



IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THDC INDIA LIMITED'S CSR PROJECTS FY 2017-18




- JANUARY 2020 -



CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE IN CSR TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

CSR is a rapidly growing area of research and activity, especially in developing countries like India. An increasing number of companies are realizing their own social responsibility; given that they work within societal networks. Given the newness of the field, the work on CSR in India is still in the initial stages. Most importantly, there is a need to highlight issues concerning CSR activities using sound methodologies and scientific data. The various stakeholders associated with CSR need to have a sound knowledge of how to conduct studies related to baseline data generation, community needs assessments, community profiling, stakeholder mapping, social impact assessments, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the social auditing of CSR projects and other related issues.

Given the multi-dimensional activities in CSR in the areas of research, training, teaching, capacity building and networking among various stakeholders, holistic and comprehensive approaches are very much needed. The National CSR Hub which was formed earlier at the Institute is part of the Centre for Excellence in CSR. Accordingly, the Centre for Excellence in CSR at the Institute focuses on various programmes designed on the basis of multi-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary perspectives. The Centre is carrying out domain specific activities under major divisions viz. Research & Development and Training & Strategic Operations. The Centre also provide diverse services to public and private sector companies such as assisting companies in formulating CSR policies aligned to their business frameworks, facilitating companies in creating CSR programmes and action plans for implementation and undertaking various research studies.





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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

TBL: Triple Bottom Line

EU: European Union

CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility

DPE: Department of Public Enterprises

CPSEs: Central Public-Sector Enterprises

SC: Schedule Caste

ST: Schedule Tribe

OBC: Other Backward Class

BPL: Below Poverty Line

UP: Uttar Pradesh

MW: Mega Watt

THDCIL: THDC India Limited

NCT of Delhi: National Capital Territory of Delhi

TISS: Tata Institute of Social Sciences

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

KII: Key Informant Interview

PHC: Public Health Centre

SHG: Self Help Group

ITI: Industrial Training Institute

NCERT: National Council of Educational Research and Training

EMB: Education Management Board

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is one of the most dynamic and challenging field for corporates today. The notion of responsible businesses, as promoted by CSR activities of corporates addresses a long-standing issue of maintaining a balance between the economic, social and environmental aspects of business operations.

In most cases, especially the short run profit maximization process, there are bound to be exploitation of resources and a total disregard for the impact of the business and the business products on the social and environmental (ecological) fabrics. Corporate Social Responsibility thus becomes a restraining tool on such business conducts.

Academically as well, the construct of Corporate Social Responsibility has undergone several changes. It was the seminal work of H. Bowen that introduced the concept of the social responsibility of a business man in which he defined CSR as – “the obligation of businessmen to pursue those policies, to make those decisions, or to follow those lines of action which are desirable in terms of the objectives and values of our society”. This was followed by the construct of Iron Law responsibility proposed by Keith Davis. The law said that “the social responsibility of businessmen needs to be commensurate with their social power” that “the avoidance of social responsibility leads to gradual erosion of social power”. Further the period of 1970s was characterized by an array of emergent definitions of CSR.

CSR has been defined in various literatures over the years. The World Business Council for Sustainable Development defines CSR as “the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large.”¹ An EU Green Paper defines CSR as “a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with stakeholders on a voluntary basis.”² The definition from the EU Green Paper builds on the previous definitions and introduces environment as factor. Thus, the paper integrates two important facets into CSR: the social aspect or the labour and the community and the environment aspect.

¹ Handbook-on-corporate-social-responsibility-in-India, (page7)
<https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/growth-markets-centre/assets/pdf/handbook-on-corporate-social-responsibility-in-india.pdf>

² Focus CSR: The New Communication of the EU Commission on CSR and National CSR Strategies and Action Plans, 2011 (page19) : https://www.sd-network.eu/quarterly%20reports/report%20files/pdf/2011-December-The_New_Communication_of_the_EU_Commission_on_CSR_and_National_CSR_strategies.pdf

The definition of CSR, thus can be understood from the Triple Bottom Line (TBL)^{3,4}, approach. TBL is an accounting framework with three parts namely, Social, Environmental (or Ecological) and Financial. The term was first introduced in 1994 by John Elkington. Bottom Line, to businesses, refers to the amount of profit/ loss that the organization has at the end of each financial year. The Triple Bottom Line approach, as the name suggests, adds two more bottom lines: the social and the environmental concerns. This has been ratified by the United Nations, TBL has become a dominant approach.



Fig 1. Triple Bottom Line Venn diagram⁵

Defining the Three Bottom Lines: People, Planet, Profit

1. People: The Social Equity Line

The people represent the various humans that directly or indirectly are affected due to the business. It refers to the human capital (labour), the community in the region in which the corporation conducts its business. The aim of the social bottom line is to provide benefit to the communities and not to exploit or endanger any one of them. In addition to treating its workforce with dignity, a TBL business would also persevere to “give back” by contributing to the growth of the community with things such as education, health etc.

³ Elkington, J. (2002). The Triple Bottom Line

⁴ Timothy F, PhD; Hall, Tanya J. Indiana Business Review; Bloomington Vol. 86, Iss. 1, (Spring 2011): 4-8

⁵ <http://newleaf-llc.com/2013/07/defining-sustainability-triple-bottom-line/>

2. Planet: The Environmental Line

This planet refers to sustainable environmental policies and practices. A TBL enterprise should endeavour to benefit natural environment as much as possible or at least should not harm the natural environment and order. It should focus its efforts at reducing its ecological footprint by balancing its consumption of resource. This can be understood with the example of balancing the energy consumption by using non-renewable energy sources. Emphasis should also be given to reducing the amount of wastes generated and the reduction in toxic wastes (solid/liquids/gaseous) generation and proper disposal of such wastes.

3. Profit: The Economical Line

The profit line showcases not only the economic profits. Profit in TBL should be understood as the total economic profits plus the social benefits that have been accrued as part of the implementation of the TBL approach to business.

CSR can also be understood using the ‘Internalising the Externalities Approach’ wherein internalising would mean that the producers are held responsible for any externalities arising from any kind of production process they undertake. The externalities can be of social, environmental or economic in nature. This may include the production of goods or services. These externalities may be social, environmental or economic in nature. Thus, such hidden costs involved during the various processes should be accounted for, by the producers. This should be made a habit and such costs should be retained inside the firm or place they are produced. Structuring and re-structuring of the production processes to consider these concerns then must be undertaken by the producers.

CSR in India: Companies Act, 2013 and DPE Guidelines

The Companies Act 2013, Section 135 has mandated companies having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more in a financial year to spend at least 2% of the average net profits of last 3 years towards CSR activities. Further, the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) under Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises introduced the CSR Guidelines in March 2010 for the Central Public-Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

According to the revised DPE guidelines (w.e.f 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 entity needs to conceptualize 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 on the basis of that the programmes/project have to be formulated which is a new and phenomenal development in the last few years. This interest and initiative are seen on part of the CPSEs as they gradually realize their responsibility towards the environment, people and the potential of such a corporate in affecting change. The latest DPE Guidelines (w.e.f 01/ 04/ 2014) further clarifies that the main focus of the CSR interventions should be on Sustainable Development, Inclusive growth and projects for weaker sections.

- ❖ **Sustainable Development** criterion of DPE guidelines – have been stated as the ‘extra step’ from Schedule VII provisions to address social, economic, environmental concerns that fit into ‘Sustainable Development’ in its various aspects.
- ❖ **Inclusive Growth** criterion of DPE Guidelines – address basic needs of deprived, underprivileged, neglected, weaker section such as SC/ST/ OBC/ Minority/ BPL/ Old and aged, Women and girl children/ Physically challenged.
- ❖ **National Development Agenda** criterion of DPE guidelines – give priority to issues of foremost concern in national development agenda such as safe drinking water, provision of toilets especially for girls, health and sanitation and education.

Brief on THDC India Limited

THDC India Limited (THDCIL) is a joint venture of Govt. of India (GoI) and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP). The equity is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between GoI 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 authorized share capital of 4000. THDCIL is a mini ratna category-I and schedule 'A' CPSE.

The initial mandate of THDC India Limited 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/ nonconventional/ 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.

THDC India Limited 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 1513 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, THDC India Limited 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, THDC India Limited is involved in implementation of Bunakha HEP (180 MW) as a Joint Venture Project. The company has also taken up work of updating of DPR of Sankosh HEP (2585 MW) in Bhutan, as a consultancy assignment⁶.

Towards diversification of the company into Renewable Energy areas, THDCIL has commissioned 50 MW Wind Power Plant at Distt. Patan, Gujarat in June-16 and 63 MW Wind Power Plant at Devbhumi Dwarka, Gujarat in March-17.

THDCIL and Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has signed an MOU on 13.02.2015 for setting up 250 MW Solar PV Projects in India. A Tripartite agreement amongst SECI, Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) and THDCIL has signed on 31.03.2015 for development of 50 MW Solar Project at District Kasargod, Kerala. Power Sale Agreement has signed between KSEB & THDCIL on 16.01.2019. Land use Agreement and Implementation Agreement were also signed between THDCIL and RPCKL on 07.02.2019. The work of 50 MW (AC) Solar PV Power Plant in district Kasargod, Kerala has been awarded to M/s Tata Power Solar System Limited on 08.08.2019. Project is scheduled to be commissioned by May'2020. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has also allotted THDCIL to develop 1800 MW Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Power Parks through SPV/JVC in the state of Uttar Pradesh and 1500 MW in Rajasthan. THDCIL is in the process of formation of SPV/JVC with the agencies of respective state Govts and identification of suitable land⁷.

THDCIL's CSR Policy

In 2008, THDC framed a Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) known as 'Scheme for Corporate Social Responsibility – Community Development (CSR-CD). Based on the DPE guidelines the policy was revised and THDC CSRCD Scheme 2010' was formulated. Subsequently, a separate policy on Sustainable Development was framed in 2012, which was based on DPE guidelines issued in September 2011. As per aforesaid guidelines of DPE, Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development were treated as two separate subjects and accordingly dealt with separately for the purpose of MoU evaluation. The close linkage between the concepts of Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development, DPE issued a combined guideline on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability for CPSEs effective from 1st April 2013. In accordance with the said guidelines THDCIL CSR & Sustainability Policy-2015 was issued with the approval of the Board⁸.

⁶ Information pertaining to the company has been taken from THDCIL website:
http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead_Futureplan.aspx

⁷ THDCIL website : http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead_Futureplan.aspx

⁸ Information pertaining to the CSR Policy has been taken from THDCIL website

The company's vision is to be a socially responsible corporate, continuously enhancing value creation in society and community and promoting sustainable development. The mission of the company is to:

- To build sustainable value based relationship with the key stakeholders through ongoing two way communication.
- To undertake CSR programmes with a human face.
- To transparently share the CSR & Sustainability initiatives with the stakeholders.
- To ensure increased commitment at all levels in the organization to operate its business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.
- To directly or indirectly take up CSR programmes that benefit the communities in and around its work centers and over a time result in enhancing the quality of life and economic wellbeing of the local populace.
- To promote inclusive growth and address the basic needs of the deprived, underprivileged, neglected and weaker sections of the society.
- To generate through CSR initiatives, goodwill and pride for THDCIL among stakeholders and help reinforce a positive and socially responsible image of THDCIL as corporate entity⁹.

THDCIL has formulated its CSR interventions based on the CSR policy. The community development programme are identified and formulated based on the specific needs and requirement based on the select location. The thematic areas of intervention of THDCIL's CSR interventions are: Education, environment, nutrition, health, sanitation and safe drinking water, women empowerment, infrastructure development, livelihood generation and skill development, rural development, elderly care and differently abled.

Structure of the Report:

Chapter I has given a brief introduction on CSR, its history, background of THDCIL and its CSR policy. Chapter II discusses the methodology, objective and the study design. Chapter III to Chapter XII provides the observations and recommendations based on each project.

⁹ Vision Mission Information has been extracted from THDCIL's CSR Policy:
<https://thdc.co.in/sites/default/files/CSR-CD-policy28.05.13.pdf>

CHAPTER 2
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



2.1 Study Objectives:

The overall objective of the study is to evaluate the impacts of THDCIL's CSR interventions

Specific objectives:

- (i) To understand the benefits and challenges of each project
- (ii) To identify gaps in operationalization / implementation
- (iii) To recommend corrective measures to strengthen the programme and improve the programme design of each project

2.2 Methodology

A qualitative approach was adopted for this study to understand the field issues holistically and present them comprehensively in the report.

In terms of primary data collection, the team used the following tools:

- Key Informant Interviews (KII): To access the views of key decision-makers and stakeholders at the local level
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD): To understand the beneficiaries perception on the project, its benefits and challenges
- Telephonic Interviews: To understand the views of trained students from ITI, Chamba

The study followed the following stages in the research in the chronological order:



In-depth Interviews were conducted with beneficiaries, implementing agencies and THDCIL officials. During the field visit, the research team interviewed 7 students at ITI Chamba, conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) with the students and had an in-depth discussion with the principal. At the Homeopathy Dispensary, an interview with the doctor and 8 patients was conducted. Under the education project, the research team interviewed the principals and teachers at the Junior High school in Koteshwar, High school in Rishikesh, an intermediate college in B.Puram. Additionally, two FGDs were conducted in the school with the students in Koteshwar and B.Puram. In total, views of 16 students were captured from all the three schools. Under the Shaheed Bhagat Singh college project, 17 beneficiaries were interviewed and an in-depth interview with the field worker was carried out. The research team interviewed 17 SHG members (women) and conducted an in-depth interview with the data operator under the Deepa Mai Mahila project.

2.3 Study Areas

The location for this study was Uttarakhand. The research team visited the following locations for each of the projects:

PROJECT LOCATIONS	
ITI Chamba	Chamba
Homeopathic Dispensary	Rishikesh, Koteshwar
THDC Education society	Rishikesh, Koteshwar, B.Puram
Shaheed Bhagat Singh College	Deengaon
Deepa Mai Mahila	Lambhgaon
Ranichuri College	Bhilangana, Dandeli
HNB Garhwal	Kamsali, Khand, Mandoli,
Furniture Project	Deengaon, Kerma, Pilkhi, Balerwan, Devri

2.4. Data Analysis

After the data collection exercise concluded, qualitative data was organized and collated according to emerging themes and patterns, as per the study objectives.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

Availability of respondents- Most of the beneficiaries were engaged in their livelihood activities or household chores during the field visits. It was difficult for the researchers to schedule interviews with the beneficiaries, especially for conducting FGD with the respondents.

Minimum number of beneficiaries in a village- The beneficiaries under the project were scattered within several villages in the district, and thus, it was difficult for the field research team to cover all villages during a specific time period and thereby covered specific villages on sample basis.

2.6 Ethical Considerations

Informed consent is an important principle for all research endeavours and the same was maintained during this study. The respondents and key stakeholders of the study were informed about the purpose of research study. Further an assurance about confidentiality of the interview was given to all respondents. They were free to choose, not to answer any query or experience that they were uncomfortable to disclose during the interview. The names of the beneficiaries have not been mentioned in the report so as to maintain decorum of anonymity.



Interview with Computer Teacher, THDC-High School, Rishikesh



CHAPTER 3

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITY FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN UPLI RAMOLI OF PRATAPNAGAR BLOCK, TEHRI GARHWAL

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Ecological Restoration and Socio-Economic Empowerment of Rural Communities for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Upli Ramoli of Pratap Nagar Block, Tehri Garhwal
Implementing Agency	Shaheed Bhagat Singh College
Cost of the project	72.63 Lakhs
Project Status	Ongoing

Background of the Project

The project on Ecological restoration for sustainable livelihood at Deengaon is sponsored by THDCIL through their CSR and Sustainable Development initiative. This initiative is managed by Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Delhi University, Dept. of Geography. The project covers 11 villages in Upli Ramoli Patti, Pratapnagar Block in District Tehri Garhwal. The project was initiated to create sustainable livelihood for the villagers of the Upli Ramoli area of Pratapnagar block. It focuses on community development, skill development, women empowerment, creating alternate sources of income, promoting advanced agricultural practices. The program is being run through a well-established center at Deengaon with adequate staff for the day to day interaction with rural communities. Scientists, social workers, environmentalists, agriculturists, professionals, policymakers are part of this initiative to strengthen the program.

The Objectives of the Project¹⁰

- To provide Skill enhancement and development i.e. Computer Course, Tailoring Course, Training in Beauty Culture to the youth of Upli Ramoli area.
- To provide free health facilities to the remote villagers through basic health center and arrangement of health camp especially targeting the area.
- To promote income through vegetable production and non-farming activities i.e. bee keeping etc.
- Promotion of dry land horticulture i.e. Apple (royal, red chip and super chip etc.) and citrus (California orange, seed less lemon) involving women groups.
- Reduce drudgery of women by introducing low cost technologies such as vermin compost pits and poly houses.
- Convergence of Government schemes.
- Established farm machinery bank in villages and reduce the work load of farmers.

Brief on the Implementing Agency

Shaheed Bhagat Singh College is a co-educational institute which was established in 1967. It is a constituent college of the University of Delhi. The college is named after Shaheed Bhagat Singh, an Indian freedom fighter who believed strongly in social justice. The college has built a strong array of academic facilities and research.

Findings

In Deengaoon it was observed that there is lack of basic facilities such as transportation, hospitals and schools for children. However, with SEWA-THDC's intervention, the community members residing in that area are receiving support through various activities. The beneficiaries reported that SEWA-THDC has been working in the region for last 8-9 years.

¹⁰ Information is taken from a dossier provided by THDCIL <https://thdc.co.in/sites/default/files/CSR-CD-policy28.05.13.pdf>

Primary Health Care Center: SEWA-THDC has established a primary health care centre at Deengaon. The centre is run by one doctor and five staff members. This health centre caters to 60 villages in that region. On an average, 40 to 60 patients visit the health centre and they are provided free treatment and consultations. The health centre also organizes health camps. During emergency cases, the patients are taken to Rishikesh or Uttarkashi for treatment. The facilities available at the health centre are Ambulance Service, X-ray machine and, Pathology lab. The doctor at the centre stated that there is a requirement for additional specialist doctors at the centre, the same was also highlighted by the community members. Patients are charged rupee 100-150 for X-ray and other diagnostic services. However, free consultation and free medicine are provided.

Toilet Distribution under Swachh Bharat Yojna: Under this project, SEWA-THDC has constructed several toilets for the local community. Prior to this intervention, community members used to openly defecate. The beneficiaries in whose household the toilets were constructed mentioned that all family members had stopped open defecation and they were very satisfied with this intervention of SEWA-THDC. It was also reported that sanitary napkins were distributed in GIC (Government Inter College) in the region a couple of times.

Promoting Education- Essay writing, drawing and painting competitions were organized in 3 schools under this project. During the interaction with the parents in Deengaon, it was found that they were all aware of this initiative and some of the parents reported that their children had actively taken part in the competition. SEWA-THDC also provided the local government schools with basic lab facilities, sports equipment and students in class 10 were given additional coaching facility for their board exams.

Transportation Facility: It was reported by the field worker that farmers are producing good quantity of fruits and vegetables but due to insufficient transportation facility in the region, they are unable to sell their produce in the nearby markets.

¹¹ The views expressed by the respondents are presented in the report to highlight the perceptions of community members. However, these were not cross-checked with relevant authorities.

Poly-House: In a poly-house the plants are grown under controlled temperature which reduces the chances of them being damaged and enables the farmer to grow crops throughout the year. Poly-houses were provided to community members at subsidized rates as 80% of the amount was paid by the government and 15% of the cost was borne by SEWA-THDC and the rest 5% has to be borne by the beneficiary. It was observed that farmers were growing vegetables such as Tomato, Potato, Capsicum etc inside the poly house. During the discussion with farmers, they mentioned that the yield was high and the quality of vegetables was also very good. Farmers also stated that the poly-house protected their produce from being eaten by wild animals and they have benefited significantly from this initiative.

Distribution of High Yielding Variety Seeds: To promote production of vegetables in rural area SEWA-THDC & SBS College, Delhi University have been distributing the best variety of seeds in the region. Potato, peas, cucumber, capsicum, tomato seeds were distributed. Farmers from different villages such as Deengaon, Sera, Budkot, Beldaagi, Garangaon, Pokhri, Mukhem, Dangangaon and Dangi were given these seeds. It was reported by farmers during the interview that the seeds provided through this initiative were of good quality, the only drawback highlighted by some farmers who were growing a variety of vegetables such as capsicum, tomatoes, potatoes etc that they did not receive the seeds during the season in which the vegetable had to be grown, hence, this affected their productivity¹².

Distribution of Plants: SEWA-THDC and Delhi University have been distributing plants such as apple, orange, peach, and walnut to farmers in the regions. Farmers reported that they have benefited from this initiative.

Training Programme for Women: To promote women empowerment in the region SEWA-THDC and Delhi University initiated livelihood training programme for women such as beauty parlour and triling. It was reported that several beneficiaries had started their own business after undergoing this training programme.

Documentation: During the visit, the research team reviewed the documents and records-maintained Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Delhi. It was observed that Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Delhi had properly maintained all records pertaining to the project.

¹² The views expressed by the respondents are presented in the report to highlight the perceptions of community members. However, these were not cross-checked with relevant authorities.

Recommendations

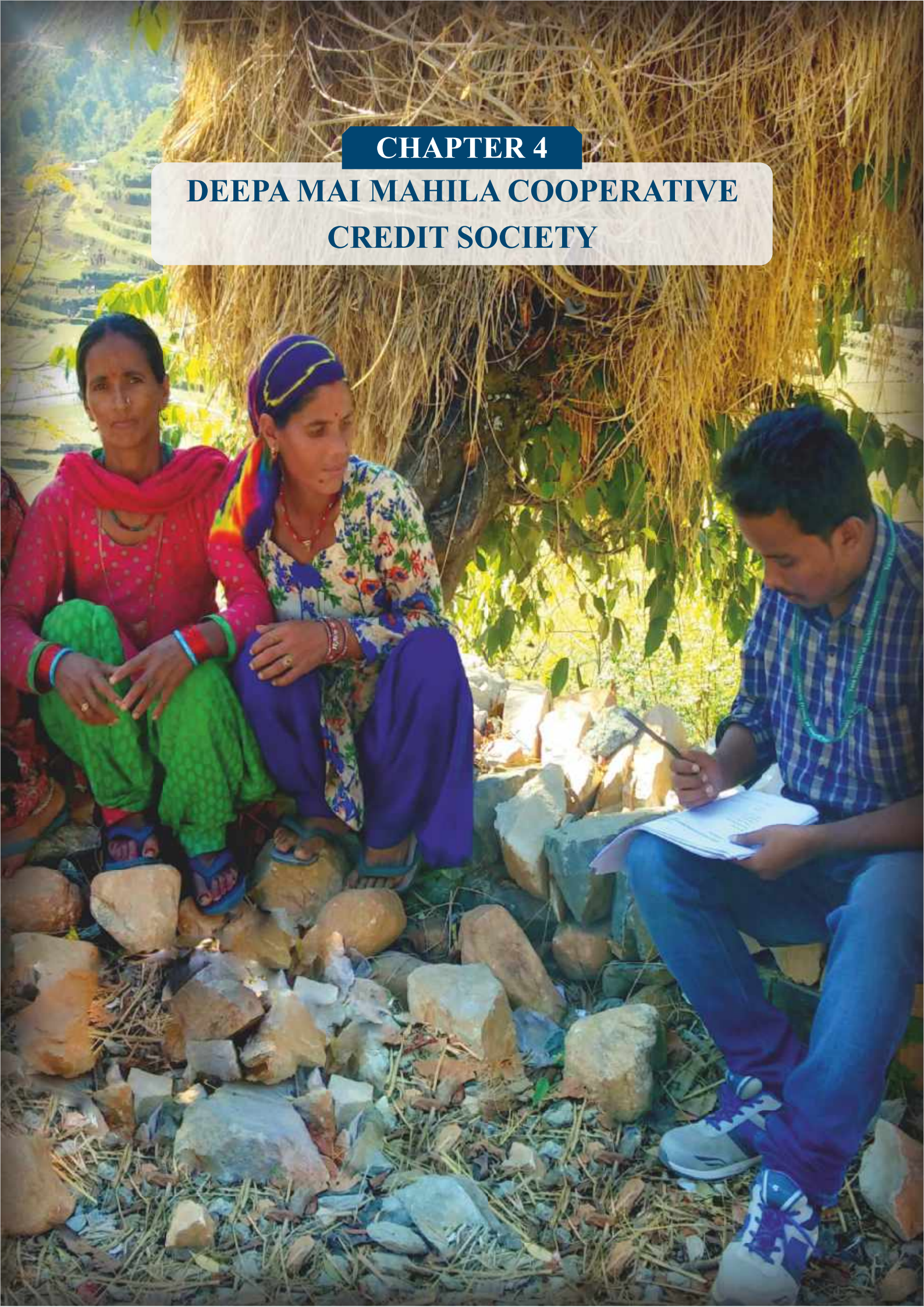
- ❖ There is only one primary health centre in the entire region, it is suggested that health camps should be organized at least once in a week. It is also suggested that over time additional advanced health facilities may be set up in the region as due to the geographic location and terrain, it is very difficult for community members to travel to Rishikesh.
- ❖ Orthopedics and Gynecologist are a requirement at the health centre as community members highlighted that there is a requirement to have these specialist doctors and facilities at the centre as they currently have to travel a long distance to avail these services.
- ❖ SEWA-THDC may provide transportation facility for farmers in order to support them in selling their produce to the nearby market.
- ❖ It is suggested that farmers should be provided training on the maintenance and management of a poly-house on a regular basis. They may also be provided regular training on the various new farming practices and techniques, and information on organic farming. Also, during the training sessions, peer learning and showcasing best practices may be highlighted.
- ❖ It is suggested that awareness on health and hygiene may be imparted to the community members. They may be informed of the preventive measures they can adopt to reduce the incidences of falling ill. Information on various home remedies to be used for immediate relief should be provided to them.



Interview with Doctor at Deengaoon Health Care Centre run by SEWA-THDC

CHAPTER 4

DEEPA MAI MAHILA COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY



PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Running of Deepa Mai Mahila Credit Cooperative Swayat Society at Lambhgaon (Tehri)
Implementing Agency	Deepa Mai Mahila Credit Cooperative Swayat Society
Cost of the Project	10.00 Lakhs
Project Status	Ongoing

Project Background

The Project was launched by SEWA-THDC in collaboration with Deepa Mai Mahila Society on 17 October 2016. The project is focused on making women self-sufficient by providing them with a loan to commence a livelihood generation opportunity. The beneficiaries are selected from the Tehri dam affected areas. The criterion for loan is that whoever is interested to apply for the loan has to become part of the SHG and after 3 months she will be eligible for loan. Credit society has been established in memory of famous social reformer "Deepa Mai" and registered as "Deepa Mai Mahila Credit Cooperative Swayat Society" in October 2016¹³. In January 2017, the Mahila Co-operative Bank Society office was established and the opening ceremony of this office was done on 28 August 2017 by Dr. Mohan Singh Rawat "Gowansi" Chairman, THDCIL Board Level CSR Committee. The main aim of the project was to support women who were facing some financial crisis. The Deepa Mai Mahila Society supports women to become self-reliant by providing them with financial assistance and information on various income generation activities such as vegetable cultivation, sewing, pickle & juice making and mushroom cultivation. The Deepa Mai Mahila Credit Society offer loans to local women at an interest rate of 9% which is to be repaid in small monthly installments. This project is supported by SEWA-THDC and is being implemented in the Pratapnagar block. Till date, 68 women have been supported under this project. The project is supported by SEWA-THDC and a seed amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided by SEWA-THDC and additional Rs. 4 lakhs was collected from the SHG members in the form of registration charges and interest amount.

Objective of the Project

The project is aimed at empowering the women economically and socially by providing them with loans, along with training and guidance to start their own entrepreneurial ventures.

¹³ https://csrbox.org/India_CSR_Project_THDC-India-Limited-Women-Empowerment-Gujarat_3638

Brief on the Implementing Agency

Deepa Mai Mahila society was registered on 17th October, 2016. It was registered under the name of famous social worker Deepa Mai who dedicated her entire life for Education and for the basic facilities within the community.

Findings

Vegetable Cultivation: It was highlighted during the discussion with women that due to this project several women started cultivating various vegetables, which were not earlier grown in the region and they sold the produce in the local markets.

Livelihood Training Programme: It was observed that sewing and beauty parlours were one of the most popular programs among the women as many of the members had taken loans to buy sewing machines and start a tailoring shop or to start beauty parlours. From the beneficiaries interviewed, two women reported that they have set up a beauty parlour and three women stated that they have set up a tailoring shop. Women are also provided training on making pickles, chutneys, sauces and plates made of paper.

Lack of Awareness on the Terms on the Loan: It was reported that most of the members took the loans, with the expectation that the loan would be waived off by the government after they pay the first 3 to 4 installments. Many of the women also mentioned during the discussion that they did not attend the training session or had to leave midway due to other prior commitments, hence, they did not have full knowledge of the terms of the loan. Most of the members took the loan for buying cattle whose milk which was used for household consumption or for constructing a house and various other personal purposes which would not give them any return on investment. Hence, it was mentioned by the beneficiaries that they are unable to repay the loan amount.

Attendance in Meetings: Regular meetings were earlier attended by the members and they actively participated in the meetings but since THDCIL stopped providing transportation services for the members to travel for the meetings, the members have discontinued attending the meetings¹⁴.

Loan Facility: More than 90 members are part of Deepa Mai Mahila Society out of which 68 members applied for loans. Women mentioned that the loan which was sanctioned did not always fulfill their requirement, one of the women stated that we bought cattle worth Rs.50,000 but she was sanctioned a loan of only Rs. 25,000. Women also reported that their families were critical of the loan facility and its high interest rates. Several women mentioned that availing the loan has not been appreciated by their family members.

¹⁴ The views expressed by the respondents are presented in the report to highlight the perceptions of community members. However, these were not cross-checked with relevant authorities.

The data operator from Deepa Mai Mahila Society stated that when a beneficiary received Rs. 25,000 as loan, the loan amount would be divided into 18 months. Each month the beneficiary is expected to pay Rs.1388 with 9 % interest rate. It was reported that the beneficiaries are not able to repay the loan on time. Deepa Mai Mahila Society has given loan to 68 women, and out of the 68 women only 10 women have been able to repay the loan provided to them till date. It was also reported that several women took loan to buy cattle but instead they built a home with that money and they are unable to repay the amount to Deepa Mai Mahila Society. The data operator also mentioned that there have been cases where a beneficiary has taken a loan to buy a cow, but due to some unforeseen circumstances the cow died within a few months. Although, the beneficiary had insurance but he was not able to claim for the same. The society is yet to take a decision on whether to waive off the loan in such cases.

Recommendations

- ❖ It is suggested that market linkages need to be established in order to incentivize the women to make additional pickles or sauce and various other items.
- ❖ The training programme should be more comprehensive covering all aspects of micro business; complete understanding on how to operate a business, financial literacy, market linkages and other aspects of running a business should be provided to the beneficiaries.
- ❖ It is suggested that more focus may be given on sensitizing the beneficiaries on the loan facility and clarifying to them all the terms and conditions of the loan.
- ❖ The beneficiaries found the interest rate to be very high and thus it is suggested that the implementing agency and funder may consider revising the interest rates.
- ❖ Training programme on various new trades may be conducted for women. Also regular exposure visits to Societies that are running successfully may be undertaken.



Interaction with the Women from the Deepa Mai Mahila Society



Interview with the Data Operator at Deepa Mai Mahila Society Office



CHAPTER 5

LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF FARMERS IN THE DAM AFFECTED AREAS OF THE DISTRICT OF TEHRI GARHWAL THROUGH INTEGRATED FARMING APPROACHES

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Livelihood Development Program Through Integrated Farming Systems Approach in Dam Affected Area of Tehri District
Implementing Agency	College of Forestry, Ranichuri VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture & Forestry, Bharsar, Ranichuri
Cost of the project	67.91 Lakhs
Project Status	Completed

Background of the Project

This was a project being implemented by the College of Forestry, Ranichuri, VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture & Forestry, Bharsar, Ranichuri and is being funded by THDCIL under its CSR activity in the dam affected region. The project focuses on skill development and livelihood.

Objectives of the Project

- To provide knowledge on organic farming to farmers
- To promote various agricultural practices and techniques among farmers
- To create awareness on Government schemes
- To empower women and underprivileged community members

Findings

SHGs: Several SHG were formed for undertaking organic farming, seed distribution, for additional livelihood opportunities under this project. It was reported by the field worker that only two groups are functional in Palam village.

Construction of Vermin Compost Pit: Under this project 20 vermin compost pits were constructed, however, during the discussion with the field worker from Palam village, it was reported that the vermin compost pits were not in use. The research team observed that the vermin compost pits were currently filled with garbage.

Plantation: Plantation was initiated by the Ranichuri College with the help of SHG members and other community members from the village. Plantation of fruit plants was carried out in 20 villages in Koteshwar valley and Bhilangana Block. Farmers reported that only “Narangi” plants were given to them as part of the plantation drive. Community members from Palam village reported to the research team that around 30% of the trees had died as adequate measures were not taken.

Poly-House: Poly-houses have been provided to the farmers in Palam village. In Palam village, the research team found more than 5 poly-houses were functional and farmers were growing primarily vegetables in the poly-house. Some farmers reported that they were not given adequate training on how to maintain a poly house by the Ranichuri College.

Wild Animals: Farmers in Palam village and Dandeli village reported that wild animals destroy their agricultural field. This is a major concern faced by farmers in this region as loss of produce leads to loss of income.

Recommendations:

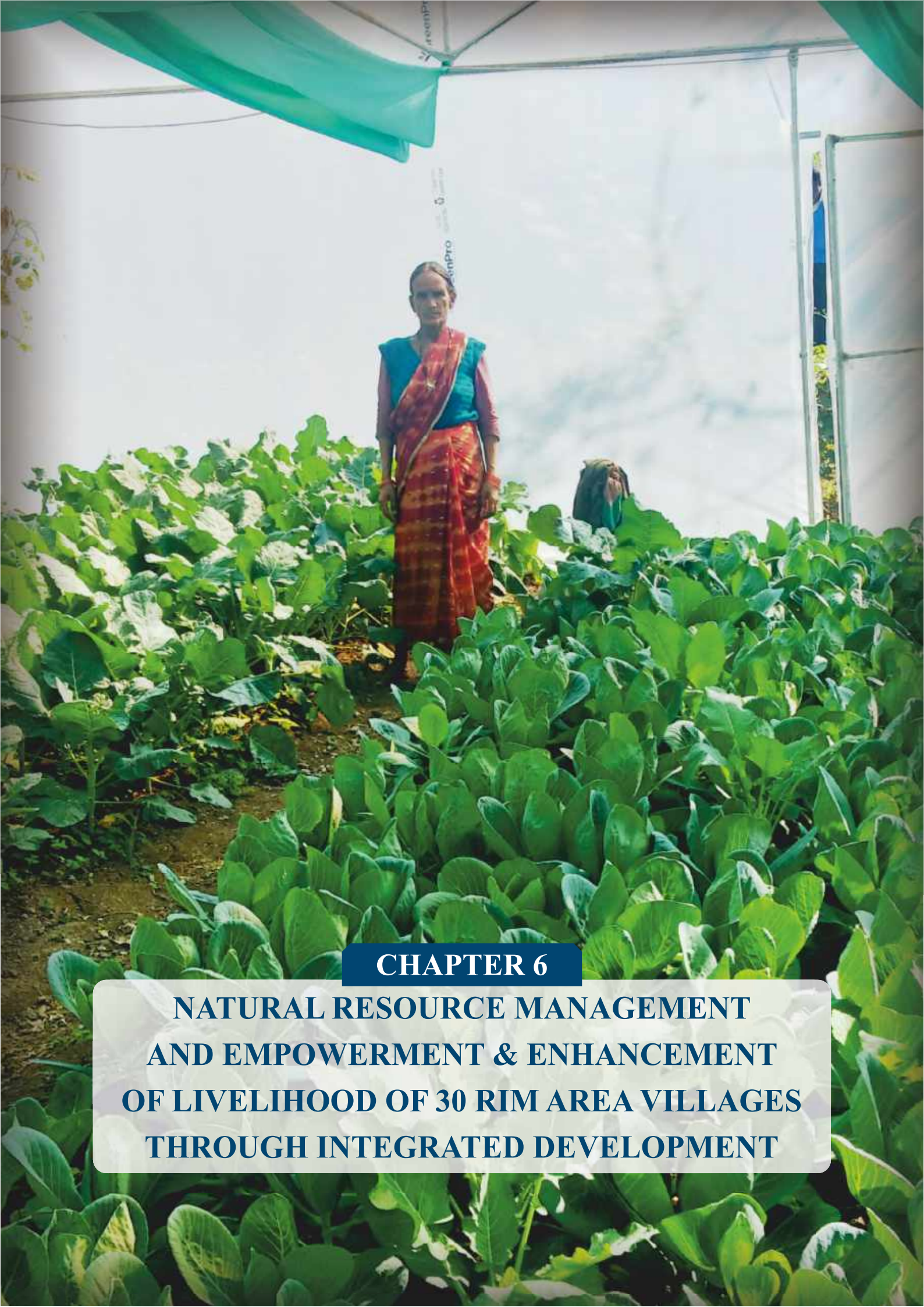
- ❖ It is suggested that awareness and training programmes on the operation of a poly-house and vermin compost should be provided to the farmers in order to make this intervention a success.
- ❖ Exposure visits may be arranged for farmers to provide them knowledge on the new farming techniques and practices.
- ❖ After the formation of SHGs, the implementing agency can train women on financial management and various other skills which would help them in better livelihood opportunities. This will facilitate in making the SHGs sustainable.
- ❖ The farmers have requested support from THDCIL to protect their farms from wild animals by providing ropes and iron wires in order to make a fence.



Non-functioning vermin compost pit at palam village



Poly-House at Palam Village



CHAPTER 6

**NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
AND EMPOWERMENT & ENHANCEMENT
OF LIVELIHOOD OF 30 RIM AREA VILLAGES
THROUGH INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT**

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Natural Resource Management and Empowerment & Enhancement of Livelihood of 30 Rim Area Villages Through Integrated Development
Implementing Agency	Dept. of Geography, HNB Garhwal
	University , Srinagar Garhwal
Cost of the Project	51.60 Lakhs
Project Status	Completed

Background of the Project

The project “Natural Resource Management and Empowerment and Enhancement of Livelihood of 30 Rim area villages through integrated Development” was initiated to create sustainable livelihood for the villagers of the Rim area of Tehri Dam Reservoir under the THDC CSR-CD scheme. The project is being implemented by HNB Garhwal University through Geography department and is funded by THDCIL. The project focuses on empowering the local community by enhancing their skills and by providing them low cost technologies for farming and for other livelihood generation activities at subsidized rates.

Objectives of the Project

- To promote skill development and income generation activities
- To promote of Self-help groups and kisan clubs
- To spread awareness about governments schemes among villagers
- To empower women and underprivileged community members
- Introduce new techniques for sustainable agriculture and allied activities such as Poly house, vermin compost and azolla pond

Brief on the Implementing Agency

The Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna (HNB) Garhwal University, is a premier central university of higher learning located in Srinagar, Garhwal (Uttarakhand) about 108 kilometers from Rishikesh along the Delhi-Niti National Highway. The institute has a well-established center for Agriculture and Allied Sciences.

Findings:

Formation of Kisan Clubs: HNB Garhwal has formed several kisan clubs to promote livelihood generation opportunities and sustainable agriculture. Farmers are trained on organic farming techniques, bee keeping, and goat farming. They also provided training on financial management. The group members meet at least twice a month to discuss the future course of action and the various activities undertaken during the month.

Seed Distribution: HNB Garhwal distributed fruit and vegetables seeds to the farmers through the SHGs. There are in total 110 women farmers who are part of this project. Hybrid vegetable seed i.e. Lady Finger, French Beans, Pumpkin, Capsicum, Cucumber, Peas, Ridged Gourd and pumpkin seeds are distributed in villages in the dam affected area. There were several community members who expressed dissatisfaction on the distribution of seeds as the seeds were not distributed on a regular basis¹⁵.

Mushroom Cultivation: Training on mushroom cultivation is provided to the villagers residing in the dam affected area. Regular monitoring of mushroom Units is carried by the experts from HNB Garhwal. Several farmers stated that they had discontinued growing mushrooms due to lack of market linkages.

Vermin-Composting: Vermicomposting contains water-soluble nutrients and is an excellent, nutrient-rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner. Vermicomposting is used in farming and can also be applied for treatment of sewage. Construction of Vermin Compost Pits 10 No's (Size 8 ft x 4 ft x 3 ft) 4.5 inch brick wall with plaster & whitewash are provided to dam affected villages who are cultivating mushrooms and are practicing organic farming. Advantages of the Vermin-Compost provides nutrients to the soil, improves the soil structure', improves the aeration and internal drainage of heavy clay soils. The research team observed that in some locations vermin composting was practiced and in some other locations it had been discontinued as the beneficiaries were not properly trained on the same.

¹⁵ The views expressed by the respondents are presented in the report to highlight the perceptions of community members. However, these were not cross-checked with relevant authorities.

Azolla Pond- Azolla is an aquatic fern and it rapidly grows on the surface of water. It was reported that several farmers due to limited resources are unable to produce sufficient cattle feed, however, with the introduction of the azolla pond, they are able to address this issue. HNB Garhwal helped farmers understand the advantage of the azolla pond and provided them assistance to build azolla ponds. The research team observed that the azolla pond was not in use by most of the beneficiaries. Adequate training and awareness are required to maintain the azolla pond as it needs attention on a regular basis to keep it functional.

Poly-House: Poly-house is a structure made of translucent material like polyethylene in which plants are grown under controlled climatic conditions. Poly-houses constructed by the SEWA -THDC were in convergence with Govt program thus, 80% of the required fund was made available by the government and the rest 20% was from the SEWA-THDC CSR fund and the beneficiary. The criteria for selection of beneficiaries are:

- a) the person should not be government employee.
- b) the person must have some knowledge regarding agriculture.

It was reported that the poly-houses have enabled the farmers to grow organic fruits and vegetables. Some of the vegetables grown by farmers are cabbage, capsicum, radish, cauliflower, chili, coriander, onion, spinach, tomato. The research team interacted with several farmers and it was observed that all farmers showed keen interest to practice organic farming with the use of a poly-house.

Kisan Goshthi: Kisan Goshthies were organized by HNB Garhwal in the region for farmers to understand the concept of organic farming, benefits of kisan clubs and financial management.

Awareness on Government Schemes: It was observed that there was lack of awareness among community members on the various government schemes for agriculture. For example, the Chief Minister's poly-house scheme in Uttarakhand has announced a 30 per cent subsidy for farmers to build a poly-house, the farmers were not aware regarding the same.

Migration: It was reported that several youth were unemployed and were migrating to cities for livelihood opportunities and only elderly people are seen in the villages. Hence, SEWA-THDC under the HNB Garhwal project provides assistance to youth for the hospitality management course at the government Hotel Management Institute. There were 25 youth enrolled into this program.

Recommendations

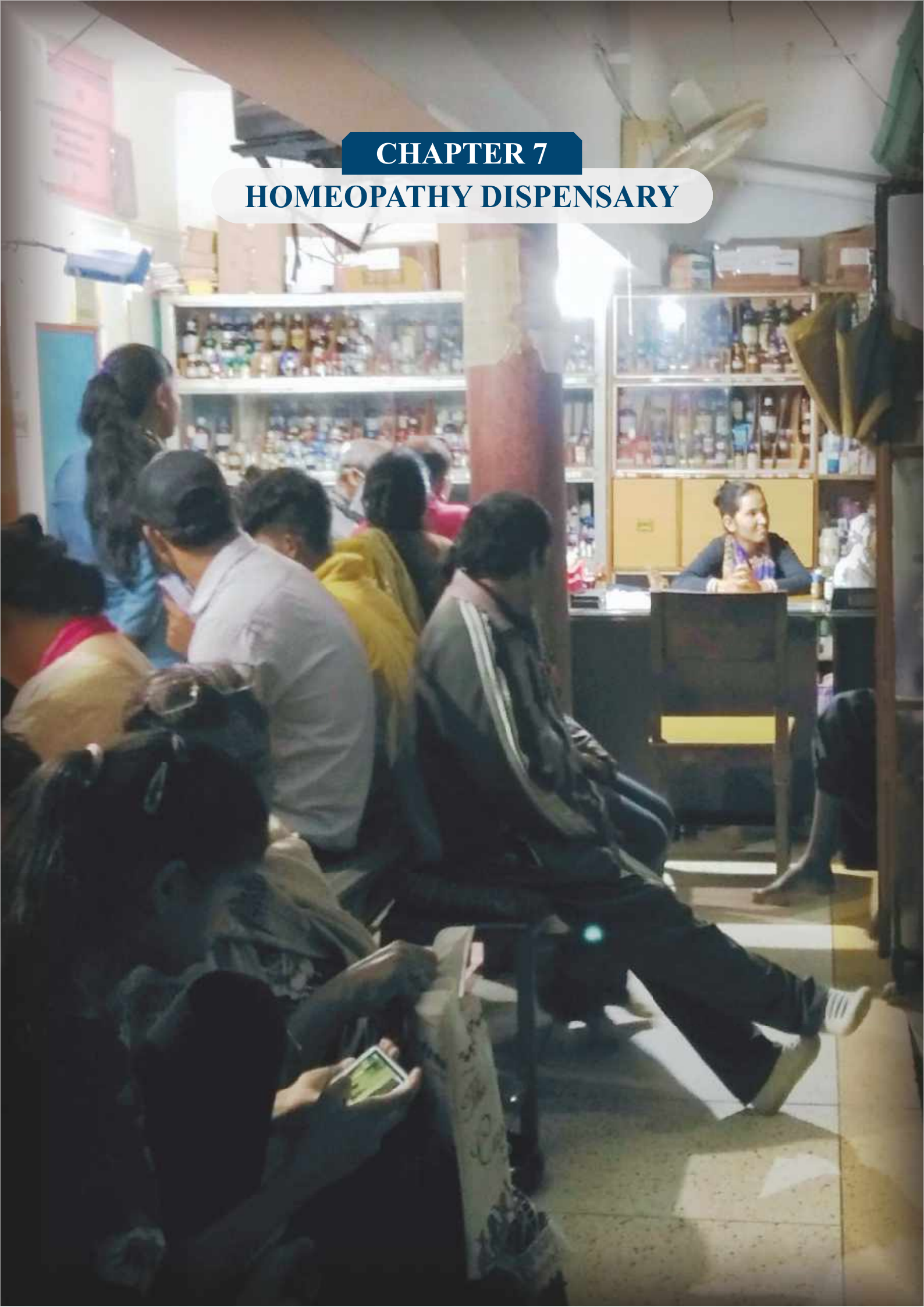
- ❖ It is suggested that more awareness on the benefits on the use of a poly-house may be disseminated in order to encourage more community members to benefit from this initiative.
- ❖ It is suggested to organise more training and awareness programmes on the various government schemes for the farmers on a regular basis.
- ❖ Kisan Goshties may be organized periodically in order to disseminate information on the various farming techniques and practices to the farmers so that they are better informed on the new developments in the agricultural sector.
- ❖ It is suggested that market linkages may be established in order to incentivize the farmers to grow more Mushrooms.
- ❖ The youth from village preferred migrating to nearby towns for employment opportunities, since there are not many opportunities available within the villages. Hence, there is a need to increase livelihood opportunities within the villages in order to reduce migration. It is suggested that SEWA-THDC may introduce additional livelihood training programmes under this initiative.



Poly-house at HNB Garhwal Project Area

CHAPTER 7

HOMEOPATHY DISPENSARY



PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Running of 04 Homeopathy Dispensaries at Project Affected Pokhri Koteshwar (Tehri) Dhauntari (Uttarkashi) & Muni ki Reti (Tehri)
Implementing Agency	Swami Narayan Mission Society
Cost of the project	21.17 Lakhs
Project Status	Completed

Background of the Project

The homeopathy dispensary project was initiated by THDCIL under its CSR initiative in October 2017. The project focuses on providing healthcare services to the community members. Swami Narayan Mission Society had been appointed to implement this project, the clinic is managed by the society. A homeopathic doctor having BHMS degree has been appointed to treat the patients who visit the clinic. At the dispensary patients do not have to pay consultation charges, all medical check-ups are free of cost. They do not have to pay for the medicines at the dispensary. In case a medicine is not available at the dispensary, the patient has to purchase it from the market. Health and awareness camps in remote locations are also a prominent feature of this project. Homeopathic dispensaries are present in 4 locations, Pokhri (Pratapnagar), Dhauntari(Dunda), Koteshwarpuram (Narendra Nagar) and Indiranagar (Rishikesh).

Objective of the Project

The objective of the project is to deliver basic health facilities to the remote location in Uttarakhand and create awareness about health, hygiene and cleanliness among the community members.

Brief on the Implementing Agency

Swami Narayan Mission (Society), a Charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary working especially in the medical field with a mission to serve the poor and needy persons since 1991.

Findings

Awareness of the Dispensary: The research team observed that the project has garnered strong community presence, all community members in the region were aware of the dispensary.

Medical Facilities at the Dispensary: The dispensary provides basic facilities such as free medicines, first aid and regular health checkups. For major ailments doctor refers patient to the district hospital for treatment. According to the Doctor in Rishikesh, the Dispensary opens in the morning by 8 am and it closes at 10 pm. The medical equipment available at the dispensaries are: Manometer (Blood Pressure measurement equipment), Torch (Inspection of eyes, nose, and ears) Stethoscope. Additionally, home visit facility for patients who cannot visit dispensary due to their medical condition is provided, counseling for patients, a female healthcare professional and a separate treatment facility for female patients is available at the dispensary.

Quality of Water: It was reported by the doctor of the homeopathic clinic that several patients are facing water borne illnesses such as Diarrhea, Hepatitis A and Typhoid due to poor quality of water available in the region.

Medical Records: The research team observed that the patient record book was properly maintained in the homeopathy dispensary in Rishikesh and Koteshwarpuram.

Number of Patients in One Day: It was reported by the doctor in the Rishikesh dispensary, more than 60 to 80 patients are provided free treatment in a day. The doctor mentioned that there is only one doctor in the dispensary due to which sometimes it becomes very difficult when the number of patients visiting the clinic in a day is very high. It was reported that patients with various illnesses such as dengue, typhoid, blood pressure, viral fever, diabetes, arthritis, asthma, Inguinal and Umbilical, Cervical, Spermatorrhoea, cancer and several other illnesses visit the dispensary for medication.

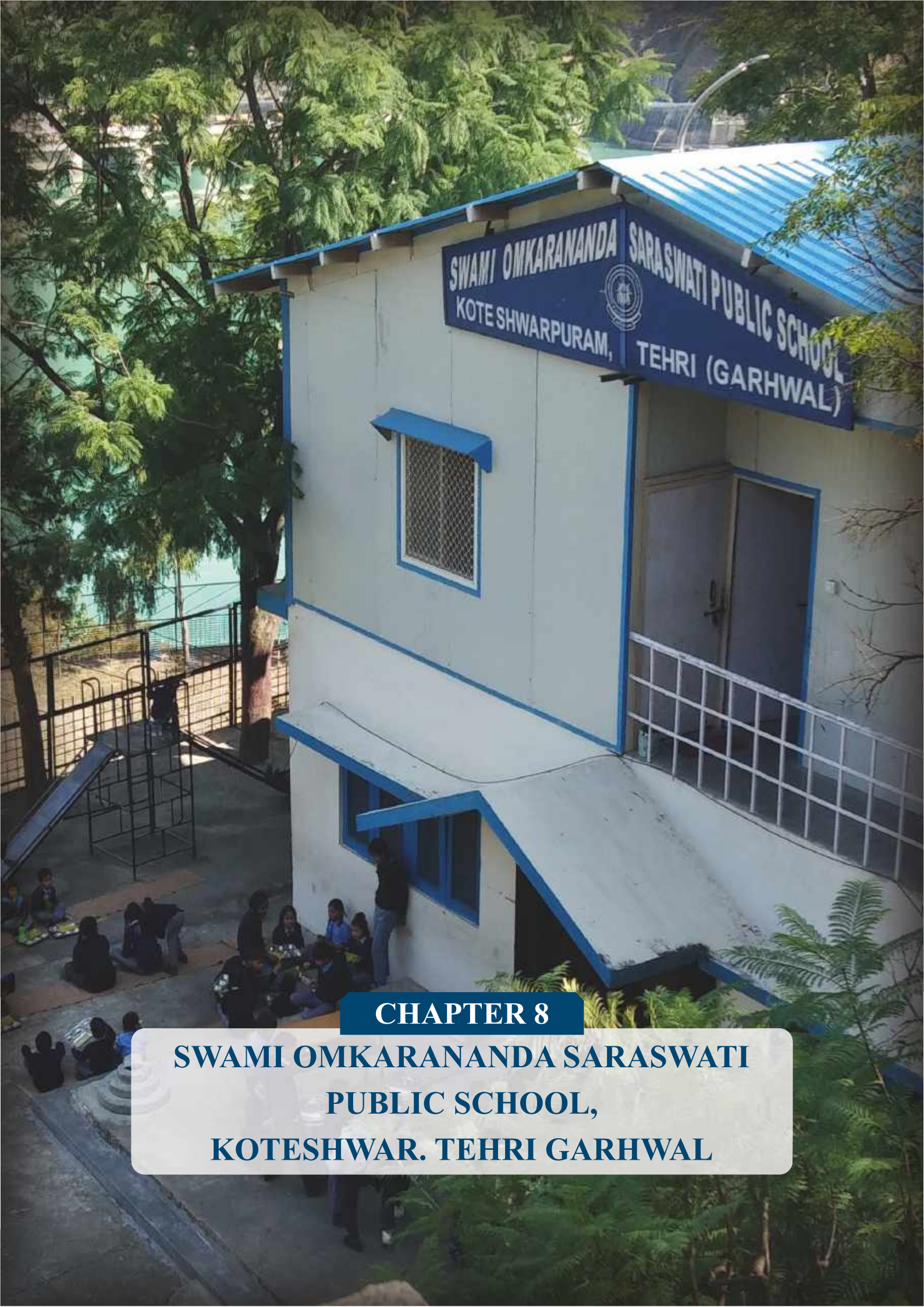
The doctor in Koteshwarpuram informed that more than 30 patients visit the dispensary every day and most of them are suffering from diabetes. Patients visit the Koteshwarpuram dispensary from the villages which are located more than 10-15 km away from the dispensary and it takes more than an hour to reach dispensary, as they do not have proper transport facility. The doctor stated that homeopathic medicines do not expire, nor they possess any side effects unlike allopathic medicines.

Recommendations

- ❖ It is suggested that additional staff may be appointed in the homeopathy dispensary in Rishikesh to attend to the patients.
- ❖ Periodic health awareness camps may be organized on health and hygiene using different audio-visual tools for enhancing behavioral change among community members.
- ❖ It is suggested that awareness programme on purifying water before drinking and the various measures that need to be adopted for safe drinking water may be imparted to the community members. Doctor suggested that water testing kit may be provided to the dispensary in order to monitor the water quality.



Swami Narayan Homeopathic Dispensary Rishikesh



CHAPTER 8

**SWAMI OMKARANANDA SARASWATI
PUBLIC SCHOOL,
KOTESHWAR. TEHRI GARHWAL**

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Omkananda Junior High School
Implementing Agency	Omkananda Saraswati Public School Education Society Koteshwar. Tehri
Cost of the project	30.41 Lakhs
Project Status	Ongoing

Project Background

The education project was initiated by THDCIL under its CSR initiatives since 2014. The school is providing free education to children from nursery to class VIII. Most of the students who are enrolled into the school are from dam affected villages, they live at a distance of about 10 km from the school. There are about 250 students who are currently enrolled in this school. THDCIL has provided necessary infrastructure facilities to run the school. The class rooms are equipped with quality furniture, blackboards, and other learning aids. School has a computer lab and laboratory. Under this project, students are provided with free text books note books, school shoes, bags, uniform, stationary The school has other amenities such as clean drinking water facility, toilet facilities and a playground. Students are also provided with Mid-day meal and transportation facility has been arranged by the school for the students (pick up and drop from school to home). Currently, the school receives financial assistance from THDCIL.

Objective of the Project

To provide quality education to students from marginalised families in the area

Brief on the Implementing Agency

The school was earlier run by Drona International School till 2014. After the duration of the agreement expired, a new agency i.e. Omkarananda Saraswati Public School, Education Society, Dev Prayag was appointed to run the school in Koteshwarapuram for a period of one year till new society was registered. The new society was registered as Swami Omkarananda Saraswati Public School Samiti Koteshwar. The school follows the NCERT pattern of education. The school focuses on providing quality education to the underprivileged children. The school fees charged per month amounts to Rs. 250 per student for children in nursery, LKG/ UKG and Rs.350 per student from class I to class VIII.

Findings

School Fees: The principal of the school reported that the students coming from underprivileged backgrounds are unable to pay the school fees, hence, the school does not charge any fees from them.

Duration of Classes: The teacher reported that it was mandatory for the students to attend 8 periods daily and the duration of each period is 30 minutes.

School Infrastructure: The research team observed that the class rooms were spacious and well maintained. It was observed that the benches and tables at the school were of good quality. There is a drawer facility for students to keep their personal study belongings like bag, study materials etc. Total three students can comfortably sit on a bench. The school has a library with all necessary study materials and books. The students mentioned that they have drinking water and hand washing facility in the school.

Availability of Toilet in the School: The school has separate toilets for male and female students. Toilets are cleaned on daily basis. The students rated the toilet facility as good and stated that they are kept clean.

Playground: There is a playground in front of the school where students play different games like badminton, skipping etc. During the discussion with the students, they highlighted that playground is small and it does not have sufficient equipment such as volleyball, cricket bat etc.

Computer Training Facility: The research team observed that there were three computers available for students. It was reported by the teacher that students learn how to operate a computer such as ON/OFF and basic functions such as how to use a computer mouse, the different keyboard functions, internet usage, MS office, excel, paint and drawing. Primarily, students from class IV to class VIII are provided computer training. Students mentioned that the computer classes are held on Friday and Saturday. On one day, the students are taught computer theory and on the other day practical sessions are held. There is only one computer trainer appointed by the school. It was reported that currently there are only three computers available for students for the practical classes. Each student is given only 5 to 10 mins to operate the computer, which is a major challenge as they do not get sufficient time to operate the computer.

Free School Uniforms, Bag and Books: The students mentioned that they receive uniform, and books from the school every year, they only require to buy notebooks by themselves. They also receive a school bag and geometry box.

Mid-Day Meal Facility: A teacher reported that the school provides midday meal to students on all working days. Students sit on a mat in the playground to eat their meals. The school serves rice and dal as mid-day meal, varieties of different lentils are provided to students to make their meal more nutritious.

Annual Cultural Function: The principle of the school informed the research team that the school arranges for different cultural activities such as dance, drama, and singing competition for students to build their extra-curricular skills and for their holistic development.

Recommendations

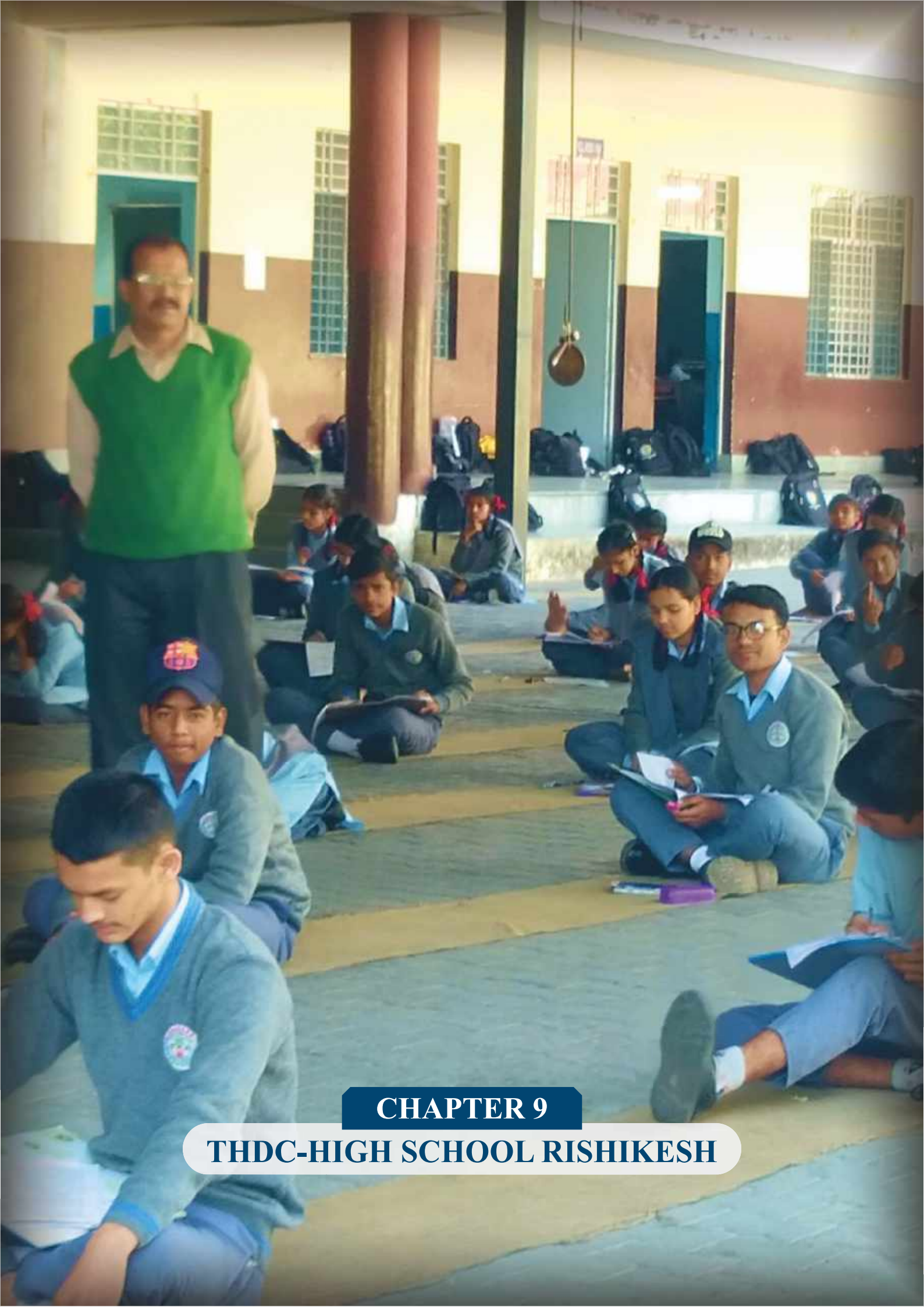
- ❖ The students have requested for more facilities at the playground. In view of this, THDCIL may consider fulfilling the requirement.
- ❖ It is suggested that additional computers may be provided to the school and an additional instructor may also be appointed in the school.
- ❖ Smart classroom may also be installed in the school in order to adopt modern teaching techniques and to make learning more interesting for the students.



Interaction with Principal at Omkarananda School, Koteshwar Valley



Discussion with Students at Omkarananda School, Koteshwar Valley



CHAPTER 9

THDC-HIGH SCHOOL RISHIKESH

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	THDC-High School , Rishikesh
Implementing Agency	THDC Education Society
Cost of the Project	510.00 Lakhs
Project Status	Ongoing

Project Background

The education project was initiated by THDCIL under its CSR initiatives. The school started as an unregulated institution. The school got primary school recognition in 1982 from the UP government. It got high school status in 2013. The school is following Uttarakhand State Board Educational pattern, along with NCERT Hindi books as reference text books. THDCIL has provided necessary infrastructure facilities to run the school. The class rooms are equipped with quality furniture, blackboards, and other learning aids. School has a computer Lab and laboratory. Under this project, students are provided text books note books, school shoes, bags, uniform, stationary etc. at no extra cost. The school has other amenities such as clean drinking water facility, toilet facilities and a playground. Students are also provided with Mid-day meal and transportation facility has been arranged by the school for the students. Currently, the school is running on financial assistance from THDCIL.

Objective of the Project

To provide quality education to students from marginalised families.

Brief on the Implementing Agency

In order to provide good education facility to children residing close to the Tehri dam affected area, THDC in 1992 registered a society named EMB (Education Management Board). EMB was rechristened as TES (THDC) Education Society. THDC Education Society is responsible for the function and day to day affairs of the school. The school follows the Uttarakhand Board education system. A nominal fee is charged from Rs.15 to Rs. 100 per month for 1 to class 12.

Findings

Infrastructure Facility at the School: It was reported that the school provides transportation facility to students. The school has a library with all necessary study materials and books and the school also has a playground within the school premises. The students mentioned that they have drinking water facility within the school. It was observed that the school has separate male and female toilet facility for students and teachers. The teacher reported that the toilets are cleaned on a daily basis. The students rated the toilet facility as adequate.

Free School Uniforms, Bag and Books: The students mentioned that they receive uniform and books from the school every year, they only require to buy notebooks by themselves. They also receive a school bag and geometry box.

Mid-Day Meals: The research team was informed by the students that they were not satisfied with the mid-day meals as the same menu was repeated every day. They wanted some variety in the menu.

Availability of Resources: During the interaction with teachers, they highlighted that there is insufficient number of teachers in the school, especially for mathematics and English.

Recommendations

- ❖ It is suggested that in classroom, educational charts of different topics may be displayed to make learning more interesting for the students.
- ❖ Smart classroom may also be installed in the school in order to adopt modern teaching techniques and to make learning more interesting for the students.
- ❖ It is recommended that the menu of the mid-day meals may be improved in the school by including more variety (different vegetables, chappati, etc).
- ❖ The teachers have suggested that more teachers should be appointed; preferably there should be recruited subject wise such as English and Mathematics.



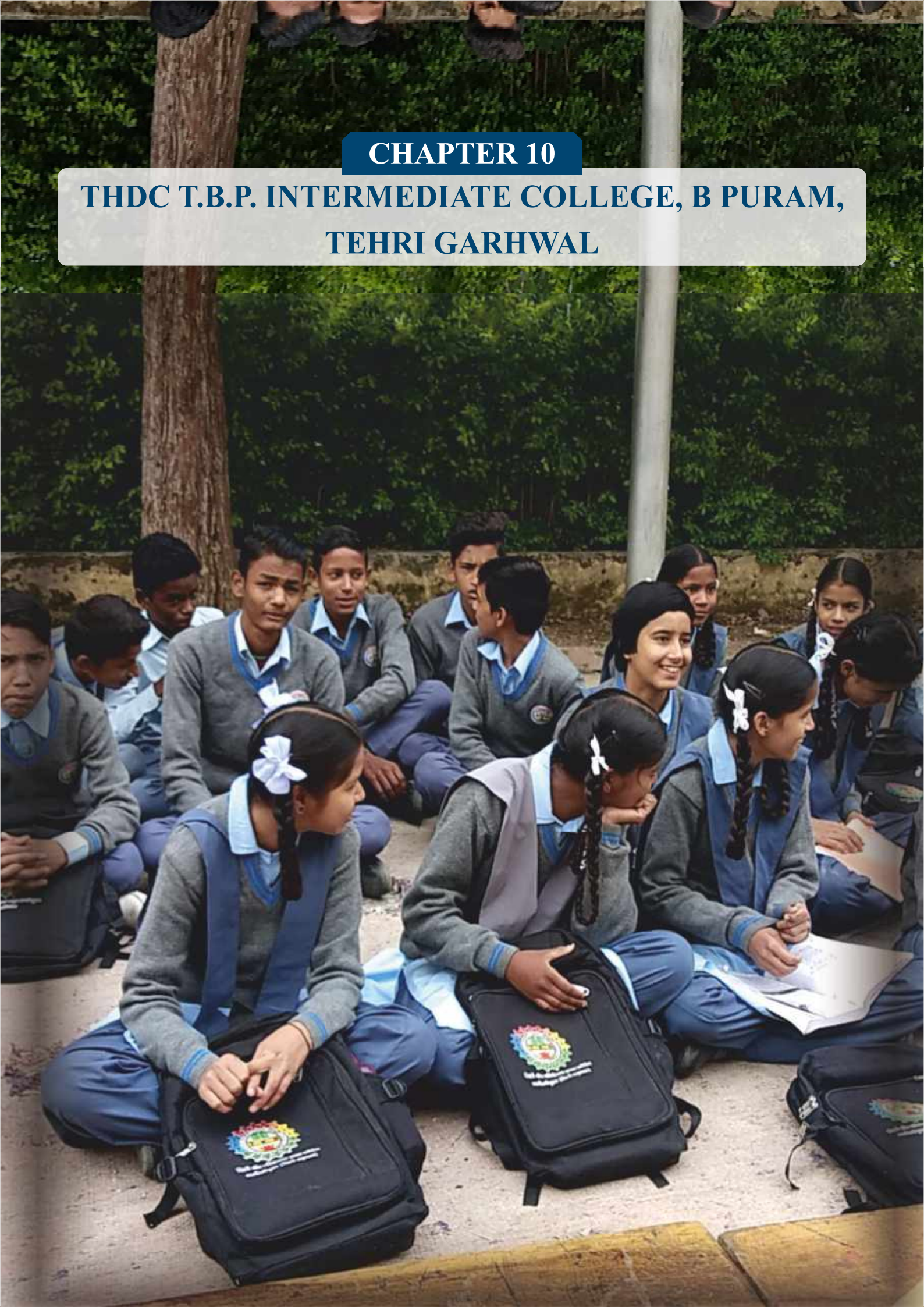
Interaction with THDC School Principal, Rishikesh



Students Serving Mid-Day Meal during the Lunch Break at THDC School, Rishikesh

CHAPTER 10

THDC T.B.P. INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, B PURAM,
TEHRI GARHWAL



PROJECT DETAILS

Project Name	THDC T.B.M Intermediate College B. Puram Tehri Garhwal
Implementing Agency	THDC Education Society
Project Status	Ongoing

Project Background

The education project was initiated by THDCIL under its CSR initiatives. The intermediate college was established to provide free education to the students, who are affected by the construction of the dam in the Tehri region. The institute has the facility to enroll students from classes VI to class XII and only science and arts course are taught in the college.

Objective of the Project

To provide quality education and facility to students from marginalised and dam affected families.



Science-Lab in THDC T.B.P. INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE

Findings

Infrastructure of the College: The infrastructure of the college was very well maintained, there is a separate toilet facility for girls and boys in the college. It also has a playground for students where they can play cricket, volleyball and football matches.

Lab Facility in the College: It was observed by the research team that the zoology lab has various study charts of the human anatomy and physiology, microbiology, biochemistry bacteriology, virology, DNA structure etc. and the botany lab has various study charts for plant anatomy and physiology. The physics lab had instruments to conduct various experiments and the chemistry lab had various practical instruments including digital weighing machine, test tubes, diluted acids, bases, salts. The college also has a dedicated computer lab facility for students.

Study Material: The institute is following Uttarakhand state board pattern and NCERT Hindi text books as reference book. Free books and study material are distributed to students in the beginning of academic sessions. The intermediate college conducts annual and half yearly exam.

Biometric Attendance: The college has a biometric attendance system for teachers and non-teaching staff. It is mandatory for teachers to check in and check out in scheduled time.

Mid-Day Meal and Drinking Water Facility: The college provides mid-day meals to students and has a water purifier in the college to provide safe drinking water to the students.

Recommendations

- ❖ Career guidance and personality development sessions for students from class 10 to class 12 may be introduced.
- ❖ It is suggested that the instruments in the labs may be updated. For example an instrument for wheatstone bridge experiment, which is used in practical experiments was not available.
- ❖ Smart classroom may also be installed in the college in order to adopt modern teaching techniques to make learning more interesting for the students.



THDC T.B.M Intermediate College , B Puram, Tehri Garhwal



THDC T.B.M Intermediate College , B. Puram, Tehri Garhwal

बालक इसका रक्षक और पुजारी है।

राजकीय: प्राथमिक: विद्यालय:
बेलेश्वर:

वि. ख. मिलंगना, टि. ग.



सुभाष कक्ष

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CHAPTER 11

CLASSROOM

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT



PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	To Provide School Furniture in Tehri Dam Affected Area, Tehri Garhwal
Implementing Agency	SEWA_THDC
Cost of the Project	73.12 Lakhs
Project Status	Completed

Background of the Project

In 2017, THDCIL distributed furniture to government schools situated at the Tehri dam affected area, Tehri Garhwal district. In the government schools students did not have proper infrastructure facility in the selected government schools, students used to sit on the floor during the classes. During the winter season, students found it very difficult to sit on the floor, hence THDCIL as part of their CSR initiative distributed tables and benches to several government schools in Tehri district.

Objective of the project

To provide improved facility for students in government schools.



Students at Kerma Government School

Findings

The research team observed that the furniture had a steel frame and was made of plywood and Sun Mica. The tables had spacious drawers, in which students could keep their bags and study material. Three students could comfortably sit on the bench during the classes. It was reported during the interview with a teacher in Deengaon government school that some benches and tables were damaged within 3 months, and they needed to be replaced. The principal of Kerma government school reported that more students are attending school since, the benches and tables have been placed in classrooms.

Recommendation:

- ❖ It is suggested that financial assistance to repair the furniture may be provided to the government schools for 3 years after the warranty period.
- ❖ There was one government school in Devri in which students were not attending the school, hence it is suggested that furniture provided to this school may be shifted to other schools which require furniture and where students regularly attend the school.



Furniture Distributed at Schools by THDCIL

CHAPTER 12

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, CHAMBA



PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Diploma in ITI Course for 22 Candidates of Gram Asena (Bhilangana) & Gram Chopra (Jakhnidhar), Tehri
Implementing Agency	ITI Chamba
Cost Of the Project	14.30 Lakhs
Project Status	Completed

Project Background

The Skill Development Project was launched by THDCIL under its CSR initiative in collaboration with ITI Chamba in August 2016. The project focuses on imparting skills to the youth from the dam affected areas. ITI Chamba conducts various courses such as electrical, fitter, stenography for the students at their institution. All courses are residential and the duration of the course varies based on the different trades. In 2016, THDCIL provided scholarship to 12 students to enroll into ITI Chamba and in 2017 another 10 students were provided scholarship. In total, there are 22 students that have been supported by THDCIL under this programme. THDCIL has also donated funds for the construction of the hostel at ITI Chamba institute.

Objectives of the Project

- To provide technical education to the students from the dam affected area in Chamba.
- To increase employment opportunity for the youth through skill development training.
- To bridge the gap between the demand and supply of skilled labour in the market.

Brief of the Implementing Agency

Currently, there are more than three hundred students studying at the institute. The institute has received financial assistance from World Bank, THDCIL and the government of Uttarakhand. Industrial Training Institute Chamba is a prime institute imparting Technical Education and situated in Chamba. This institute was established in the year of 1964 under the aegis of DGE&T. All the courses were affiliated to the NCVT. There are various courses offered at the institute such as surveyor, Draughtsman, electrician, wireman, mechanic radio & TV, welder, fitter, turner, mechanic motor vehicle. In ITI Chamba, there is a women wing which was initially run by the industry department and later was merged with technical education institution in the 1980s. The institute also offers training on sewing, embroidery and needle work¹⁶. The students are selected into ITI Chamba based on their class 10 grades and in order to be eligible for the welder trade, the educational criterion is that a student should have passed class 8 examinations.

Trades Selected by Students Sponsored by THDCIL at ITI Chamba

Fitter: Fitter is a technical trade in industrial training institute. In two years, a fitter trainee is provided training on fitting and assembling different parts –Welding, Gas and Arc, Sheet metal, Black smithy, Lathe and other machineries used in fitter workshop and heat treatment.

Electrician: This course focuses on training students on electrical wiring of buildings, stationary machines and related equipment. A trainee is trained in repair work and maintenance of electrical equipment and wiring used in communication, light, and power systems.

Welder: Welder (Gas & Electric) is a mechanical engineering vocational trade. The duration of the course is one year. Students are trained on welding techniques and technical terminologies used in this trade.

Stenographer: Students are trained in shorthand exercises, trained to take dictation and typing.

¹⁶ Information taken from ITI Chamba Website: <http://www.govtitchamba.org/history.php>

Secretary (Hindi Language): In this course, students are trained on the various functions of a secretary. They are taught mathematics, hindi, record management, transcription and office operations. After the completion of this course students get opportunities to work as secretariat at various public and private organizations.

COPA (Computer operating processing access): Students are taught web designing, UI (User Interface) Development using html, CSS, JavaScript. They are taught computer hardware and software.

Recommendations

- ❖ A robust placement mechanism may be devised - potential companies may be approached to partner in this process by periodically recruiting students from ITI Chamba.
- ❖ Skill training programmes may be more focused as per the demand of the industries in the State.
- ❖ Students have expressed the need for more field exposure visits.
- ❖ Latest technical equipment for all the courses may be provided. It is of paramount importance that the students are well informed regarding the latest trends and technology upgradations in the sector, they have chosen to pursue a career in.
- ❖ The students mentioned that there is a requirement of additional computers in the computer lab and there is a need to improve the infrastructure facility in the hostel.



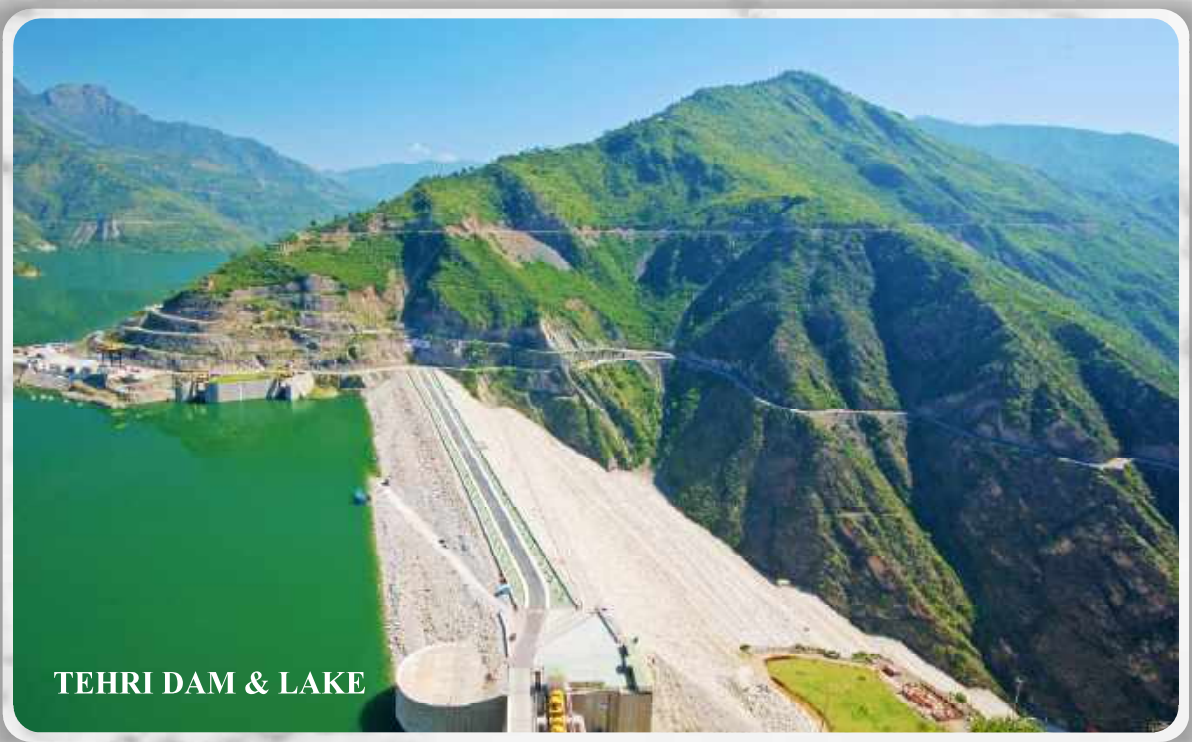
Interview with Students at ITI Chamba



Interaction with the Director of ITI Chamba



Volleyball Court at ITI Chamba



TEHRI DAM & LAKE



TEHRI RESERVOIR