2021

Impact and Need Assessment Study of CSR Work Undertaken by NPCIL RR Site

Gramin Vikas Trust

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Abbreviations

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APL	Above Poverty Line
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
FGD	Focussed Group Discussion
GVT	Gramin Vikas Trust
HH	Household
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
OBC	Other Backward Caste
PHC	Primary Health Center
PPS	Public Perception Survey
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SHG	Self Help Group

Note – 1 Acre – 2.5 Bigha, 1 Hectare – 2.5 Acres

Acknowledgements

NPCIL has been implementing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects since its inception as per the commitment to economic and social development of the community living around its units. Post the brief study of needs of some of the villages in the target area; it was observed that villages required support in terms of infrastructure development, community health and sanitation, drinking water, education and sustainable livelihood.

The study was envisaged to understand the needs in the village based on a comprehensive needs assessment and an impact assessment based on the work done by the NPCIL-CSR in the project area.

First of all, we express our gratitude to NPCIL-CSR wing for inviting proposals on carrying out the needs and the impact assessment in the region. We are also grateful to Mr. N.K.Pushpakar, Site Director, Mr. P.N.Prasad, Chairman-CSR cell and Mr. L.K.Gupta, Chairman-SDC for entrusting this study to GVT.

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The study team comprised of Mr. H.K Tomer - Study Lead, Ms. Ritu Raj Rathore – Study Coordinator, Mr. Shimbhu Singh-Social Expert, Mr. Deepak Malav- Environment Engineer, Mr. Dharamraj Gochar – Civil Engineer, Mr. Santosh Sirohiya, Mr. Anil Jain, Ms. Jagriti Wable, Ms. Chetana Bhadauriya, Ms. Shradha Sengar, Mr. Rajendra Kumar Sen, Mr. Ramhet Gurjar, Mr. Dinesh Jain, Mr. Mangilal and all other supportive staff of GVT.

Chapter 1 – Executive Summary

I. Introduction

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is a Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Government of India.

Leading organizations such as NPCIL are seen as the key drivers of SDGs as they can apply their creativity and innovation in solving the sustainable development challenges and can play a strong role as facilitators to catalyze implementation of the SDGs. In this context, NPCIL has been leveraging CSR to achieve the SDGs for sustainable growth in a holistic manner for the people and the planet. It is NPCIL's continued commitment to integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations to extend the benefits to community living around 16 KM radius from all its Units. The thrust areas for CSR projects are: education, healthcare, infrastructure development, skill development, environment conservation and other general projects that are contributing toward the SDGs.

NPCIL has engaged Gramin Vikas Trust (a non-profit organization established in 1999 by KRIBHCO) for conducting the impact and need assessment of CSR interventions carried out in past 10 years (FY 2010-2011 to FY 2019-2020) in 132 villages of Rawatbhata tehsil situated nearby to NPCIL RR Site.

II. Objectives of the impact and need assessment study

a. To collect quantitative and qualitative data on the number of people who have directly benefited from each of the interventions; particularly the impact of primary education and health in changing the community scenario.
b. To assess in the change of quality of life of local families after CSR through infrastructure development like street lights, road construction, community hall, drinking water etc.
c. To assess the inclusive growth and socio-economic upliftment of targeted communities in Health, Education, Infrastructure and sustainable livelihoods related interventions.
d. Assessing the level of awareness and skills of surrounding communities of proximal villages.

e. To suggest measures to improve the living standards of people in the vicinity of Power Plant.
f. To understand community perceptions for further improvisation of Community Development Program under CSR.
g. To understand the future need of the unemployed youth in the different domain and possible ways to meet the requirement on long term basis.

III. Sampling

Random stratification sampling was used in the study which is the process of dividing members of the population into homogeneous subgroups before sampling. The strata were mutually exclusive and every element in the population was assigned to only one stratum. For the study, 10 % of total household from various caste section (SC/ST/OBC/General) were taken as sampled respondents (as per Census 2011). The same technique was used while conducting Focus Group Discussions.

The sample size for the study was 1561 respondents (refer Annexure 1 for village wise sample). During the survey, emphasis was given to weaker sections of the society such as women, children, people with disability, and SC/ST. In addition, equal emphasis was given to sampling male and female respondents.

IV. Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data was collected for the need and impact assessment survey. The nature of data was both qualitative as well as quantitative. For collection of primary data the various qualitative (FGD, perception survey, participant/ non participant observations, Participatory Rural Appraisal) and quantitative (semi-structure interview) techniques were used. Refer detailed methodology in Chapter 3.

The detailed analysis of the data collected from the targeted villages on varied parameters can be seen in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5.

V. Activity-wise Responses and Impact

NPCIL has provided a list of the activities done in the last decade in the target area. During the FGDs, PPS and Household Surveys, GVT has asked the details from the people in the area about the interventions mentioned in the list.

1. Education

a. Construction in Schools

Activities done by NPCIL	Name of Villages	Completion year of activity
Construction of 9 classrooms, corridor and toilets in the school	Govt. Girls Upper Primary school, Rawatbhata	2010-11
Construction of 2 classrooms, corridor in the school	Govt. Primary School, Kundaliya	2011-12
Construction of 3 classroom	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Rawatbhata	2011-12
Construction of 2 classrooms, corridor and toilets in the school	Govt. Upper Primary School, Mandesara	2014-15
Construction of 2 classrooms, corridor and Footpath in the school	Govt. Girls Upper Primary School, Bhesroadgarh	2014-15
Construction of 1 classroom, corridor and toilets in the school	Govt. Upper Primary School, Luhariya	2014-15
Construction of 21 classrooms, corridor, toilets, laboratories and playground	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Rawatbahta	2016-17
Construction of 4 classrooms, corridor, toilet, playground, footpath and digging of tube-well with motor installation	Residential KGBV- Mandesara	2016-17
Construction of 16 classrooms, corridor, kitchen and toilets in the school	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Eklingpura	2018-19
Construction of 12 classrooms, corridor and toilets in the school	Govt. Secondary School, Ladpura	2018-19
Repairing of old school building and construction of 3 classrooms, corridor and footpath in the school	Govt. Primary School, Bakshpura	2018-19
Construction of 10 classrooms,	Govt. Senior Secondary School,	2018-19

corridor, kitchen and toilets in the school	Shreepura	
Construction of 6 classrooms, corridor, kitchen and toilets in the school	Govt. Upper Primary School, Thamlaav	2018-19

Interaction with Block Education Officer, Bhesroadgarh

Study team with staff of UPS, Thamlaav

School building construction at Bakshpura

Impact:

NPCIL-Rajasthan, Rawatbhata has constructed classrooms along with corridors, toilets, kitchen, laboratories, playground and footpath in the above listed 12 schools of the area in the last decade. The study team has interacted with the villagers, key informants of the community, concerned representatives of the government department, and PRI members. Information was also arranged from the Focused Group Discussions conducted in the concerned area.

Teachers of the concerned schools have shared about the impact of the infrastructural development in the schools, which is as follows:

- Quality of education has been improved and there has been improvement in children participation and overall learning environment of the schools.
- Due to construction of classrooms, the schools got quality space that contributed towards better teaching environment. This has also led to enhanced interaction between teachers and students resulting in better education environment. Before this intervention, students used to sit in a congested space and it was difficult to conduct separate classes.
- On an average, enrolment has increased by approximately 5-7% in the schools (E.g. Senior Secondary School, Eklingpura has noticed an increase of 40% in the enrolment) which resulted in reducing the number of out-of-school children. Additionally, there has been decrease in dropout rate due to availability of separate toilets in the schools.

- Awareness about the education has increased in the area and community is more inclined towards continuing education of their children.
- Adjoining corridors to the classrooms has been utilized for celebrating the events and functions in the schools. This has promoted the culture of organising cultural events and other extra-curricular activities in schools.
- Corridors have been protecting children, teachers and other staff from direct heat, cold and rain in the extreme weather situations. This intervention has contributed towards better infrastructural facilities in schools.
- Newly constructed kitchens are very safe and hygienic place to cook the Mid-Day Meal for the students as well as staff members.
- Constructed footpath in the schools that helped in rainy season and added beauty to the school premises.
- The playground in the school has been helping in the improvement of physical and mental health of students.

Play Ground and Footpath

NPCIL had constructed the play ground and footpath in 25 schools of the nearby area in financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17. Additionally, NPCIL has also installed many swings, slides and see-saw etc. in the schools (25 + 65) for growing children in the financial year 2016-17 and 2019-20.

Playing equipments installed at PS, Banna Ka Kheda

Impact:

Teachers had shared about the impact of playground and other playing equipments during the PPS.

The school staff of the Primary School of Banna Ka Kheda had praised the work of NPCIL CSR team. They also shared that before the installation of these equipments and swings, students were least interested to come to schools but now, the scenario has changed and children do not want to miss the schools.

Parents had shared that during the COVID pandemic time all the children had missed their school, swings and see-saw. Even now children are eager to go and play in schools. As per the villagers, such interventions are a magic-trick to increase the interest of children in learning by playing. Teachers had also shared about the positive impact of playing equipment on the attentiveness and improvement in physical health of growing children.

Play ground in schools are motivation for children to attend the schools on regular basis. PTI of Bhesroadgarh had shared about the role of sports and fitness in the student life. NPCIL has also provided many sports kit and material to the schools to attract the students towards sports. Many players are incubating in these schools to represent our nation. During the various inter-school tournaments, these students have performed well.

School Boundary Walls

NPCIL has constructed the boundary walls in 28 government schools of the nearby area.

Impact:

Before the construction of boundary walls, stray dogs and animals were roaming inside school premises and everyone was afraid of the attack by these animals. Ruminants and cows have destroyed many trees and plants of the schools. As per the school staff and students, these are not only the boundary walls but also the safety guards of the school.

After the construction of boundary wall and installation of main gates of the schools, students of these schools can freely play within the school premises. Plants in schools are also growing in safe environment and beauty of schools also increased by the said interventions.

b. Toilet Construction

NPCIL had constructed 97 new toilets and provided assistance in repairing of 11 toilets under CSR work in the various government schools of the area.

Toilet constructed at PS, Sedal Dam

Toilet constructed at PS, Kishorpura

Impact:

During the need assessment survey, the study team had interacted with 1,561 respondents and found that approximately 99% of the government schools were equipped with separate toilet facilities for male and female.

During the FGDs and PPS, the school staff and students had appreciated the quality of construction work. It was mentioned by them that the material and accessories used in these toilets were of superior quality. In addition to this, the availability of toilets in the school led to improvement in sanitation and hygiene status and increase in enrollment.

It came out during the discussions with school staff that before the construction of toilets in schools, the dropout rate of adolescent girl was high. The retention of girls was challenging for the school administration. But after the toilet construction in schools, the retention has improved and girls are coming to school with confidence and self-dignity. Due to improvement in school facilities, girls are encouraging their peers

c. Drinking Water

NPCIL had made arrangement for clean drinkable water by digging the bore-well in 15 government schools and installation of submersible pumps in 24 schools in the vicinity of RR-Site. Further, NPCIL had also bored a bore-well and had installed a submersible pump in the ITI.

Impact:

During the FGD and PPS, the respondents had shared that all the schools were facing challenges of water scarcity before the said interventions. They used to arrange water by water tanks but due to the unavailability of storage facilities, this effort was futile for the schools. NPCIL being a social companion addressed the issue of fundamental need and provided quality potable water to the schools in the target area. Now these schools are thankful to the philanthropy approach of NPCIL and suggested to replicate such activities in the other deprived schools. During the need assessment, many parents from Jalkhera, Malpura and Deeppura had asked for the better water facilities in the schools.

d. Distribution of Computer and Laboratory Equipments

NPCIL has provided 32 (20+12) PCs in the nearby schools of the area in FY 2012-13 and FY 2017-18.

Impact

The students of government schools were introduced to modern era of the education. They have started learning the new concept and techniques of the education. School staff also got benefitted by these PCs.

NPCIL has distributed the laboratory equipments in the government girl's senior secondary school and government senior secondary school of Rawatbhata. In both the schools, the enrollment of students has increased in the science stream and they have been learning by doing practical in these well-equipped laboratories. Teachers were sharing about the positive impact of lab equipments by the increase in enrollment as well as selection of the science stream by students. Such kind of interventions actually motivated the students to learn by doing and choose the subjects that are interesting for them.

e. Distribution of LED lamps and Environment Friendly Bags

NPCIL had distributed LED lights and environment friendly bags to the students of government schools to disseminate the message of environment conservation. Through the LED lights, students had benefitted by getting access to quality light and reduction in electricity bill. Environment friendly bags had spread the message of discarding the use of polythene.

The said interventions have crucial role in contributing towards environment conservation and encouraging the participation of children and ensuring their accountability for such an important cause at an early age of their life.

f. Distribution of scholarship (from 2013 to 2020) and grant to KV, Rawatbhata (from 2016 to 2020) under the Talent Nurturing Program

NPCIL had awarded the scholarships to the scholar students of the community to encourage them for their studies. Moreover, the grant was also provided to KV, Rawatbhata to support them

in achieving their vision of academic excellence. These kinds of rewards and assistance have been the source of encouragement and help the students in exploring the new avenues of success.

g. Distribution of Stationary, Notebooks and Uniforms

NPCIL had distributed uniforms in 101 government schools and 76 anganwadi centers of the area. In these institutions, NPCIL had distributed two pairs of uniforms each to 13,500 students. Most of these students belong to the underprivileged and underserved community. During the community-level discussion, children have shared that having a uniform is a matter of proud and equality in the school. By having uniform children felt motivated and mainstreamed with other children of the school. Their parents got benefitted in terms of monthly savings and reduced expenses on the educational material etc.

h. Distribution of furniture, chair, desk and food containers

NPCIL has distributed furniture and other useful utensils to various government schools in the area. School administration and students found satisfied with the quality of the furniture provided under CSR interventions. Before the supply of these items, students and teachers were facing challenges in their day-to-day chores.

2. Skill Development Program

Under the vertical of skill development, NPCIL-CSR has been running various training programs to enable the community to live the life with dignity.

a. Udaan Center for Specially-abled Children

NPCIL is running a center named “Udaan” for specially-abled children of the area. This center has established with the aim of building the capacities of physically and mentally challenged children of the area. The targeted group of the program faces challenges even in performing their day-to-day activities.

Impact:

There has been improvement in mental and physical health of the children as a result of the services provided by the center. Various experts such as physiotherapist, speech therapist, and art and craft teachers were present at the center to assist the children in their day-to-day development.

Udaan is the first institute in the area for special children. Most of the parents cannot afford the special learning classes for their kids. This institute is a boon for the underprivileged and deprived families of the area. The enrollment in this center is increasing gradually. Parents are appreciating the services of the center, but they are also asking for transportation facilities as the daily pick and drop of the children is not easy for them.

The study team has interacted with the parents of Mr. Govind Charan and Mr. Deepanshu Kahar. They shared that before the admission in Udaan center both their children were not able to speak and perform their daily activities. Now both the kids can say their name and call their parents too. Additionally, Mr. Govind's mother shared that her child was not even able to stand and walk properly. He could not wear his cloths. Now after the care given at the center, he can stand and walk with confidence.

Parents have shared with the study team that NPCIL CSR may collaborate with the government for providing the pension and other social security services. Parents were also asking for the supply of specials aids as and when required as these special children do not know how to handle these things.

b. Pehchaan Program

NPCIL had conducted various skill development training programs on stitching and beauty parlor to empower the underprivileged and underserved community of the society from the year 2014 to 2019.

Impact:

During the household survey, FGDs, and PPS, the study team had interacted with the community, beneficiaries, and trainer. The community in the target area had recognized the impact of stitching training programs. Especially the "*Aadhi Aabadi*" of community has appreciated the approach of NPCIL in the empowerment of the women in society. The methodology adopted for the beneficiary selection was appreciated by all. NPCIL has provided toolkit and sewing machine to all participants of the training program. Many participants had improved their livelihood status with the stitching training program.

Survey team has interacted with Ms. Seema Meena of Kolipura, Ms. Kavita Bairagi of Eklingpura, Ms. Asha from Rawatbhata and Ms. Chanda Bai from Jagpura. Unanimously they all have appreciated the stitching training programs. They all are earning in the range of Rs. 3000 to 5000 per month from the stitching of cloths.

The study team had a discussion with Ms. Rajkumari, trainer in "*Anu-Sakhi*" program. She opined that the skill training programs can be a change maker for women. Skill development programs can make women empowered and financially independent.

During PPS and FGDs, women trainees had asked for the renovation of the existing stitching center named *Annu* Design Center. Even though the center is good, but some more infrastructure-related changes are required for the display of their ready products and the mock sessions of selling classes. There is need of renovation and construction of toilets as the center did not have adequate sanitation and other facilities.

Women of Rawatbhata were demanding more stitching training programs from the NPCIL. As per the discussion, the employees of NPCIL used to wear shoe covers and boiler suits to work in the plant and they procure the same externally. Thus, the local production of these products can be done by providing specific training to develop local women as entrepreneurs. The Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSME) order 2012 has mandated Every Central Ministry/Department/PSU shall set an annual goal for procurement from the MSE sector at the beginning of the year, with the objective of achieving an overall procurement goal of minimum 25 percent of the total annual purchases from the products or services produced or rendered by MSEs. Out of 25% target of annual procurement 4% is exclusively reserved for MSEs owned by SC/ST and 3% for MSEs owned by Women entrepreneurs. This provision may be leveraged to benefit women in the target area.

In COVID time, the use of masks and PPE suit has increased. Therefore, by organizing a special stitching program, these products can be stitched locally and this will also help in an increase in the income of the community. Through such interventions, NPCIL can be a flag bearer for the "Vocal for Local" mission of the Government of India. In addition to this, the community is demanding training programs on beauty parlor, food processing, agarbatti making, and soap making as there is demand for these products in the local market.

There is need of approximately 30,000 school uniforms in the target area. The women SHGs may be formed and the members may be trained for stitching and supply of these schools uniforms.

During the FGDs, rural women had shared about the forest produce and their processing. These women collect the *Ker* (Capparis-decidua) from forest and sell in local market. As per them, dried *Ker* and pickle is having a great demand in market. Therefore, the collection, preservation, and value addition of this forest produce can be a livelihood alternative for the local people.

Local farmers of the community were interested in exploring about the orchard development, nursery development and modern technologies of farm based livelihoods.

c. Computer Education

NPCIL has organized computer training programs to introduce computer education to the rural youth. Through the computer education, many participants have been able in earning their basic needs.

The study team has interacted with various beneficiaries from different castes. In the household surveys, the team has discussion with 33 participants, who have directly benefitted by the CAT-program of the NPCIL-CSR. These programs helped the participants in getting job opportunities from various institutes.

Study team had a round of interviews with Ms. Pooja Kumari, Ms.Indira Rathor, Mr. Shubham Meena, Mr. Sohaib Khan and Mr. Pawan. During the interview, all participants appreciated the training program. They shared that these programs have provided them a new dimension for their carrier.

Employment status for all the participants is as follows:

S. No.	Name	Employment Status
1	Pooja Kumari	Preparing for REET
2	Indira Rathor	Government service in Municipal Corporation of Rawatbhata
3	Shubham Meena	Working in Bharat Gas, Rawatbhata
4	Sohaib Khan	Working in 1st and 2nd unit of NPCIL plant
5	Pawan	Working in 7th and 8th unit of NPCIL plant

All the alumni of CAT program had shared the positive impact of training programs in shaping their carrier. They all recommended that such interventions should be conducted in future.

d. Coaching facilities for competitive exams

NPCIL has been conducting coaching classes for the talented students of the area to prepare them for the competitive exams. This program has been functional since FY 2017-18. Due to awareness about higher education, this program is getting a good response from the community as well as students. NPCIL has started the project "Nuclear-90" for the meritorious students of the area with the collaboration of Allen Carrier Institute, Kota. The target group of this project was the students of 8^{th}, 9^{th} and 10^{th} std.. The selection process involved screening and entrance test. Institute had selected 30 students each from std. 8^{th}, 9^{th} and 10^{th}. This program was aimed at formation of foundation for the students so that they can prepare themselves for various competitive exams at state and national level.

The study team had interacted with the students and their parents on the random basis. Ms. Gauravi Gupta, who is studying in class 12^{th} with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as her subjects, opined that "Nuclear-90" is a great initiative of NPCIL-CSR. Such kinds of programs are helping the local students in shaping their future. With the guidance of experts and good learning environment, the exposure and overall learning of the students has been increasing. She suggested that NPCIL must continue such kind of programs for the students of the area.

The study team had also interacted with Ms. Renu Dearashri. She has received the benefits for all the three consecutive years of the "Nuclear-90". She has won gold medal in National Science

Olympiad. In her words, “NPCIL has provided a platform to think out of box and shape our journey towards a great life”. She is currently studying in 12th std. with the commerce stream.

Likewise Ms. Usha Jaat is also one of the beneficiaries of “Nuclear-90” and studying in 12th class at Deeppura model school. She is getting online coaching from Allen Carrier Institute of Kota. Her father suggested to the study team for promoting such programs. He recommended for these types of programs for the higher classes also as these programs are very expensive and common man cannot afford such expenses. In addition to this, Mr. Divyansh Karel and his father Mr. Ajay Karel had provided the similar suggestion for the “Nuclear-90” program.

Considering the positive impact of “Nuclear – 90” project in the area, NPCIL-CSR may continue this project in future and can launch such programs for the students of higher classes as well.

The students of rural area were not able to utilize the opportunity due to the distance of coaching center from their villages. Due to the distance many students have dropped out even after the enrollment. Some of the students are facing challenges in the medium (English) of teaching and left the course in between. The girl candidates from rural area were also not able to attend the classes due to social barriers. To generate better results from the intervention, NPCIL may organize the coaching classes at a cluster level.

3. Environment

a. Impact of strengthening and renovation of Deeppura pond

NPCIL-CSR had strengthened and renovated the Deeppura pond by deepening, stone pitching, construction of ***Ghat*** (pond-bank) and heightening of pond periphery. As per the FGD held with villagers, the objectives for this intervention were:

1. To increase the natural capital of the area
2. To promote rain water harvesting
3. Water recharging in nearby water bodies
4. To increase the crop cultivation area
5. To convert fallow land in pasture land/ cultivable land

The farmers shared that this intervention has been achieving the objectives day by day.

#	Indicator	Before strengthening and renovation of pond	After strengthening and renovation of pond	Remark
1	Availability of water in water bodies and well	Up to the February month	Availability of water up to May or June or onset of the monsoon	Clear sign of consistent water recharging in nearby water bodies
2	Water level	Low water level	Water level increased by 4-5 feet in the pond	Stone pitching and deepening had increased the capacity of reservoir
3	Yield - Per Bigha	Wheat -5 Quintal per Bigha	Wheat 6 to7 Quintal per Bigha	20 to 40% yield increase due to increase in irrigation cycle and availability of water in water resources
4	Area of irrigated land	Approximately 100 Bigha	Increased by 150 to 175 Bigha	50 to 75 Bigha non-irrigated land converted in to irrigated land
5	Number of water bodies recharged	Some wells became dry in the month of February	Water level increased in 15 to 20 wells of nearby area	Availability of water increased in wells
6	Area of cultivable land	Area of fallow land was high	Area of cultivable land increased	Due to water recharge in peripheral land

#	Indicator	Before strengthening and renovation of pond	After strengthening and renovation of pond	Remark
7	Capacity of the reservoir	Low	Capacity of the reservoir has been increased	Availability of water in nearby water bodies

Need of the villagers regarding the Deeppura pond

- Plantation work is required in the area
- Construction of one more Ghat on the pond
- Deepening of the pond for more efficacy
- Work on irrigation alternatives like arrangement for canal irrigation from the pond
- Development of pasture land

b. Installation of solar street lights

NPCIL has installed approximately 300 solar street lights in CSR villages. These are sensor controlled automatic solar lights.

The major objective of solar street lights was to provide safe and pollution free light in villages. In household survey findings as well as in FGDs and PPS, everyone had appreciated the intervention and asked for additional solar lights in the villages. During discussion following points were shared by the community:

- Rural community got benefited by the interventions.
- Increase in safety and security in night time
- Easy movement of women and children in the streets
- Safety from wild and poisonous animals
- Decrease in crime rate in the area
- Community suggested for trouble shooting trainings to the rural youth for the minor repairing and maintenance of the solar lights
- Community raised the need for the installation of more solar lights in the area.

		
Village – Banna Ka Kheda	Village – Javra Khurd	Village – Vikram Nagar
		
Village – Davad Khurd	Village - Javra Klan	Village – Kalu Khedi
		
Village - Singhadiya	Village - Eklingpura	Village - Bhagatpura

c. Plantation

NPCIL has been playing a role of environment companion along with philanthropy approach towards the community. NPCIL had done the plantation work in nearby villages. The impact related details are as follows:

Location	Community opinion	Need and Recommendation
Road side plantation from Charbhuja to Thamalv, Badoliya, and in the ground of Dhoodhitalai community hall and Bakshpura school	• Community is satisfied with the plantation work on both side of the road. Majorly the plants are covered with the tree guards. • Growth of plantation and canopy are good. • Increase in surrounding beauty • Good initiative taken up by NPCIL	• Need for the gap filling • Need of awareness campaign to create sensitization about environment conservation. • Need of more plantation work in the area.

In addition to this, the plantation work also done in the Saintab Colony of Rawatbhata. As per the discussion with security guard, the growth of plants is good and community has appreciated the efforts.

4. Health Interventions

Under this vertical, NPCIL-CSR has initiated many activities such as construction of labor room and ward room, construction of toilets, organization of ENT camps, supply of life saving medical equipments and supply of medical ambulance in the CHC and PHC and operation of mobile health unit in the vicinity of the RR-site.

The most impacted activity recognized by the community was mobile health unit. In the household surveys, community had raised the need of mobile health unit for the immediate treatment of acute diseases.

Construction of labor room and ward room in the PHC of Mandesara and Luhariya also impacted well. As per the PHC in-charge Dr. Kuldeep, number of institutional deliveries has been increased. The representative of Luhariya PHC was of the similar views. The foot fall of pregnant women has increased for the antenatal and postnatal care.

There has been limited outreach of the services of medical ambulances, thus in order to ensure its reach to clusters and below, the travel route may be redesigned. Further, the ambulance provided by NPCIL-CSR to PHC, Ladpura is not in use with its efficiency.

Availability of toilets has increased the sanitation facilities in the hospital premises.

Based on the findings of Impact and Need Assessment, a number of interventions have been identified that may contribute towards planning the CSR interventions of NPCIL RR site. The findings clearly show that there is need to undertake strategic initiatives to ensure quality of life for the residents of 132 villages living in the vicinity of NPCIL-RR site at Rawatbhata. Considering the recommendations, a plan of action may be designed with measurable indicators and timelines so as to ensure effective implementation of the interventions. The interventions should focus towards creating sustainable and long-term impact in the project villages.

5. Infrastructure Development

a. Construction of cement concrete road

Road connectivity is the basic requirement for the rural community. To address the need of the community, NPCIL-CSR has constructed CC road in 50 villages located in the vicinity of the

NPCIL plant. Community has requested the NPCIL for the construction of CC roads in the area to achieve the below mentioned objectives:

- To increase the mobility of rural community
- To improve the connectivity with nearby areas
- To improve the access of community to nearby market
- To save the transportation time
- To save the fuel consumption and conservation of non-renewable energy
- To increase the movement of daily vendors in remote villages
- To increase the performance expectancy of motor vehicles
- To decrease the number of accidents in the rainy season

Study team had interacted with various stakeholders to know about the impact of the intervention, which is summarized below:

The local community is satisfied with the construction of the CC roads. Community also opined about the good quality and coverage of the intervention. Impact of the construction of CC road was as follows:

- Increase in accessibility and mobility of rural people
- Improvement in connectivity to all kind of facilities Transportation time has been reduced.
- Decrease in number of accidents (specially in rainy season)
- Timely access to medical facilities for sick people and pregnant women (as shared by the community of Bambori, Malpura, Amarpura and Thamlaav)
- Facilities of vendors has reached at the doorstep of rural people
- Mobility become smoothen in rainy season
- Reduction in cost of maintenance and fuel consumption for local vehicle

Need for the CC road: Community from all villages has raised the need for connecting CC road and link road in the area and inside the villages.

	
Thamlav Road	CC Road Badoliya
	
CC Road Bambori	Saddel Dam
	
CC Road Rodi Bandi	CC Road Jalimpura
	
	
CC Road Jaipar	Footh Path in Javra School

b. Construction of overhead water tanks

To address the issue of water scarcity and arrangement of clean potable drinking water, NPCIL has introduced many interventions such as construction of water tanks, installation of handpumps, tubewells and overhead tanks, water supply through the pipeline, and supply of water tanker in the nearby villages.

The study team has visited the area and analyzed the impact of the intervention.

Community has appriciated the efforts of the NPCIL to address the issue of basic need. The constructed tanks have been serving the purpose efficiently.

Feed back of the community regarding the structures are as under:

S.No.	Village	Impact	Need and Recommendation
1	Lohariya	• Very useful for the community • Approximately 100 households are using the water • Availability of clean and potable water • Drudgery reduction and quality time	One more water tank required considering the requirement from the rural community.
2	Chainpura	• Very useful for the community • School childern and approximately 15 households are using the water • Availability of clean and potable water • Drudgery reduction and quality time increased for recreation	One more water tank required considering the requirement from the rural community.
3	Thamlav	• Very useful for the community • Whole village is using the water • Availability of clean and potable water • Drudgery reduction and quality time increased for recreation	Water tank is made up of iron and having the issue of rusting. Cemented water tank may be arranged with the regular cleaning of the same to ensure the supply of potable water.

4	Ratanpura	• Limited water flow in the tank (the bore well is located in Mandesra and distance from water tank is long) • Limited families are getting benefit from the same	Pipeline should be on more depth for good pressure in the water tanks. The community is asking for some feasible solution to ressolve the issue of water scarcity.
5	Dhuvadhoop	• Very useful for community • Approximately 8 to 10 households are using the water. • Availability of clean and potable water. • Drudgery reduction and quality time increased for recreation	Water tank is made up of iron and having the issue of rusting. Asking for the cemented water tank with the regular cleaning of the same to ensure the supply of potable water.
6	Vikram Nagar	• Quality of water was not good • Community is using the water for washing and bathing	Demanding for RO/filter water
7	Padaghar	• Boring has failed • The tank was dry since the first day	Need new borewell to use the water tank
8	Lasana casca	• Overhead water tank constructed with borewell	• No electricity connection. • Only one farmer took control of the structure by using illegal electricity connection.

	
Loharia	Padajhar

	
Chainpura	Thamlav
	
Ratanpura	Dhuvadhoop
	
Vikram Nagar	

c. COVID Care Center, Vikram Nagar:

NPCIL has constructed one Comminity Center cum Marrige Hall for the staff and family members of NPCIL in Vikram Nagar. All types of cultural events have been organised in this center. During the crucial time of COVID-19 pandemic, the block administration had approached to NPCIL to convert this center as a COVID Care Center. NPCIL has allowed the block administration to use the center as COVID Care Center. It was also used as a quarantine center and provided the COVID care to the community of Rawatbhata.

VI. Recommendations

1. Provide **better health interventions** in terms of health experts, infrastructure development and medical assistance (63% households did not have access to quality health facilities)
2. 68% people faced the acute seasonal diseases. In this context, **mobile medical van** of NPCIL can be a boon for the local community. Further, 8% of the community members had chronic diseases such as skin, asthma, cancer, ENT and gynaecological diseases. **Regular health camps** and **consultation through health experts** may be arranged to address the identified issues.
3. Since 61% respondents have school-going wards, thus **educational interventions** may be introduced such as **mobile libraries, life skills, sports** etc.
4. Cumulatively 59% schools of the area are Primary and Upper Primary Schools due to children go to nearby town for higher education. The **upgradation of the schools** may be facilitated along with extending support for **improving the quality of teaching and learning environment.**
5. Construction of **separate toilets for girls and boys** in schools (3% schools did not have separate toilets for girls and boys)
6. 39% of the respondents asked for the **playground, sports kits, drinking water facilities, scholarships, stationary and uniform assistance** from NPCIL for the improvement of education environment in the area.

7. Only 38%community of the area have household tap connection. Remaining fetch water from the nearby community level source or from remote area. Most of the respondents requested for **better drinking water facilities** from the CSR intervention.
8. **Construction of drainage systems** as 90% respondents mentioned that they did not have drainage systems in their areas.
9. 36% of the community rear cows and 18% rear buffalos. These are interested in the livestock rearing as well as dairy development. Some of these respondents are already indulged in the profession of dairy, but to sell their milk they have to travel to nearby chilling plant or milk collection centers. Considering this scenario, **dairy development** may be promoted as a key CSR intervention.
10. To consider **livestock development** as a profession, the respondents have asked for good veterinary facilities, breed improvement, artificial insemination centre, veterinary experts, milk collection centers and chilling plant in the Rawabhata block or nearby their native areas.
11. **Facilitating electrification** in the villages which currently do not have access to electricity due to some financial as well as non-electrification in their hamlet/village (29% households did not have electricity connection)
12. 70% of the respondents have shared about the non-availability of road light facilities. Further, 92% of the respondents raised a need for the solar street lights in their area. Thus, to realise the basic Right to Light, NPCIL can help with the **installation of road/solar lights** and **distribution of the solar lamps** to the students of the area.
13. NPCIL-CSR may undertake specific **skill development programs** from expert institutions as 54% of the community members have raised the need of skill development trainings. These types of programs are helpful in addressing the issue of migration and ensuring livelihood on sustainable basis.
14. Previously organized **computer and stitching training programs** were appreciated by the community and again same were cumulatively required by 42 % of the respondents. NPCIL may take up the renovation of Annu Design Center.
15. Farmer section of society has also demanded for some training programs on advance farming technologies, orchard development, best practices and dairy farming etc.

16. **Training venue may be carefully selected** as during the need identification 28% of the respondents have denied for any type of training program due to remote location of the training venue and social issues.
17. Only 47% of the community is getting food grains and ration from the fare price shop. NPCIL may facilitate **setting up of some fare price centers** through Self Help Groups.
18. CC roads play a crucial role in connecting the villages. About 35% of the villages did not have connecting roads along with 55% of the villages did not have CC roads inside the wards or villages. Community has appreciated the quality of CC roads. NPCIL may **construct CC roads** in the remaining areas with proper drainage system.
19. **Awareness generation and IEC on gender equality and equity** may be prioritized.
20. Local farmers of the community were interested in exploring about the **orchard development, nursery development and modern technologies of farm based livelihoods**. NPCIL may explore collaboration with NABARD for the development of WADIs. In addition to resources provided by NABARD, NPCIL may contribute through its CSR funds for this intervention.
21. **Collection, preservation, and value addition of *Ker*** may be explored as a livelihood alternative for the local people.
22. NPCIL may explore **convergence with MGNREGA** in the targeted area. NPCIL can provide the material cost and labour work can be explored under MGNREGA for community-based projects.
23. **Roof top rain water harvesting structure** may be constructed in school premises and other buildings to promote water conservation and address the issue of water scarcity.
24. There is need to undertake **renovation in 65 anganwadi centers** of the area due to poor status of facilities such as non-availability of toilets and electricity, drinking water, storage facilities for vaccines, utensils, furniture etc.
25. **Transportation facilities** may be arranged in the Udaan center as the daily pick and drop of the children is not easy for parents.
26. The **outreach of medical ambulance** may be improved by redesigning its travel route.
27. **Old age homes** may be set up on the theme of Udaan center to provide variety of facilities such as training, physical exercises, counselling etc.

28. The services of a **CSR expert** may be hired for the better planning and implementation of NPCIL-CSR interventions.
29. **Introduction of renewal energy** in the form of installation of solar products.
30. **Sanitary pad machines** may be installed in the Anganwadi centres of the area to address the issue of women personal hygiene considering the challenge of water scarcity in Rawatbhata block. This recommendation is based on the discussion with women of the community on the personal hygiene and sanitation issue. They have shared that community is not having enough water for drinking and cooking. Thus, the matter of personal hygiene automatically descends at very low level. During the time of menstrual cycle, personal hygiene becomes challenge for the women in the community.

In addition to the above mentioned recommendation it is to be ensured that the community members are directly involved in each stage of planning of the CSR interventions so that they feel that the activities are being done as per their need and they are being listened to. An exit protocol needs to be established which would detail out the aspects of institutionalization and sustainability post withdrawal along with the steps and timelines.

Chapter 2 – Objectives and Methodology

2.1 Objectives

The Impact and Need Assessment Study is planned broadly for following objectives for the CSR work carried out by NPCIL RR Site in past 10 years.

a. To collect quantitative and qualitative data on the number of people who have directly benefited from each of the interventions; particularly the impact of primary education and health in changing the community scenario.
b. To assess in the change of quality of life of local families after CSR through infrastructure development like street lights, road construction, community hall, drinking water etc.
c. To assess the inclusive growth and socio-economic upliftment of targeted communities in Health, Education, Infrastructure and sustainable livelihoods related interventions.
d. Assessing the level of awareness and skills of surrounding communities of proximal villages.
e. To suggest measures to improve the living standards of people in the vicinity of Power Plant.
f. To understand community perceptions for further improvisation of Community Development Program under CSR.
g. To understand the future need of the unemployed youth in the different domain and possible ways to meet the requirement on long term basis.

2.2 Study Methodology

Extensive review of literature related to CSR interventions carried out by NPCIL RR Site was done to understand the details of activities.

2.2.1 Study Area

As per Census 2011, Rawatbhata is a tehsil in Chhittorgarh district of Rajasthan which had a population of 1,40,109, of which males constituted 51.8% and females constituted 48.2% of the

population. It had a literacy rate of 53.07%: Male literacy was 63.26%, and female literacy was 42.12%.

The total identified CSR project interventions were conducted in 132 villages of Rawatbhata tehsil in the vicinity of NPCIL plant (within 16 km). Both the need and impact assessment were conducted in identified 132 villages for last 10 Financial Years i.e. FY 2010-2011 to FY 2019-2020.

2.2.2 Sample selection

Random stratification sampling was used in the study which is the process of dividing members of the population into homogeneous subgroups before sampling. The strata were mutually exclusive and every element in the population was assigned to only one stratum. For the study,

10 % of total household from various caste section (SC/ST/OBC/General) were taken as sampled respondents (as per Census 2011). The same technique was used while conducting Focus Group Discussions.

2.2.3 Sample Size

The sample size for the study was 1561 respondents. During the survey, emphasis was given to weaker sections of the society such as women, children, people with disability, and SC/ST. In addition, equal emphasis was given to sampling male and female respondents. The detailed table containing the village wise sample has been attached in **Annexure 1.**

2.2.3 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data was collected for the need and impact assessment survey. The nature of data was both qualitative as well as quantitative. For collection of primary data the following qualitative and quantitative techniques were used

- **Quantitative Techniques**: A semi-structure interview schedule (**Annexure 2 and Annexure 3**) was prepared for both need and impact assessment, which took into account the comprehensive target area profile, considering the specific objectives of the study. While preparing and administering interview schedule and also at the time of final analysis, care was taken to not being affected by pre-determined views, opinions and biases for getting a correct and accurate assessment of needs.

- **Qualitative Techniques**: These techniques were used to identify causes of the problems faced by the target area population and also explore various possible solutions and ways of addressing those problems. The following qualitative techniques were used to collect data.
    - Focus Group Discussion was used during the survey wherein a group of people were asked about their needs and impact of the CSR interventions. Questions were asked in an interactive group setting where participants were free to talk with other group members. During this process, the field investigator took notes of the vital points which were received from the group. Care was taken to select the members of the group carefully for effective responses. Carrying out a FGD

for a needs and impact assessment is important as it gives more depth, nuance, and variety. Focus groups can therefore get closer to what people are really thinking and feeling. The FGDs were conducted by a team of FGD experts in 128 villages along with Field investigator using a FGD checklist (**Annexure 4**).

- 105 in-depth perception surveys were carried out with selective persons such as PRI members, ward councillor, ANM, AWW, Sahayika, teacher, headmaster, doctor, physiotherapist etc. from 57 villages (**Annexure 5**).
- Participant/ non participant observations
- Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques like – transect walk, venn diagrams, resource maps, and sanitation maps were prepared.

2.2.4 Data Management and Analysis

The collected data from primary sources and secondary sources was entered into the tabulation data sheets, the data was then cleaned and sorted out to draw the statistical inferences and findings. The compiled data has also been processed under each of the specific sectors/activities.

Chapter 3 - Impact Assessment

The chapter details the results of the impact assessment carried out in the targeted villages where CSR activities were conducted. It provides information on the profile of the respondents and how they have benefitted from different CSR interventions run by NPCIL.

3.1 Profile of Respondents

A total of 1561 respondents (Male - 946, Female- 615) were interviewed to assess the impact of CSR interventions. Of the total respondents, 60.60% belonged to the APL category, whereas 39.14% belonged to the BPL category. In addition, as can be seen from Table 3.1, about 14.61% of the respondents were from the Scheduled Caste, 38.95% interviewed were from the Scheduled Tribe, 38.50% were from Other Backward Classes and about 7.88% were from the General caste.

The main occupation of a majority (45.23%) of the respondents was labor, followed by agriculture (25.05%). There were 14.22% respondents who were engaged in both agriculture and labour. About 3.20% and 7.82% respondents were involved in services and other sectors.

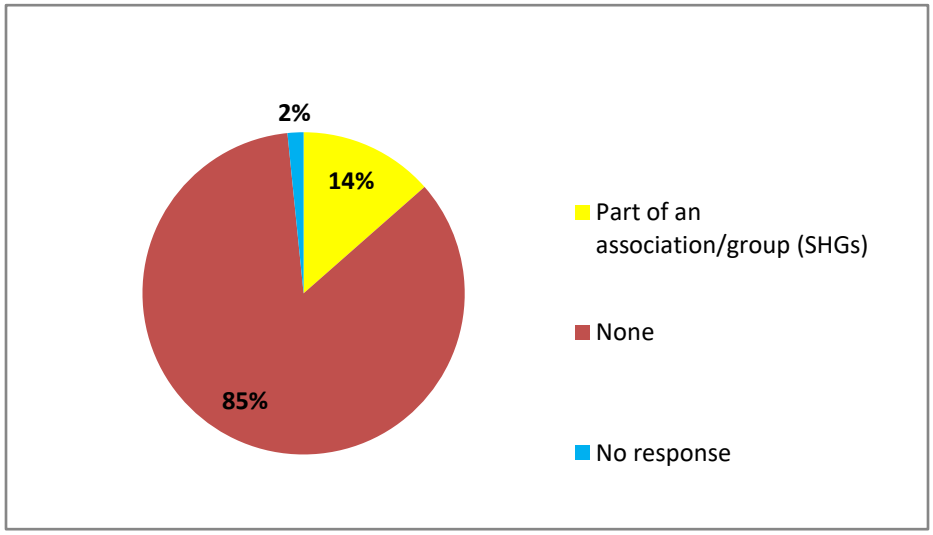
The family size, also varied with 65.73% of the respondents having 1 to 5 members in the family, and 32.74% had 6 to 10 members in the family. The remaining either did not specify the details or had more than 10 members in the family.

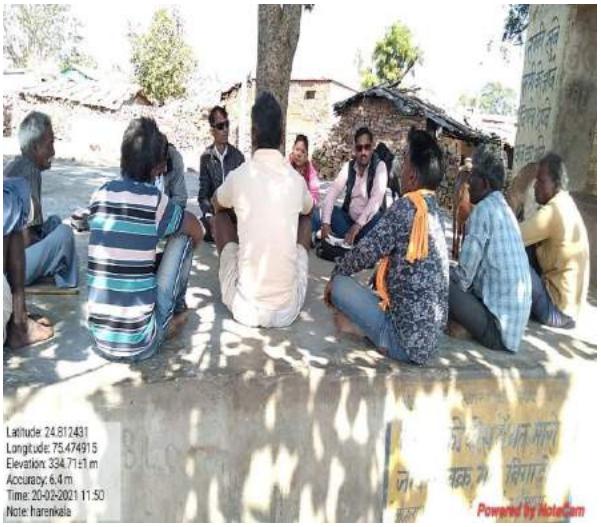
Table 3.1: Background characteristics of the respondents

Number of Respondents (N)	1561
Background characteristics	**Percentage**
APL	60.60
BPL	39.14
Did not Respond	0.26
Caste	
General	7.88
SC	14.61
ST	38.95
OBC	38.50
Not Specified	0.06
Occupation Type	
Agriculture	25.05
Labour	45.23
Services	3.20
Others	7.82
Agriculture, Labour	14.22
Agriculture, Others	1.41
Agriculture, Labour, Others	0.64
Labour, Others	0.45
Agriculture, Services	0.19
Labour, Services	0.13
Agriculture, Labour, Services	0.06
Services, Others	0.06
No Response	1.54
Total Number of Family Members	
1-5 members	65.73
6-10 members	32.74
10+ members	1.47
Not Specified	0.06

The respondents were further asked if they were a part of any association or group. As can be seen from figure 3.1, 85% of the respondents were not a part of any group. About 14% of the respondents shared that they were part of an association or group (SHGs) and about 43% of these respondents have shared that they have taken loans through financial institutions. The remaining 2% of the respondents did not respond to the question.

Figure 3.1: Association with organization/group (N - 1561)





3.2 Economic Profile of the Respondents

Post looking into the background characteristics of the respondents, the economic profile was also studied in detail. The results of the same have been shared in table 3.2. About 61.69% of the respondents had one earning member in the family, whereas about 37.60% has two to five earning members. The annual income of about three-fourth of the respondents was less than Rs. 1,00,000 where for the remaining it was more than one lakh.

The pattern of annual expenditure was also similar to that of the earnings to some extent. Over three-fourth (79.56%) of the respondents had annual expenditure less than Rs. 1,00,000. Further, about half of the respondents (47.21%) spent up to approximately Rs.59,999 in a year.

In addition to the income and expenditure, the details of land owned by the respondents were also looked into. As can be seen from the table, 3.14% of the respondents had no land and about 50.16% had not provided the related details. About 43.31% had 0.5 to 9 *bigha*; the remaining (3.4%) had more than 9 *bigha*.

Owning land is not a substantial indicator to know whether or not the land is cultivable. Therefore, the respondents were also asked about the available agricultural land. As can be seen from the table below, 3.14% of the respondents had no agricultural land and about 51.95% had not shared the related details. About 41.83% had agricultural land between 0.5 to 9 *bigha*. About 3.07% of the remaining had more than 9 *bigha* of land available for cultivation.

Table 3.2 Respondents by their economic profile

Economic Profile	Total	Percentage
Number of Respondents	1561	
Earning members in the family		
None		0.38
One		61.69
Two – five		37.60
More than five		0.32
Total Annual Income		
Below Rs.20,000		0.58
Rs.20,000 - 39,999		15.44

Economic Profile	Total	Percentage
Rs.40,000 - 59,999		27.42
Rs.60,000 - 79,999		23.57
Rs.80,000 - 99,999		9.29
Rs.1,00,000 - 1,19,999		6.28
Rs.1,20,000 -1,50,000		10.25
Above Rs.1,50,000		6.21
Not specified		0.96
Total Annual Expenditure		
Below Rs.20,000		0.96
Rs.20,000 - 39,999		18.32
Rs.40,000 - 59,999		27.93
Rs.60,000 - 79,999		23.51
Rs.80,000 - 99,999		8.84
Rs.1,00,000 - 1,19,999		6.41
Rs.1,20,000 -1,50,000		6.79
Above Rs.1,50,000		5.32
Not specified		1.92
Total Land owned (in *Bigha)*		
No land owned		3.14
0.5 - 9 acres		43.31
10 -19 acres		2.63
20 - 40 acres		0.77
Not specified		50.16
Total agricultural land (in *Bigha*)		
No agricultural land		3.14
0.5 - 9 acres		41.83
10 -19 acres		2.43
20 - 40 acres		0.64
Not specified		51.95

3.3 Benefits received under CSR interventions

The respondents were asked about the various CSR interventions that have been implemented by NPCIL and whether or not they have benefitted from these interventions. The first few questions were with regard with the CSR interventions of the NPCIL which focussed on providing educational benefits to the children through different mediums. The benefits received by the community from these interventions have been summarized with the help of figure 3.2 below.

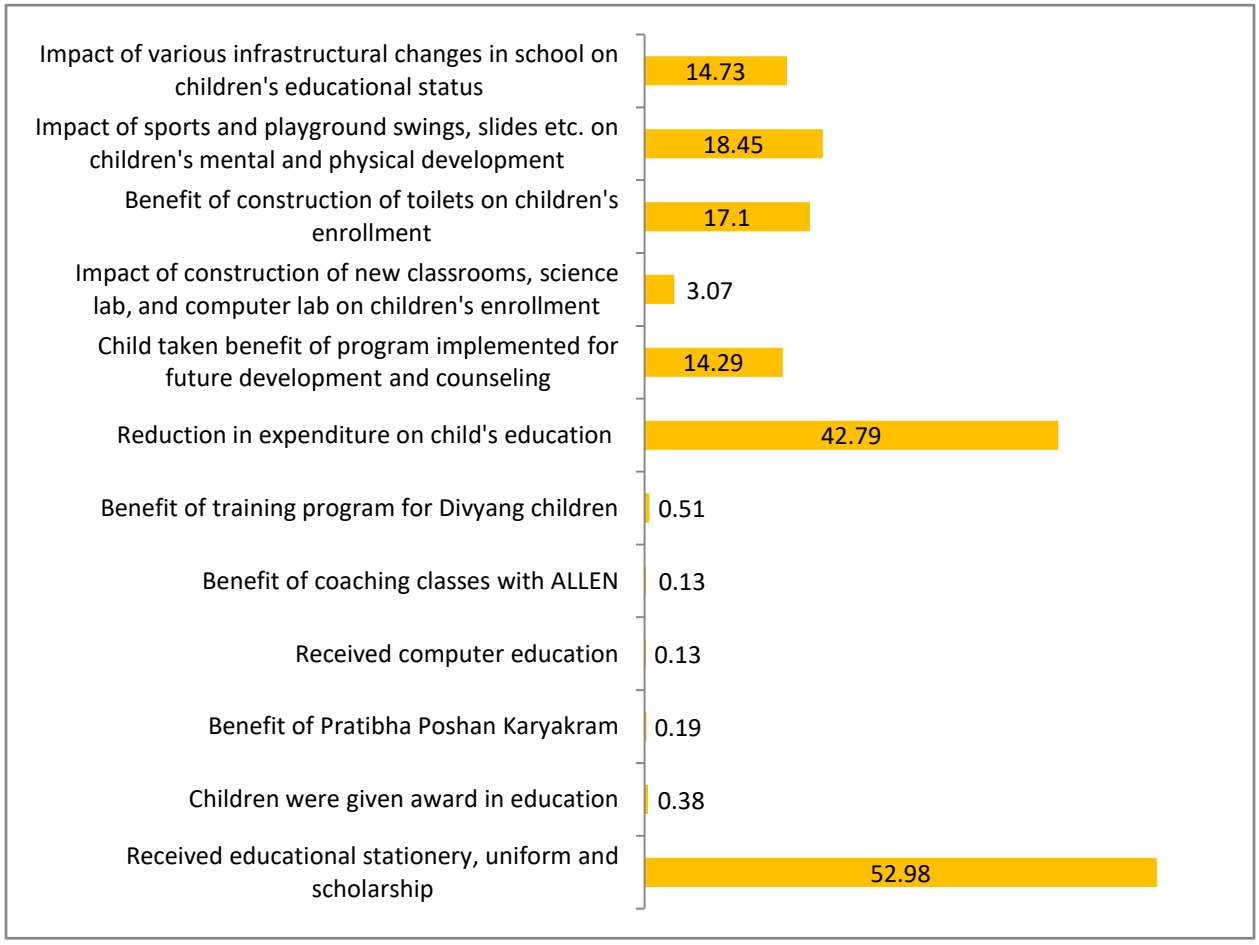
3.3.1 Educational Benefits

The maximum benefit as perceived by the community was of the intervention wherein they had received educational material (notebook, pen, pencil and toys), uniform and scholarship for their children. As per the results, 52.98% of the respondents said that they had benefitted from this intervention. About 31.44% of the respondents were of the view that they had received benefit of the support provided by the NPCIL in reducing the expenditure on children's education. Further, 31.20% of the respondents shared that this intervention helped in improving the quality of education.

The subsequent intervention from which the respondents had gained most was training program for Divyang children; 0.51% of the respondents have given this response. About 42.79% of the respondents said that the various interventions being run by the NPCIL have reduced the expenditure on children's education, and about 18.45% of the respondents opined that the sports and playground swings, slides etc. had an impact on children's mental and physical development. In addition to this, the interventions which had impacted the respondents included construction of toilets (17.1%), various infrastructural changes in school on children's educational status (14.73%), program implemented for future development and counseling (14.29%), and construction of new classrooms, science lab, and computer lab (3.07%).

The intervention of giving awards to children for promoting education was only acknowledged by 0.38% of the respondents who were benefitted from it. The least benefit received as per the feedback received from the respondents was with regard to computer education and coaching classes with Allen. Only 0.13% of the respondents benefitted from each of these interventions.

Figure 3.2 Educational benefits to the community (in percentage, N-1561)

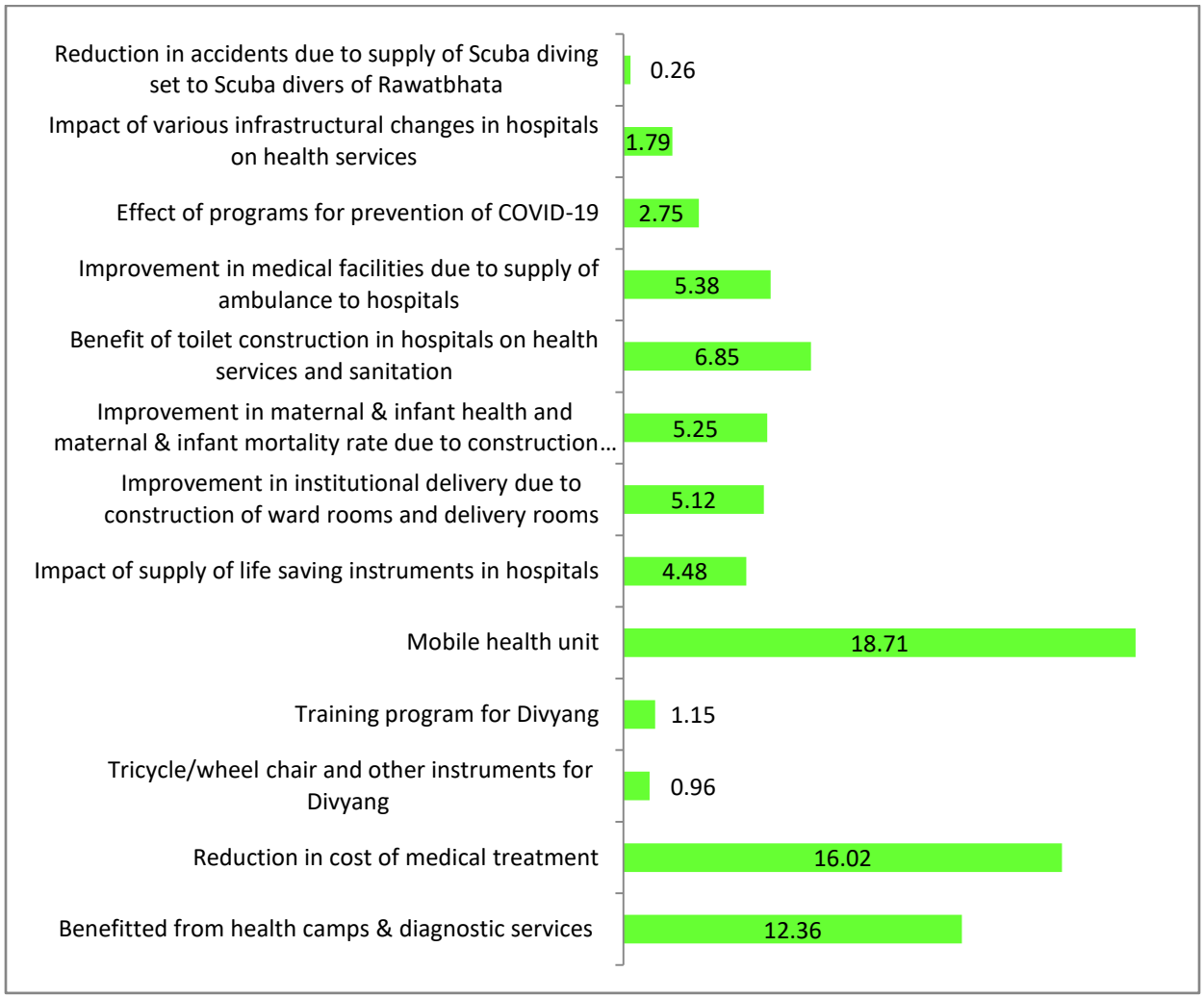


3.3.2 Health Benefits

NPCIL has implemented various interventions with respect to improving the overall health of the community. The intervention from which the maximum people benefitted was the mobile health units. About 18.71% of the respondents had derived benefit from this intervention. Further, about 16.02% of the respondents were of the view that the various interventions offered by NPCIL have led to reduction in cost of medical treatment received by them.

About 12.36% of the respondents have responded that they got benefitted by health camps and diagnostic services offered during these camps by NPCIL. Construction of toilets in hospitals is the intervention which led to improvement in health services and sanitation. About 6.85% respondents supported that this intervention led to the said improvement.

Figure 3.3 Health benefits to the community



Out of all the health related interventions of NPCIL, supply of scuba diving set to scuba divers of Rawatbhata (0.26%), providing tricycle/wheel chair and other instruments for Divyang (0.96%), and training program for Divyang (1.15%) were the three interventions which benefitted the limited number of respondents. Targeting specific people may be the reason for limited outreach of this intervention.

3.3.3 Benefits of Skill Development and Capacity Building Program

There have been a number of interventions implemented by NPCIL in skill development and capacity building to up skill the community and raise their income levels. About 3.65% of the respondents opined that they had attended training programs in various areas including agriculture (5.26%), computer (40.35%), beauty parlor (5.26%), stitching (26.32%), etc.

On being asked whether learning from agriculture related programs have been practiced, 66.67% respondents who have attended the training programs were in agreement to this. About 38.60% respondents attempted for self-employment post attending the training programs and subsequently there was an increase in monthly incomes of some of the respondents. These respondents opined an increase of Rs. 2000 (4.55%), Rs.3000 (9.09%), Rs.4000 – 5000 (4.55%) and Rs. 6000 (4.55%) in their monthly incomes. About 59.65% of the respondents shared that livelihood training programs had an impact on their integrated life.

Figure 3.4 Future training programs by NPCIL (in percentage, N- 1561)

The respondents suggested their choices for future training programs to be organized by NPCIL. About 9.61% respondents showed interest in stitching, followed by computer (7.88%), beauty parlor (3.97%), plumbing & fitting (2.75%), mason (2.43%), agriculture (1.86%) and dairy (0.19%).

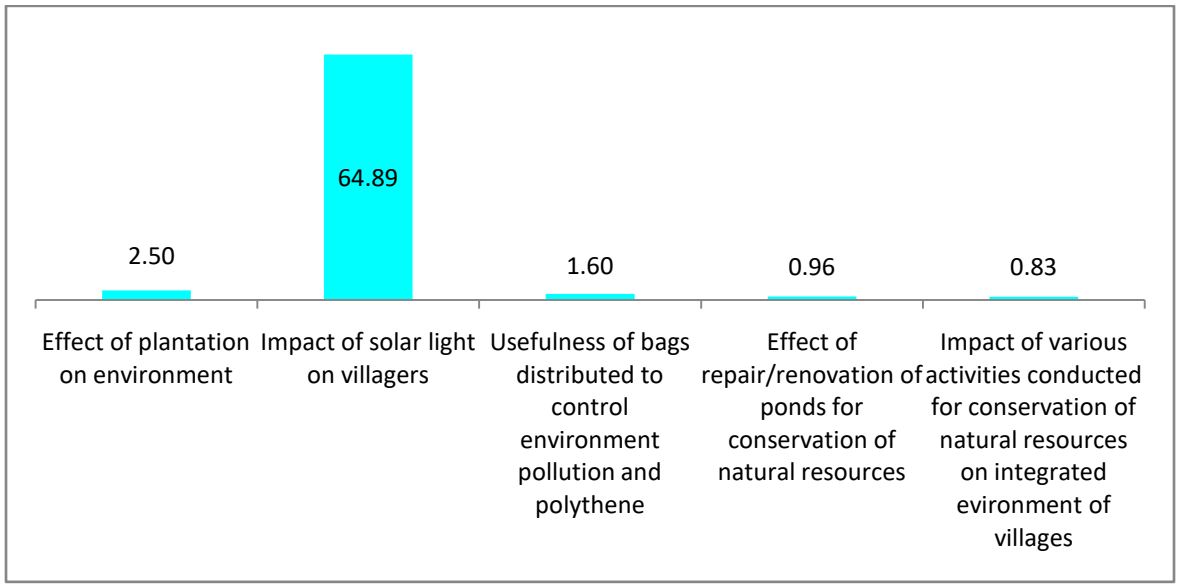
3.3.4 Environmental Management

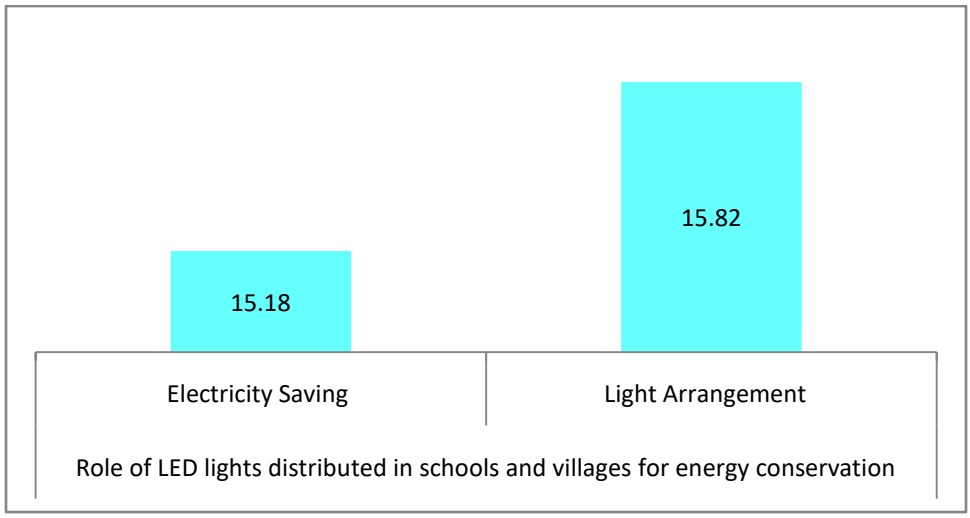
NPCIL has undertaken interventions such as plantation, installation of solar light, conversation of natural resources, and distribution of environment friendly bags and LED lights for environment conservation in the targeted villages. The installation of solar light had resulted in significant impact as 64.89% of the respondents have opined in favor of this intervention.

The distribution of LED lights in schools and villages is the second intervention which has created a good impact. About 24.86% respondents have opined that this intervention has supported in environment conservation. Out of these respondents, 15.18% have shared that the intervention helped in saving the electricity and 15.82% were of the opinion that the intervention supported in making arrangement for light.

The interventions which had given minimal benefits were distribution of environment friendly bags (1.60%), repair/renovation of ponds (0.96%), and activities conducted for conservation of natural resources (0.83%).

Figure 3.5 Benefits of environmental management (in percentage, N-1561)



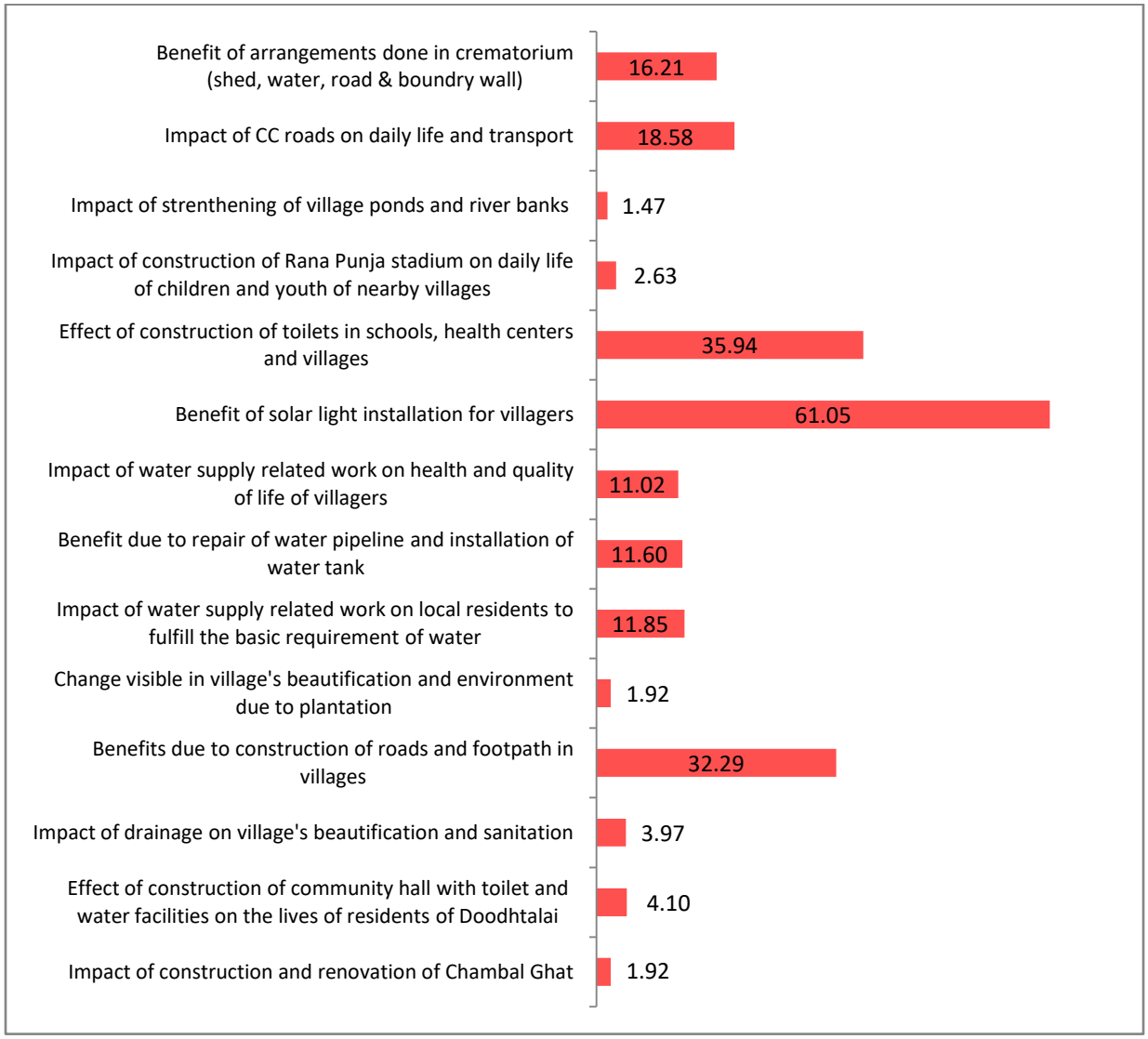


3.3.5 Infrastructural Development

NPCIL supported a lot of infrastructure development projects in the targeted villages. The different interventions undertaken by the NPCIL have been listed along with the percent respondents who benefitted from the same in figure 3.6. As can be clearly seen from the figure, the community members gained the maximum benefit from the support provided by the organization for solar light installation. About 61.05% of the respondents said that they were able to benefit from it. Of these respondents, 1.04% also said that lights were not working.

The second most availed facility was with regard to the construction of toilets in schools, health centers and villages which benefitted 35.94% of the respondents. Of these respondents, 0.9% said that there was increase in enrollment of girls due to construction of toilets in schools. The construction of roads and footpaths also proved to be beneficial as 32.29% of the respondents were availing the facility.

Figure 3.6: Benefits of infrastructure development (in percentage, N-1561)



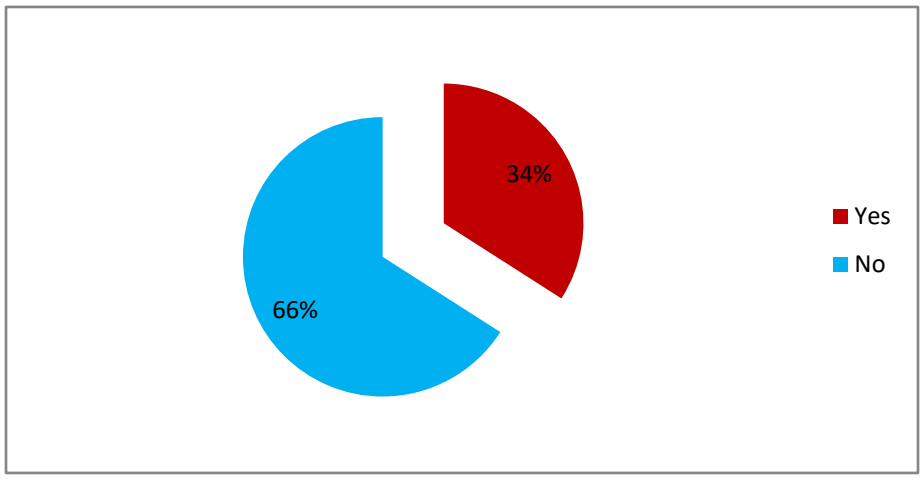
Construction of CC roads benefitted about 18.58% of the respondents. About 16.21% respondents said that they got benefitted by the arrangements (shed, water, road and boundary wall) done by the organization in crematorium. NPCIL also supported in water supply related work and 11.85% respondents opined that they had availed these benefits.

The organization also supported in repair of water pipeline and installation of water tank. About 11.60% of the respondents have availed this benefit. Further, about 11.02% of the respondents opined that water supply related work impacted their health and quality of life.

3.3.6 Other indicators

As per the feedback received from the respondents, 34% were of the view that there have been socio-economic development post interventions by NPCIL-CSR. The remaining however said that no such development has been made.

Figure 3.7 Socio-economic development post intervention by NPCIL (N-1561)



As per the responses taken on the support expected from NPCIL-CSR in future, the major areas were water (21.27%), CC road (14.22%), infrastructure development (12.36%) and employment (12.24%), followed by solar light (11.27%), education (9.35%) and health (3.52%). Other respondents (6. 66%) have given mixed responses. The areas of intervention suggested by them were drainage, bus facility, classrooms, bio-gas plant, training, livestock health camp, veterinary hospital, and breed improvement.

Figure 3.8 Support expected from NPCIL – CSR in future (in percentage, N-1561)

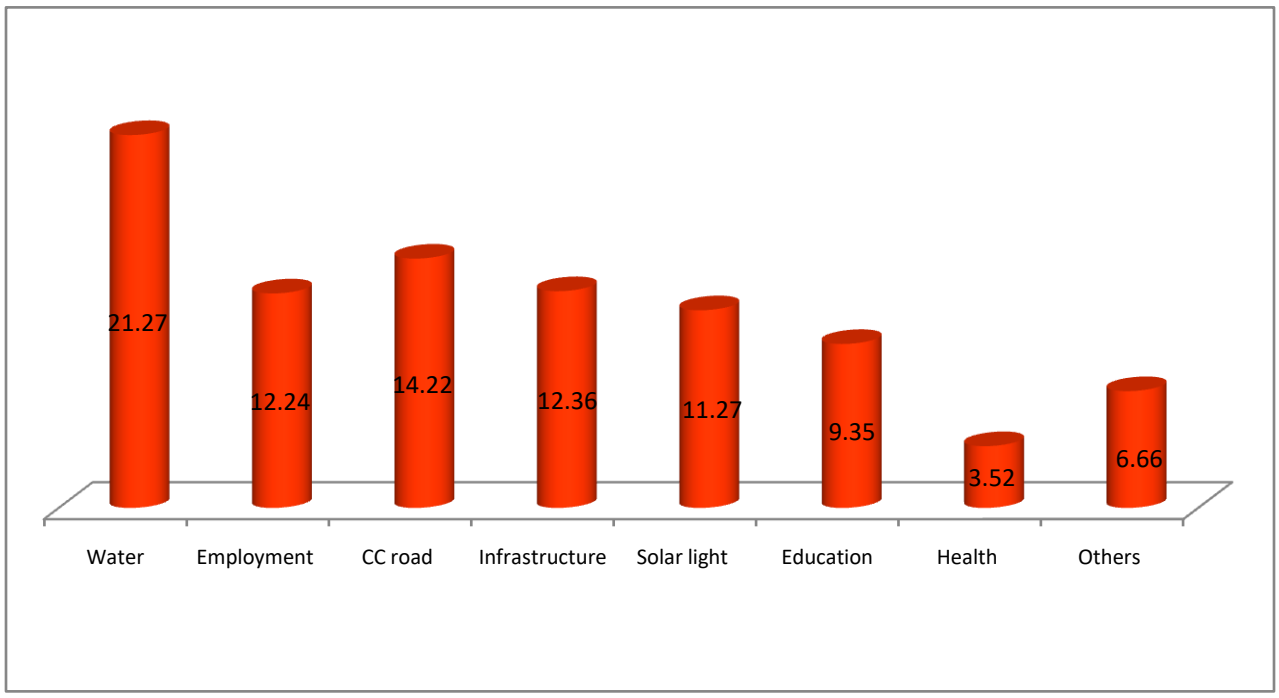
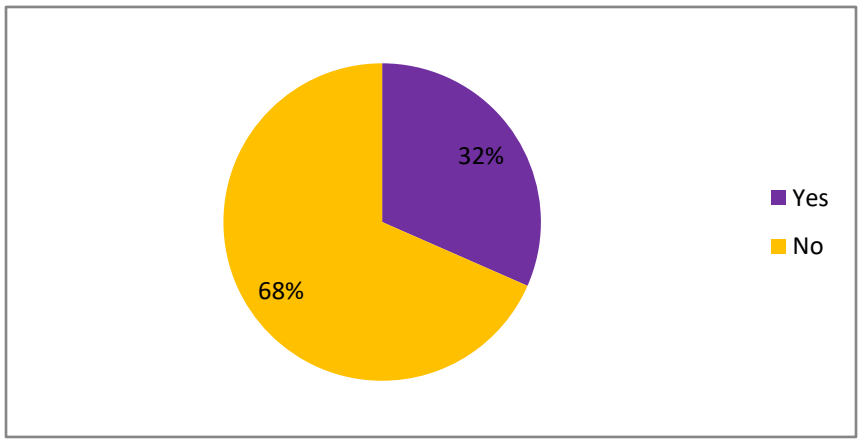


Figure 3.9 CSR is acting as a companion for villagers (N -1561)



About 32% of the respondents said that NPCIL-CSR is acting as a companion for residents of the targeted villages. The community has shared the concern that the CSR interventions have been implemented without consultation with the local residents and not considering the local requirement.

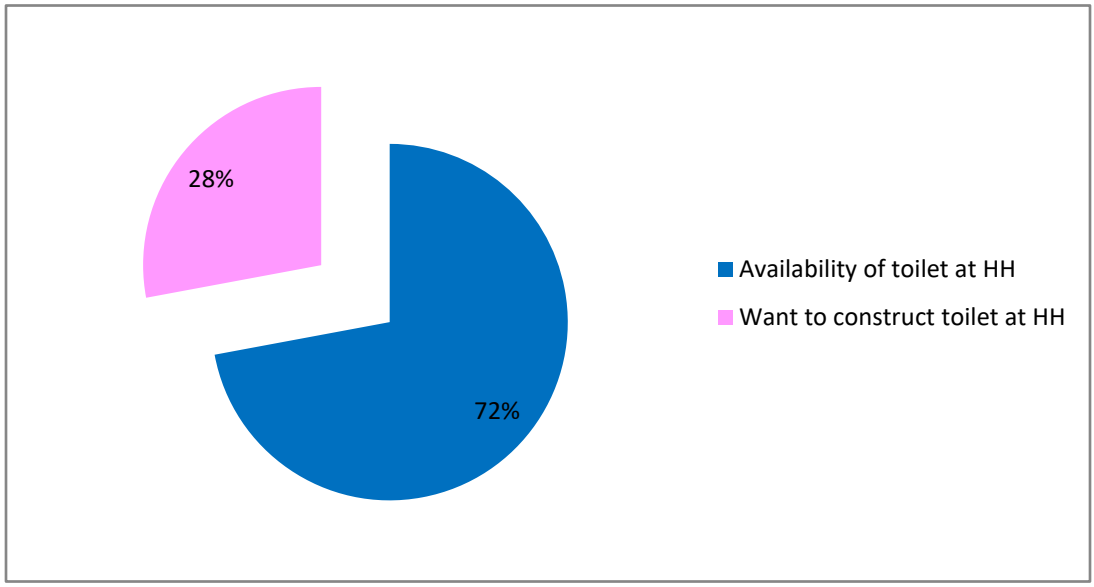
Chapter 4 - Need Assessment

The chapter details the results of the needs assessment carried out in the select villages which fall under the project area. The needs assessment provides a clearer picture of what CSR activities are due to be conducted. The chapter details information on the facilities/ government schemes being availed by respondents, their income and expenditure and information related to needs assessment.

4.1 Health and Sanitation

The respondents were asked if they had toilets in their house, as can be seen from figure 4.1, 72% of the respondents had toilets in the house, whereas about 28% did not. These 28% (N - 436) of the respondents were further questioned if they will get a toilet constructed in their house. Of the 436 respondents who were asked, all have agreed on getting toilets constructed.

Figure 4.1 Availability of toilets (N -1561)



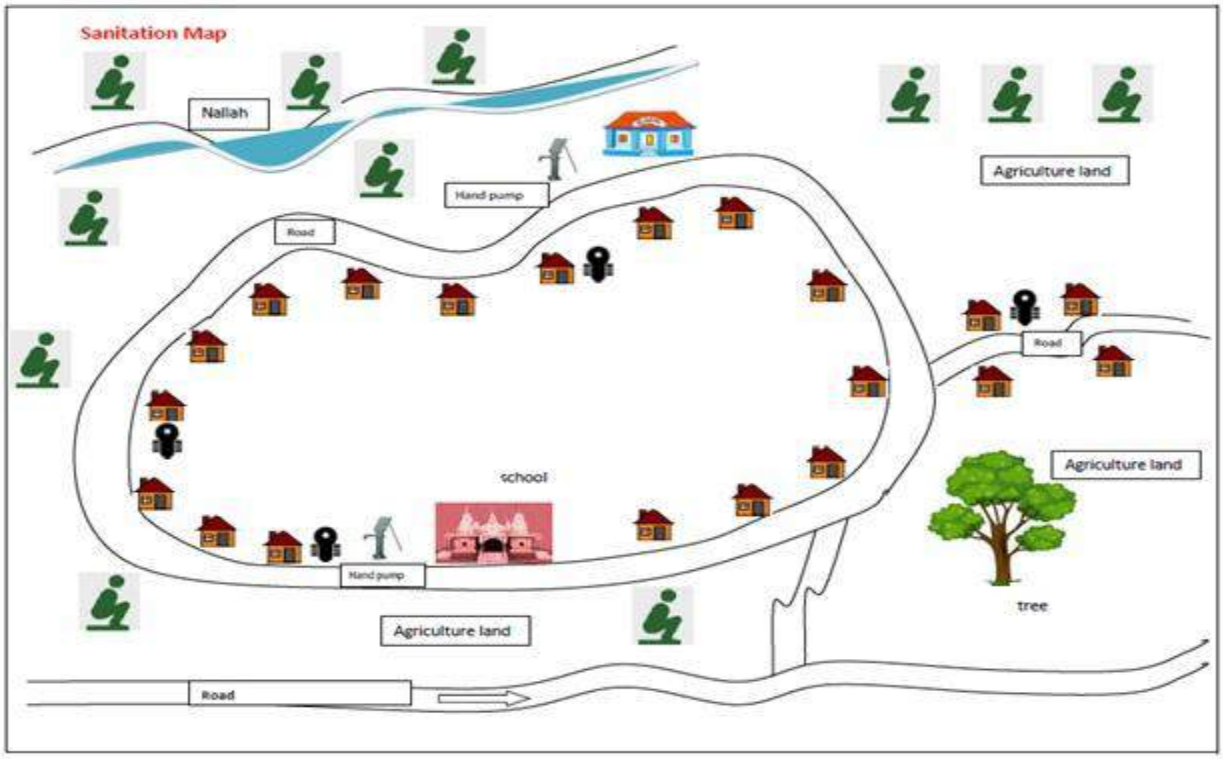
In addition to filling in the schedules based on the responses received from the respondents, sanitation maps were also drawn so as to understand the structure and actual need of each of the villages.

The following is a sanitation map drawn for village Motipura which shows the condition of sanitation in the village, the index for the same has also been shown below for better understanding of the map.

Index of Sanitation Map

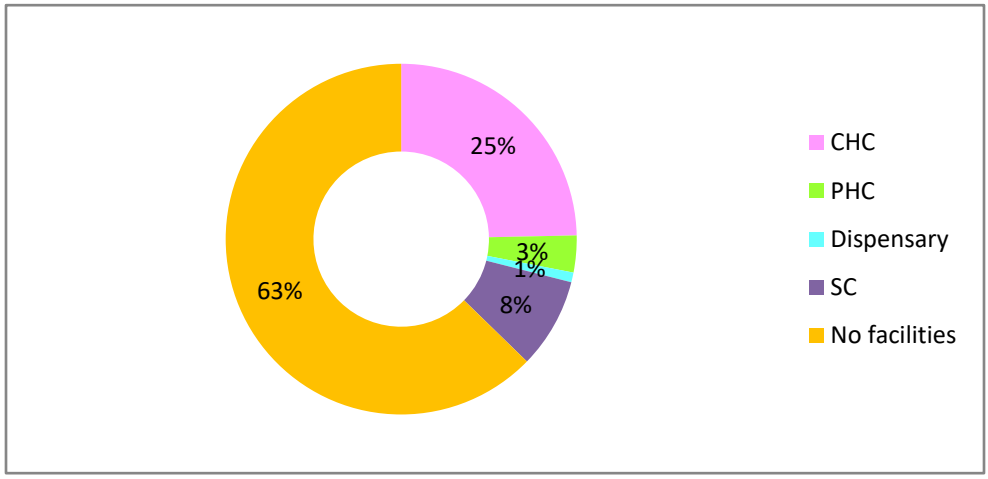
SN	Activity	Symbol
1	Hand pump	
2	school	
3	Temple	
4	Drain	
5	Road	
6	Tree	
7	Open defecation	
8	Own constructed toilet	

Sanitation map of village Motipura



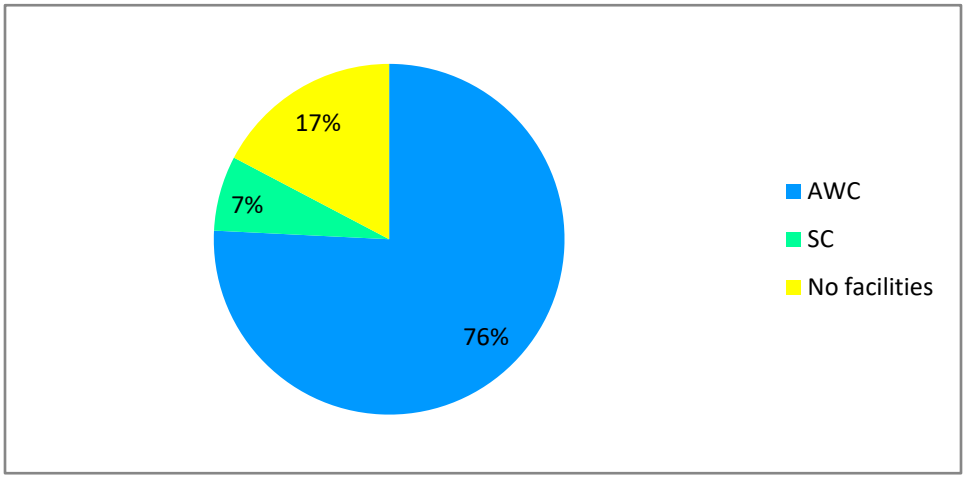
To understand the status of health facilities in the targeted villages, the respondents were asked about different health facilities available in their villages. As can be seen from figure 4.2 below, 63% of the respondents said that no health facilities were available in their villages. About one-fourth of the respondents shared that CHC is available in their area. Further, 8%, 3% and 1% of the respondents opined about availability of Sub-Center, PHC and Dispensary respectively.

Figure 4.2 Health facilities (N -1561)



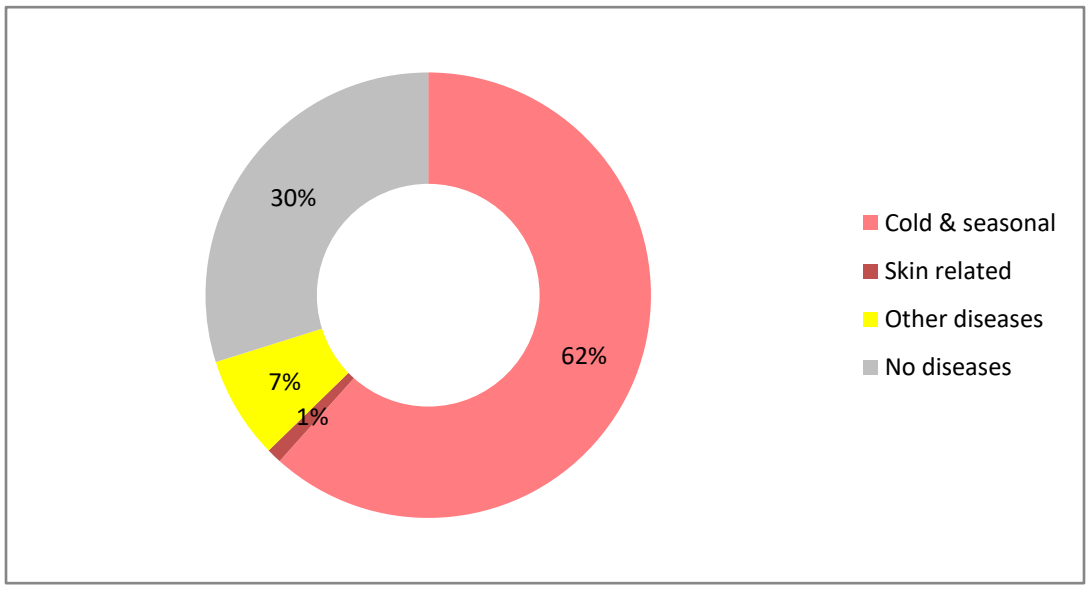
The respondents were asked about the vaccination facilities available in the area, in which three-fourth of the respondents said that vaccination facility was available at AWC. About 7% of the respondents responded about vaccination facility at Sub-Center and remaining 17% opined about non-availability of the facility.

Figure 4.3 Vaccination facilities (N -1561)



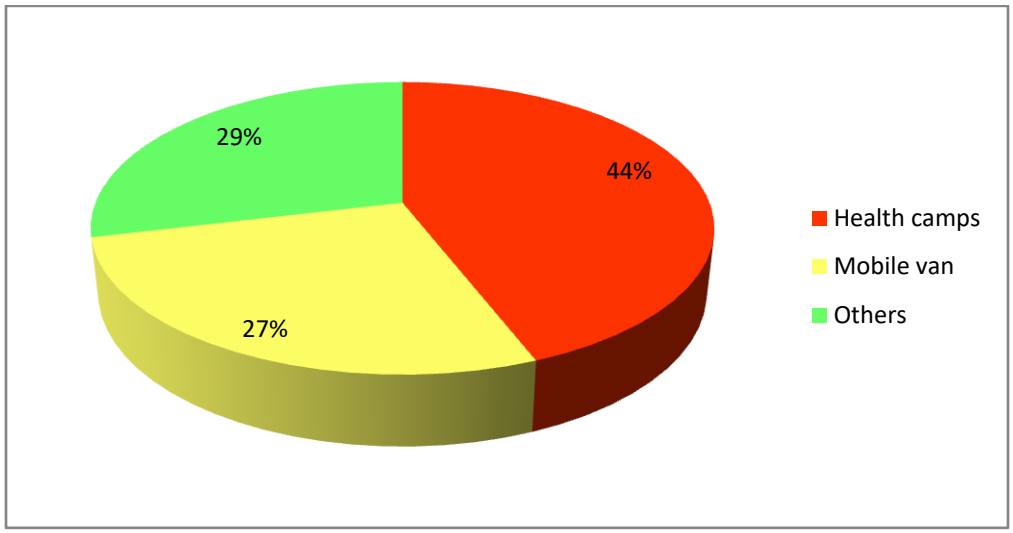
In order to gauge into the type of diseases occurred in the area, the respondents were asked about the common illness, in which most of the respondents (62%) said that cold and seasonal diseases were among the most common. In addition to this, 7% of the respondents provided details about other diseases (asthama, cancer, ENT) and 1% responded about skin related details. About 30% of the respondents reported about no diseases in their area.

Figure 4.4 Type of diseases (N -1561)



In order to get insights about the requirement in the area of health, the respondents were asked about health interventions expected from NPCIL. About 44% of the respondents said that there is need of health camps, and 27% raised the requirement of mobile health vans. The remaining 29% of the respondents shared the requirement of other health interventions which comprised of specialist doctors (female gynecologist, pediatrician, ophthalmologist, and ENT specialist), and medical facilities in villages.

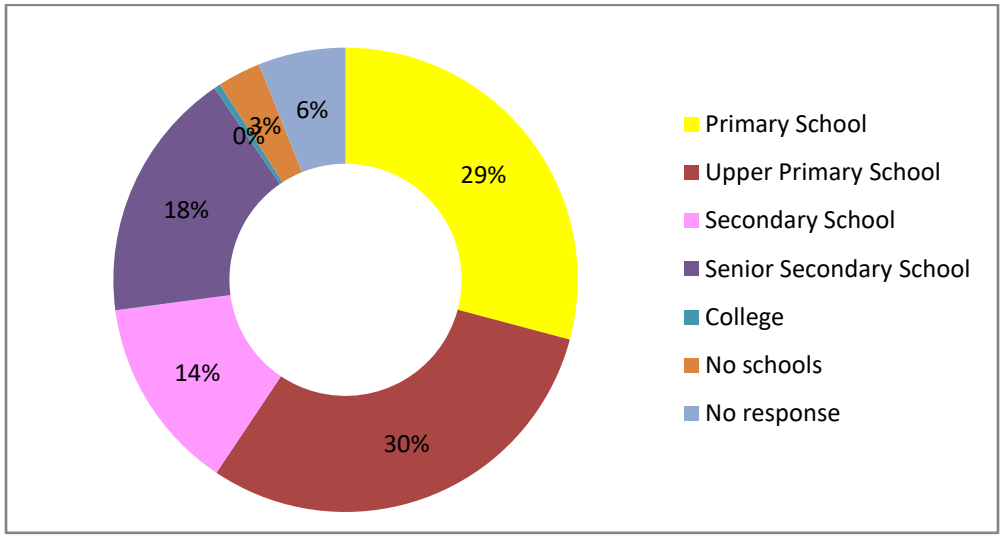
Figure 4.5 Health interventions needed from NPCIL (N – 1561)



4.2 Education

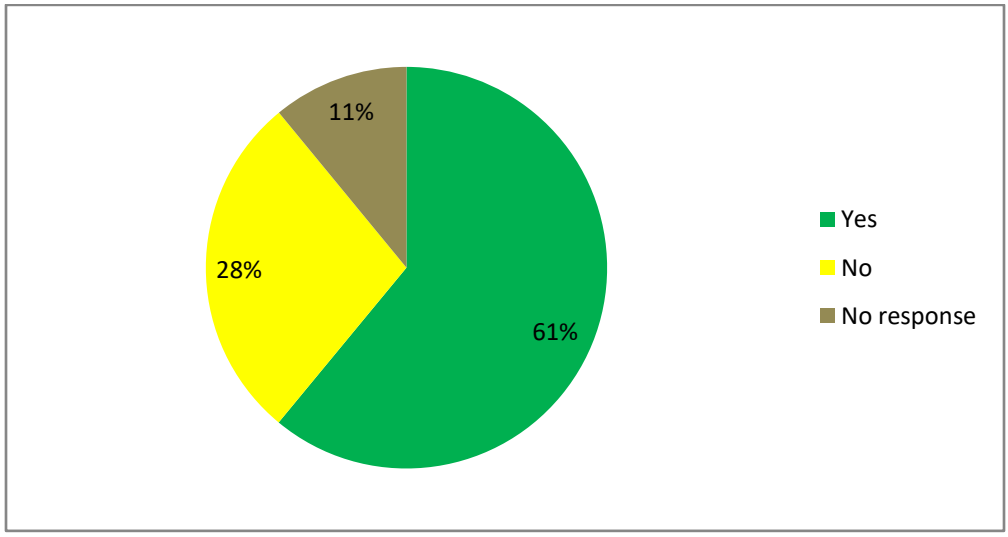
To under the need related to education, the respondents were asked about the status of various education facilities available in the area. About 29% respondents said that Primary Schools were available in the area. Moreover, 30%, 14% and 18% of the respondents shared about the availability of Upper Primary School, Secondary School and Senior Secondary School respectively. About 6% of the respondents responded regarding availability of college. About 3% respondents said that they did not have schools in their area.

Figure 4.6 Types of educational units (N – 1561)



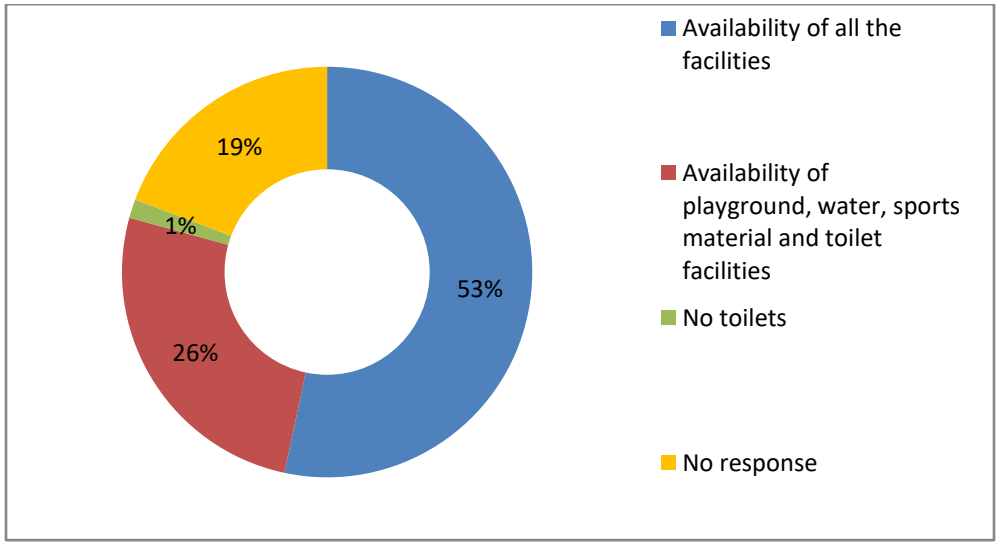
As mentioned in the figure 4.7 below, 61% of the respondents said that their children are going to schools whereas 28% said that their children are not going to school. There was no response from about 11% of the respondents.

Figure 4.7 School going status of children (N – 1561)



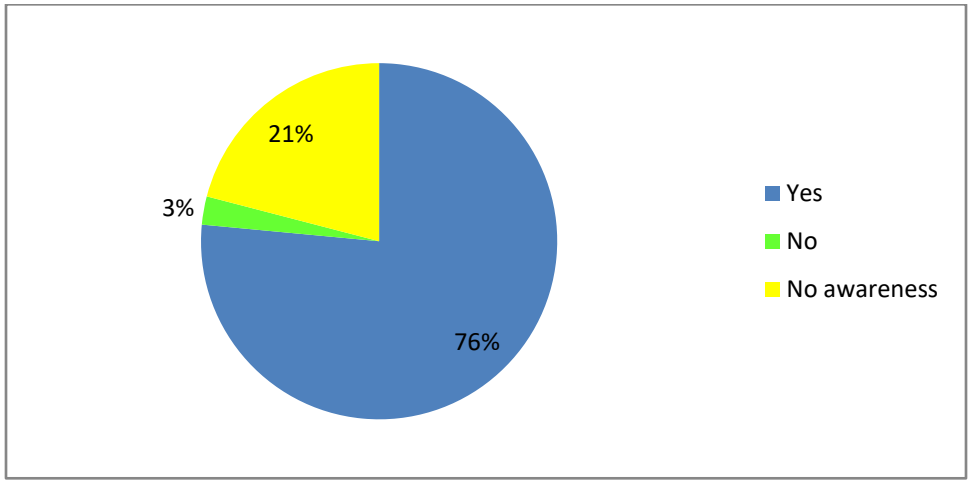
About half of the respondents said that all the facilities are available in the schools. Further, over one-fourth of the respondents said that the schools have availability of playground, water, sports material and toilet facilities. About 1% of the respondents opined that there were no toilets in schools and 19% respondents have not provided answer to the question.

Figure 4.8 Type of facilities available in the school (N -1561)



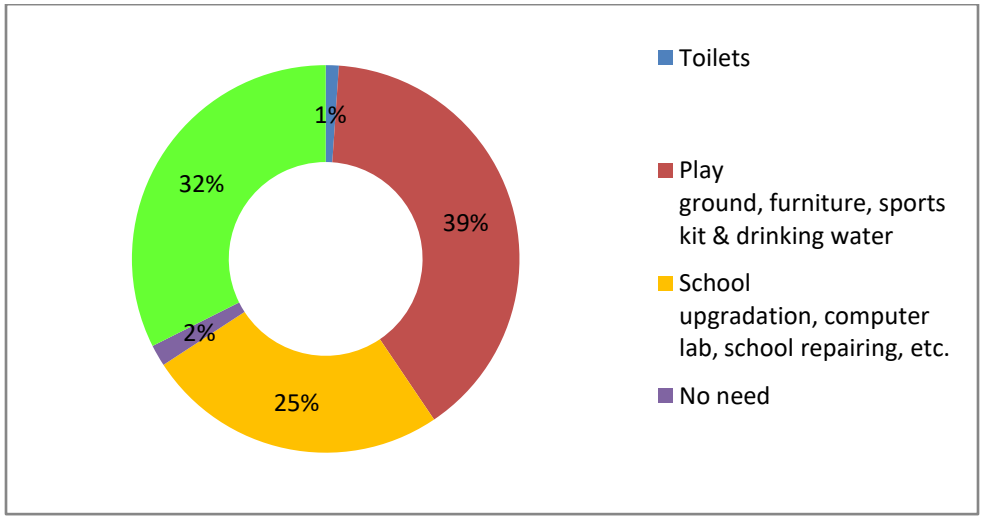
The respondents were asked if separate toilets for girls and boys were available in schools. Over three-fourth of the respondents opined regarding availability separate toilets whereas 3% respondents shared that separate toilets were not present. About 21% respondents said that they did not know about the required details.

Figure 4.9 Availability of separate toilets for girls and boys (N – 1561)



The respondents were also asked about the support they require for the schools. About 39% of the respondents said that they need play ground, furniture, sports kit & drinking water in schools. Further, about 25% of the respondents shared the need for school up gradation, computer lab, school repairing, plantation, scholarship, stationery for poor children and coaching classes for higher education. About 32% respondents have not responded to the question.

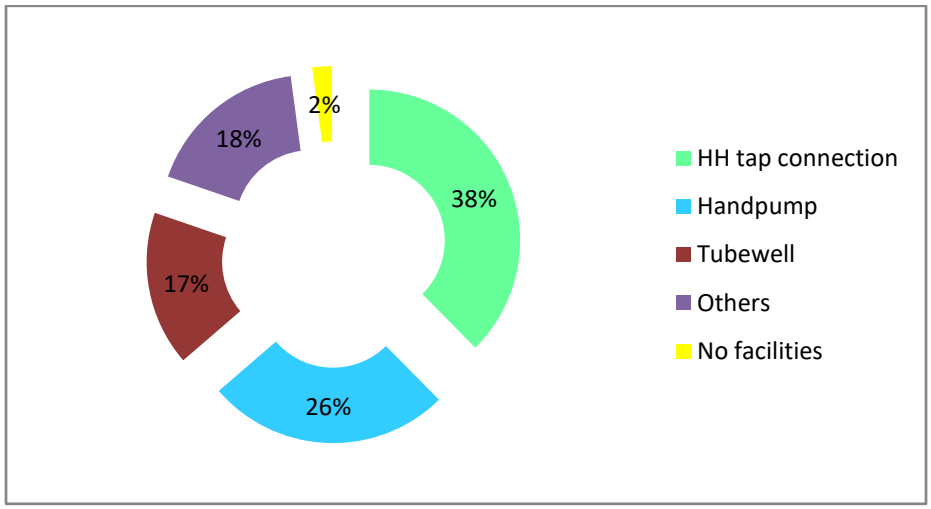
Figure 4.10 Interventions required in the school (N – 1561)



4.3 Drinking water

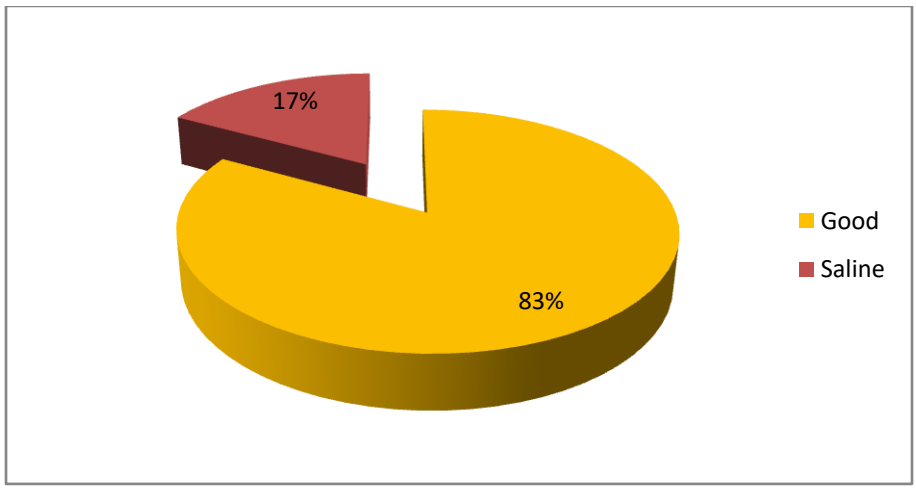
The information was arranged from the respondents pertaining to the source of water, quality, expected drinking water facilities and drainage system. As depicted in the figure 4.11 below, about 38% of the respondents mentioned HH tap connection as the source of water. Hand pump and tube well are the second and third most used source of drinking water, which was shared by 26% and 17% of the respondents respectively. About 2% of the respondents said that they did not have facility of drinking water.

Figure 4.11 Source of water (N – 1561)



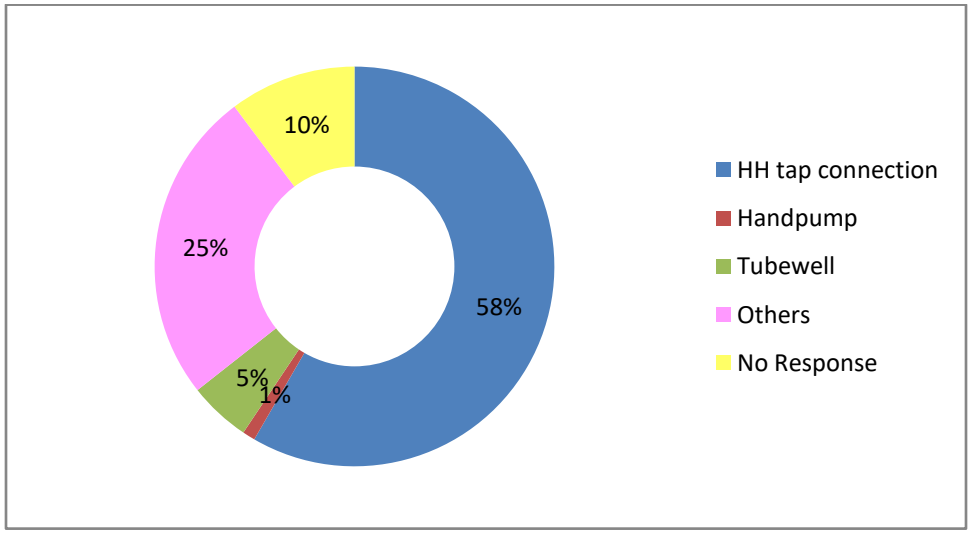
Majority of the respondents (83%) opined that the quality of water in the area is good. Remaining 17% respondents said that the water is containing fluoride and saline in nature.

Figure 4.12 Water quality (N – 1561)



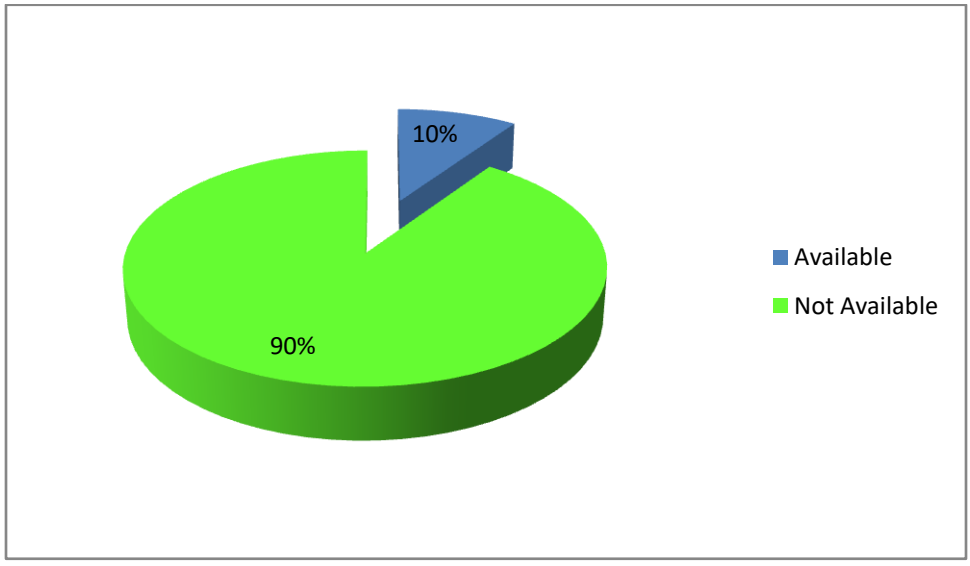
The respondents were asked about their expectations regarding drinking water facilities. More than half of the respondents expressed their interest to have HH tap connection, with 5% and 1% required tube well and hand pump respectively. About one-fourth of the respondents required other water facilities which included community level tap system, community overhead water tanks, RO/filter water facilities etc.

Figure 4.13 Required drinking water facilities (N – 1561)



Only 10% of the respondents said that the water drainage system is available in their area.

Figure 4.14 Drainage systems (N – 1561)



4.4 Livestock

Information was also taken from the respondents with regard to the livestock including – cows, buffalo, bull, goat and hen owned by them. The analysis for the same has been shown with the help of figure 4.15.

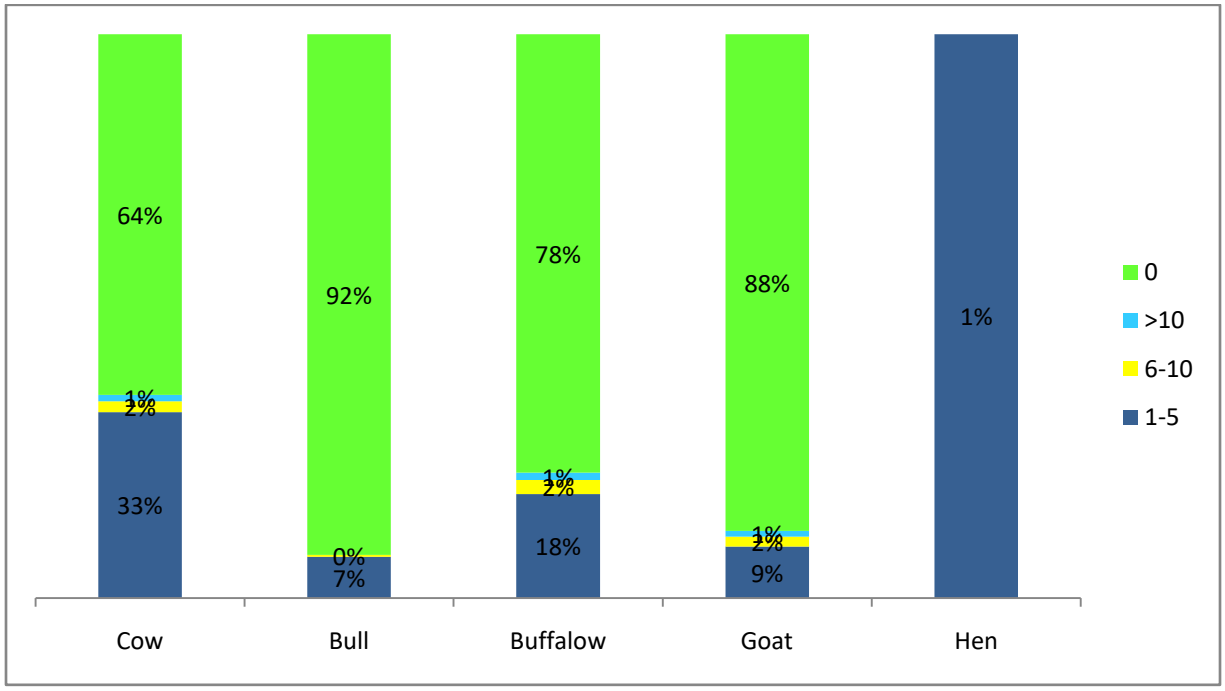
About 64% of the respondents said that they did not have cows, with 33%, 2% and 1% respondents mentioned that they had 1 to 5 cows, 6 to 10 cows and more than 10 cows respectively.

Only 7% of the respondents had 1 to 5 bulls. About 92% respondents opined that they did not have bull.

Regarding buffalo, about 18% of the respondents said they had the same in the range of 1 to 5. About 2% and 1% had 6-10 and more than 10 buffalos respectively. Nearly 78% respondents did not own buffalos.

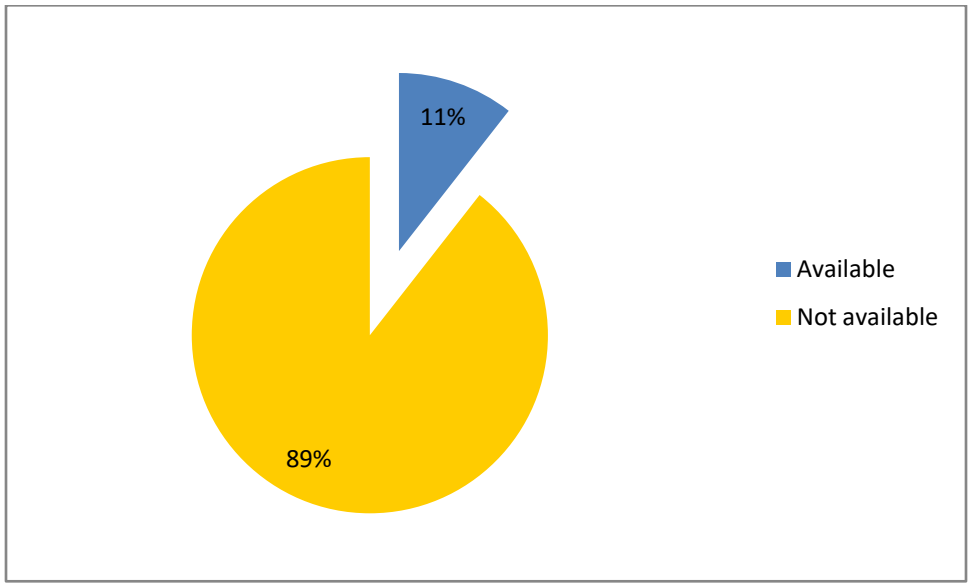
About 88% of the respondents did not have goat and 9% had goat in the range of 1 to 5. Further, only 1% respondents had 1 to 5 hens.

Figure 4.15 Types of livestock owned (N – 1561)



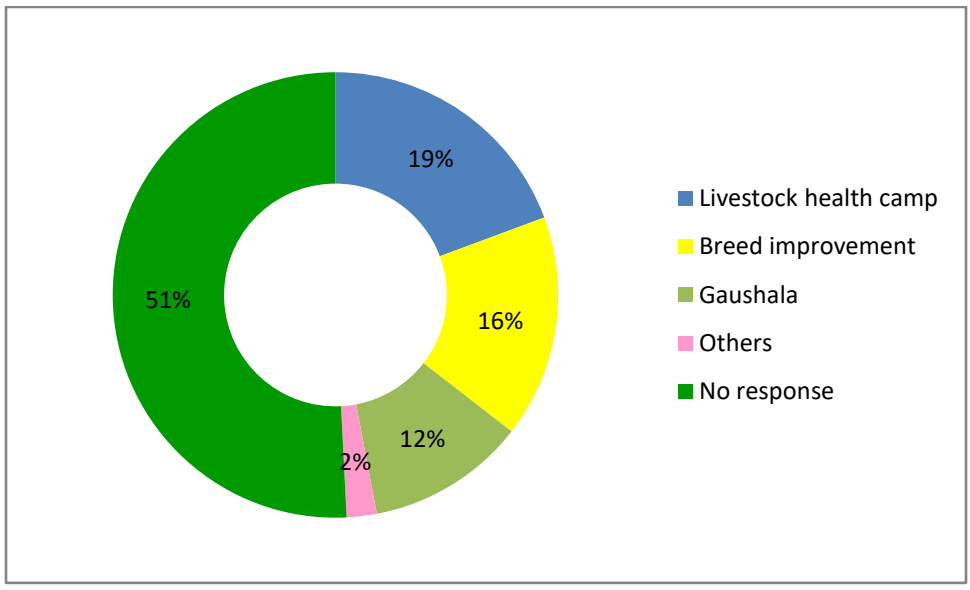
As shown in figure 4.16, only 11% of the respondents said that they had veterinary hospital in their respective areas.

Figure 4.16 Veterinary hospitals (N – 1561)



The respondents were asked about their expectations from NPCIL for arranging livestock related facilities. About 19% of the respondents said that they required livestock health camps. Additionally, 16% and 12% respondents needed facilities of breed improvement and Gaushala respectively.

Figure 4.17 Support required from NPCIL (N – 1561)



4.5 Electricity

In order to look into availability of electricity/light in the area, reason for non-availability of electricity, expected assistance from NPCIL, need of solar street lights, the respondents were asked about the mentioned indicators.

As can be seen in figure 4.18, over three-fourth of the respondents had electricity and remaining one-fourth did not have the same. It was shared by the residents of the village Kolipura that the entire village did not have electricity. The reasons for non-availability of electricity were analyzed and it came to notice that 69% of the respondents faced financial issues and remaining 31% had other reasons which included residing village did not have electricity connection, connection was cut due to non-payment of electricity bill and remote location.

Figure 4.18 Availability of electricity (N -1561)

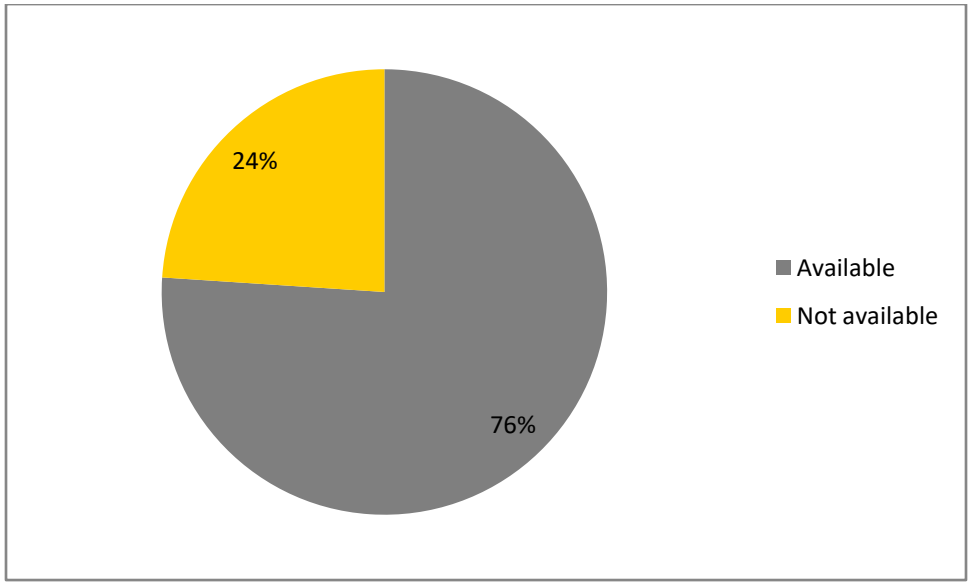
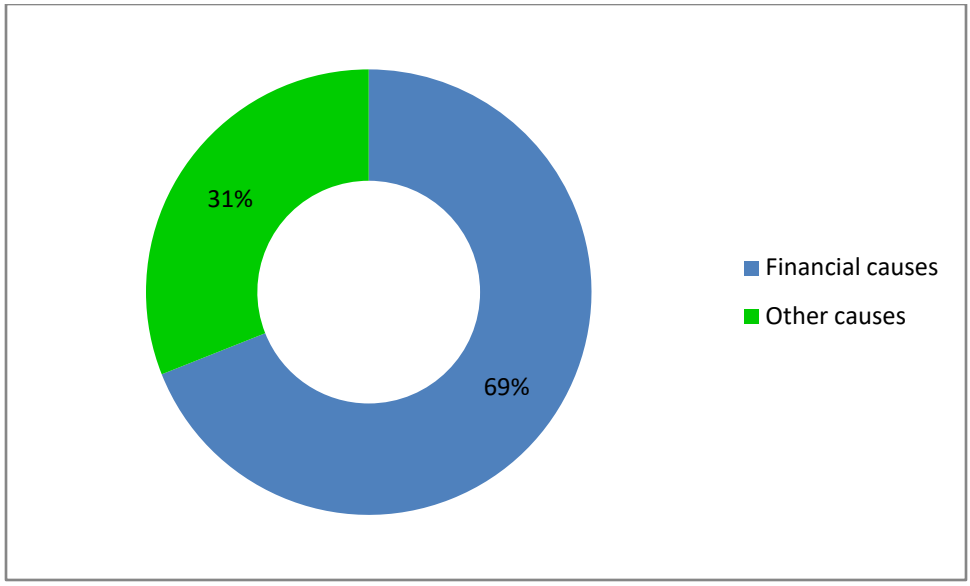
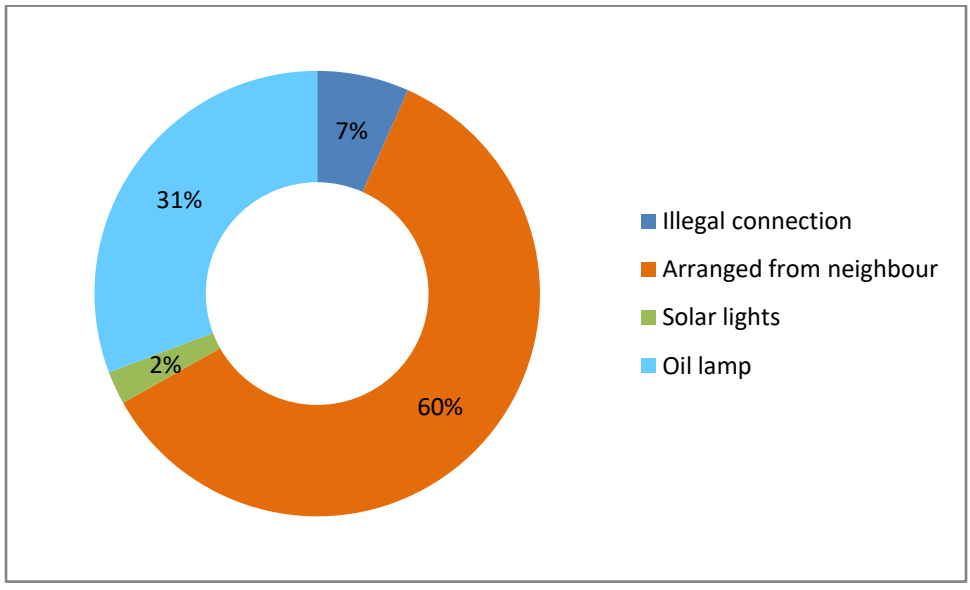


Figure 4.19 Reason for non-availability of electricity (N -374)



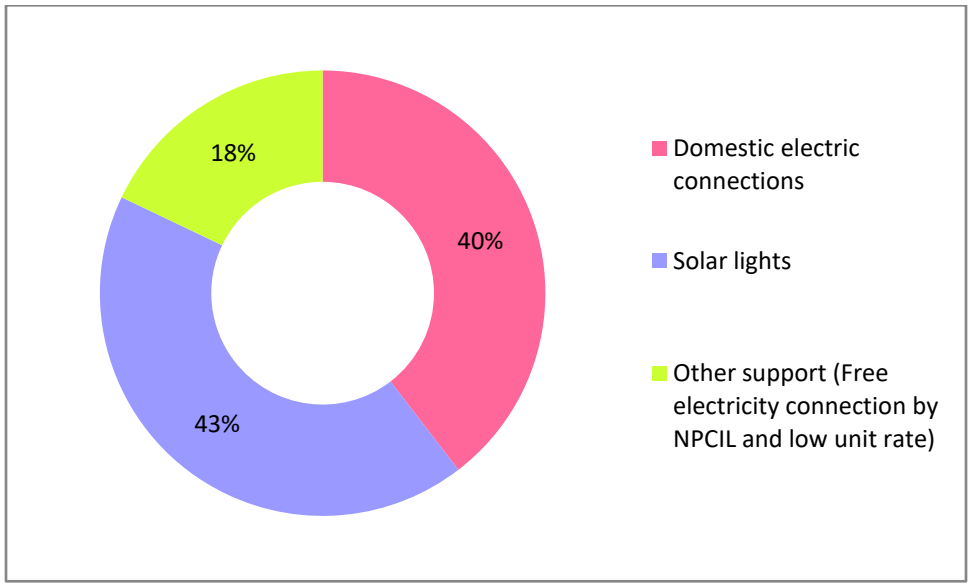
In absence of electricity connection, the respondents made alternative arrangements. As presented in figure 4.20, 60% of the respondents had arranged the electricity from their neighbors, and 31% were using oil lamps. Out of remaining respondents, 7% had illegal electricity connection and 2% were dependent on solar lights.

Figure 4.20 Alternative arrangements for electricity (N – 374)



The respondents were asked whether or not they required assistance from NPCIL with regard to electricity. About 43% of the respondents shown interest to have solar lights and 40% were willing to take support for domestic electricity connections. The respondents (18%) also cited about other support areas such as free electricity connection by NPCIL and low electricity unit rate.

Figure 4.21 Assistance required from NPCIL (N – 1561)



While interacting with the respondents, the status of lights in the ward or village was checked along with the requirement of solar lights. As shown in figure 4.22, 70% of the respondents mentioned that there were no facilities for the light. About 16% of the respondents opined about the availability of solar lights and 10% responded about availability of road lights. Further, as can be seen in figure 4.23, the majority of the respondents (92%) needed solar lights. The respondents were asked regarding the number of solar lights required by them. As depicted in figure 4.24, most of the respondents (83%) needed solar lights in the range of 1 to 5 with 7% of the respondents required in the range of 6 to 10. About 10% of the respondents said that they did not require the solar lights.

Figure 4.22 Availability of light facilities (N – 1561)

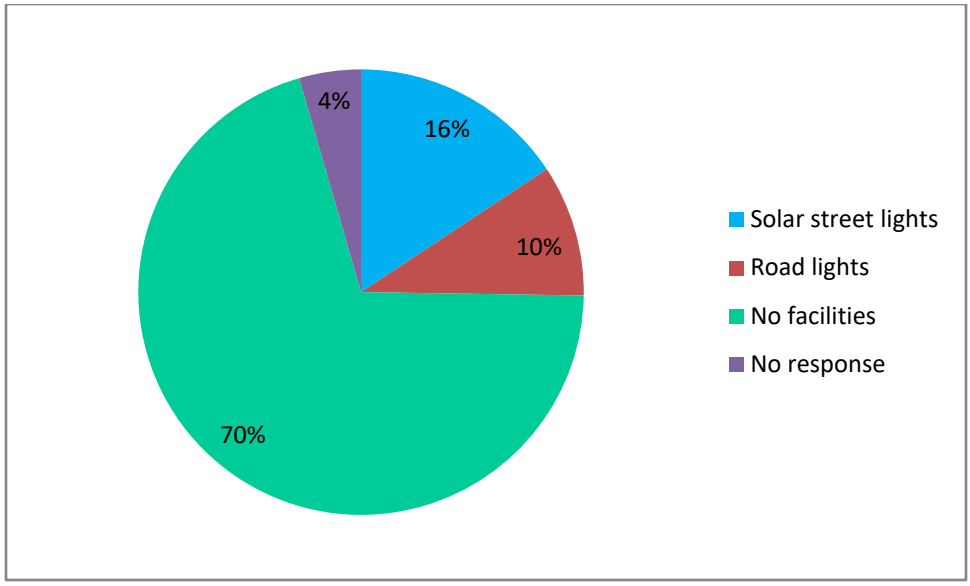


Figure 4.23 Need of solar street lights (N – 1561)

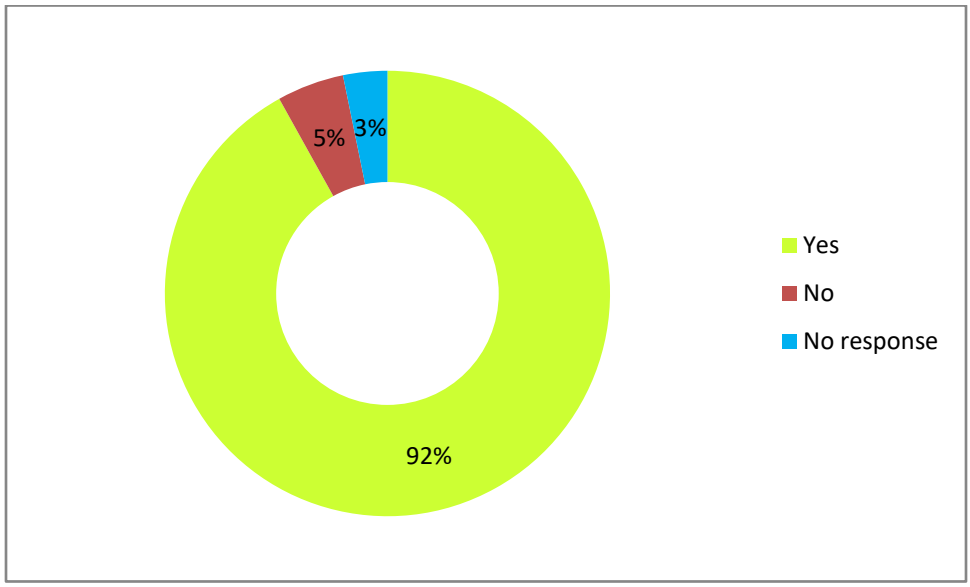
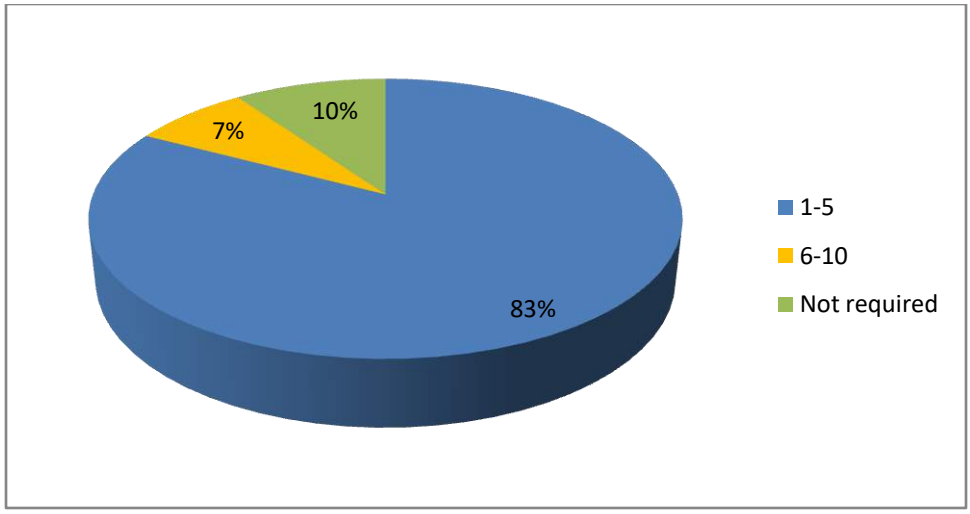


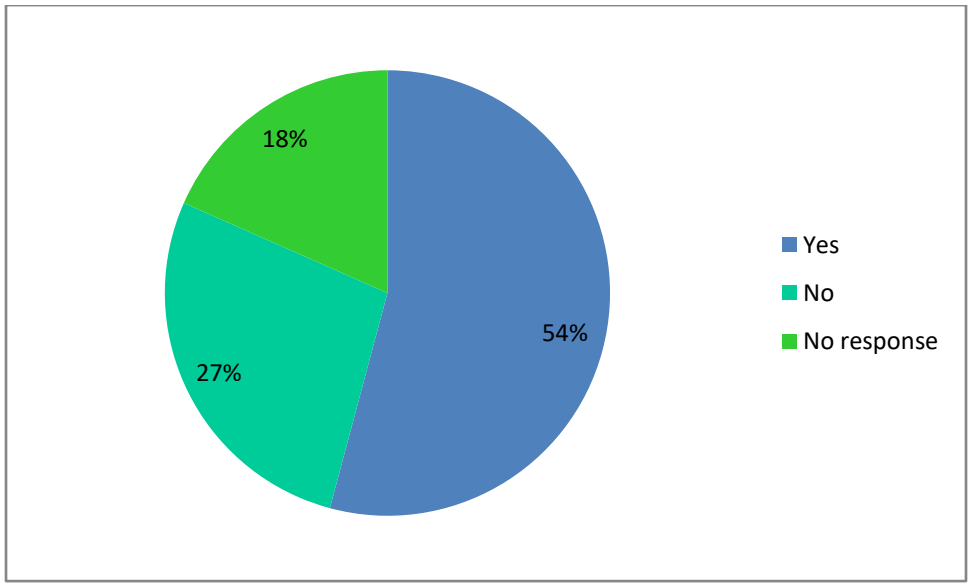
Figure 4.24 Number of solar lights needed (N -1561)



4.6 Training

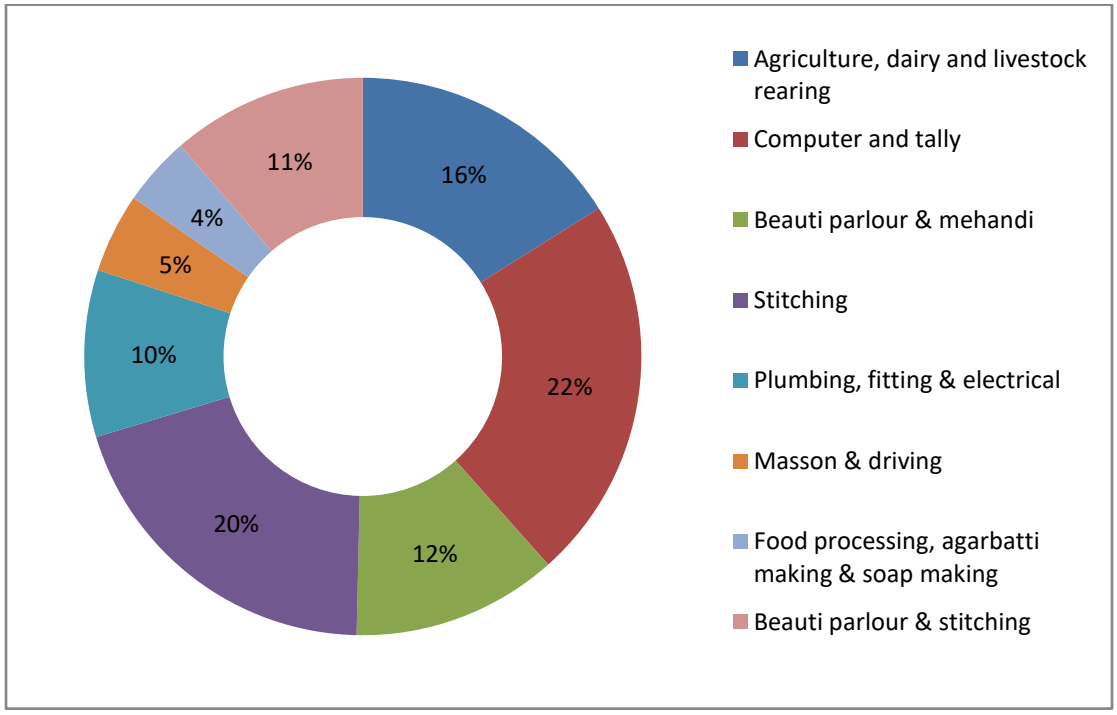
The respondents were asked whether or not they need training and various areas in which they require the training. As can be seen in figure 4.25, about % of the respondents said that they required training and 28% responded that they did not need training. One of the reasons shared by the respondents for not attending the training is the distance of training centers from their houses.

Figure 4.25 Need of training (N – 1561)



With reference to the type of training, about 22% of the respondents said that they required training in computer & tally. The other interest areas for training for the respondents were stitching (20%), agriculture, dairy & livestock rearing (16%), beauty parlour & mehandi (12%), beauty parlour & stitching (11%), plumbing, fitting & electrical (10%), mason & driving (5%) and food processing, agarbatti making & soap making (4%).

Figure 4.26 Types of training required (N – 846)



4.7 Food Security

As can be seen from figure 4.26, more than half of the respondents (53%) said that fare price shops/ration distribution centers were not available. Further, as shown in figure 4.27, majority of the respondents (94%) had ration cards with them.

Figure 4.27 Availability of fare price shop/ration distribution center (N – 1561)

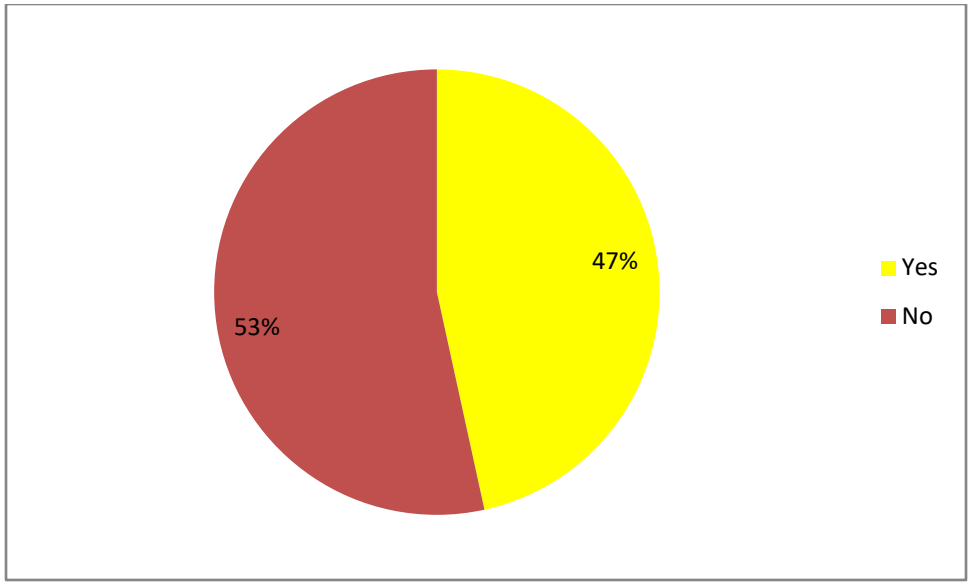
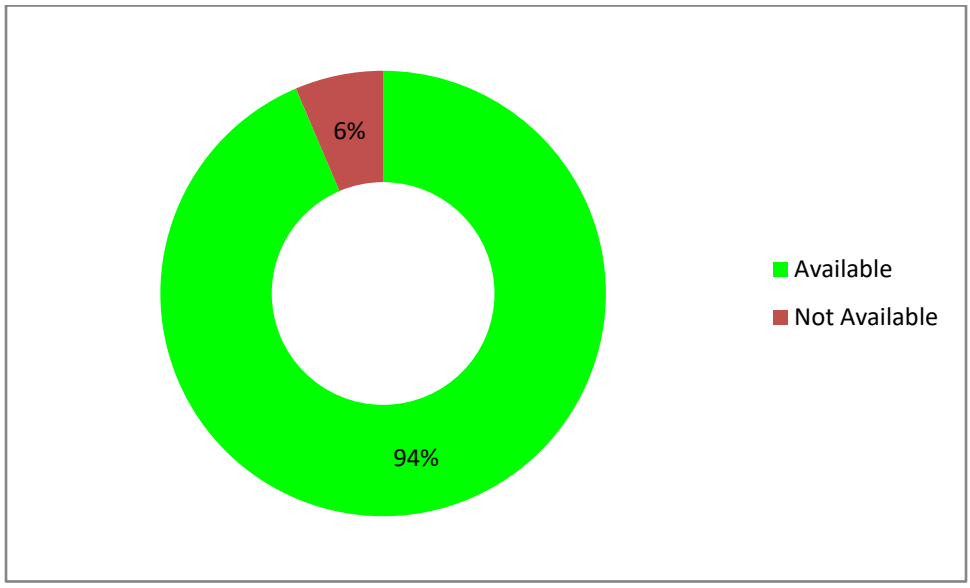


Figure 4.28 Availability of ration card (N – 1561)



About 79% of the respondents opined that food was available to them at fare price (refer figure 4.28 below). The remaining respondents (21%) said that the food was not available at fare price.

As depicted in figure 4.29, the respondents were asked if they had faced any issues related to food security. About 3% of the respondents had faced issues pertaining to timing in availing the food. In addition to this, 2% of the respondents shared the challenge faced in terms of

unavailability of food material and 5% respondents told about other issues such as distance and remote location. About 53% of the respondents had not faced any issues.

Figure 4.29 Availability of food at fare price (N – 1561)

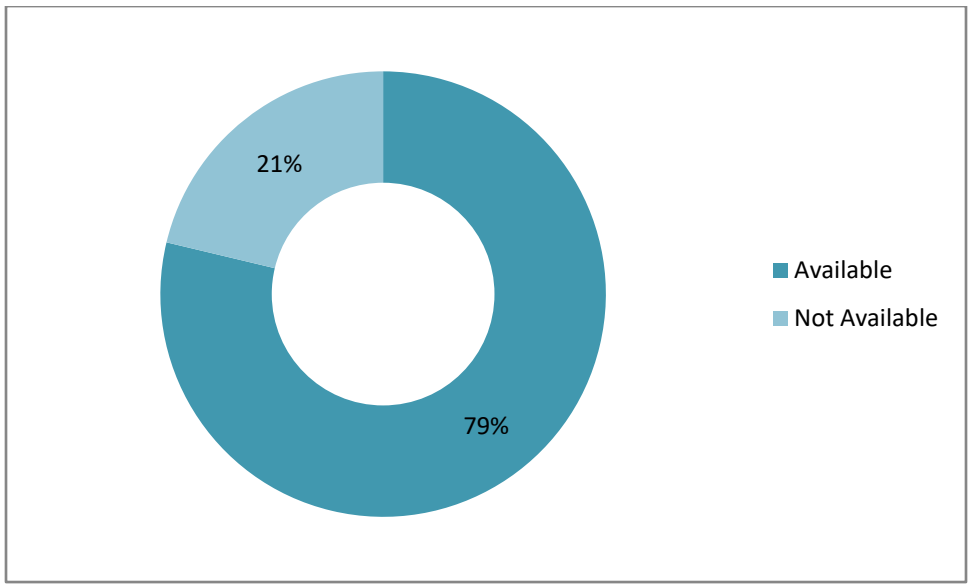
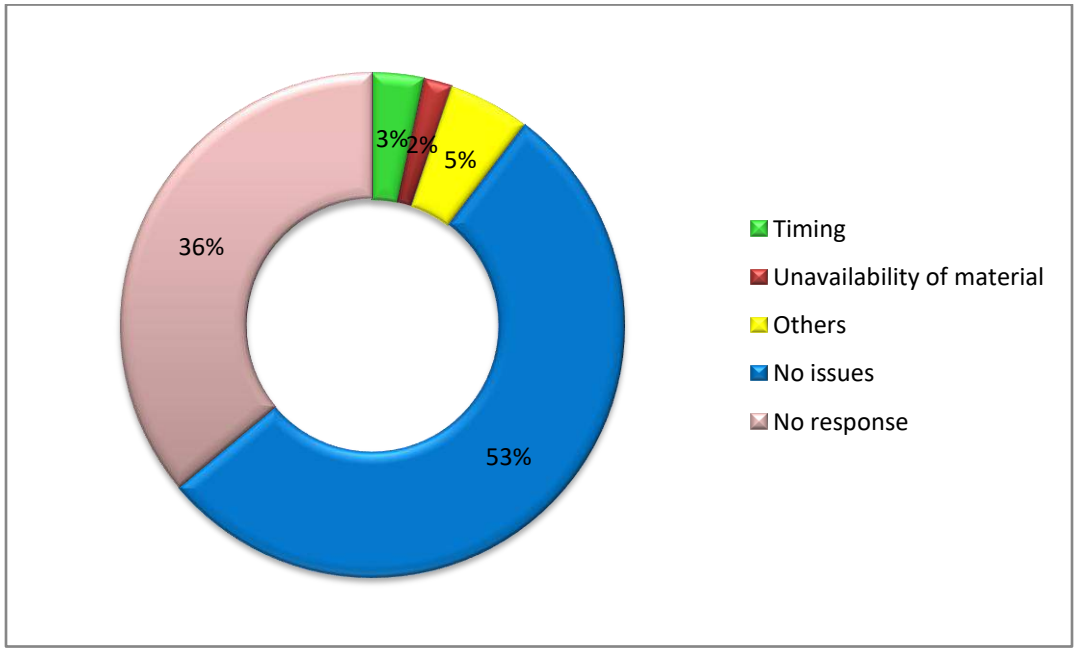


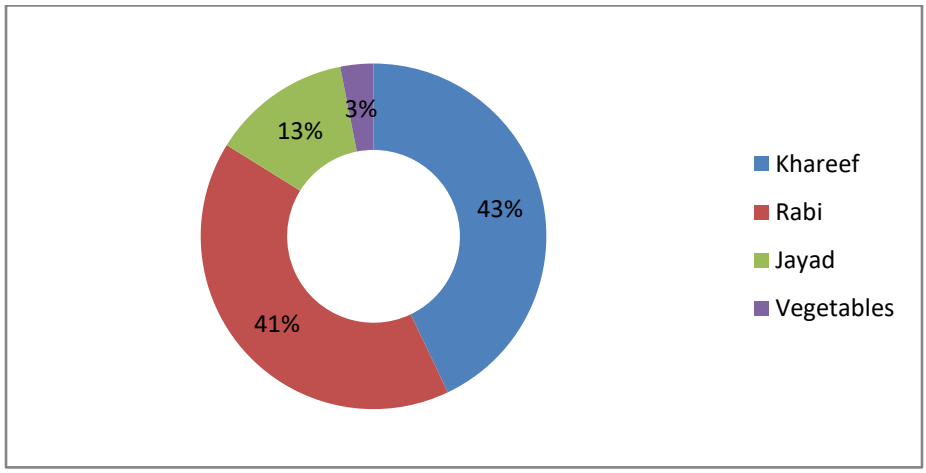
Figure 4.30 Issues pertaining to food security (N – 1561)



4.8 Crop Cultivation

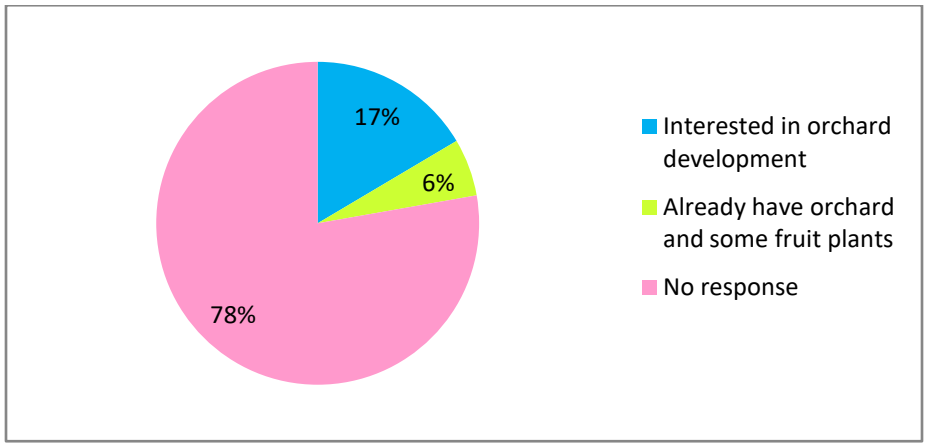
To understand the details around crop cultivation, the respondents were asked about crop cultivation pattern and interest in orchard development. As can be seen from figure 4.30, Khareef (43%) and Rabi (41%) were the two crops majorly cultivated by the respondents. The remaining respondents reported that they cultivated Jayad crop (13%) and vegetables (3%).

Figure 4.31 Crop cultivation pattern (N – 1561)



The figure 4.31 below shows the details arranged with regard to interest of the respondents in orchard development. About 17% of the respondents said that they were interested in orchard development. While going for this option, they were willing to go for modern farming techniques and FPO formation which may provide self-sustainable platform to them in this area. About 6% of the respondents already have orchard and some fruit plants.

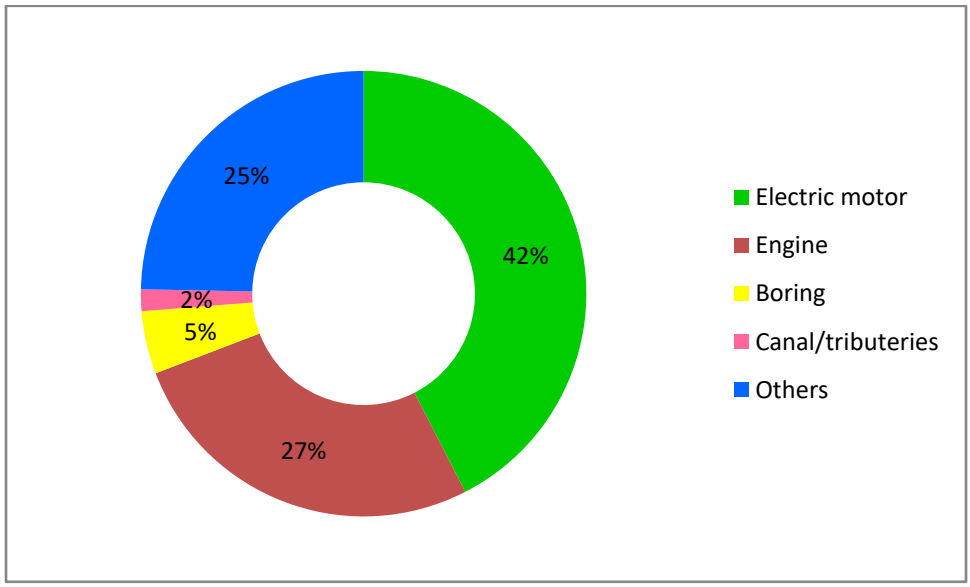
Figure 4.32 Demand for orchard development (N – 1561)



4.9 Irrigation

Out of total 1561 respondents, 636 had irrigation facilities. These respondents were further questioned about the details pertaining to types of irrigation facilities used by them. As clearly depicted in the figure 4.32 below, 42% of the respondents used electric motor, followed by 27%, 5% and 2% respondents who had used engine, boring and canal/tributaries respectively for irrigation in their agricultural fields. Further, about one-fourth of the respondents used other ways for irrigation which comprised of well, seeking support from neighbors etc.

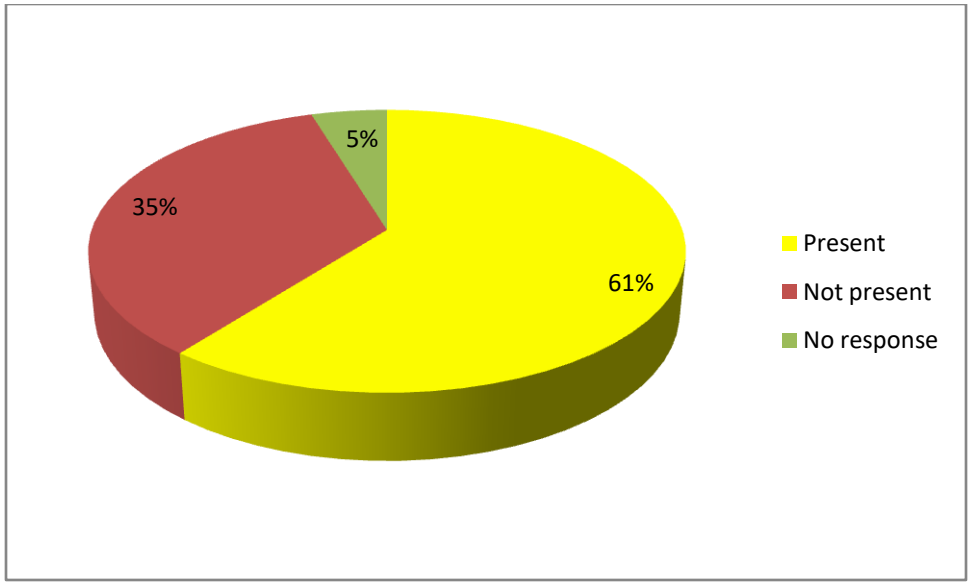
Figure 4.33 Types of irrigation facilities (N – 636)



4.10 Road Facilities

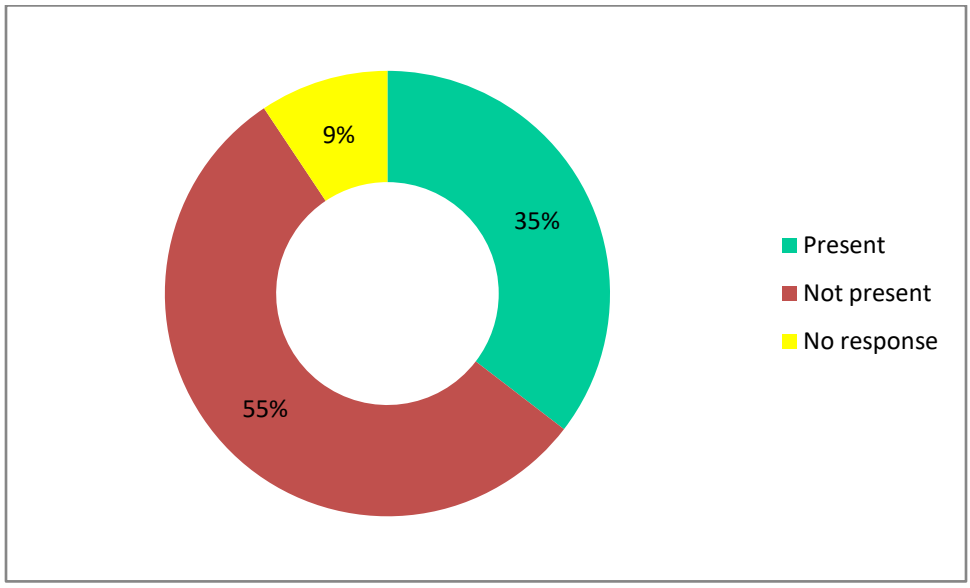
The information was arranged from the respondents if there were any CC roads in their villages which were connected to other villages/towns. About 61% of the respondents mentioned that they have such CC road in their villages whereas 35% of the respondents shared that they did not have such roads.

Figure 4.34 CC road connecting villages to other locations (N – 1561)



As presented in the figure 4.34 below, about 35% of the respondents said that they had CC roads within their villages connecting various lanes present inside the villages. Further, 55% of the respondent cited that no such CC roads were present in their villages.

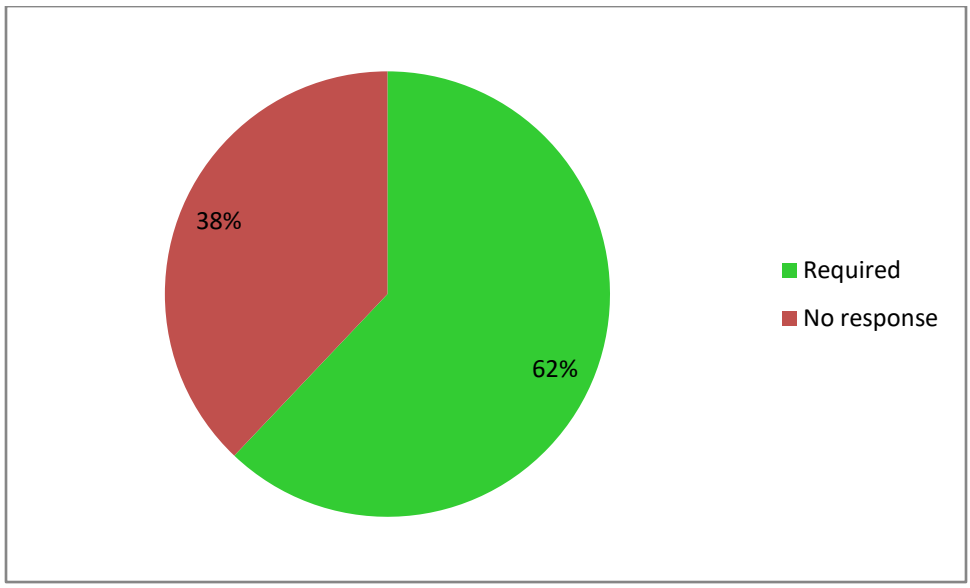
Figure 4.35 CC roads inside the villages (N – 1561)



Based on the assessment of the CC roads present inside the villages, the respondents were asked whether or not they required such roads in their villages if the same is not present. As can be

seen in figure 4.35 below, about 62% of the respondents expressed their interest for construction of CC roads inside their villages.

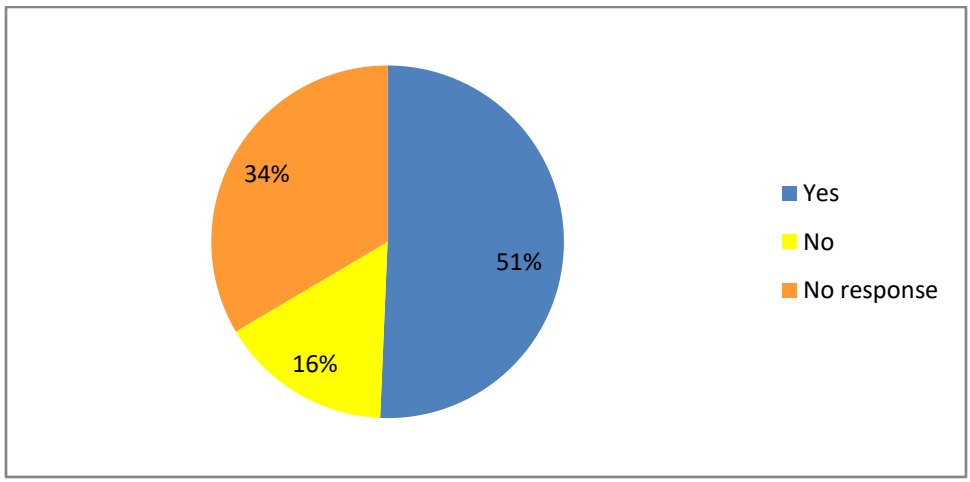
Figure 4.36 Need for CC roads inside the villages (N – 1561)



4.11 Migration

The respondents were asked whether or not they migrated from their villages. About 51% of the respondents said that they migrated from their villages for seeking livelihood opportunities in the nearby areas such as Rawatbhata and Kota, and some others had also migrated to Kerala in summer season. 16% of the respondents had not migrated from their villages.

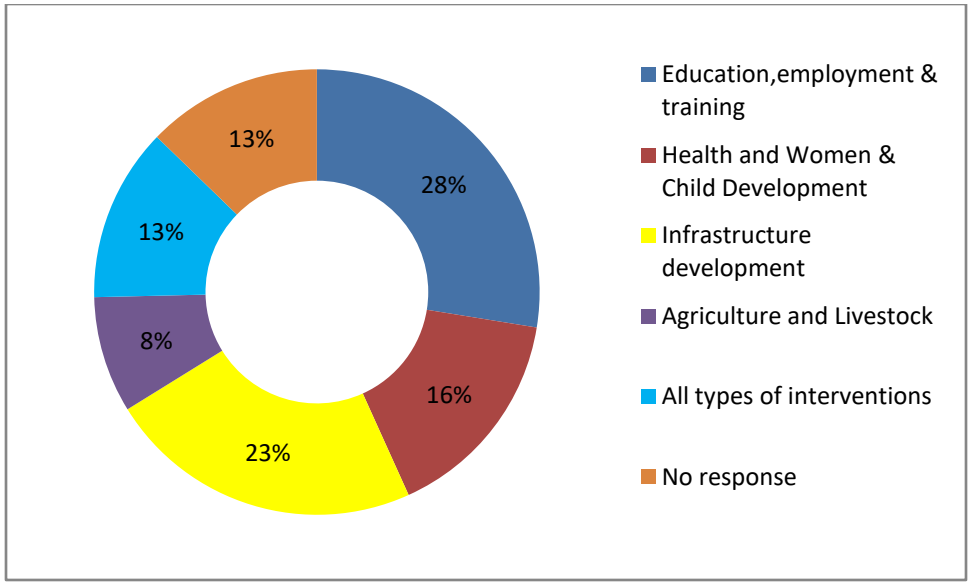
Figure 4.37 Migration pattern (N – 1561)



4.12 Need for sustainability of the family

The respondents were asked about the overall requirement which they needed in the CSR interventions of NPCIL. They have identified five areas for the CSR interventions. About 28% of the respondents mentioned education, employment and training as their preference. Further, 23% of the respondents have given priority to infrastructure development. About 16% respondents have suggested health and women & child development as the CSR intervention area. About 13% of the respondents needed all types of interventions and 8% of the respondents were interested in agriculture and livestock.

Figure 4.38 Suggestive areas for CSR work (N- 1561)



4.13 Women Empowerment and Gender

Although women have made large strides in achieving equality with men, women living in rural areas are still vulnerable, helpless and dejected. They lack the confidence to take initiative, have little or no decision-making power in the household and have virtually no voice. In this regard, interactions were carried out with *Aadhi-Aabadi* of assigned 132 villages. The frame-work of discussion has been synthesized below:

Women Occupation: Chhittorgarh is multi cropping district, so most of the women indulge in agriculture and allied activities. Other than agriculture, women are also engaged with

MGNREGA, mason work at local level, and animal husbandry. By forming Self Help Groups, women become more independent and are excited to have an alternative way of earning their livelihood. These women undergo skill enhancement training and pick up various trades such as tailoring, livestock keeping, grain bank, embroidery, papad / pickle / mangodi making, broom-making among others, so they can sell their produce in the market, aiming to earn profits. They are also made aware of how they can access markets and negotiate the price of the goods they have painstakingly made.

In Rawatbhata and Bhainsroadgarh, women had shared that they merely do household chores. They don't have land for agriculture, and hence, during the course of discussions, demanded for some skill trainings through SHG formation.

Women Health – Over all the status of health of the women was in an average condition. Women were aware about the schemes under NRHM. They go for regular vaccination and iron folic acid. Adolescent girls regularly visit the Aanganwadi for getting information with regard to their own health and hygiene. Mamta Divas is organized in sync with the MCH Day organized to create awareness about the mother and child health. Frontline workers play a key role in the delivery of health services in the rural area. Institutional deliveries are also increasing in the villages due to the JSSK but facilities at health centers are not as per the need. Gynaecologist, medicine and advanced equipment are still required in health centers. In cases requiring emergency care and other critical cases, patients are unable to make it to the referral unit.

In addition to the lack of health care facilities for women, there is also a lack of nutrition intake. As is the case with most of the rural women in India who would only eat whatever is left after their family has eaten their fill. Most of them suffer from tiredness and decrease in strength due to anaemia and malnutrition.

While carrying out discussion with the women of Jagpura and Ladpura villages of Bhainsroadgarh, pregnant women and some of the women suffering from gynecological demanded for a gynecologist visit once a month in the area with medicines.

Women Drudgery- It was observed that the women of higher community do their household chores and housekeeping only. But in contrast SC/ST women have to work at home as well as at

farm or mason. In addition, they have to fetch drinking water from tube wells and hand pumps located at a distance of 2 to 3 kms from their residence. But in Jagpura village of Bhainsroadgarh, water unavailability is a very crucial matter. In this village women fetch water from a distance of 2-5 kms as they face a very critical situation of water scarcity. As water scarcity is a very prominent problem in the area so they demanded for some water resources nearby their residence. By installation of hand pumps and tube wells, drudgery may reduce drastically.

Gender Disparity- Female sex ratio in Chhittorgarh district is 970 female per 1000 males. Indian societies are male dominant societies and we can see the fact in SC/ST communities of the villages visited by the team. During the survey when our team reached the community, only men comes forward, women were hesitant and only after taking permission of men were they ready to discuss. Whereas, women of higher community participated in Gram Sabha, WCD camps, SHG meetings, awareness camps etc.

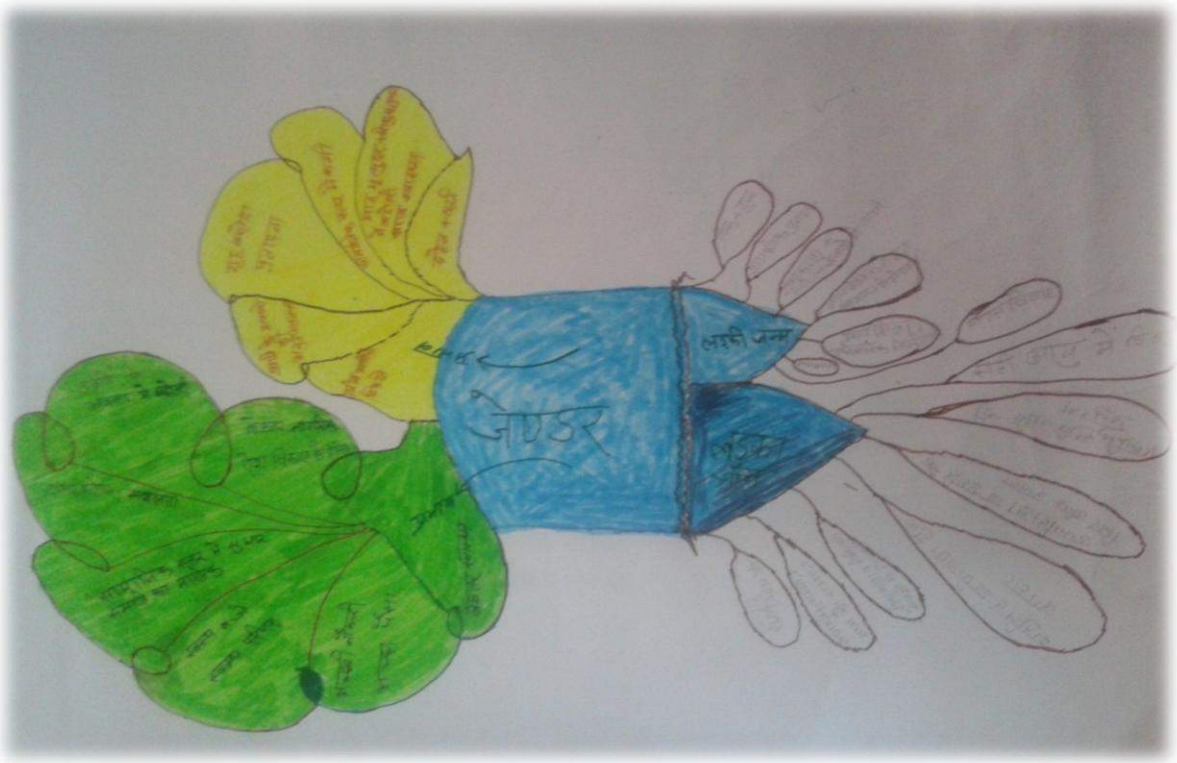
Table 3.3: Women's role in decision making at the household-Decision Making Matrix

Decision Making Matrix				
Social and financial affairs	**Male**	**Female**	**Joint Decision**	**Remarks**
Selection of School for children			✓	Both the parents are responsible for Children
Selection of gifts and other things in social events		✓		Female are more wise in social issues
Withdrawal of money from banks	✓			Women is only for household course
Selection of seasonal crop	✓			Male is having a better know how on agriculture
Opening of account in a bank			✓	Influence of Bhamashah Yojna is on all villages
Withdrawal of money				Money is a matter of man,

from SHGs account	✓			and he will help in repayment
Sanitation Issues (Construction of toilets)	✓			Construction need lots of money, whenever get money will construct

Women Institutions- No formal institutions for women could be located in the assigned area. Some SHGs were found to be running under NRLM. Therefore, some formal institutional development is required for the overall development of women. Women at almost all locations demanded for the formation of SHGs and skill up gradation trainings in addition to milk dairy and grain bank.

In order to understand the thinking of the population in a better manner a chart based exercise was done, the same has been shared in the picture below –



Gender perception chart based on responses given by respondents

4.14 Needs assessment of the households – Perceptions based on FGDs

To assess the readiness of the respondents in contributing towards the goal of overall development of the community the respondents were asked if they were willing to work as labourers for community development work, to which 74.78% agreed.

The village wise needs were assessed based on the results of the schedule and the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) held with the respondents.

The different areas which were taken into consideration while highlighting the needs involved – Health and Sanitation Development, Educational Development, Women Development, Livestock Development, Natural Resource Management, Livelihood Alternatives, Infrastructure Development, and Drinking Water. The needs which came across from each of the different activities have been detailed below -

- Health and Sanitation Development - The following section details the areas that need to be focussed under the section of Health and Sanitation Development. The section has been further sub- divided into the short term and long term needs. Venn diagram has also been charted considering the current status of healthcare services in the area.

- Short Term Needs – The short term needs involve the following as per the feedback received from the community from multiple discussions.

    - Human Health Camps – Health camps should be conducted in communities on a regular basis.

    - Sanitation and Hygiene Awareness Camps – Camps should also be organized for generating better awareness with regard to sanitation and hygiene awareness.

    - Fogging of Insecticides – Fogging needs to be undertaken as there are a lot of incidences of malaria and dengue in the area due to water clogging.

    - Sanitation Kit – Sanitation kits also need to be distributed in the area to help the population understand the importance and benefits of incorporating good practices. A sanitation kit should ideally include – bath soaps, water sieve, nail cutter, toilet cleaner and brush, bucket and a mug, also a steel jug with a handle to help people draw drinking water from any source without immersing their hands in the same.

- Long Term Needs – the long term health care needs which have been identified from the discussions have been detailed below -

    - Sub-centre infrastructure development – Some Sub centres can be identified and turned into model sub-centres. The infrastructure of these model sub-centres should be repaired, and furniture like –bed, table, stools, etc should be provided. Additionally all relevant instruments like – instruments for measuring weight and height, Blood Pressure measuring device, sterilization kit, etc should also be present. IEC material should be displayed for each of the schemes so that the people who visit these centres become more aware of the facilities they can avail.

- Educational Development – Various activities need to be carried out to develop the facilities of education provided in the area. The following are the short term and long term needs which have arisen from the community.
    - Short Term
        - Sports kit distribution – The community members said that sports kits should be distributed to the schools so that children can be involved in extra –curricular activities. The sports kit should have basic indoor and outdoor sports equipment like – carom board, chess, badminton rackets, footballs, etc.
        - Solar study lamps – As per the FGDs conducted the people had expressed their need for solar lamps as electricity supply is not available or there are long power cuts. These Solar study lamps should be distributed to all school going children so that their quality of education, thereby impacting their livelihood in the long run.
        - School uniform – School uniforms should be distributed to all school going children to bring about decorum in schools.
        - Sports Competition – A sports competition may also be organized with support from sports club which are already operating in the village. Awards could also be given to the winning teams so as to build competitive spirit and channel energies of the youth into sports.
        - Exposure visits – As per discussion held with school teachers it came out that exposure visits should be organized for them to model schools, wherein they can also replicate the model for their schools. Similar activities can be undertaken for students for expanding their thought process so that innovation and lateral thinking can be encouraged.
    - Long Term – the long term needs which came from discussions have been documented as below -

- Library – A library may be established in each of the villages, as the people do not have enough resources to buy reading material. This would also provide a platform be a good opportunity for them to sit in a group and conduct discussions. The library would be a basic structural unit with – local newspapers, and magazines related to agriculture techniques, animal husbandry, health and nutrition would also be made available which could benefit the people.

- Female Literacy – Female literacy centres may be opened in a rented accommodation. A group of 40, consisting of 20 grown women and 20 girls may be taken from the nearby villages.

- Basic facilities in schools – Schools should be provided with the minimum basic facilities, like furniture, including table and chairs, fans, etc., so that children can be comfortable while sitting in schools for long hours and concentrate on their studies.

- Women Development – the following activities were identified on women development based on the needs discussed by the group.

    - Short Term

        - Orientation and capacity building training of SHGs – Orientation and capacity building training must be organized for SHGs for holding regular meetings, savings, inter – loaning and repayment, book keeping, inter loaning facilities, local governance, conflict management, financial literacy and inclusion, etc which they can avail.

        - Awareness camps for adolescent girls – Camps should be organized for adolescent girls on issues relating to menstrual hygiene, nutrition, etc also information can be provided to them about schemes like WIFS which provide weekly iron and folic acid supplementation to school going children.

- Financial literacy camps – Financial literacy camps should be organized for women so that they know how and where to invest their money, where to avail loans from and how to manage expenses judiciously.

- Escort services to socially excluded and deprived women – Women who are not able to access services should be provided escort services so that they can go they can secure their means of livelihood

- Drudgery reduction activity – Activities which reduce the time and effort involved for women should be initiated. It was observed while preparing the time chart of drudgery reduction for women that the women belonging to the SC community are the ones who are most overworked as they have to work at home, in the field, fetch water from far away areas and work on other people's field for increased earnings. Therefore, hand pumps may be installed for reducing the hours required for fetching water from far off wells/ hand pumps.

- Long Term

    - SHG formation – Looking into the low number of people who are involved in any form of groups or cooperatives. It is very essential to mainstream the population and involve them in the development agenda.

    - Strengthening existing SHGs – It was also observed that due to various factors like non-repayment of loans and no trainings on what has to be done, SHGs have slowly dissolved or are not working in the manner that they should be. Additionally, SHGs also mushroomed in the earlier year due to subsidies being given by the government which have stopped now. Therefore, it is also important that along with building new SHGs, the old and existing SHGs are strengthened.

    - Skill training–Skill based trainings for women was one of the demands which were raised during group discussions by the women as they are unable to go out of the village for learning new skills and hence it

becomes important to train them at the village itself. Trainings could include – stitching, embroidery, agarbatti making, etc.

- Livestock Development – As livestock is an important means of livelihood for a lot of people in the rural areas. The following measures must be undertaken
    - Short Term
        - Cattle health camp – It emerged out of discussions that having animal health camps was a need of the hour for the villagers as it was very difficult for them to take their animals to a veterinary facility which is located very far off from the village, and therefore, in a majority of the cases no treatment is made available to the animal. Therefore, on the grounds of the current health camp facility being organized for the people of the area. The people also demanded for health camps being organized for the cattle.
    - Long term

- Breed Improvement program – As can be seen from the data available, a majority of the livestock was the local breed which does not produce a high yield. Hence, it is recommended that artificial insemination be done so as to improve the breed of the cattle in the long run thereby increasing the overall milk production so that livelihood sustainability may be achieved.

- Drinking water – drinking water facility for animals needs to be developed so that the residents of the area do not have to go long distances in order to search for water for their animals. Ponds for the purpose could be developed

- Milk collection center – milk cooperative/ collection centre could be developed which could also provide with basic facilities of refrigeration, transport, etc so that the people can get a fair price for the milk.

- Natural Resource Management – As natural resource management is a long term process. No short term activities have been detailed in this section.

    - Long term

        - Pond for drinking water – Considering the low water level in the area and polluted water bodies as emerged from the discussions with the villagers in the area. It is important that facilities for drinking water like a pond be developed so that people have ease of access to the pond and it is easier for them to draw water.

        - Wadi development – A wadi is a land of about 1 acre where horticulture is practiced. The boundary of the area is made up of forest trees whereas fruit bearing trees are planted on the inside. Wadis could be developed on the available land and training could also be given on issues relating to irrigation, spraying of insecticides and pesticides. This would result in a recurring income and means of livelihood for the people post a period of 5 years.

- Agriculture demonstration plots – Similar to the concept of Wadi development is the concept of preparing agriculture demonstration plots. These could be made on half acre of land with the best agriculture practices so that people in the area could see, learn and adopt similar practices in their farms.

- Improved seed and equipment – It also came up during the discussions that improved variety of seeds along with equipment should be provided to the farmers so as to maximise the yield and improve their living standards.

- Micro irrigation through sprinkler- Sprinkler irrigation is a method of applying irrigation water which is similar to rainfall. Water is distributed through a system of pipes usually by pumping. It is then sprayed into the air and irrigated entire surface through spray heads so that it breaks up into small water drops which fall to the ground. Sprinklers provide efficient coverage for small to large areas. It is also adaptable to nearly all irrigable soils since sprinklers are available in a wide range of discharge capacity.

- Custom hiring centre – A custom hiring centre also was demanded by the villagers during the discussion. A custom hiring centre provides renting facility for all agricultural equipment so that farmers who are not in a position to buy equipment can rent it.

- Livelihood Alternatives – In order to create development in any area it is imperative that livelihood opportunities are provided to the people. Some areas which could be looked into from this perspective include -

    - Short term

        - Career counselling camps – Camps should be set up for career counselling in the area as it would population in understanding the different options available to them where they can look for work.

- Long term
    - Skill up-gradation training – Training should also be provided to the youth on basic mechanics and repair, carpentry, etc so that they can get better employment opportunities based on the skill.

- Infrastructure development – Infrastructure development also needs to be focussed upon, as it not only increases the quality of life of the people in the area by providing ease of access but is also a good medium of bringing about short term livelihood opportunities for the residents in the area.
    - Long Term
        - Construction of boundary wall in school – The construction of boundary walls in schools not only provides protection and safety to the children but also provides a means of livelihood to the people engaged in the activity as labour.
        - Renovation in anganwadi centers: Infrastructure in 65 anganwadi centers of the area is of poor quality. These anganwadi centers do not have electricity, toilets, drinking water and storage facilities for vaccine. The centres face water leakage during the rainy season and teaching-learning material, utensils and furniture are not available. This is a difficult situation for anganwadi workers and ASHAs as they face challenges in serving the community. NPCIL needs to intervene to renovate the basic infrastructure in villages. Solar lights may also be installed as part of strengthening the infrastructure facilities.
        - CC road with drainage system – Construction of concrete cemented roads is required in a lot of villages as the accessibility to these villages is cut off during the rain and they have to take longer routes for availing basic facilities of health care. A proper drainage system should also be in place as it would help in removing excess water.

        - Community hall – As there is no place where the people of the village can gather and celebrate, the people wanted that a community hall be built in their vicinity where they could celebrate festivals and hold discussions on common topics

        - Crematorium – There are very limited crematoriums in the area and people have to travel quite a distance to perform the last rites of their family members who are no longer alive. A crematorium nearby would save the people from extra stress and strain of travelling.

- Drinking Water – Drinking water is a major issue in the area, with low levels of ground water and hardly any water harvesting system in place.

    - Long term

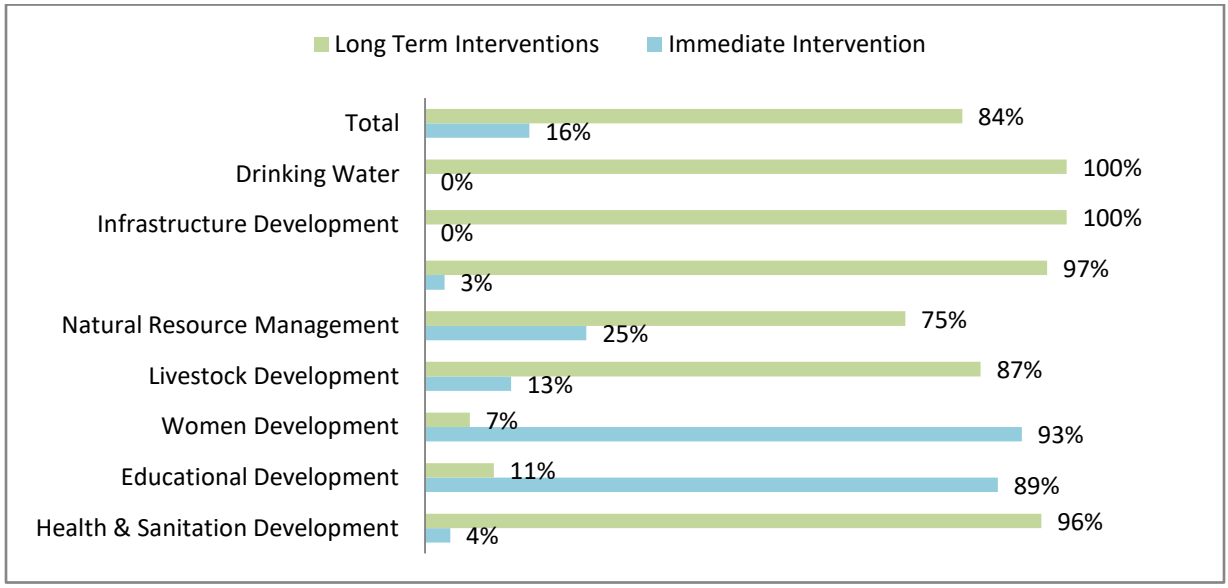
        - Roof top rain water harvesting – rain water harvesting structures can be built in government buildings like schools, anganwadis, and health centres, so that people understand its benefit and replicate the same.

        - Tubewell with water tank–Tubewells should be provided wherever possible along with overhead water tank for storage this would greatly reduce the workload of women who go far and wide to fetch water.

        - RO water ATM - The technology of a RO ATM is the brainchild of Piramal Foundation, to reduce the drudgery of women who travel long distances to fetch water. The concept being that a water tank is connected to the RO plant, which uses groundwater for processing. Processed water is carried to the tank using booster pumps. People could scan the card on the ATM's sensor and press the button, depending on their water requirement. The technology uses GSM, or Global System for Mobile communications. The model should be strategically placed so that it can be accessed by people of all communities.

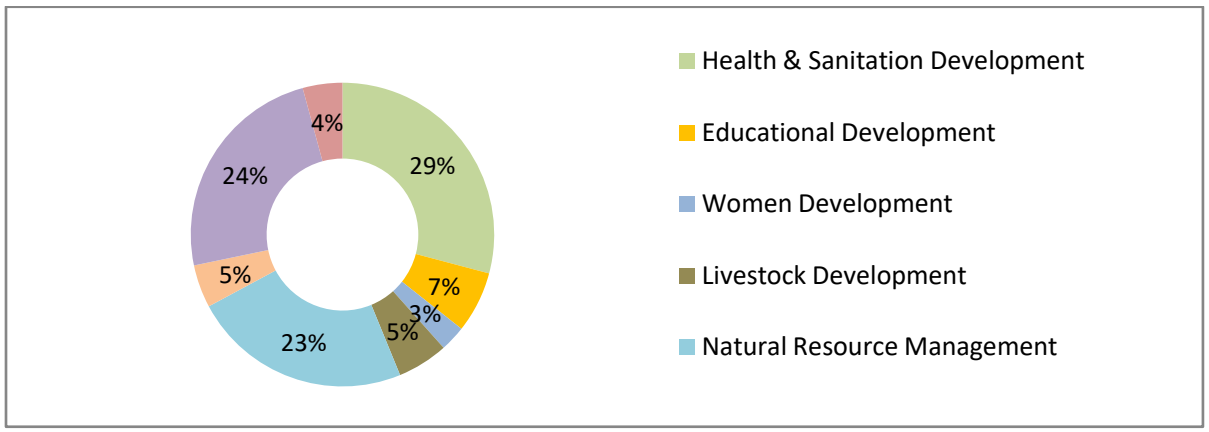
In addition to the details mentioned above based on the conversation had with the persons, a percentage wise chat was prepared to understand the need of investment under different heads which would require focus on a simultaneous basis. As can be seen from figure 4.38, immediate interventions are required in the area of women development and educational development. Long term interventions however would be required in all functional areas.

Figure 4.39: Sector wise intervention based on need



The details of funds that would be required for the different schemes has also been approximated and shown with the help of figure 4.40 below.

Figure 4.40: Sector wise requirement of funds



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