2.1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATE

predominant in occupational structure. The major crops of the state are Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Sugarcane, Mandua,

10

10

### 2.2 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, Uttarakhand has a hilly terrain, primarily dependent on rain-fed subsistence for agriculture. It has undulating topography affecting the development of

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 Uttarakhand.

Historically, male workers have been migrating to plains in search of employment opportunities and this

feature has reduced the work participation rate of males of females in Uttarakhand is above the national level. It in various economic activities, primarily in agricultural based activities.<sup>11</sup>

In Uttarakhand 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.<sup>12</sup>

11

12

## 2.3 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:THDC

THDC India Limited is a Joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The Company was incorporated in July 1988.

The wide range of technical, environmental and social proficiency and experience of THDCIL places it in a 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 towards renewable energy resources, THDCIL is venturing into Solar and Wind energy areas.<sup>13</sup>

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. It has taken an 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

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

1. To make available various farm machinery/equipment to small and marginal farmers.
2. To offset the adverse economies of scale due to high cost of individual ownership
3. To improve mechanization in places with low farm power availability
4. To provide hiring services for various agricultural machinery/implements applied for different operations
5. To expand mechanized activities during cropping seasons in large areas especially in small and marginal holdings.
6. To provide hiring services for various high value crop specific machines applied for different operations.
7. Promoting integrated farming system covering crops, livestock & fishery, plantation and pasture based composite farming for enhancing livelihood opportunities, ensuring food security and minimizing risks from crop failure through supplementary/ residual production systems.

<sup>13</sup> [http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead\\_Futureplan.aspx](http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead_Futureplan.aspx)

## 2.4 PROJECT BACKGROUND: REHABILITATION AND RESENTMENT PROCESS

During the rehabilitation process, villagers were displaced to several parts of Uttarakhand such as Dehradun and Haridwar Districts. The Rehabilitation Plan has been broadly divided into Rural Rehabilitation and Urban Rehabilitation. Affected families under Rural Rehabilitation are categorised as "Fully affected" or "Partially affected". The families whose 50% or more land is being acquired are treated as Fully Affected. Those families whose less than 50% land is coming under submergence are categorised as "Partially Affected". In case of urban population of Tehri Town, all 5291 families living in the Town as on the cut-off date of 06.06.1985 are treated as fully affected.

Under Rural Rehabilitation, there are 5429 Fully Affected families due to Tehri Dam, which are to be rehabilitated. Another 3810 rural families are Partially Affected and are not going to be displaced; they would be paid cash compensation for their land under

submergence.<sup>14</sup>

THDC had commenced CSR project in Haridwar, Pathari under rural development for project affect community residing in rehabilitated colonies. The primary occupation of the villagers is agriculture for livelihood. One of the major consequences that have impacted population is their livelihood alternatives. Due to severe quandary such as landless farmers, emerging pool of workless; marginal/small farmers they were unable to scale-up their occupational sources. Due to unavailability of resource and agricultural equipment for cultivating and irrigating land, affected farmers had rented their lands to other famers for their survival. These adverse conditions forced the people to develop a project where they could sustain themselves. THDC willing supported and implemented a project under rural development "custom hiring center" for small farmers.

<sup>14</sup> <http://thdc.gov.in/writereaddata/English/PDF/STATofreh.pdf>

### 3. OPERATION MODEL

#### 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

The project was initiated by THDC under CSR activity within the collaboration with Krishi Vibhag and Adarsh kishan club registered with NABARD. The project targeted the small/marginal farmers who were unable to survive with their existing livelihood sources. To assist them, a need families.

#### 3.2 MECHANISM OF PROJECT



##### A. SELECTION PROCESS AND FORMATION OF GROUP

a productive manner. Interested farmers collectively formed a farmer self help group consisting of 10 members. It was challenging to sensitize and convince farmers as the basic aim was to increase the production of both seasonal and off seasonal crops and



##### B. AGREEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES

An agreement is signed between three parties for the project implementation. Keeping in view the emphasis of agricultural farm machinery and the need for taking the farm machinery within the reach of small/marginal farmers, a joint effort was made

farmers self help group Adarsh Kisan Club, Bhaag IV, Pathri (registered with NABARD) to share the amount in the ratio 40:40:20 respectively.



##### C. SUBMISSION OF PROPOSAL

A proposal was submitted by the Farmer Self Help Group to Krishi Vibhaag, Haridwar

Club and after having deliberations in BBLC/BLC agreed to provide fund as above under gap funding to empower the project affected farmers of the area and to make it a show case for other farmers of this area.



##### D. MONITORING AND ACCOUNTING MONEY

The money is ratio under 40:40:20 respectively, with collaboration of Krishi Vibhag, monitoring of the project. Funds were released directly in the FSHGs saving account once the Krishi Vibhaag and farmers ensured deposition of their amount in the FSHGs saving account.





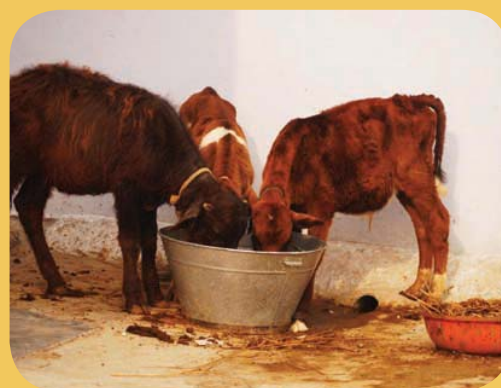
### E. ESTABLISHING UNITS UNDER CHC

This unit consists of custom hiring well for production based agriculture.



### F. ESTABLISHING DAIRY FARMING

A female SHG group is formed under this activity where 10-12 cows are kept in pucca shed. The purpose is to commercialize the dairy products and platform it at production based level.



### G. TOOLS PROVIDED UNDER THIS PROJECT

AGRICULTURE TOOLS	DAIRY TOOLS	IRRIGATION TOOLS
TRACTOR	Live stock	
SPRAY PUMP TANK	Chara cutter	
SEED DRILL	Grass mineral mixture machine	
PUMP SET		
TILLER		

## 4. STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKE HOLDERS	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY DETAILS
THDC	Funding partner	To provide fund and overall supervision to the project in partnership with.
THDC	Implementing Agency	The project was implemented by THDC along with various stakeholders
KRISHI VIBHAAG	Implementing partners	The project was implemented and funded by Krishi Vibhaag as
Adarsh kishan club	Implementing and	The Farmer Self Help Group is formed for implementation of this project. The Custom hiring center is established for farmers productivity.
NABARD and Adarsh Yuva Smiti	Facilitation	NABARD.

### 4.1. STAKEHOLDER'S LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT			COMMENTS
		High	Average	Low	
THDC INDIA LTD	Funders of the project	✓			
Krishi vibhaag	Funders of the project	✓			
(Adarsh kishan club)	Partial funders and Implementing partners of the project	✓			

**A. THDC:** THDC is involved in funding the project as there are other stakeholders also involved in the project.

**B. Krishi vibhaag:**

custom hiring center and dairy farm in village Chham, Pathri Bhaag IV, Haridwar.

**C. FSHG:** A proposal was submitted by the FSHG to Krishi Vibhag, Haridwar and Sewa-THDC for support and Adarsh Kisan Club and after having deliberations in BBLC/BLC agreed to provide fund as above under gap funding to empower the project affected farmers of the area and to make it a show case for other farmers of this area.

**“ We do not get the actual cost of the milk as it should scale up, required more dairies and desire to establish own dairy points for selling milk ”**

## 5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS & TECHNIQUES USED

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP INTERACTED WITH
THDC OFFICIALS	In depth Interview	2
BENEFICIARIES	Focused Group Discussion	5
FSHG	Focused Group Discussion	5

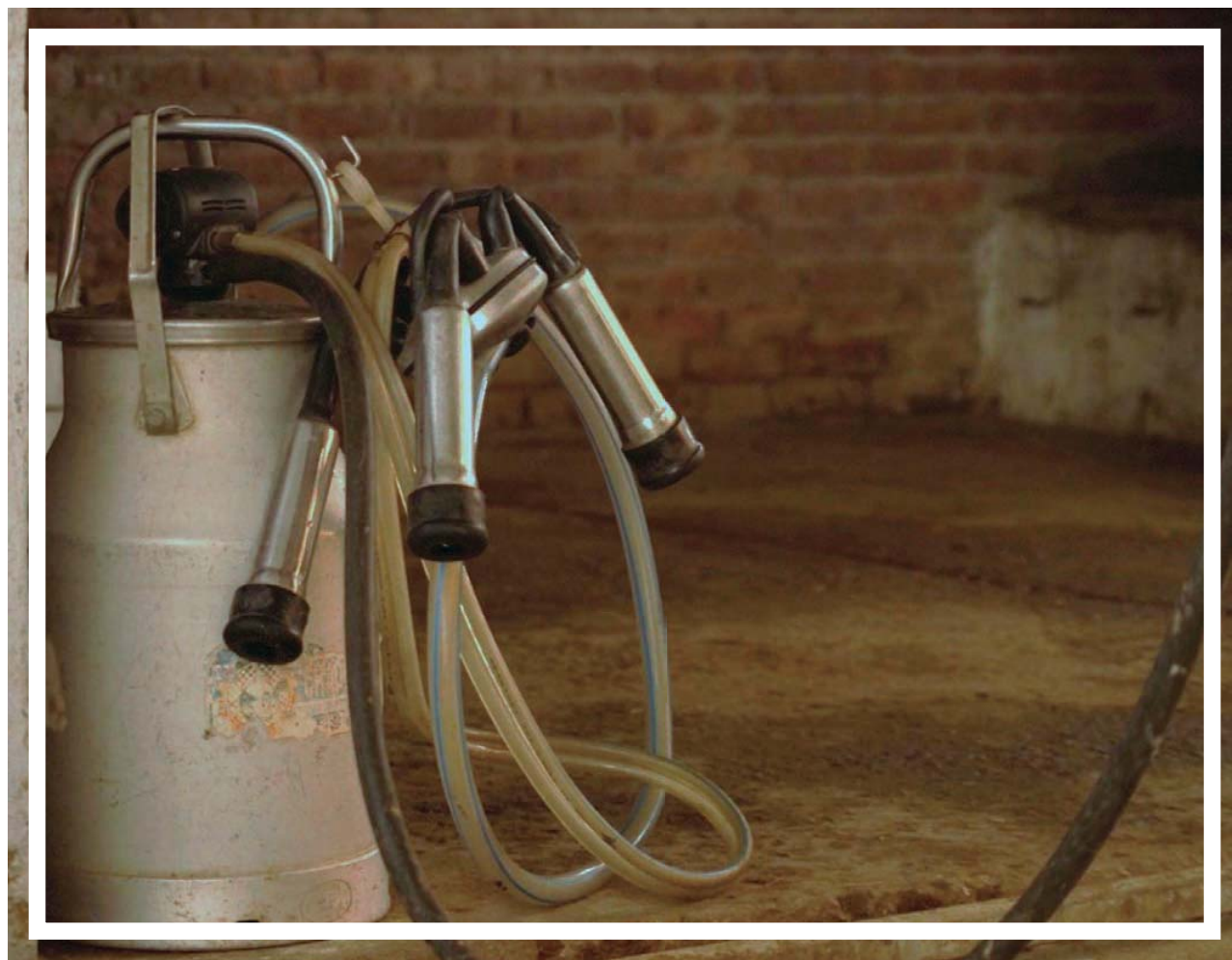
The methods used for primary and secondary data collection were FGDs and In-depth Interviews with several stakeholders. Hence, majority of the information was gathered from FSHG and Adarsh Yuva Club. The focused group discussions were held with famers to understand the dynamics of the community and assess impact of the project. In-depth interviews were conducted to understand relevance of the project and sustainability and to assess impact of the project.

## 6. OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### 6.1 RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT

Displacement before and after construction of Tehri dam have affected common people directly and indirectly. The consequences like land issues, displacement and rehabilitation are common phenomenon that has impacted lives. The main and foremost important factor that hampers every individual is the source of earning as livelihood. The same scenario was been observed during the field visit of Pathri. To combat this problem, a CSR project was initiated particularly focusing on agriculture activities with certain aims and objectives such as:

- To improve mechanization in places with low farm power availability with the help of various farm machinery/ equipment to small and marginal farmers.
- To provide hiring services for various high value crop specific machines applied for different operations.
- Promoting integrated farming system covering crops, livestock for enhancing livelihood opportunities, ensuring food security and minimizing risks from crop failure through supplementary/ residual production systems.



The project was initiated by Adarsh Kisan club as they approached krishi vibhaag to fund and implement this project. For expertise and knowledge, Krishi vibhaag

assistance for project implementation. Sewa-THDC

Adarsh Kisan Club and after having deliberations in BBLC/BLC agreed to provide fund as above under gap funding to empower the project affected farmers of the area and to make it a show case for other farmers of this area.

marginal and low scale farmers and training them

livelihood further, providing them with market to the farmers.

## 6.2 PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The contributions of all stakeholders has made this project an innovative intervention in the sector of agriculture.

their farms at production level.

gas plant. There is also demand from other project affected villages of Pathri also to introduce this scheme.

### Achievement:

Their joint effort has brought them laurels. The Chief Minister, Govt of Uttarakhand during a ceremony organised by NABARD at Dehradun has adjudged the Adarsh Kisan Club as the best FSHG society in Garhwal region and handed them award.

**“Happy with the THDC work, there is requirement for more Custom Hiring center”**

- Pathri villagers

## 6.3 OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

The project is operated by FSHG “Adarsh Kishan club Syansu” registered with NABARD, collaborated with sewa-THDC and Krishi Vibhag. Custom Hiring Center is operated by one of the members of the group who is managing all the activities at center. The revenue generated from the services is utilized for equipment maintenance as they require continuous assistance.

There are different activities held under Adarsh Kisaan Club that are the following:

1. Exposure visits
2. Expert meets
3. Field Demonstrations
4. Trainings

All stakeholders have shared the amount in the ratio 40:40:20 respectively. Under CHC total beneficiaries are 10 farmers involved in this group and over 50 other project affected farmers of this area whereas; in dairy farm ten (10) female members of SHG are involved. All the beneficiaries are from displaced village Chham, Pathri Bhaag 4, Haridwar. The farmers benefitted are having land within the range of 1 to 2 Kms.

For implementation of dairy farm a women SHG was formed. The purpose is to create a platform for women to earn livelihood. The collaboration is done with Aanchal Dairy, milk is daily supplied to them and money is deposited in joint account of the group.



Figure 25: Tools used during harvesting



Figure 26: Fields of beneficiaries under CHC

The maintenance of the cowshed is done by a local hired individual and SHG for its smooth functioning:

SR.	NAME OF VILLAGE	DESCRIPTION HEAD	TOTAL AMOUNT	BUDGET SHARING		
				SEWA-THDC	KRISHI VIBHAAG	FSHG
1		Custom Hiring Center	10.25	4.10	4.10	2.05
2.	Tehri Koteswar	Dairy farms	06.53	2.64	2.69	1.20
3.		Tube well/pumping set	00.75	0.30	0.25	3.45
4.	Pathari Bhag- III	Custom Hiring Center	10.25	4.00	4.00	2.25

## **7. IMPACT**

### **7.1 CREATING LIVELIHOOD THROUGH CHC AND DAIRY FARM**

In collaboration with different stakeholders, CHC is established in Pathri, block 4, Haridwar. The aim and objective of the project is to bring technology at village level with a group of farmers who shall contribute and participate in order to increase the production in agriculture. This project is promoting integrated farming system covering crops, livestock, plantation and pasture based composite farming for enhancing livelihood opportunities, ensuring food security and minimizing risks from crop failure through supplementary/ residual production systems.

Initially, due to lack of resources the farmers had rented their farms to other where livelihood options were restricted for them. After establishment of CHC and formation of FSHG, agriculture has got further technical and mechanized as production has increased. Also, the market platform is available where farmers sell their products at large scale.

### **7.2 INCLINATION TOWARDS PRODUCTIVITY WITH NO MANUAL LABOUR**

The aim of the project is to uplift the marginal and small farmers by providing hiring services for various agricultural machinery/ implements applied for different operations. Further, to improve mechanization in places with low farm power availability, as all these factors would contribute to increase in crop production.

Experimenting with crops and introducing new hybrid and higher value crops to increase the production. This will help farmers understand new methods and provide exposures with the help of machinery/equipment used in agriculture. Machinery available for hire has reduced manual labour and lowered the cost of cultivation, which has gone up due to a labour shortage.

In dairy farm, hybrid cows were purchased where the milk is traded to Aanchal Dairy. The cowshed is established and 10 cows are domesticated with fodder and chara. On the common land of SHG, fodder is cultivated as it saves time and energy for women while monitoring the whole unit.

### **7.3 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

All the implementing agencies and partners have their presence in community. With the help of FSHGs new farmers are associating and new CHC are formed in different blocks/bhaag of Pathri. As FSHG has contributed 20% share in this project. The community participation of all stakeholders is extremely visible.

### **7.4 IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH INDICATORS**

As per the discussion held with beneficiaries and implementing partners it was observed that they have observed visible improvements towards health among women and children. The improved agriculture facilities have directly improved their living standards. Therefore, consumption of vegetables and dairy products has improved their health subsequently.

### **7.5 KNOWLEDGE IMPROVEMENT**

Application of agriculture tools in fields has remarkably improved their skills and knowledge over it. Especially women are more active and using them efficiently in their own lands. Prior to this majority of the population was dependent on rain fed and traditional methods. Adopting of the equipment and accessing them on fields reflects impact of the project on primary beneficiaries and affected families.



## 7.6 MECHANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY FRIENDLY

The major challenge of the project was to learn and use the equipment well on fields. This has made beneficiaries improve their skills and knowledge, usage of tools, technology friendly and make them more independent. FSHG are running CHC efficiently and providing facilities to other people as well. The AYS facilitation has created a linkage between THDC and other stakeholders as they aim to develop the community and are working for their welfare.

Promoting integrated farming system, covering crops, livestock rearing, plantation and pasture based composite farming for enhancing livelihood opportunities, ensuring food security and minimizing risks from crop failure through supplementary/residual production systems.

## 7.7 NO MORE DEPENDENCE ON RAIN

For agriculture purposes majority of the population is dependent on rain, particularly during monsoons. Availability and accessibility of tube wells in farms has helped farmers irrigate their huge lands. Through field canals, water is channelized and lands are irrigated. Being an irrigated and fertile land, ground water level is up at 80-100 feet that is easily available so, tube well is installed near fields to irrigate land.



*Figure 27: Tube well provided by THDC-SEWA to Farmer SHG*

## 7.8 DECREASED DRUDGERY FOR WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE FIELDS

The impact of the project is visible on the beneficiaries as small and marginal farmers are provided with equipment on hire basis for several high value crops in large fields. The availability of agriculture tools has impacted their productivity and reduced labour time of women. Initially, women were involved in household chores and agriculture that occupied all their time. Now, they are using chaura cutter and other equipment that have speeded up their agricultural work. The time saved due to the tools provided, has been devoted towards family and children in daily routine.

## 7.9 VERMI COMPOST

The worms create “Vermicast” also called “worm castings” is the end-product of the breakdown of organic matter by the worms. Vermi compost contains water-soluble nutrients and it is an excellent, nutrient-rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner.

The manure produced from it is sold to nearby villages and it is prepared from natural process. There are several benefits of vermi compost such as:

- Organic
- Micro organisms
- Plant growth
- Slow nutrition release
- More nutritious
- Healthier plants
- Water retention

## 8. STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE

STAKEHOLDER	PERSPECTIVE / COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT
THDC	The company is happy with the response of the community. The project seems to have lot of scope and intervention where community participation is playing major role in implementation of the project. In terms of achievement, CHC is established in different parts of Pathri, where beneficiaries are yielding and experimenting with new crops for higher value and production
FSHG, (adarsh kisaan club) Pathri Block- Part-3 & 4	The initiative is a credit to them as the proposal was designed by Adarsh Kisan club. Later, with the joint efforts of THDC and Krishi Vibhag has made this project has been successful. They want to further collaborate with THDC for new interventions.
Adarsh Yuva Smiti (NABARD)	This group is working as a facilitator for FSHG, AYUS is working with support from State government’s Programmes like SWAJAL, NABARD. It has also been recognized by DRDA Haridwar, Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society Dehradun, and RUDSETI PNB. Having their expertise in agriculture, they help farmers and community with technical and administrative work to uplift the community with their participation.
Dairy Farm SHG	The group is satisfied but they are not receiving sufficient amount of money. The SHG is working in team as fodder is cultivated on one of the member’s land. The group desires to expand their activity and production as to sell their produced milk of their own. Proposal of setting up new dairy farms have been given for scaling it up at larger platform.

## 9. CHALLENGES & SUGGESTIONS

### 9.1 PROMOTING PLANTATION & HORTICULTURE CROPS AND AWARENESS GENERATION

Over the years, horticulture has emerged as one of the potential agricultural enterprise in accelerating the growth of economy. Its role in the country’s nutritional security, poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes is becoming increasingly important. It offers not only a wide range of options to the farmers for crop diversification, but also provides ample scope for sustaining large number of Agro-industries which generate huge employment opportunities. At present, horticulture is contributing 24.5% of GDP from 8% land area.

Promoting two types of crops in same field could help farmers in production and during failure of crop.

- Have potential for improvement of wastelands through planned strategies
- Need comparatively less water than many other field crops
- Provide higher employment opportunities
- Important for nutritional security
- Environment-friendly
- Have a high potential for value addition
- Have high potential for foreign exchange earnings
- Make higher contribution to GDP (24.5 per cent from an area of 8.5 per cent.)<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> <http://planningcommission.nic.in/aboutus/committee/wrkgrp/horticulture.pdf>



## 9.2 DEMAND VS SUPPLY

As observed on project site, other farmers (non-beneficiaries) are also using tools and equipment in their fields. The pre-requisite challenge of project is demand vs. supply, as numbers of equipment are less in number. The ratio of farmers and tools is disproportionate as reflected from the data

## 9.3 PROMOTING FODDER CROPS

Depicted in field that farmers have grown Napier grass (fodder) for livestock. It is suggested to farm different type of fodder crops. However, this would help in dairy centers for cows and other livestock utilized in agriculture.

## 9.4 FORMATION OF OPEN WELL & FARM PONDS

It is suggested to promote digging of open well and farm ponds for water conservation and fishery respectively.

## 9.5 CONVERGENCE OF GOVT. AGRICULTURE SCHEMES THROUGH KRISHI VIGYAAN KENDRA

Knowing the fact that local population of pathri does not have legal documents of their land due to that they are unable to access benefits towards agriculture schemes. FSHGs should collaborate with Krishi Vigyaan Kendra for better skills and knowledge delivery in the direction of adopting new techniques for integrated farming.

## 9.5 USING WATER CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES FOR IRRIGATING THE LANDS ESPECIALLY FOR HORTICULTURE & VEGETABLES

The use of sprinklers technique can help the application of irrigation water and plant nutrients at low levels and frequent intervals through drippers in to the root zone of plant.

### Advantages:

- Increase in production & productivity
- Improves quality and ensure early maturity of the crops
- Water Saving up to 40% - 70%
- Controls weed growth, saving of fertilizer (30%) and labour cost (10%)
- Fertigation / Chemigation can be made efficiently
- Control diseases
- Use of saline water is possible
- Soil erosion is eliminated
- Suitable for uneven / undulating land

## 9.6 USING WATER CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES FOR IRRIGATING THE LANDS ESPECIALLY FOR HORTICULTURE & VEGETABLES

The use of sprinklers technique can help the application of irrigation water and plant nutrients at low levels and frequent intervals through drippers in to the root zone of plant.

## 9.7 HIGH WATER USE EFFICIENCY

Sprinkler irrigation system allows application of water under high pressure with the help of a pump. It releases water similar to rainfall through a small diameter nozzle placed in the pipes. Water is distributed through a system of pipes, sprayed into air and irrigates in most of the soil type due to wide range of discharge capacity.

### Advantages

- Eliminates water conveyance channels, thereby reducing conveyance loss
- Suitable in all types of soil except heavy clay
- Water saving up to 30% - 50 %
- Suitable for irrigation where the plant population per unit area is very high
- Helps to increase yield
- Reduces soil compaction
- Mobility of system helps system operation easy
- Suitable for undulating land
- Saves land as no bunds required
- Soluble fertilizers and chemicals use are possible
- Provides frost protection & helps in alteration of micro climate
- Reduces labour cost



## 9.8 CROP INSURANCE SCHEMES

Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on rainfall which largely occurs during monsoons. The erratic behavior of monsoons may cause natural disasters such as scarcity conditions, floods, drought, cyclone etc affecting the yield of crops. Also, given that agriculture is dependent on various aspects such as weather, wind, rainfall, topography etc, factors which are beyond a farmer's control, risk of loss of crop and production can be mitigated through intervention. (Singh, 2010) Agricultural insurance is one method by which farmers can stabilize farm income and investment and safeguard against disastrous effect of losses due to natural hazards or low market prices.



Crop insurance not only stabilizes the farm income but also helps the farmers initiate production activity after a poor agricultural year. It cushions the shock of crop losses by providing farmers with a minimum amount of protection. It spreads the crop losses over space and time and helps farmers make more investments in agriculture. (SS Raju, 2008) Given that one of the major objectives on the project is to promote and sustain agriculture in these villages, schemes such as crop insurance can be introduced. This can even be done through SHGs since SHGs are well developed in these areas under the same project head. Government of India, too, has schemes like National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) that cover crop damages and failures on account of natural calamities. Availability and existence of these Government Schemes can be researched in these areas, through the implementing agency, and efforts for linkages with the district administration can be initiated by the company so as to make the activity sustainable.





**PROJECT 4:**  
EMPOWERMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF  
LIVELIHOOD OF 30 RIM AREA VILLAGES THROUGH  
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Empowerment and Enhancement of Livelihood of 30 Rim Area Villages through Integrated Development	
<b>COST OF THE PROJECT</b>	2014-15 2015-16	Approx Rs. 11.00 lacs Approx Rs. 34.22 Lacs
<b>LOCATION (District, State)</b>		
<b>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>	Multiple (As per independent activities)	
<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>		
<b>PROJECT STATUS (completed / ongoing)</b>		
<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	Continuing	
<b>YEAR OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	2015-2016	

## 2. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

All rural extension work takes place within a process of development and cannot be considered as an isolated activity. The term development does not refer to one single phenomenon or activity nor does it mean a general process of social change. In the process of achieving the desired results, our interventions in area can have its own negative implications. The villages of Tehri are the perfect example of how a development project can have a major impact on the lives of the villages, in term of the geography of the

Much has been written about the process of development, and the approaches which should be adopted in order to develop it in a sustainable manner.

Rural Development strategies usually take the form of projects and programmes with their implementation the efforts by various non-government organisations.<sup>16</sup>

The following project studies the social impact of the structural development (Tehri dam construction) in mitigate the undesirable impact of the project.

<sup>16</sup>

### 2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This section of the report discusses how the Tehri Dam in India is a case of a development project which causes environmental displacement on a massive scale. This occurs through eviction of the human settlement from the project site and indirectly through collateral damage to livelihoods by environmental changes. The problem of resettlement and rehabilitation are emphasised in this section (under this project).

Before the project was implemented a baseline survey was conducted in RIM area villages of Pratapnagar

HNB Garhwal University to study the impact of dam reservoir on environment, natural resources, and local livelihoods. Major changes were observed in land use patterns. Parts of rich cultivable land is submerged and the remaining has developed cracks as the Tehri area is geographically and tectonically unstable and prone to major disasters.

#### Women:

Women 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.

Widespread damage of crops by wild animals (wild boars, monkeys, porcupines) was attributed to agriculture catastrophe and hence resulted in migration in large

migrating to New Tehri town, Rishikesh, Deheradun and other nearby cities.

Natural water resource are diminished. Perennial source became seasonal and the seasonal dried up. All this due to extensive change in climate and submergence of water resources. Currently, the agricultural practice in the region is rain-fed. Adding to the drudgery of the farmers, the area also witnessed changes in the rainfall pattern. The Tehri region now receives heavy rainfall (for short durations) which is not good for this terrain

the vegetative cover (mixed forests and pasture land) in the area are decreasing rapidly changing climate patterns and soil erosion.

through a combination of different activities like forming of MMDs, providing training etc.



The occupational structure is weak. Male population is not ready to work on farms. According to them, the agricultural work does not provide entrepreneurship dignity. On the contrary, they prefer working as daily wage workers than working on their own lands. In the villages, the average income of people is as low as ₹2000 and the occupational activities give no sustainability in income generation.

Forest and Livestock; apart from the environmental drudgery caused by this development (construction of Tehri dam) it was also observed that the local people are not availing benefits from any government schemes. Lack of health and education institutions/facilities constitutes major findings. Poverty, drudgery and illiteracy among women are critical issues in this area. Hence, the local implementing agency, the HNBSGU team with the help of SEWA-THDC has been working towards forming new Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and strengthening the existing CBOs like panchayats, Mahila Mangal Dal and Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The HNBSGU team aims at making people independent enough to withdraw completely from the project areas, in time, handing over all the learning and execution to the local people.



Figure 28: Interaction with beneficiary during field visit (Health camp information)

## 2.2 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The **Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna (HNB)** Garhwalis, is a premier central university institution of higher learning in the catchments area of Tehri dam, the largest rock fill dam of Asia and is also the first government degree college of Tehri district located in Srinagar, Garhwal (Uttarakhand) about 108 kilometres from Rishikesh along the Delhi-Niti National Highway.

The institute has a well-established center for Agriculture and Allied Science which has been contributing to THDC as knowledge partner and the implementing agency for a section of their CSR initiatives. The activities proposed by the HNB Garhwal University for one year were decided after rounds of discussions with SEWA THDC officials, experts from THDC, community members, and local representatives.

**The proposed activities in the financial year 2015-2016 by HNB Garhwal University were:**

1. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods; advancement in agricultural and horticulture projects
  - Vegetable cultivation, with special focus on quality seed distribution, working with 1000 farmers of the village
  - Horticulture; planting rain-fed plants/trees on individual basis at village level
2. Opening of computer training centers
3. Establishing tailoring cum knitting and handicrafts goods production training center
4. Organising health camps
5. Vocational training in hotel management and auxiliary nurse and midwives
6. Awareness Programme
  - Block level meetings to discuss convergence of government programmes (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, MNREGA)
  - Kisan Goshti
  - Exposure visit for 30 farmers at Pant Nagar Agriculture University

## 2.3 VISION & OBJECTIVES

The university has three campuses distantly located in Srinigar, Pauri and Tehri areas and strives for all round development of its students. It has consistently shown commitment towards regional and community development which is inherent in its teaching courses, research agenda and other outreach and extension initiatives. The synergy derived from circumstances of its genesis still inspires and promotes its vision for future.

For more information about the implementing agency, please visit their official website <http://www.hnbgu.ac.in>

## 2.4 AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Selection criterion of villages (Pratapnagar and Jakhanidhar blocks)

- Most affected villages
- Major land use change
- Proximity from the reservoir
- Backward villages
- Migration rate

## 2.5 AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

1. At present, the project is implemented in 56 rim areas and shall be extended in a phased manner to other villages.
2. To find alternative and sustainable means of livelihood.
3. To carry out awareness camps, training programmes, awarding progressive farmers etc. from time to time.
4. To provide scientific input to the farmers in agriculture/horticulture activities to increase production in order to increase income.
5. To explore mechanisms for market linkages for quick distribution of the produce that fetch better prices.
6. To promote improved method of cooking, clean drinking water, soil management.
7. Awareness on natural resource management through water management and forest development.
8. To reduce male migration from the village and attract the youth towards agricultural activities.
9. To demonstrate horticulture, food crops, herbs and medicinal plants, ginger, off season vegetables etc. educative centers for other farmers to adopt such techniques.
10. Fodder Development and thereby reducing major reason for drudgery among women.



### 3. OPERATION MODEL

#### 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna (HNB) Garhwalis university is the implementing agency for this project. The nodal person from the university works in conjunction with the leader from the

partnerships is highly encouraged where people from different professional setup but with common interest, work in unison towards a common goal. Different views, opinions and critical insights are essential in projects dealing with people from different socio-cultural environment, economic backgrounds, geographic areas, and education standards.

The monetary assistance is extended by THDC through their yearly funds released under CSR projects. From salaries to project wise expenditure on purchase of seeds, organising health camps etc. is covered under the project.

### 4. STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKE HOLDERS	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY DETAILS
THDC/ SEWA THDC	Funding partner/ Monitoring Agency	of Tehri. THDC also conducts regular monitoring of the projects through their CSR team. THDC and the implementing agency discusses the advancement or challenges, if any, before a decision is taken.
HNBGU	Implementing partner	HNBGU engages both as the knowledge partner and an implementing agency for this project under THDC CSR initiatives. The institute also enjoys good rapport with the local people and therefore open doors for THDC to directly engage with community and gain their support and trust.
COMMUNITY LEADERS/ PANCHAYAT HEAD	Facilitators	component of inclusion. Community leaders bring vast knowledge from the local area, the fabric of the society etc.

#### 4.1. STAKEHOLDER'S LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT			COMMENTS
		High	Average	Low	
THDC	Funders of the project and monitoring agency	✓			
HNBGU and Community Leaders		✓			
Local People (Primary and Secondary)	Implementation of the project	✓			

## 5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS & TECHNIQUES USED

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP INTERACTED WITH
THDC Officials	In depth Interview	5
HNBGU Nodal Officer	Personal Interview	1
HNBGU COMMUNITY LEADERS	Group Discussion	3
PANCHAYAT HEAD	In Depth Interview	1
Beneficiaries	Group Discussion	From multiple independent activities

The methods used for primary and secondary data collection were FGDs and in-depth interviews. Interaction with the beneficiaries was given utmost importance to trace the transformation in their lives. Focused Group Discussions and one-to-one interaction was conducted with the women from the farming community, tailoring center, computercenter, household that started rearing of goats. Such interactions gave insights on personal development in the beneficiaries and economic benefits reaped by them.

## 6. IMPACT

### 6.1 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES IN AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

6.1.1

#### PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCIAL FARMING

Agriculture has been the primary source of income of the targeted villages. Due to heavy resource has rendered people as landless labourers. It is observed that due to scattered and small land holdings, crop damage by wild animals, and low productivity, these agricultural lands can no longer support rural livelihoods. A small oregano production zone was developed in the Kathuli and Pariya village as a pilot local markets of this area. The people often refer to this herb has a spice used in Pizza- a much liked fast food option for the local people.



6.1.2

#### PROMOTING AGRICULTURE THROUGH PRODUCTION OF GARLIC

across 50 agricultural plots by distributing garlic seeds to 25 small and marginal women farmers. The Garlic is a climate resistant crop and ensures good produce after each germination cycle. Total production

### 6.1.3

#### VEGETABLE & SPICES CULTIVATION

In order to promote vegetable cultivation among farmers, exposure visit was organised at Krishi seeds, treatment etc. Farmers are now adopting vegetable cultivation and earning Rs 4000/- to Rs 5000 before rainy season and Rs 5000/- to Rs 7000/- after rainy season as an average cash income on selling vegetables in local market besides self-consumption. Garlic crop seems to occupy largest



### 6.1.4

#### REDUCE DRUDGERY & STRESS AMONG WOMEN

It is a highly acknowledged fact that heavy out migration of male population from these villages

woman travels about approximately 230 kilometres in a month (and sometimes 18 hours a day) to collect food and fodder. Considering the heavy work load on women in the Rim area villages, a strategy is developed for reducing workload of women through fodder grass plantation (Nappy) near the houses, installation of vermin compost pits for promoting organic farming, installation of poly houses, and water storage tanks and other capacity building efforts on women development

### 6.1.5

#### INSTALLATION OF POLY HOUSE AND POLY TUNNELS TO PROMOTE SEEDLINGS & CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

Low cost poly houses are introduced among farmers to protect the vegetables, from the climatic changes and wild

vegetables in controlled environment (in ploy houses) is that it reduced the time period of plant growth thereby increasing the production capacity of the crop. And, if the weather supports, a farmer can expect production of 4-5 times in a year.





6.1.6

### HIGH PROTEIN FODDER GRASS PLANTATION

In an agrarian economy, animal husbandry and agricultural activities are inter-linked with each other. It provides cash income to local people in traditional pattern of animal husbandry prevailing in the Rim villages of this area and women are forced to travel long distance to collect fodder. Many villages are

a green fodder that gradually increases milk production in the livestock indirectly reducing vulnerability and stress among women and giving them opportunity to diversify their livelihoods.

6.1.7

### AFFORESTATION & FRUIT PLANTATION THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Apple and Lemon were also provided to households The entire plantation work is strictly monitored and Panchayat representatives are involved at every step.





## 6.2 HEALTH, AWARENESS & EDUCATION PROMOTION

6.2.1

### FREE HEALTH CHECK-UP CAMPS

The noted characteristic of such health camps lie in their comprehensive approach where health alcohol consumption.



6.2.2

### COUNSELING OF STUDENTS UNDER EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMS

in mobilising the students so that the students can choose their line of career after school.

6.2.3

### CONVERGENCE OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES & KISAN GOSHTI

covering a total of 17 villages and 3 Kisan Goshtis. These meetings are spaces to disseminate information about various government schemes. Farmers are also informed about the provisions of technical support available for setting up of poly houses, bee keeping, and poultry, watershed



Total of 103 farmers were a part of this meeting, where the ratio of participation of female to male farmers was 8:2. Women of these areas are highly motivated to work and have submitted themselves to hard challenges faced by the people during the execution of activities.

6.2.4

#### **COUNSELING OF STUDENTS UNDER EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMS**

A total of 85 women and young girls from Kandakhal, Pratapnagar block and Chamiyala, Ghansali block were trained in this activity. Such activities provide alternative opportunities for skill development and income generation outside agriculture. Many of the trained women are capable to earn for their livelihood. They are currently making ₹1000/- to ₹2000/- cash income in a month.

6.2.5

#### **COUNSELING OF STUDENTS UNDER EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMS**

Hotel Management has been recognised as an opportunistic course for the rural youth who have passed intermediate examination or even lower classes. It was understood that if the youth is imparted technical and vocational knowledge in hotel management, they will be able to contribute to the family income. Two batches were held at the Hotel of Institute of Hotel Management (IHM), Dehradun, Uttarakhand- a prime institute in Uttarakhand in this discipline. Mobilisation of the interested youth was done through advertisement in newspapers. The students trained under this activity are now successfully placed and earning ₹10,000/- to ₹12,000/- per month. The activity provides immense exposure to the youth of the village and employment opportunities.

## **7. CHALLENGES & SUGGESTIONS**

### **7.1 INCENTIVIZING THE YOUTH TOWARDS AGRICULTURE**

The big barrier that the implementing agency faces in assuring sustainable livelihoods to the people is that agriculture/farming is seen as a job of people with no dignity. People prefer working for others and under others but not on their lands. Agriculture once a respected job has lost its charm in this era of globalisation. The youth prefers selling the land they own and go for skill development courses like hotel management (seen as a trend in this area) even though the course may or may not give them job guarantee. There is a need to organise awareness programmes and counselling session in schools where innovation in agricultural activities is discussed and farming is no longer seen as an unskilled job.

### **7.2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAINED WOMEN AFTER COMPLETION OF TAILORING AND KNITTING PROJECTS**

It was generally observed that young girls and women who had completed their training in tailoring and knitting were later using their skill to stitch clothes for themselves or for the family. This definitely makes them self-sustainable but do not help them in monetary terms directly. However, some women who had relatively some amount to invest in purchasing a sewing machine and opening a tailoring shop were happily making profits. Other trained women were however seeking some help to come their way.

### **7.3 LIMITED SCOPE OF THE COMPUTER TRAINING PROJECTS**

THDC with the help of HNBGU is running many computer centers for students of all ages. The broad idea behind opening these computer centers was to introduce the local people to new age technology (here, computer systems) which probably would have been a distant dream for them. This initiative is a noble job indeed where students showed keen interest and regular attendance. The curriculum of these computer training programmes however needs reform.

### **7.4 INCONSISTENCY IN HEALTH CHECK-UP CAMPS**

The help camps organised by HNBGU under THDC's CSR initiatives provide comprehensive health services free of costs. Dispensing medicines and injections if the patient requires is also provided free of any cost. Such provisions are extremely necessary where there is no operational Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in the area. The Health camp functions from 9 am to 6 pm and caters to patients of all age groups. The biggest limitation of this project lies in the inconsistency of the organisation such camps. These health camps are generally a one day affair. In most of the cases the patients are not able to see the doctor for successive check-ups.

### **7.5 LACK OF HUMAN RESOURCE**

Due to lack of staff for implementation, project outcomes are not fully achieved. Inadequate number of staff results in inefficiency and reflects on the quality of the work done.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **8.1 MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND LINKAGES**

More job roles in rural areas will not only prevent excessive strain on our urban areas but also at the same time enhance the development of the villages. Creation of job opportunities in rural areas help stop migration to cities, the big issue seen in the project areas. THDC and HNBGU-the implementing agency should take on this as a step ahead of the ongoing training programmes. Establishing linkages with organisations offering jobs can be one way that open doors in this direction.

### **8.2 FRAMING SET-CURRICULUM FOR COMPUTER TRAINING PROJECTS**

After a great success of establishing computer laboratories, it is suggested to restructure the project on needs of the student. Special computer courses can be introduced that will help the trained personnel to fetch jobs outside.

### **8.3 EXPANDING SUCCESSFUL SCHEMES- POLY HOUSE AND POLY TUNNELS**

Poly houses and poly tunnels have been the most successful activities of SEWA-THDC. The activity is seen to be yielding positive results. The produce from these poly houses are consumed by the beneficiaries and also fetch good prices in the market. More poly houses can be made to increase the beneficiary count and to accelerate and encourage alternative farming in the villages.

### **8.4 CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE**

SEWA-THDC should also encourage the involvement of local people during the discussion, implementation and regular monitoring of projects. This will build capacities of the local people and will help them sustain projects on their own.

### **8.5 SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECTS**

SEWA-THDC should also encourage the involvement of local people during the discussion, implementation and regular monitoring of projects. This will build capacities of the local people and will help them sustain projects on their own.

### **8.6 CONSISTENCY AND FOLLOW UPS**

It is observed that various projects of SEWA-THDC are running as independent and one-time activities. There have been no follow ups with the beneficiaries from THDC or the implementing agency.

Also, for project like health camps, there can be a provision for organising check-up camps once every month. This consistency in projects is very important to trace its impact.



## PROJECT 5:

CONSTRUCTION OF 06 CLASSROOMS BUILDING WITH TOILET BLOCK AT RAMAKRISHNA JR. HIGH SCHOOL





## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Construction of 06 classroom building with toilet block at Ramakrishna Jr. High School
<b>COST OF THE PROJECT</b>	
<b>LOCATION (District, State)</b>	Udham Singh Nagar
<b>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>	Approx. 500 students, teacher of the schools, and villagers of approx 5 villages.
<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
<b>PROJECT STATUS (completed / ongoing)</b>	Completed
<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	21/7/2012 to 31/3/2015
<b>YEAR OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	2015-2016

## 2. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Development of rural India or India rests with the reforms in the education system. Urban, suburban, and rural school spaces have common

however tend to have several distinguishing characteristics. For example, rural districts usually serve as smaller, close-knit communities. These schools play an important role in many rural communities and can be community center and symbol of community pride.<sup>17</sup>

To cater to the above canons in a rural school, is a major concern. This leaves the school districts school buildings.

new teaching and learning styles, which includes learning laboratories. A cursory glance at both the school set-ups would reveal a great divide in the

<sup>17</sup>Improving Rural School Facilities for Teaching and Learning

facilities available to the students. Modern schools in cities offer deluxe facilities like swimming pools

with basic computer technology, which is another schools.

There is a difference between city and village student, not in terms of brain or development but their initial environment, skills, learning ability, availability of infrastructure and access to different facilities. It is essential to evaluate the success of the student as well as the school at every level.<sup>18</sup> Such developments, such as structural as well as programmatic, together are crucial for the progress and advancement of the education in rural schools and also constitutes fundamental right of the students.

Primary School Building, Standards, Norms, and Design

<sup>18</sup>Rural education in India

### 2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In Uttarakhand, 12 years of schooling is provided in four stages- primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary. The initial schooling up to class VIII is generally called the elementary

education.



**To achieve the quality education, the Indian National Plan of Action for Education<sup>19</sup> strategy, consisting of:**

1. Improvement in provision of infrastructure and human resource for primary education
2. Provision of improved curriculum and teaching learning material
- 3.
4. Attention to teacher capacity building
- 5.

Due to inadequate infrastructural facilities, a request was received from the president of Shishu Kalyan Samiti, Ratan Farm, P.O. Shakti Farm, Sitarganj, district. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, for financial assistance to develop infrastructure & other facilities in Ram Krishna Junior High School run by the society. Officers of SEWA-THDC visited the site and met the Headmaster and the teaching staff. It was observed that the school was running in a temporary tin shed structure with kuchha flooring in approximately 2.00

acre of land. Though the school was up to 10th standard but due to unavailability of pucca structure and lack of laboratories it was difficult to take recognition from Uttarakhand Education Board.

Management committee of SEWA-THDC in its 21st meeting held on May 26, 2012, decided to construct a 6 classroom building for the school through Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam (UPRNN), Haldwani unit.

## 2.2 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam (UPRNN) is an infrastructure development institution providing innovative infrastructure solutions with focus on multi-dimensional building and road constructions. Their work composition includes execution of the construction work, awarded by the government, semi-government and other undertakings in the form of other works. The institution's objectives have been abolishing of middle men, form constitutions, and execute work through in-house talent and to provide employment to labourers. The organisation is an ISO 9001: 2008 certified and enjoys trust of all the people. Their completed projects

include many recognised offices and institutions of the country such as U.P. Secretariat, Lucknow, Vikas Bhawan Lucknow, Pandit G.B. Pant Engineering College, Pauri, Garhwal.

The construction of six classrooms with staircase and toilet complex was implemented by the Haldwani Unit of Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam.

For more information on the implementing agency, please visit their official website <http://www.uprnn.co.in/>

## 2.3 AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Selection criterion of the school

1. School in a rural setup
2. Majority of the students belongs to SC, ST and OBC category
3. Lack of infrastructure including inadequate number of classrooms
4. Poor toilet and sanitation facilities

## 2.4 AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main objective of the project was to provide educational facilities to the students of the Ram Krishna Junior High School by developing infrastructure facilities. Unavailability of sufficient number of classrooms, toilets and water supply caused a decrease in the strength of the school. The project activity aims at decreasing the drop-out rate of the students by providing proper infrastructure in the school as a prerequisite. This step by THDC-SEWA is also a step ahead in promoting education in rural areas, catering to the backward strata of the community, as majority if the students belong to SC, ST AND OBC category; providing equal opportunities to all the students.

### 3. OPERATION MODEL

#### 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

Nirman Nigam (UPRNN), Haldwani Unit for the construction of six classroom building with staircase and toilet block.

### 4. STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKE HOLDERS	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY DETAILS
<b>THDC &amp; SEWA-THDC</b>	Funding partner & Monitoring agency	School in Shaktifarm, Sitarganj, Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand). THDC also conducts regular monitoring of the project through their CSR team. THDC and the implementing agency discusses the advancement or challenges, if any, before a decision is taken.
<b>UPRNN HALDWANI UNIT</b>	Implementing partner	UPRNN engages as an implementing agency (infrastructure construction agency) for this project under THDC CSR initiatives.

#### 4.1. STAKEHOLDER'S LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT			COMMENTS
		High	Average	Low	
THDC	Funders of the project	✓			
UPRNN		✓			
	Implementation and monitoring.	✓			

## 5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS & TECHNIQUES USED

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP INTERACTED WITH
	In depth Interview	2
School Headmaster	Personal Interview	1
	Personal Interview	1
	Group Discussion	10
Students	Group Discussion	From different classes

### 5.1 PROPER INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

#### 5.1.1

#### SCHOOL BUILDING

It is a framed structure building having three classrooms of size 7.50m ×6.00m at ground level and three

#### 5.1.2

#### OUTCOME OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN SCHOOL (DIRECT BENEFITS)

The project has been completed March 2015 and handed over to the school authority for use. This is the only school in the area with 10th class facility. The rooms could accommodate 50 to 60 students.

size and provide a comfortable space to students and teachers. After the construction of the building,

now they feel comfortable and are safe from direct sun light and rains.





## 6. IMPACT

### 6.1 NEW RURAL SCHOOL BUILDING SPURS INTEREST IN EDUCATION AMONG THE CHILDREN

The new school building with proper facilities is not only providing shelter to students but also imparts new excitement to come to school.

### 6.2 MOTIVATION AMONG PARENTS TO ENROLL THEIR CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOL

Initially most of the parents were discouraged to send their children to a school where classes are held under tin children in the school.

### 6.3 LOW DROP-OUT RATE

It has been widely studied that high drop-out rates are observed in schools that are far from the houses of the local people, poor transportation facilities and also poor or complete lack of toilet facilities. It is observed that by constructing the pucca class rooms and giving them hygienic atmosphere by constructing toilet block, there is check on the dropout rate of students.

## **6.4 INCREASE IN THE RATE OF ENROLLMENT**

Enrollment has increased following the construction of the school building as parents are happy sending their children to a safe and stimulating environment.

## **6.5 PROVIDING EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO ALL THE CHILDREN**

The construction of the school building and the toilet block seeks to increase access to quality basic education to the children from the backward community.

## **7. CONCERN**

With the limited material and financial resources in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), cost limits must impose an exceedingly stringent discipline on both the construction agency and the educationist. Every square metre of the building must be used for as many hours of the day and days of the year as possible. Unused construction will be a waste of money that might otherwise have been better spent on training another teacher or constructing another school building.

## PROJECT 6:

OPENING OF PLACEMENT LINKED SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR PROJECT AFFECTED YOUTH OF TEHRI DAM





## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Opening of Placement Linked skill development for project affected youth of Tehri dam
<b>COST OF THE PROJECT</b>	12.00 lacs
<b>LOCATION (District, State)</b>	Dehradun
<b>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>	100
<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>	THDC and IL&FS
<b>PROJECT STATUS (completed / ongoing)</b>	Completed
<b>YEAR OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	2015-2016

## 2. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

India is one of the youngest nations in the world 25 years of age. India's workforce is the second largest in the world after China's. To leverage and empower our demographic dividend more substantially and meaningfully, GoI launched the

economic growth and social development in any of the country. They have become highly pivotal as pace of globalization, privatization and ITC changes provide both challenges that are taking place in the world. Developed countries and developing countries with enhanced skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities of globalization.



### 2.1 FACTS & FIGURES

There are 1244 polytechnics under the aegis of the Ministry of Human Resource Development with a courses in various branches of engineering with an 415 institutions for diploma in pharmacy, 63 for hotel management, and 25 for architecture.

There are about 5114 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) imparting training in 57 engineering and 5 Government-run ITIs while 3218 are private. The total

seating capacity in these ITIs is 7.42 lakh (4 lakh seats in government ITIs and the remaining 3.42 lakh in private ITIs). These courses are open to those who have passed either Class 8 or 10 depending on the trade and are of 1 or 2 years duration, which varies from course to course. In addition to ITIs, there are six Advanced Training Institutes (ATI) run by the Central Government which provide training for instructors in ATIs for electronics and process instrumentation, offering long and short courses for training of skilled personnel at consumer electronics and process instrumentation.

### 2.2 SITUATION OF UNORGANIZED SECTOR

in unorganized sector. It is not supported by any formal

In informal sector, by and large skill is tapped or channelized through family occupations, under master/expert craftsmen in jobs having no links to formal

India, having the majority of population working in formal skilled trainings. Training needs in this sector are highly diverse and multi skill-oriented. Many efforts for imparting training through Swarnjayanti Gram

place but the outcome is not encouraging.

Sr	Sectors	Incremental Demand 2012-17	Incremental Demand 2012-22
1	Manufacturing		
2	Tourism, Hospitality & trade		
3	Agricultural & allied services		
4			
5	Construction		



## 2.3 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited (IL&FS Skills) is part of Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) group. IL&FS is one of the India's leading infrastructure and finance companies ([www.ilfsindia.com](http://www.ilfsindia.com)). The company is promoted by the IL&FS group as part of its large scale social infrastructure initiative under the realm of IL&FS Education and Technology Services Limited (IETS) in partnership with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

IL&FS Skills Development Corporation (IL&FS Skills) is India's largest vocational training company. The setting up of IL&FS Skills was triggered by the increasing demand of trained manpower for the jobs created in various sectors as a result of our Cluster Development

Initiative. From being a pilot programme offered for textile sector, today it is a partnership company with National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC), with a mandate to train 40 lakh people by 2022 through a network of 100 multi skill Institutes (Hubs) and 300 single skill Schools (Spoke).

Our model is based on addressing the needs of the Industry and is therefore focused on making students work ready. We also work extensively with other key stakeholders – government (central and state), private companies (funder and employers), foundations, international bodies, trainees and parents - creating a vibrant mix of sponsored and self paid programmes with a singular objective of matching youth to jobs or self employment opportunities.

## 2.4 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- Providing skills to unemployed youth from affected areas so they can earn their livelihood.
- Employment Linked Skill Development program leading to minimum 80% employment.
- Providing certificate courses in different sectors as per beneficiary's interest.

## 2.5 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The project is initiated by THDC under CSR activity with the collaboration with IL &FS. The project was started in March, 2014 and 5 batches were trained from IL&FS. The need of the intervention was identified from the baseline report, conducted by Department of Social Work, Delhi. The project focus on to empower the youth from the project affected families in the state of Uttarakhand. This was achieved by imparting employability skills and by helping all become gainfully employed; thus equipping them with a means of stable livelihood.

## 2.6 NEED OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Livelihood opportunities are affected by supply and demand side issues. On the supply side, India is failing to create enough job opportunities; and on the demand side, professionals entering the job market are lacking in skill set. This is resulting in a scenario of rising unemployment rates along with low employability.

The beneficiaries were identified from Pratap Nagar block, Chamba, Dhauldar block, Bhilagana block by IL & FS.

# 3. OPERATION MODEL

## 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

IL & FS Education and Technology Services Limited is the implementing agency working in thematic area of skill development in different industries in Dehradun. The proposal was submitted to THDC and a contract was signed between both parties; THDC (funding agency), IL&FS (implementing agency). The purpose of the project was to skill 100 educated youth from ITI Chamba from project affected villages. Cluster villages identified as THDC project affected from the Tehri Dam Project affected area.

## 3.2 MECHANISM OF PROJECT



### A. BROADCASTING

rigorous process. A team of mobilizer enters the community and interacts with local stakeholders and elected members for interacting with locals. The stakeholders help in understanding the village environment and dynamics for the team. Further, the agenda is broadcasted and communicated to targeted audiences for main selection event. All information is gathered and provided to them with the help of mobilisers.



### B. EVENT ORGANIZING AND SELECTING BENEFICIARIES

The main event is organised for youth where the trainers inform about the courses and selection of the students is done. Through assessment and interest of the individual,

#### The criteria of sel

- 1.
2. Age bracket: 18 to 38 years.
- 3.



### C. ENTRY GATE ASSESSMENT



### D. TRAINING

of Uttarakhand is more inclined towards service sector due to paradigm shifts in recent years have changed the present scenario, it was proposed to develop a strategy for promoting an eco-system of income generation Hence, service sector was preferred over any other trade instinctively.

- *Field/Exposure Visits/Simulations*
- *Guest Lectures*
- *Recreation*

These were the additional trainings aids used during the training programme across all courses. Trainer and trainee manuals were be prepared and included in the training kit.



### E. PROVISION OF FACILITIES:

In cases where the place of employment was far away from the training center / original place of residence, the trainees were apprised of the change in the circumstances, culture and oriented on the process of settling down, while simultaneously ensuring the employer to provide necessary assistance of lodging, food facilities for the settling down period.



### F. CERTIFICATION AND JOB PLACEMENT

courses. The aim and objective of the project was to create employability. Through placements many of students received jobs in reputed companies.



### G. TRACKING OF STUDENTS

For a year, an online database of trained students is maintained.



Figure 38: Exposure to skills

## 4. STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKE HOLDERS	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY DETAILS
THDC & SEWA-THDC	Funding partner and monitoring unit.	To provide fund and overall supervision to the project in partnership with.
IL&FS	Implementing Agency	The project was implemented by IL&FS. The process of selecting implementing agency.
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS OF VILLAGE	Facilitation	They acted as the entry point in the communities. With their help students were mobilised for the effective execution of project.

### 4.1. STAKEHOLDER'S LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT			COMMENTS
		High	Average	Low	
THDC	- Funders of the project Monitoring of the project	✓			
IL&FS	Implementing agency	✓			
Students		✓			

## 5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS & TECHNIQUES USED

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP INTERACTED WITH
THDC Officials	In depth Interview	2
Beneficiaries	Telephonic Interview	10
IL&FS	In-depth Interview	2

The methods used for primary and secondary data collection were both In-depth Interviews and Telephonic. Hence, majority of the information was gathered from IL&FS staff and trainers of the institute. The telephonic interviews were conducted with children to understand the past and present situations in context of project and training and for assessing the impact of the project. With Implementing agency, In-depth interviews were conducted to assess the functioning of the project and In-depth interview to understand relevance of the project and sustainability and to assess impact of the project.



Figure 39: Preparation of food

## 6. OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### 6.1 RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT

Exploring in different thematic areas, THDC is also working towards skill development project within collaboration with IL&FS. Skill development can be viewed as an instrument to improve the effectiveness and contribution of labour to the overall production. The eleventh five year plan had favored the creation of a comprehensive National Skill Development Mission.<sup>20</sup>

The project focus of imparting skills was based on the demand of the market as it also fulfils the objective of generating employability amongst selected beneficiaries for project. Under this context, Government of India has undertaken a target of creating 500 million skilled work forces in India by 2022.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup>[http://12thplan.gov.in/12fyp\\_docs/9.pdf](http://12thplan.gov.in/12fyp_docs/9.pdf)

<sup>21</sup><http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/building-trainers-skills.pdf>

### 6.2 PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Batch no.	Course	City	Enrolled	Trained candidates	Start Date	End Date	Placed students
1	Certificate course in F&B services- Steward	Chamba	19	19	28/3/14	26/4/14	18
2	Certificate programme in BPO	Dehradun	11	11	16/4/14	21/8/14	11
3	Certificate programme in BPO	Rishikesh	27	26	1/3/2014	13/10/14	22
4	Certificate course in F&B services- Steward	Dehradun	29	20	14/1/15	19/2/15	19
5	Certificate course in F&B services- Steward	Dehradun	24	22	1/2/2016	17/3/16	22

### 6.3 OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

The project funding and regular monitoring was done by THDC. IL&FS had contributed massively in this project. With a team of experts, mobilizer and trainers a skill development programme was designed to create livelihood and jobs for educated youth.

A total of 98 candidates were trained out of which 92 were offered work in the organized sector with minimum wage guidelines. However, 59 candidates took up employment. Further on this, approximately 55- 60% has been the employment retention for over six months.



## 7. IMPACT

### 7.1 CREATED EMPLOYABILITY FOR EDUCATED YOUTH

The primary and foremost objective of the project was to create sustainable jobs for youth through skill trainings.

industry as it provides all basic amenities.

### 7.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### 7.3 TEACHING METHODS AND STANDARDIZATION OF QUALITY

Given the huge gap in supply and the demand for skilled manpower, ICT

Thus, it is imperative to facilitate an effective technology enabled delivery platform, which allows easy access and retrieval of multimedia

effective assessment and monitoring of trainees. The extensive use of multimedia technology and innovative teaching aids, in addition to



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<sup>22</sup>IL&FS document

### 7.4 EXPLORING NEW HORIZONS AND VERTICALS IN THEIR SECTOR

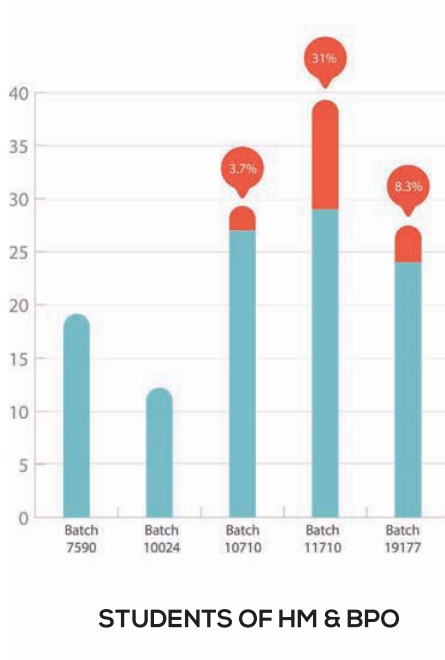
trainers, accommodating facilities has made students attain jobs in different sectors. The backbone of the project is years, exposure to MNCs, hotels and branded outlets has imperatively brought changes in mindset and personality.

### 7.5 SENSE OF SATISFACTION AND PRIDE AMONGST BENEFICIARIES

and trainers were the foremost important component of skill development. Initially, working as professionals made scale.

## 7.6 PRESENT STATUS OF STUDENTS

Project	Batch Name	Batch Start Date	Passing out Date	Drop out	Completed	Un-Working	Not Tracked	Not working
THDCIL		04/07/2014			18	01	18	1
	Batch 10024	16/07/2014	21/08/2014	11	11	11	1	8
	Batch 10710	10/01/2014	11/12/2014	27	1	26	22	04
	Batch 11710	14/01/2015			20	01	11	6
		02/01/2016	17/03/2016	24	2	22	13	
GT				110	12	83	15	25



## 8. STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE

STAKEHOLDER	PERSPECTIVE / COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT
THDC	The company wanted to generate employment and skill development for the
IL&FS and staff	collaborate with THDC and work with them.
BENEFICIARIES	

## **PROJECT 7:**

ONE YEAR DIPLOMA PROGRAMME IN HOTEL  
MANAGEMENT FOR THE STUDENTS OF PROJECT  
AFFECTED AREA





## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	One Year Diploma programme in Hotel Management for the Students of project affected area
<b>COST OF THE PROJECT</b>	
<b>LOCATION (District, State)</b>	Tehri
<b>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>	42
<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>	THDC and several implementing agency
<b>PROJECT STATUS (completed / ongoing)</b>	Completed
<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	Continuing
<b>YEAR OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	2015-2016



## 2. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The term 'hospitality' refers to the cordial and generous reception and entertainment of guests or strangers, either socially or commercially. Indians are known the world over for their hospitality 'Atithi Devo Bhavah' ('The Guest is like our God'). It has been our adage from ancient time. It is because of this heritage that India, with its numerous hotels, has been considered as one of the world's leading hospitality venues (Raghubalari & SmriteeRaghubalan 2010)

Accommodation is a basic need of tourism activity. Without accommodation, it would not be easy to build up tourism even in the world's most beautiful places. (David Carr, 2011). The service industry also includes hospitality industry which is bifurcated into viz., lodging, and restaurants, planning an event, theme parks,

Hotels are an extremely important component of tourism industry. With the rapid growth in tourism the and international travelers. The tourism policy of the government also aims at speedy implementation of tourism projects, development of integrated tourism circuits, capacity building in the hospitality sector and new marketing strategies.

The Uttarakhand state is one of the tourist destinations for many of people around the globe due to the presence of famous pilgrimages (Char Dham), beautiful sceneries and due to the perfect place to do adventurous activities such as rafting, rock climbing, river crossing, trekking, etc. The state has seen growth in the hotel industry in past few years and created a pool of employment opportunities in the state. The National Skill Development Corporation also reported the need of skilled manpower in the hospitality sector in Uttarakhand.

Tourism in India has generated immense employment opportunities and is a vital source of foreign exchange for the country. The travel and tourism industry contributed Rs 2.17 trillion (US\$ 36 billion) or 2 per cent to 72.17 billion) by 2024.

As per the planning commission, the hospitality sector is responsible for more jobs per million rupee of development and growth of the industry by providing various tax incentives, policy measures and other various supports.<sup>23</sup>

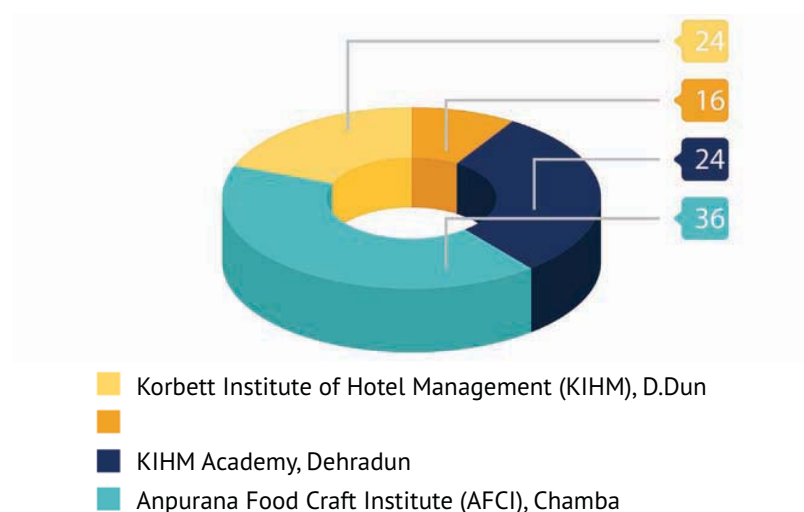
Although the economy of the state of Uttarakhand is based highly on Tourism given the various pilgrimages agrarian in nature and dependent on farming and labor work as the primary sources of income.

23



## 2.1. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

SR.	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	STUDENTS ENROLLED
1	Korbett Institute of Hotel Management (KIHM), D.Dun	15
2		10
3	KIHM Academy, Dehradun	7
4	Anpurana Food Craft Institute (AFCI), Chamba	10



## 2.2 AIM & OBJECTIVES

1. The primary goal of the project, hence, is to impart vocational training to youth belonging to BPL families of the dam affected areas of Tehri Garhwal.
2. Providing them with alternate means of livelihood in the hope to raise their overall Standard of Living and Quality of Life.
- 3.

## 2.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The project was commenced by THDC within collaboration with several implementing agencies in 2013-14 for training project affected students for one year diploma in Catering Management (HM).

All the implementing agencies have trained single batch for a year. In the training period, 6 months were set aside for theory and 6 months were for industry

training. The students were later provided with jobs in different hotels nearby located in Uttarakhand. The areas of the village.

### 3. OPERATION MODEL

#### 3.1 MOU

A MoU was signed between THDC and all four implementing agencies for implementation of the project.

#### 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

As mentioned above, they were 4 implementing agencies submitted proposal to THDC for implementing the project.

#### 3.3 MECHANISM OF PROJECT



##### A. SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES

students were selected and they had been sent to institutions for training.

The criterion of selection of students:

- Inter pass
- Clear Written test
- Interview
- Project Affected
- Age group: 18 to 22 years



##### B. TRAINING

Training was a combination of theory and practical. The Hotel Management course (theory & practical) and six months industrial training. Program includes training in food

Students were provided with free of cost boarding and lodging facilities.



##### C. MONITORING FROM THDC

implementation of the implementing agencies. Monitoring was conducted on regular intervals initially from selection process to trainings sessions.



##### D. JOBS PLACEMENTS

to each and every student in different hotels.

## 4. STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKE HOLDERS	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY DETAILS
THDC	Funding partner.	To provide funds and overall supervision to the project in partnership with.
KIHM ACADEMY, DEHRADUN	Implementing agency	The project was implemented by KIHM. The process of selecting beneficiaries, imparting trainings and job placements was done by the implementing agency.
TRIHARI INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION (TIME) , NEW TEHRI	Implementing Agency	The project was implemented by TIME. The process of selecting beneficiaries, imparting trainings and job placements were done by implementing agency.
KORBETT INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT (KIHM), D.DUN	Implementing agency	The project was implemented by TIME. The process of selecting beneficiaries, imparting trainings and job placements were done by implementing agency.
ANPURANA FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE (AFCI), CHAMBA	Implementing Agency	The project was implemented by TIME. The process of selecting beneficiaries, imparting trainings and job placements were done by implementing agency.
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS OF VILLAGE	Facilitation	They acted as the entry point in the communities. With their help students were mobilised for the effective execution of project.

## 4.1. STAKEHOLDER'S LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT		
		High	Average	Low
-THDC	Funders of the project. Monitoring of the project	✓		
	Implementing agency	✓		
	Implementing agency	✓		
Korbett Institute of Hotel Management	Implementing agency		✓	
AFCI	Implementing agency	✓		
Students		✓		

## 5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS & TECHNIQUES USED

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP INTERACTED WITH
	In depth Interview	2
	Telephonic Interview	10
Implementing Agency	In-depth Interview	3

**LIMITATION:** As the project was implemented in 2013-14, the research team has limitation in receiving primary and secondary information from implementing agencies and students

## 6. OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### 6.1 RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT

Hotel Management is a booming industry with high scope and demand in the service sector. Given that there is a dearth of limited availability of higher education in and around the villages; this underscores the importance of training and skill development. Along with activities that increase the scope and scale of agriculture, it is also important to provide youth with skills for alternate sources of livelihood so they can make an informed decision about their future.



Figure 41: Kitchen (TIME)

### 6.2 PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Hotel management courses provide professionals with skills and technical knowledge and create employability for beneficiaries. As per the experience and report, the trainees apart from basic skill, also get confidence to secure a job to earn their livelihood. After the completion of the training program, the youth have got employment in various hotels and their standard of living has become better than earlier. Now the youths and their families are happy.

### 6.3 OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

The project was operated by all implementing agencies set up in different areas and targeting different areas of students who were project affected. The students were identified by THDC through a process of criteria that was same across the project.

The maintenance is done by implementing agencies as they have their own established set ups in respective places.



## 7. IMPACT

### 7.1 FOCUS ON MALE STUDENTS

The diploma is only offered to male students. As per the institute, the diploma in food production and F&B services is not preferred by the industry for the girls and there are no jobs for them after doing this diploma. Moreover the security also remains an issue for the girls.

### 7.2 EXPOSURE TO STUDENTS

The project had catered students from different regions and blocks and provided skills and technical knowledge from well-established institutions working in Uttarakhand. All the students who are selected under project beneficiaries belong to Tehri district. The major criterion was to select students belonging from project affected families.

### 7.3 ENHANCING THEIR PERSONALITIES

English and computers are also taught by the institute to the students of diploma to build up the confidence in them, so that they can be able to get good jobs. Personality Development and encouraging students to speak English were also main component of the training session conducted for students.

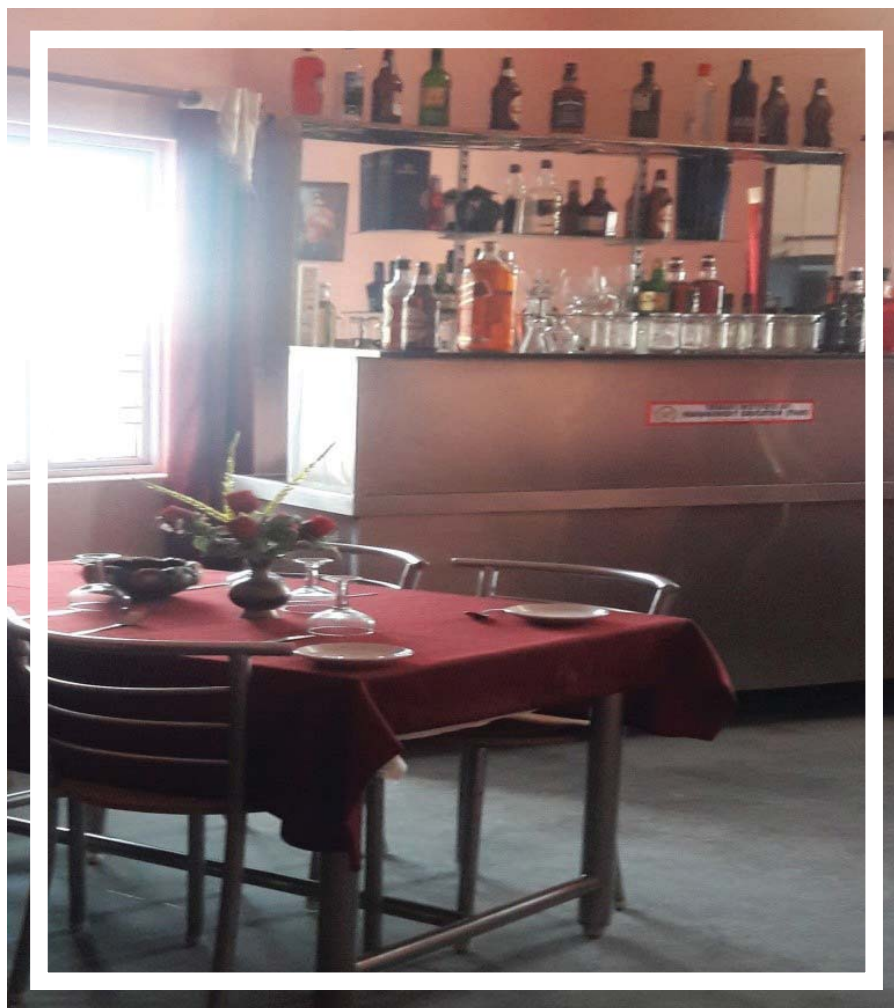


Figure 42: Bar Set up under HM course

## 7.4 INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSISTANCE

Institutes have the entire required infrastructure such as kitchens for the training, training restaurants and bars, spacious class rooms, IT labs, library, housekeeping labs, etc. It was also observed that no fees were charged by the institute from the project beneficiaries. These expenses are made by THDC. It is also noticed that even the fees for the dropout students under this project were not charged by the institute and it was informed to the THDC by the institute as per the officials of the institute.

## 7.5 JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The students are working in different hotels and places. A level of satisfaction and pride was observed during the interviews conducted with students. Students were satisfied with training and practical skills and knowledge that was imparted through agencies. In the span of 2-3 years students have switched to different hotels and earning well in their sector.

## 8. STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE

STAKEHOLDER	PERSPECTIVE / COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT
BENEFICIARIES	The students were happy and wanted to learn new and advanced courses to learn new skills.
Implementing Agencies and Trainers	The students were initially perplexed about training as it was a completely new environment for them. After completing their course and industry training, students were placed in different hotels.
THDC	They wanted to implement few project towards skill development. The agencies approached them for implementing projects

## PROJECT 8:

PROJECT DETAILS: ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME





## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Economic and Community Development Programme</b>	
<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rotary Club Hrishikesh District 3080 (Host Partner)</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	
<b>COST OF THE PROJECT</b>	Total Cost=Approx Rs.50.00Lacs (Rs. 32.40 Lacs contributed	
<b>LOCATION (District, State)</b>	Tehri	
<b>SR</b>	<b>NAME OF THE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>
1	PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER DEEN GAON	2500+
2	COMPUTER PROGRAMME	12 computer centers
3	SCHOOL FURNITURE	11 schools
4	ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARY	2
5	PROVIDING OF WATER FILTER	-
	PROVIDING OF SEWING MACHINE	Sewing center at Rishikesh
	<b>PROJECT STATUS (COMPLETED / ON-GOING)</b>	Completed
	<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	6 months

## 2. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Uttarakhand is a state which is located at the foothills of the Himalayan range. Most of the habitation in this area there is a dearth of proper medical services in the area. Due to this, people have to travel long distances to cities for the Tehri Garhwal region.

The main objective of this initiative is to induce health seeking behavior in the population and increase the reach of medical health facilities to the interiors of the district where there are no PHCs or any other health services available.

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

In this era where everything is going digital, computer knowledge and Internet have become an important part of every individual's life. The importance of computers has been felt from primary levels of schooling to give a handful experience of computers and thus to provide the individuals should possess technological literacy.

continuing developments in information technology (IT) on education. The new and evolving technologies have challenged several traditional and conventional methods of teaching and learning in education. The swiftness came over new technologies had an immense effect on the way people live, work, entertain and play worldwide. Thus, learning becomes a lifelong activity, in which pace of the technological change

worldwide communication provides instant access to a vast array of data, challenging assimilation and

assessment skills.

Computers knowledge includes plenty of available IT courses, e-resources, e-digital classes etc to improve and enhancing the learning and teaching ability at primary to advance levels during schooling and after. With the digitisation process learning resources are being widened due to that learners are encouraged and computers as a tool are used in all aspects of their studies.

Due to advance technology and connectivity, the pace of imparting knowledge has become prompt whereas, one can receive information and knowledge anywhere

traditional methods of working has been manually exchanged with computers and latest hardware and software applications. This has tremendously improved





## 2.2. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY ROTARY CLUB

Solving real problems takes real commitment and vision. For more than 110 years, Rotary members have used their passion, energy, and intelligence to take action on sustainable projects. From literacy and peace to water and health, we are always working to better our world, and we stay committed to the end.

Rotary members believe that we have a shared responsibility to take action on our world's most persistent issues. Our 35,000+ clubs work together to:

- Promote peace
- Fight disease
- Provide clean water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Save mothers and children
- Support education
- Grow local economies

## 2.3. AIM & OBJECTIVES

- Providing infrastructural facilities to different areas such as computers, health tools, water filters, school furniture's, establishing library and proving stitching machines to sampled villages.
- Identifying the need for distributing the material.

## 3. OPERATION MODEL

An MoU has been signed between SEWA-THDC and Rotary Club, Rishikesh to implement health and educational project at remote area of Tehri Dist. Under this project medical equipment and educational material have been provided to primary health center Deen Gaon and schools of Tehri District. The project cost was approx. 81500 USD and SEWA-THDC provided 60000.00 USD for this project.

## 4. STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKE HOLDERS	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY DETAILS
<b>THDC &amp; SEWA-THDC</b>	Funding partner and Monitoring agency	To provide fund and overall supervision to the project in partnership with.
<b>ROTARY CLUB</b>	Funding Partners and implementing Agency	Providing funds for project. Arranging items for distribution to the sampled schools and health center.

## 4.1. STAKEHOLDER'S LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT			COMMENTS
		High	Average	Low	
-THDC	Funders of the project Monitoring the project	✓			
Rotary club rishikesh	Implementing agency	✓			
Rotary club forssa	Implementing agency	✓			

## 5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS & TECHNIQUES USED

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP INTERACTED WITH
	In depth Interview	2
	Telephonic Interview	10
Implementing Agency	In-depth Interview	3

## 6. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

### 6.1 HEALTH CENTER

6.1.1

#### BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

THDCIL is running an allopathic hospital with basic diagnostic investigation (Pathological, X-ray) remotest part of backward district Tehri Garhwal (Uttarakhand) since 2013-14.

decided to improve the infrastructure of the hospitals to provide better medical facilities to people

S.No	NAME OF ITEMS	QTY.
1	Ambu Bag	2
2		1
3	Attendant stool	5
4	Auto Analyser	1
5	Auto Clave	1
6	Auto Pipet	1
7	Auto Scope	1
8	Bed Matresses	8
	Bed Sheets	30 pcs
10	Bed-side Locker	4
11	Binocular Microscope	1
12	Bipap	1
13	B-P Apparatus	3
14	CBC Counter Digital	1
15	Centrifuse	1
16	Dressing Trolley	1
17	Drums	2 sets
18		1
		1
20		1
21		3
22	Fly Trapper	1
23	Foetal Doppler	1
24	Foot Step (Double)	2
25	Fumigator	1
26	Generator Set	1
27	General Instr .Set	2
28	Haeomoglobin Meter	1
	Hospital Bed	6
30	I.V. Stand	5
31	Incubator	1
32		1
33	Instrument Sterilizer	2
34	Instrument Trolley	2
35	Kidney Tray	1
36	Nebuliser	1
37		1
38		1
		4
40		3
41		1



Figure 44: PHC tools

42	Patient Stool	4
43	Pillow	10
44	Radiant Warmer	1
45	Refrigerator	1
46	Stethoscope	3
47	Streature Trolley	1
48	Suction Machine	1
	Suction machine -portable	1
50	Syringe cum needle destroyer	1
51	Trays	2 sets
52	Tube Rack (large)	1
53	Tube Rack (small)	1
54	Visitor Chair	5 sets
55	WBC Chamber	1
56	Wheel Chair	2
57	x-Ray Machine with Accessories	1

## 6.1.2

### OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Coverage of remotest location/villages:** The Health center covers the most remote villages surrounding the Deen Gaon village, which even does not have proper road connectivity. The villagers now have the medical facilities at their door steps.
- Free health checkups and medicine:** The health center not only caters to the need of villages paramedical staff.
- Introduction to new technology:** New technologies like X-ray machine with accessories are also introduced in this health center.
- Behavior changes through health camps:** The health center also conducts health camps annually. With the awareness generation by these camps through distribution of pamphlets, take care of the sanitation and hygiene by making their surroundings neat and clean.
- Before the launch of this Health Center, villagers used to travel far away for availing any medical facility which used to cost them ₹500 to 700 per person. But with the construction of health center in these villages, the free health services are provided at the door steps and the medicines are distributed free of cost which has reduced the economic burden of villagers on medicines.



## 6.2 COMPUTER PROGRAMME





## 6.2.1

### BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Rotary club provided 50 computers for the education of rural students of Tehri District. The computers are being used for computer education programme of students and unemployed youth under:

1	Computer center Ramgarh, Thauldhar, Tehri	05 Nos.
2	Computer Center Kandikhal, Thauldhar, Tehri	04 Nos.
3	Computer Center Lambgaon, Tehri	05 Nos.
4	Gram Panchayat Chopra, Tehri	02 Nos.
5	Computer Center Dhontri, Uttarkashi	05 Nos.
6	Computer Center at Kandakhal, Tehri	05 Nos.
7	Computer Center Chamiyala	05 Nos.
8	Computer Center Pokhal, Tehri	05 Nos.
	Kasturba Gandhi VidhyalayaRausal, Tehri	02 Nos.
10	Computer Center MadanNegi, Tehri	04 Nos.
11		03 Nos.
12	Computer Center BanchauraUttarkashi	05 Nos.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50 nos.</b>

## 6.2.2

### OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

**I.) INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTER EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL'S CURRICULUM: (THEORY AND PRACTICAL):** The primary objective of the project is to introduce basic computer training sessions for the student of Deen Gaon.

This project was executed and implemented in two phases where training sessions were schedules for an hour in an interval of months. All the batches were given theory and practical knowledge of basic computers.

**II.) FREE OF COST TRAINING:** As the project was done under CSR, keeping in mind that majority sessions were free and no sort of fee was charged from the students. All the cost of the project was rendered by THDC.

**III.) FEELING OF CONNECTED TO MAINSTREAM:** From trainer and students responses it was observed that parents showed interest and encouraged students to learn basics of computers through this training center. In today's world where every possible is going e-digital or connected to computers, it has become more of necessity to learn technology and computers.

exposure to technology, developing skills and proving platform to access such opportunities.

**IV.) EXPOSURE TO THE WORLD OF IT:** Being barred from many co-curriculum syllabus and activities, the students have limited access to learn new skills. Understanding the current need knowledge to understand its operation and application. So exposure to IT and technology is pivotal

**V.) INCREASE IN CONFIDENCE LEVEL:** While interviewing the respondents, researcher could

level seemed boost up as they have information and knowledge about the topics been taught in class was praiseworthy.

Apart from many basic and foremost important hindrances, students have shown maximum input and output during these classes. They praised his/her trainer's behaviour and way of teaching through the interview sessions. The project has created impact on student mind and generated positive outcome in terms of knowledge and enthusiasm.

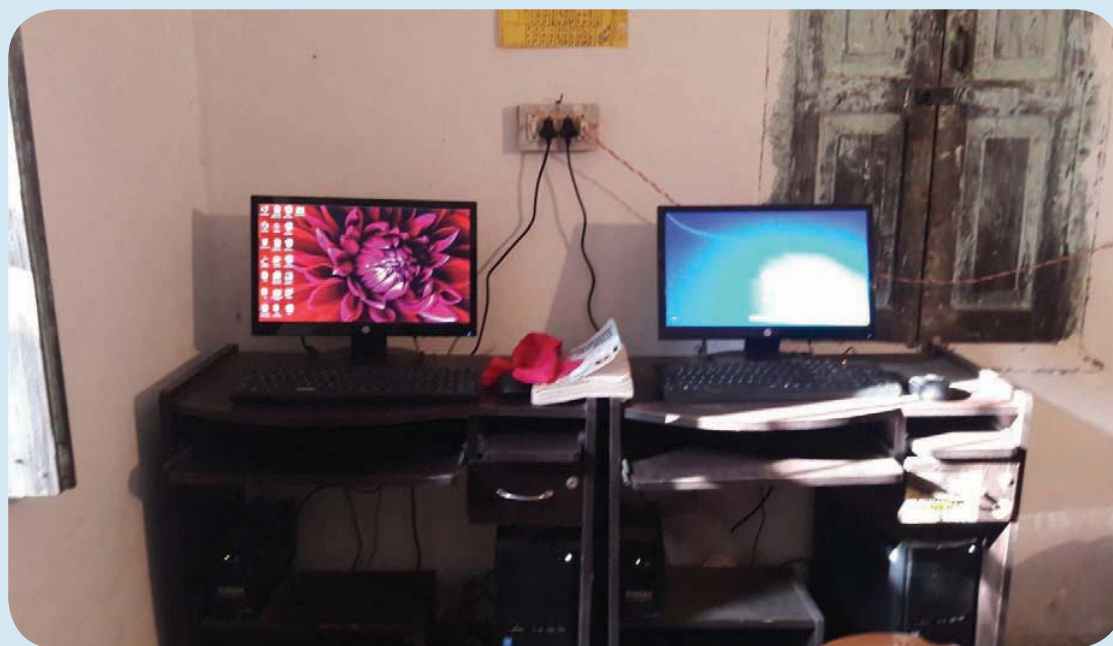


Figure 47: Computer Lab

## 6.3 SCHOOL FURNITURE

### 6.3.1

#### BACKGROUND

300 sets of School furniture (Bench and Table) have been provided by Rotary club under this project. The furniture is distributed in following schools.

1	Primary school DeenGaon, Tehri.	46 Sets.
2	Govt. High School Deengaon, Tehri.	70 Sets.
3	Primary School UppuTehri.	11 Sets.
4	Primary School Ragdi, Tehri	20 Sets.
5	Primary School BhainthTehri	13 Sets.
6	Primary School BanogiChambaTehri	12 Sets.
7		13 Sets.
8	Primary School Lamnidhar, Tehri.	15 Sets.
	Govt. Inter College DharkotTehri.	35 Sets.
10	THDC High School Rishikesh.	30 Sets.
11	Govt. RajkiyaMadamikVidyalaBhourgoun	35 Sets.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300 sets</b>

### 6.3.2

#### BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of bench and desks in schools has not only upgraded the reputation of the THDC but also maximizes the enrollment of students in the schools, which is helpful for the scientism and development parents and guardians towards education.



## 6.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARY

### 6.4.1

#### BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Under this programme books have been provided to following colleges for establishing of library.

→

→

### 6.4.2

#### OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- **ACCESS TO LIBRARY:** Now students have access to library in both sampled school and college. They can access the reference books for their main subjects.
- **INFRASTRUCTURE:** They have installed furniture, books, almirahs, and computers for students.

## 6.5 PROVIDING OF WATER FILTER

6.5.1

### INTRODUCTION

Safe drinking water along with proper sanitation are a symbol of well being towards health.

stomach pain and vomiting. Besides if the clarity of the water is low, it might also cause cholera,

creed and gender. In various regions of the sampled villages of project, the population is suffering from dearth of water. The villagers reported that there is paucity of potable and non-potable water amongst all the villages. Water supply is considerably low as per the demand.

6.5.1

### BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

1	Co	02
2	PHC at Deengaon	02
3		01
4	Govt. Primary School Ashena	01
5	Govt. Primary School Mond	01
6	Govt. Primary School Chopda	01
7	Govt. Girls Inter College, New Tehri	01
8	Govt. Inter College, Kandikhal	01
	Govt. Inter College, Ghumetidhar	01
10	Rajmata Girls Inter College, Bhagirathipuram	01
11	Govt. Girls Inter College, Chamba	01
12		01
13	THDC Inter College, Tehri	02
14	Triveni Ghat, Rishikesh	01 (Direct Installed by Rotary Club Hence, total 17 nos.

6.5.3

### OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- **ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER:** The students have access to safe drinking water in
- **BETTER HEALTH CONDITIONS:** Initially, students have faced health problems due to especially summers.
- **EFFORT OF STAKEHOLDERS:** At every single step all stakeholders have coordinated and implementing partners. The school cooperated and implemented the project.

## 6.6 PROVIDING OF SEWING MACHINE

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



#### 6.6.1

### INTRODUCTION

Skilling: Skill Development is an indispensable for every individual development. It may be that supports generating livelihood through formal set up. Also, according to the International in stimulating a sustainable development process and can make a contribution in facilitating the transition from an informal to formal economy. It is also essential to address opportunities and challenges to meet new demands of changing economies and new technologies in the context of globalization

#### 6.6.2

### OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

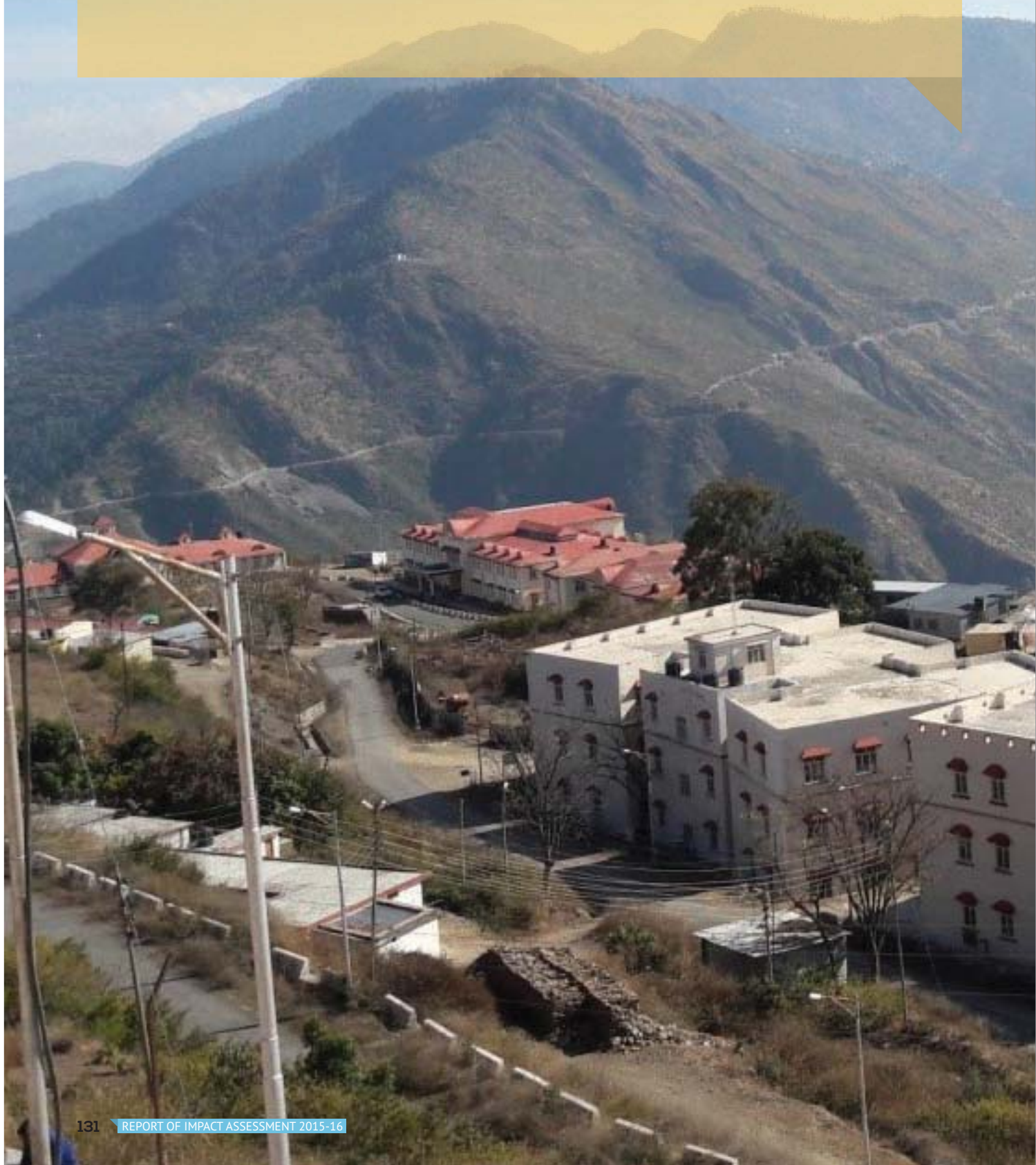
1. **AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DROP OUTS:** During the discussion with the trainees it was found the training helped the girls who were also drop out or discontinued education due to some economically weaker section of the society.
2. **EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED SKILL:**



## 7. STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE

STAKEHOLDER	PERSPECTIVE / COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT
Beneficiaries	The students and other beneficiaries were happy as they have access to several facilities in schools, PHC, computer center, sewing center.
Implementing Agencies and Funding partners	The Implementing and funding partners have contributed toward 32 villages in and around deen gaon and tehri. Further, the project have created infrastructural facilities for providing basic education.
THDC	<p>They wanted to implement few project towards economic and community development programme. The idea was to provide basic education towards skill development and IT. Providing health tools and equipment in deen gaon PHC.</p> <p>The project caters different villages that are socio-economically backward and lack basic amenities.</p>

# PROJECT 9: CONSTRUCTION OF ENGINEERING COLLEGE



## 1. PROJECT DETAILS

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Construction of Engineering College, THDC Institute of Hydro Power Engineering and Technology
<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>	THDC
<b>COST OF THE PROJECT</b>	60 crores approx
<b>LOCATION (DISTRICT, STATE)</b>	Tehri
<b>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>	Current Students
<b>KEY STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
<b>PROJECT STATUS (COMPLETED / ONGOING)</b>	Completed
<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	
<b>YEAR OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	2015-2016



## 2. PROJECT INTRODUCTION



Figure 50: Engineering college block

For running of the Institute, on 10th May 2011 a Memorandum of Understanding was entered between THDCIL and Uttarakhand Technical University. The MoU was signed by Shri DS Chauhan, Vice Chancellor for and on behalf of UTU and by Shri DV Singh, Director (Technical) for and on behalf of THDCIL INDIA

the Academic Session 2011-12. THDCIL had created the asset of the Institute from its Corporate Social Responsibility fund.

### 2.1 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: THDC INSTITUTE OF HYDROPOWER ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

institute of Uttarakhand Technical University with the aim of becoming a world class comprehensive institute with

The institute is situated at B. Puram, Tehri, approximately 150 km from capital city – Dehradun on beautiful site of THDC project.

The institute believes that learning occurs in both the classroom and the laboratory. Therefore, the curriculum of UG the joys and challenges of research knowledge. The institute offers following UG programs: B.Tech Mechanical

## 2.2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

1. To provide quality education to students and generate employability
2. Create physical infrastructure for college under CSR initiatives to meet future requirements of skilled manpower and technical graduates in sustainable manner
3. The objective behind setting up of the Institute is to generate and create a pool of continuously upgraded skilled set of knowledge with special thrust on construction, operation and maintenance of hydro power stations.

## 2.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND: REHABILITATION AND RESENTMENT PROCESS

A survey was conducted by THDCIL to determine the level of higher education in Tehri and as a result they found out that many students are migrating to different parts of the country such as Delhi and Dehradun to get admission in engineering colleges. Also, both primary and secondary data reflects that Tehri did not have any engineering college. Therefore, the need of constructing a Higher education college was felt by THDCIL to have quality education within the area and have infrastructure to support it.



Figure 51: Computer Lab

## 3. OPERATION MODEL

THDCIL itself is involved in the process of establishing and constructing the college. However, a need was identified through a survey conducted by them that THDCIL shall establish a technical Institute to impart instructions in several disciplines of engineering with focus on hydro power which was approved by the Ministry of Power.



### 3.1 SIGNING OF MOU

For running of the Institute, on 10th May 2011 a Memorandum of Understanding was entered between THDCIL and Uttarakhand Technical University.

As per the MoU, THDCIL incurred a onetime expenditure towards creation of infrastructure for the Institute as per AICTE norms with its complete furnishing with labs, workshops, library, office etc. UTU will run the Institute as a Constituent College of the University in self-finance mode and shall meet all recurring expenses.

### 3.2 CONSTRUCTION OF COLLEGE

The institute has state of art infrastructural facilities such as Administrative Block, Academic Blocks, Laboratories, Workshop, Library, Canteen and Hostel for boys and girls etc. Well furnished infrastructure has been provided for students in five disciplines i.e. Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics & Communication and Computer Science. The Institute is a constituent college of Uttarakhand Technical University (UTU), Dehradun.

### 3.3 HANDING OVER TO UTU

UTU will run the Institute as a Constituent College of the University in self-finance mode and shall meet all recurring expenses.

## 4. STAKEHOLDER'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKE HOLDERS	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY DETAILS
THDC	Funding partner	To provide fund and overall supervision to the project it is in partnership with.
SEWA-THDC	Implementing Agency	The project was implemented by THDC along with various stakeholders.
UTU	Partner Stakeholder	Running college under UTU norms and maintenance of college.

## 4.1. STAKEHOLDER'S LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT			COMMENTS
		High	Average	Low	
THDCIL	Funders of the project	✓			
Sewa THDC	Implementation	✓			
UTU, College	Running college	✓			The college is UTU

## 5. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS & TECHNIQUES USED

STAKEHOLDER	DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP INTERACTED WITH
	In depth Interview	2
	Focused Group Discussion	5
College Authority	In Depth Interview	2

## 6. OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### 6.1 RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT

Under CSR, this project was initiated by THDCIL.

The project was initiated by THDCIL, understanding the dynamics and

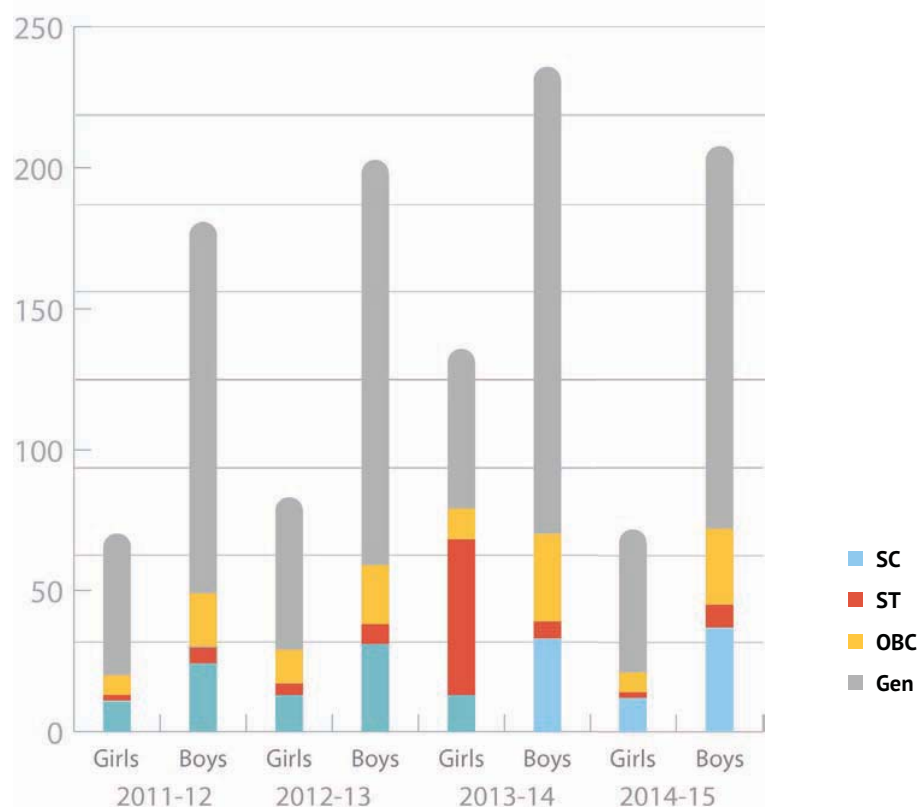
educational institutions. Providing technical knowledge and establishing infrastructure was the primary objective of the CSR project.

## 6.2 PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

YEAR	TOTAL INDUCTION DURING THIS YEAR		STUDENTS FROM PAFS		STUDENTS CATEGORY						STUDENTS (THDC EMPLOYEES WARDS)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		SC	ST				Male	Female
2011-12	176	65	10	02	Girls	11	2	7	45	65	6	2
	TOTAL 241				Boys	24	6		127	176		
2012-13		72	13	02	Girls	13	4	12		72	8	2
	TOTAL 270				Boys	31	7	21				
2013-14	231	81	10	01	Girls	13	5	11	52	81	6	3
	TOTAL 312				Boys	33	6	31	161	231		
2014-15	204	67	12	02	Girls	12	02	07	46	67	3	3
	TOTAL 271				Boys	37	08	27	132	204		

Sources: Sustainable Report: THDCIL

The trend shows the increasing enrollment of students every respective year. The college has increased number of



The college has five branches: Civil engineering, Electrical engineering, Mechanical engineering, Computer Science engineering and Computer Science and Electronic engineering.

The faculty members hold post graduate degrees from IIT Madras, IIT Roorkee, HNB Garhwal University, Uttaranchal technical university, G.B. Pant Nagar University, University of Rajasthan etc.

### 6.3 OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

The roles and responsibilities of the project were confined to the establishment and construction of college. The THDCIL was involved in implementation and monitoring of the project. However, the college maintenance of the college, evaluating and monitoring student's education is under UTU.

The college is following UTU norms; admission process selection of students, reservations process, and selection of faculty is conducted by UTU. Reservation is done for the underprivileged section of society.

Albeit, college have hostel assistant for both boys and girls as college caters students across India.



Figure 52: Engineering Day

## 7. IMPACT

### 7.1 INCREASED ENROLLED STUDENTS

The project has shown tremendous growth in context of enrollment of students in the recent years. The sessions were resumed in 2011 with the strength of 241 across all branches inclusive of SC, ST and OBC category.

Students from far flung areas of Uttarakhand mainly from the tribal belt of the state covering district Pithoragadh, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi etc. are being benefitted and getting higher technical education.



*Figure 53: Classrooms in college*

## **7.2 RESERVATION FOR PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES, STUDENTS AND UNDERPRIVILEGED**

The college has 5% reservation for project affected families where students shall get admission on their 12th standard percentile. This way the students from backward areas and affected families' children are motivated for higher education.

Reservations are done as per the Uttarakhand State Government norms. Seats are reserved for students belonging to the tribal belt and that amounts to 30%.

## **7.3 DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYABILITY ACCESS TO SURROUNDING AREAS**

After the establishment of college in Tehri has benefitted the localities in surrounding vicinity as they have opted for small scale businesses.

It has generated direct / indirect employment. Local communities/vendors engaged in various livelihood activities viz milk supply, newspaper/magazines, book shops, fruits and vegetables, medical shops etc. are largely benefitted. Local agencies are operating hostel canteens, transport facilities etc. Grocery and other local needs of the students and staff is also being managed by local shopkeepers and residents of the area. Local people / labours of this area are happy with the presence of THDC-IHET .

## **7.4 QUALITY EDUCATION AND WELL ESTABLISHED INFRASTRUCTURE**

Infrastructure plays a very important role in the education system. Without ample infrastructure, quality education cannot be provided. In order to have a sustainable development it requires the basic infrastructure to be up so that it leads to effective and efficient implementation. Also, increased infrastructure helps to maintain the interest in the students, motivates them and also provides them the opportunity to improve their academic capabilities also.





Access to labs, computer labs, library, hostel and other facility is foremost available and accessible to students. It can be observed that the students have felt that the by providing them with infrastructure and also getting in

“

*local shops and small scale business.”*

*-Principal*

## 8. LIST OF ACTIVITIES

S No.	Name of the Project	Name of Implementing Agency	F.Y.	Block	District
1	Construction of 06 nos. Class Room in Ramakrishna Shishu Vidya Mandir at Ratan Farm, Sitarganj, Udham Singh Nagar.	UPRNN, Haldwani	2012-13	Sitarganj	Udham Singh Nagar
2	Economic & Community Development program for project affected area.	Rotary Foundation of Rotary International	2013-14	Pratapnagar	Tehri
3	Opening of placement linked skills development center for project affected youth of Tehri Dam.	IL&FS Education and Technology Services Ltd, Mumbai	2013-14	Chamba	Tehri
4	Natural resource Management and Empowerment & Enhancement of Livelihood of 30 Rim Area villages through integrated Development.	Deptt. of Geography, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal	2014-15	Pratapnagar/ Jakhnidhar	Tehri
5	Ecological Restoration and Socio-economic Empowerment of Rural Community for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Upril Raomoli of Pratapnagar Block, Tehri Garhwal	Department of Geography, Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi (Delhi)	2013-14	Pratapnagar	Tehri
6	One Year Diploma programme in Hotel Management for the Students of project affected area.	KIHM Academy, Dehradun Trihari Institute of Management Education (TIME), New Tehri KIHM Academy, Dehradun Korbett Institute of Hotel Management (KIHM), D.Dun	2013-14	Proejct affected blocks	Tehri
7	Rural Development activities i.e. Establishment of custom hiring center in Rehab Area Pathri, (Haridwar).	Adarsh Kishan Club, Chamm Gaon, Pathri, Block-4, Post Ambuwala, Block Bahadrabad, Distt. Haridwar Adarsh Kishan Club, Syansu Village, Pathri, Block-3, Post Ambuwala, Block Bahadrabad, Distt. Haridwar	2014-15 2015-16	Pathri	Haridwar
8	Construction of THDC Institute of Hydro power engineering & Technology.	SEWA-THDC	2015-16		Tehri
9	THDC Education Society (TES)- running of two Schools (one Inter College & One High School) for project affected families.	SEWA-THDC	2015-16		Dehradun & Tehri

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