

**SUMMARY SHEET OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT CARRIED OUT BY TARAPUR PROJECT**

Sr. No.	Project Code	Project Title	Cost of the Project in lakh Rs.	Completion Date	Name of the Agency carried out IA
1.	TMSS/INF/2022-23/6	Construction of Road, drainage and other infrastructure for ITI College, Vangaon	226.61	10-01-2025	Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research, Mumbai
2.	TMSS/INF/2022-23/5	Providing Infrastructure facility at Chinchani Village	262.63	10-01-2025	Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research, Mumbai
3.	TMSS/INF/2020-21/3	Construction of School Building at Tanashi	111.25	13-03-2024	Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research, Mumbai
4.	TMSS/INF/2020-21/1	Re-surfacing of internal roads at Popharan village	469.63	30-06-2022	Centre for Transforming India, Alibag, Maharashtra
5.	TMSS/HLT/2021-22/1	Distribution of assistive devices to Senior Citizens for preventive Health Care in association with ALIMCO	482.94	22-07-2023	Centre for Transforming India, Alibag, Maharashtra



# **IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**CSR Activities of NPCIL – Tarapur at ITI Vangaon  
Palghar District, Maharashtra**

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**Submitted to:**

**Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL),  
A Government of India Enterprise,  
Tarapur Maharashtra Site (TMS)**

**Submitted by:**

**Thakur Institute of Management Studies and Research (TIMSR), Mumbai  
(Under Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust)**

**Dr. Chitra Gounder (Professor & Project Principal Director)**

**Mr. Mahendra Diama (Asst. Professor & Project Associate Director)**

**Ms. Kinjal Shah (Asst. Professor & Project Assistant Director)**

**Note: This report has been prepared as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Impact Assessment initiative of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), Tarapur Maharashtra Site, in accordance with applicable CSR guidelines).**



## INDEX

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)	1
2	Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust's Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research (TIMSR)	4
3	Impact Assessment Survey of CSR activities at The Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Vangaon by NPCIL	6
4	Stakeholder wise Impact Assessment	13
4.1	Students	13
4.2	Alumni	22
4.3	Institutional Stakeholders (Faculty & Staff)	27
4.4	Parents & Community / External Stakeholders	33
5	Conclusion	40
	Appendix	41



## **1. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)**

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is a Government of India enterprise operating under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). NPCIL is responsible for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of nuclear power plants across India and plays a central role in the country's transition towards clean, reliable, and low-carbon energy. The organisation places strong emphasis on nuclear safety, environmental protection, sustainability, and regulatory compliance, while simultaneously recognising its social responsibility towards communities residing in the vicinity of its installations.

Beyond its core mandate of electricity generation, NPCIL has institutionalised a comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) framework aimed at promoting inclusive and sustainable development. NPCIL's CSR initiatives are aligned with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and focus on priority areas such as education, healthcare, sanitation, infrastructure development, environmental sustainability, sports promotion, and heritage conservation. These initiatives are primarily targeted at improving the socio-economic conditions of communities located around nuclear power stations, with a particular focus on rural, coastal, and socio-economically vulnerable regions.

The Tarapur Maharashtra Site (TMS), located near Tarapur-Boisar in Palghar district on the western coast of Maharashtra, is one of NPCIL's oldest and most significant nuclear power stations. The site comprises Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) Units 1 and 2, which are Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs), and TAPS Units 3 and 4, which are 540 MWe Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs). Since its establishment, the Tarapur plant has been a cornerstone of India's nuclear power programme and has contributed substantially to regional and national electricity supply while maintaining a strong record of safety and operational reliability.

In parallel with its technical operations, the Tarapur site has developed sustained engagement with surrounding communities through structured CSR interventions. These interventions are designed to address local development needs, particularly in Palghar district, which has a significant rural and tribal population and faces persistent challenges related to infrastructure, education, healthcare access, and basic amenities.

At the organisational level, NPCIL's CSR expenditure has been substantial and consistently above statutory requirements. In the financial year 2023-24, NPCIL had a CSR obligation of approximately ₹128.74 crore and reported actual expenditure of about ₹136.45 crore, thereby exceeding the mandated level. A major share of this spending was directed towards education, infrastructure development, and health and sanitation, with additional investments in environmental sustainability, sports development, and heritage conservation.



At the Tarapur site level, CSR funding has been allocated and utilised on a regular basis over successive years. Between 2018–19 and 2021–22, the Tarapur Maharashtra Site implemented multiple CSR projects with annual allocations ranging from ₹451 lakh to ₹900 lakh, focusing primarily on infrastructure development, community facilities, education-related support, and local welfare initiatives. Recent projects include the installation of solar street lighting infrastructure along key local roads and the provision of public seating and amenities at schools, bus stops, parks, and community spaces in surrounding villages. These initiatives reflect NPCIL Tarapur's emphasis on context-specific, need-based, and community-oriented CSR interventions aimed at improving safety, accessibility, and quality of life for local residents.

Overall, NPCIL and its Tarapur Maharashtra Site represent a model of integrated industrial and social engagement, wherein technological excellence in nuclear power generation is complemented by a sustained commitment to inclusive development and community well-being through structured CSR programmes.

## **2. Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust's Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research (TIMSR)**

Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research (TIMSR) was established in the year 2002 by the Thakur Education Group under the aegis of the Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust. Located at the Thakur



Educational Campus, Kandivali (East), Mumbai, TIMSR is an autonomous institute affiliated to the University of Mumbai and is approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Government of Maharashtra, and regulated by the Directorate of Technical Education (DTE), Maharashtra. The institute is also recognized under Sections 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

The institute has been conferred autonomous status by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for a period of 10 years from Academic Year 2024–25 to 2033–34, enabling greater academic flexibility, curriculum innovation, and outcome based education. TIMSR is accredited with an 'A+' Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), and its flagship Master of Management Studies (MMS) programme is accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA), New Delhi. Further strengthening its quality assurance framework, TIMSR is ISO 21001:2018 certified.

Recognized for its academic quality and infrastructure excellence, TIMSR was awarded the “Best Management College in West India for Infrastructure – 2023” by the Centre for Education Growth and Research (CEGR). The institute also secured 2nd Rank in the Mid Day B School Survey 2025 and was named among India’s Best B Schools for 2025 by Career360.

TIMSR offers a comprehensive range of undergraduate, postgraduate, integrated, executive, and doctoral programmes in management, including the Master of Management Studies (MMS), MMS for Working Professionals, Five Year Integrated Master of Business Administration (MBA), Bachelor of Management Studies (BMS), and Ph.D. in Management Studies.

Over the years, TIMSR has consciously positioned itself as a socially engaged and development-oriented management institute, integrating classroom learning with consultancy, community engagement, rural development initiatives, and CSR aligned activities. A significant pillar of TIMSR’s outreach and social engagement is its active participation in the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), a flagship initiative of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, coordinated nationally by IIT Delhi and regionally by IIT Bombay.

TIMSR has also demonstrated strong institutional capability in industry-oriented consultancy and professional development initiatives. The institute has undertaken consultancy and training engagements such as the HRMS Lite Consulting Engagement with Godrej Industries Limited, along with Executive Development and Training Programmes in areas including Presentation Skills and Creativity and Innovation for corporate participants. These initiatives contribute to human capital development, managerial skill



enhancement, and industry–academia collaboration, while aligning with responsible business practices and CSR objectives.

TIMSIR engages in applied research initiatives such as the Repeat Tourism Project, reflecting its focus on regional development, tourism sustainability, and socio economic analysis. The institute maintains active linkages with MSMEs, rural enterprises, and KVIC certified organizations, as well as private and export oriented firms, promoting entrepreneurship, skill development, and experiential learning. It also conducts Executive and Management Development Programmes, faculty led consultancy, and extension activities, systematically documented through platforms such as NIRF, and is supported by world class infrastructure that facilitates effective teaching–learning, research, industry interaction, and holistic student development.



### **3. Impact Assessment Survey of CSR activities at The Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Vangaon by NPCIL**

The Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Vangaon — officially known as the Padmashri Jivya Soma Mashe Government Industrial Training Institute (Adivasi), Vangaon — was established on 26 July 1973 with the objective of providing vocational education and technical skills to youth from Vangaon, Palghar district, and surrounding rural and tribal areas. The institute functions under the Directorate of Vocational Education and Training (DVET), Government of Maharashtra, and was created to offer an alternative,



skill-based educational pathway focused on employability and practical competence rather than purely academic degrees.

Since its establishment, ITI Vangaon has gradually expanded both in scale and in the range of trades it offers. From a modest beginning, the institute today runs around 23 vocational trade programs, including Electrician, Fitter, Welder, Plumber, Automobile Mechanic, Electronics Mechanic, and Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA). At any given time, approximately 700 to 750 students are enrolled across different years and trades. As most programs are of one- or two-year duration, this translates into roughly 300 to 400 students passing out each year and entering the workforce or apprenticeship training.

The student population at ITI Vangaon largely consists of young people who have completed Class 10, and in some cases Class 8 or Class 12, and who seek early entry into employment through practical skill acquisition. A significant proportion of students come from economically modest, rural, and tribal households, for whom higher education may be financially or socially inaccessible. For these students, ITI Vangaon serves as a critical bridge between school education and livelihood, enabling social mobility through skill development.

Over time, the institute has faced several infrastructure and resource-related challenges. Prior to targeted development support, ITI Vangaon struggled with limitations in physical infrastructure such as outdated workshop spaces, inadequate classroom and laboratory facilities, shortages of modern tools and equipment, and delays in building maintenance and upgrades. These constraints affected the institute's ability to fully align training environments with current industry standards and technological changes. However, despite these challenges, the institute continued to function and train students with available resources, reflecting institutional resilience and commitment.

In terms of outcomes, ITI Vangaon graduates typically find placement as technicians and skilled workers in local workshops, manufacturing units, construction firms, automobile service centres, electrical and electronics service providers, and other technical sectors. Many also enter formal apprenticeship programs with industries, which further strengthen their skills and improve employability. Some alumni go on to pursue higher technical education such as diploma programs, while others establish small self-employment ventures such as repair shops, fabrication units, or service businesses within their communities.

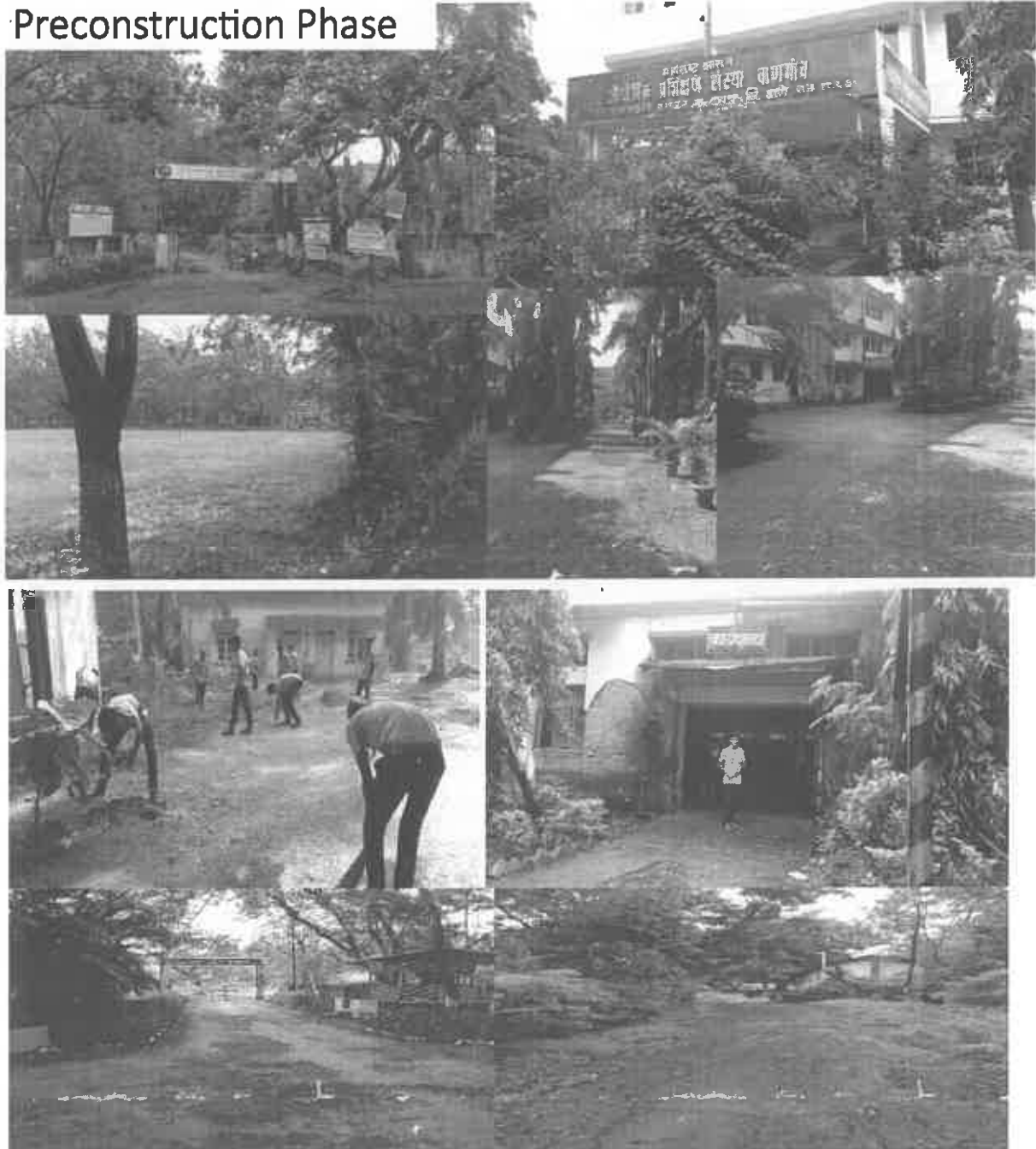
Over its five decades of operation, ITI Vangaon has thus evolved from a small vocational institute into a key local institution for skill formation and youth development. Its contribution lies not only in training students, but in enabling economic participation, reducing unemployment among rural youth, and creating a steady



supply of technically trained manpower for the local and regional economy. Despite facing infrastructure and resource constraints, ITI Vangaon has played and continues to play a vital role in shaping the livelihoods and futures of thousands of young people in the region.

Prior to the CSR intervention, the institute faced long-standing infrastructure deficiencies, including:

## Preconstruction Phase



- Poor internal roads and unsafe mobility, especially during monsoons
- Water scarcity and unreliable sanitation facilities
- Inadequate seating and campus organisation
- Drainage and waterlogging issues
- Deteriorated building aesthetics affecting morale and institutional image

Recognising these challenges, NPCIL – Tarapur undertook comprehensive infrastructure development under its CSR programme, covering CC roads, culvert, borewell, toilets, benches, parking shed, tiling, painting, and campus beautification.

#### **Dedication of New Infrastructure at ITI Vangaon under NPCIL CSR Initiative**



This Impact Assessment Survey evaluates the educational, social, institutional, and community-level outcomes of these interventions, based on primary survey data collected from multiple stakeholder groups.

Some glances of work done by NPCIL



**Main Gate**

**Benches**



**External Paint & Fountain**

**Tiling**



**Flag Hoisting Platform**

**Culvert**



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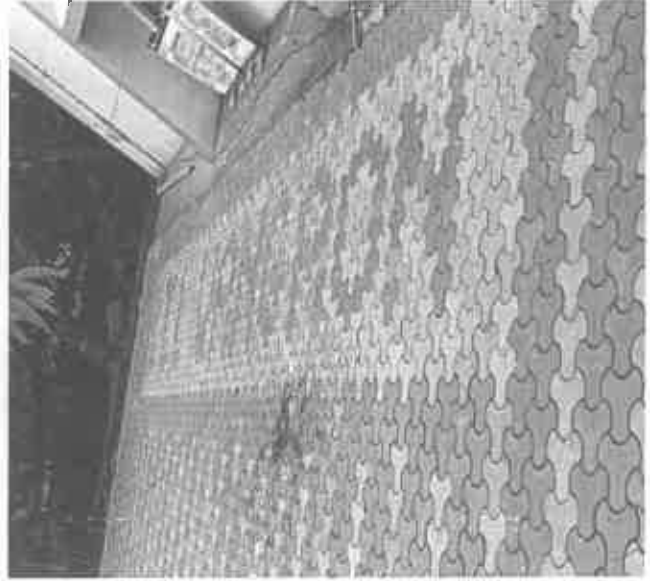
**Concrete Road**



**Borewell**



**Parking**



**Tiling**



**Ladies Washroom**



### **Survey Design and Methodology**

The assessment is based on **structured questionnaires** administered to four key stakeholder groups:

1. **Students (current trainees across multiple trades)**
2. **Institutional stakeholders (faculty, instructors, administrative and support staff)**
3. **Alumni (passed out within recent years)**
4. **Community & external stakeholders (parents, residents, panchayat members)**

The tools included:

- **Likert-scale questions to assess satisfaction, usability, and perceived impact**
- **Open-ended questions to capture qualitative insights**
- **Frequency analysis from Excel response sheets**
- **Cross-validation of findings across stakeholder categories**

This multi-stakeholder approach strengthens the validity, reliability, and overall robustness of the findings.



#### 4. Stakeholder wise Impact Assessment

This impact assessment draws on primary data collected from multiple stakeholder groups associated with ITI Vangaon. The survey covered a total of 879 respondents, distributed across five stakeholder categories as follows:

Stakeholder Group	Number of Respondents	Role in Assessment
Students (Current Trainees)	402	Direct beneficiaries and daily users
Alumni	206	Before–after comparison and long-term impact
Institutional Stakeholders (Faculty & Staff)	33	Operational, academic, and administrative perspective
Parents & Community / External Stakeholders	238	Social trust, safety, and community-level impact
Total	879	

The stakeholder assessment at ITI Vangaon covers four major groups: students (n = 402), alumni (n = 206), institutional stakeholders including faculty, administrators, instructors and support staff (n = 33), and parents and external stakeholders from the local community (n = 238). Students form the largest group and represent the primary beneficiaries of the CSR intervention, providing feedback based on their daily use of classrooms, workshops; internal roads, sanitation and water facilities, and reporting high levels of satisfaction with cleanliness, safety, accessibility and the learning environment. Alumni offer a comparative perspective as many experienced the institute before and during the infrastructure development, and they consistently report improvements in physical conditions, institutional image and learning environment, along with a stronger sense of pride in being associated with ITI.

Institutional stakeholders, comprising academic, administrative and operational staff, confirm that the infrastructure meets institutional needs, is well constructed, functional and easier to maintain, and that it has contributed to better teaching conditions, student behaviour and overall institutional functioning. Parents and external stakeholders reflect the wider social environment of ITI and report increased feelings of safety, trust and confidence in the institute, along with a perception of improved image, pride and community engagement. Together, these stakeholder groups provide a comprehensive view of the impact of the CSR intervention from the perspectives of direct users, former students, institutional actors and the surrounding community.

#### 4.1 Student Stakeholder Impact Assessment

##### 4.1.1 Background Profile of Student Stakeholder

The survey was administered to 402 students of ITI Vangaon, covering learners enrolled across a wide range of vocational trades. The respondent group is predominantly male, comprising 340 male students and 62 female students, which is consistent with the gender composition typically observed in technical and industrial training institutions.



The majority of students fall within the 17–22 years age group, representing the standard entry age for ITI programmes. Only a very small number of respondents are outside this bracket, including a few younger students around 15 years of age and some older students between 23 and 29 years. This indicates that the ITI primarily caters to first-time vocational learners rather than late entrants or reskilling candidates.

The respondent profile shows that 67.4% of students are in the First Year, while 32.6% are in the Second Year, indicating a higher representation of newly enrolled students. This ensures that the feedback largely reflects recent experiences with the upgraded infrastructure, along with insights from continuing students.

**Trade-wise Distribution of Students:** Students from multiple engineering and non-engineering trades participated in the survey, indicating a diversified training ecosystem within the institute. The highest enrolments are observed in core engineering and industrial trades such as: Turner, COPA, MM/MTM, Electrician, Fitter, Machinist, and Plumber, followed by trades like Diesel Mechanic (DMM/DLM), Wireman, Sewing Technology, Electronics Mechanic, ICTSM, MRAC, and PPO, with comparatively lower enrolment in specialized trades such as Welder, Machinist Grinder, and WWT.

The trade-wise spread highlights that ITI Vangaon plays a crucial role in building industry-relevant skills in traditional manufacturing, electrical, mechanical, and service-oriented sectors, which are particularly relevant to the local and regional employment landscape.

**Parents' Age and Occupational Background:** The parents of the students largely belong to the economically active middle-age group. A significant majority fall within the 40–49 years age bracket, followed by those in the 50–59 years group, while only a small proportion are in the 60–69 years category. This suggests that most households are currently dependent on active wage earners rather than retirees.

In terms of occupational profile, parents are predominantly engaged in skilled, semi-skilled, and informal sector occupations, including industrial workers, technicians, small traders, agricultural workers, drivers, helpers, and service-sector employees. This socio-economic background indicates that ITI Vangaon largely serves first-generation vocational learners from modest-income households, for whom access to quality infrastructure, sanitation, drinking water, and safe campus facilities is particularly critical. A large proportion of students reported parental occupations in farming and manual labour, followed by low-income service and small business activities which indicates students from economically weaker and rural backgrounds.

Taken together, the trade diversity, youth-centric student profile, and working-class parental background establish a strong context for evaluating the impact of the CSR-supported infrastructure interventions. Improvements in roads, sanitation, water supply, seating, and campus amenities directly influence attendance, safety, comfort, and learning motivation for students who depend heavily on public institutions for skill development.



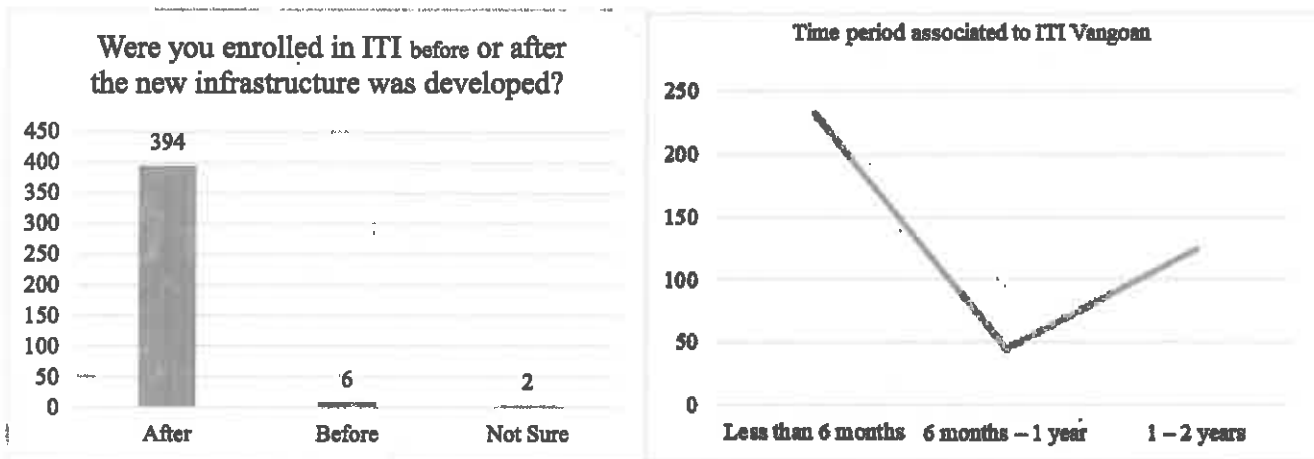
### Student Stakeholders

The survey was conducted among 402 students at ITI College, Vangaon, providing a statistically robust base for assessing the impact of CSR-supported infrastructure development.

**Association with ITI and Exposure to New Infrastructure:** A defining feature of the respondent profile is the very high exposure to the upgraded infrastructure. Approximately 98% of students (about 394 respondents) reported enrolling after the development of the new infrastructure, while only around 2% (about 8 respondents) enrolled before or were unsure. This ensures that the findings overwhelmingly reflect direct, first-hand usage of the CSR-created facilities, thereby strengthening the internal validity of the impact assessment.



### Student Feedback :Association with ITI and Exposure to New Infrastructure:



In terms of academic progression, 67.4% of respondents (271 students) are in the First Year, while 32.6% (131 students) are in the Second Year. This distribution ensures representation of both new entrants experiencing the infrastructure from inception and continuing students with sustained exposure, allowing for balanced perception analysis.

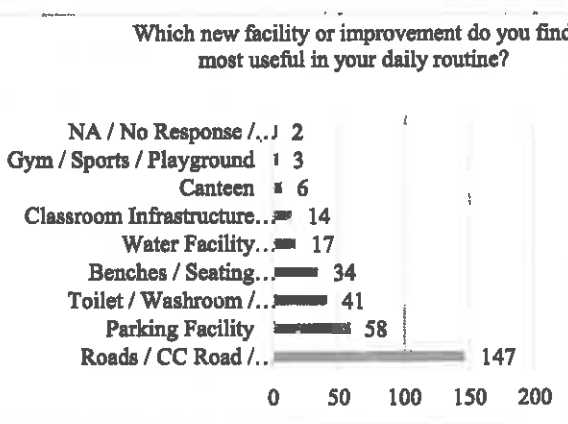
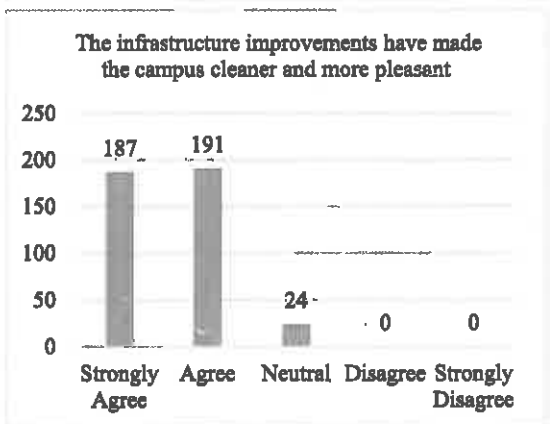
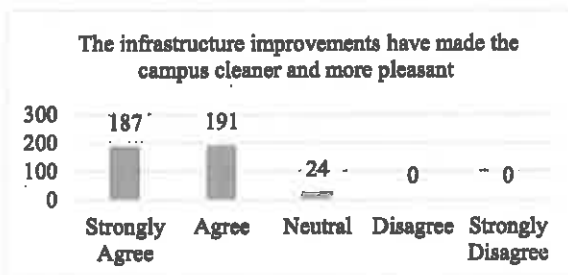
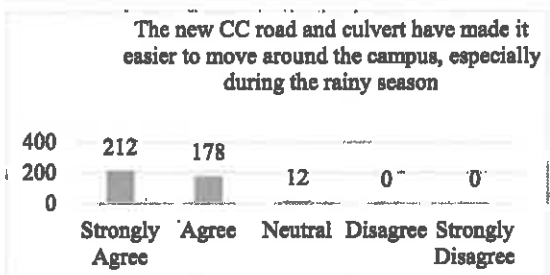
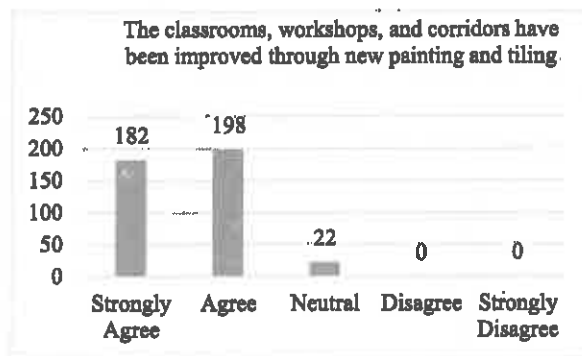
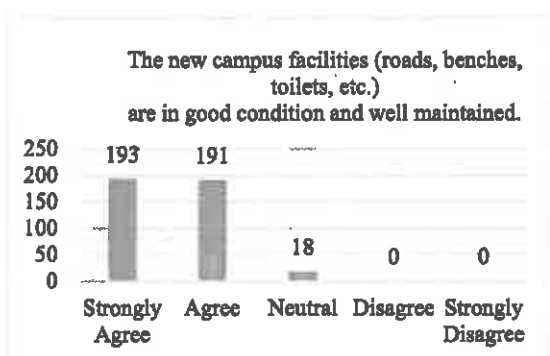
**4.1.2 Student Feedback on Infrastructure Evaluation –** Considering the background profile of respondents—predominantly young (17–22 years), first-year students from rural and economically modest households enrolled across core engineering and service trades—the infrastructure-related feedback provides strong evidence of the relevance and effectiveness of the CSR-supported interventions at ITI Vangaon.

An overwhelming 96.5% of students (388 out of 402) agree that new campus facilities, such as roads, benches, and toilets, are in good condition and well-maintained, with no negative responses, indicating strong confidence in the quality and durability of infrastructure. About 94.6% of respondents (380 students) confirm noticeable improvements due to painting and tiling. These upgrades have enhanced comfort, safety, and learning conditions, especially in workshop-intensive trades. The CC Road and culvert received the strongest endorsement, with 97.0% students (390 respondents) acknowledging improved mobility, particularly during the rainy season—critical in the rural campus setting. Parking Shed Adequacy: Nearly 99.0% of students (398 respondents) agree that the parking shed offers adequate space and safety, reflecting its high daily utility for bicycle and two-wheeler commuters.

**Campus Cleanliness and Pleasantness:** A total of 94.0% students (378 respondents) feel that infrastructure upgrades have made the campus cleaner and more pleasant, contributing positively to student well-being and institutional pride.



### Student Feedback: Infrastructure Evaluation



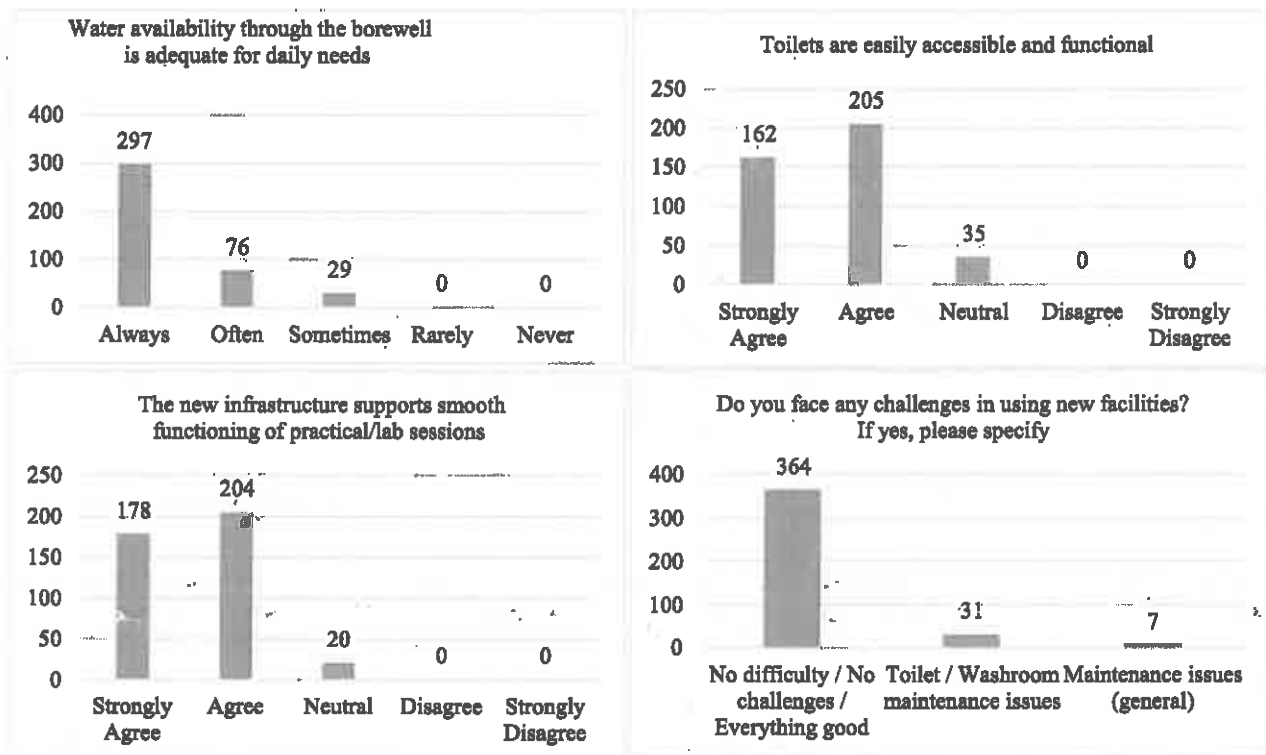
**Most Useful Facility (Open-ended):** Internal roads emerged as the most useful facility (326 mentions), followed by parking areas, toilets, benches, and water facilities—highlighting the importance of basic, functional infrastructure in students' daily routines. This reflects consistently high satisfaction (94%–99%) with zero disagreement, demonstrating that CSR-supported infrastructure at ITI Vangaon has significantly improved safety, mobility, hygiene, and learning comfort, and is strongly aligned with the needs of students from rural and working-class backgrounds.

**4.1.3. Student Feedback on Accessibility & Usability:** Water availability is reported as highly reliable. Out of 402 respondents, 297 students (73.9%) stated that water is always available, while 76 students (18.9%)



reported availability often. Only 29 students (7.2%) indicated that water is available sometimes, and no respondents reported rarely or never. Overall, 92.8% of students experience regular water availability, confirming that the borewell adequately meets daily campus needs.

#### Student Feedback: Accessibility & Usability



Toilet facilities receive strong approval from students. A total of 162 students (40.3%) strongly agree, and 205 students (51.0%) agree that toilets are easily accessible and functional. Neutral responses were limited to 35 students (8.7%), with no disagreement reported. This indicates a high level of satisfaction with sanitation facilities, which are critical for health, dignity, and regular attendance

The new infrastructure significantly supports the smooth functioning of practical and lab sessions. Among respondents, 178 students (44.3%) strongly agree, and 204 students (50.7%) agree that infrastructure upgrades have improved the conduct of practical sessions. Only 20 students (5.0%) provided neutral responses, with no negative feedback. This reflects the effectiveness of the infrastructure in supporting hands-on vocational training.

Most students reported no challenges in using the new facilities. A large majority, 364 students (90.5%), indicated no difficulty and expressed overall satisfaction. Minor concerns were reported by 31 students (7.7%) regarding toilet or washroom maintenance, while only 7 students (1.7%) mentioned general



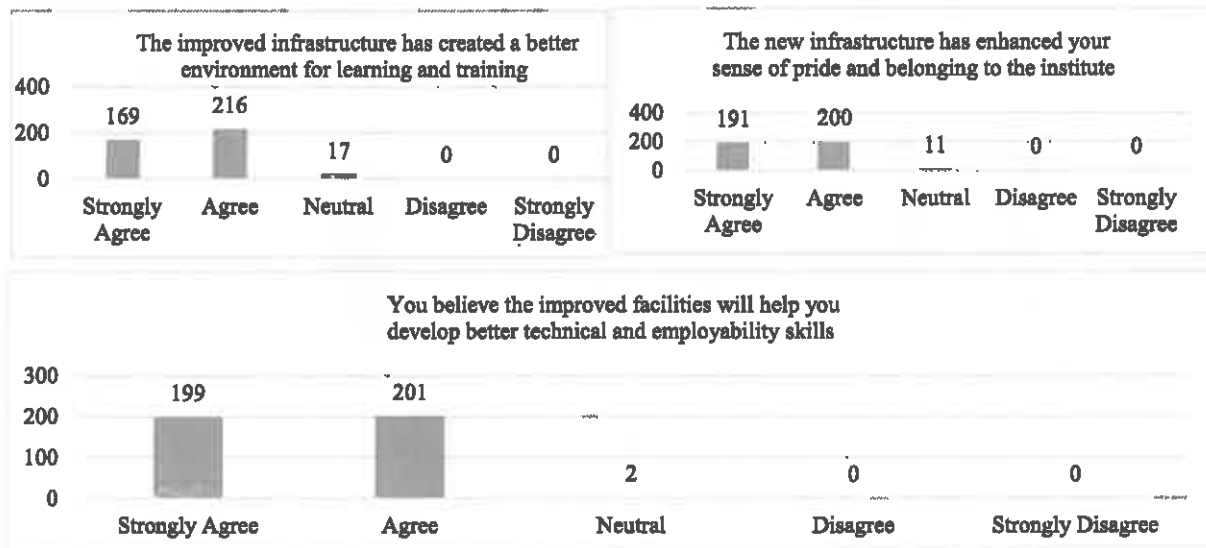
**maintenance issues. These concerns are limited in scale and relate mainly to routine upkeep rather than infrastructure adequacy.**



#### 4.1.4 Student Feedback on Learning Environment & Institutional Impact –

Overall, for Improved Learning and Training Environment 98.3% of students (395 respondents) affirm that the infrastructure upgrades have positively transformed the learning environment, indicating a strong link between physical infrastructure and educational effectiveness.

##### Student Feedback: Learning Environment & Institutional Impact



In total, 95.7% of students (385 respondents) report enhanced motivation, suggesting that improved infrastructure contributes directly to attendance, discipline, and engagement—especially important for first-generation vocational learners. Regarding institutional identity, 97.3% of respondents (391 students) express a stronger emotional and psychological attachment to the institute, reflecting the role of quality infrastructure in building institutional pride and student morale. This results in an exceptional 99.5% positive response (400 students), highlighting that infrastructure investments are directly aligned with skill development and employability outcomes.

#### 4.1.5 Student Feedback on Overall Satisfaction & Institutional Impact

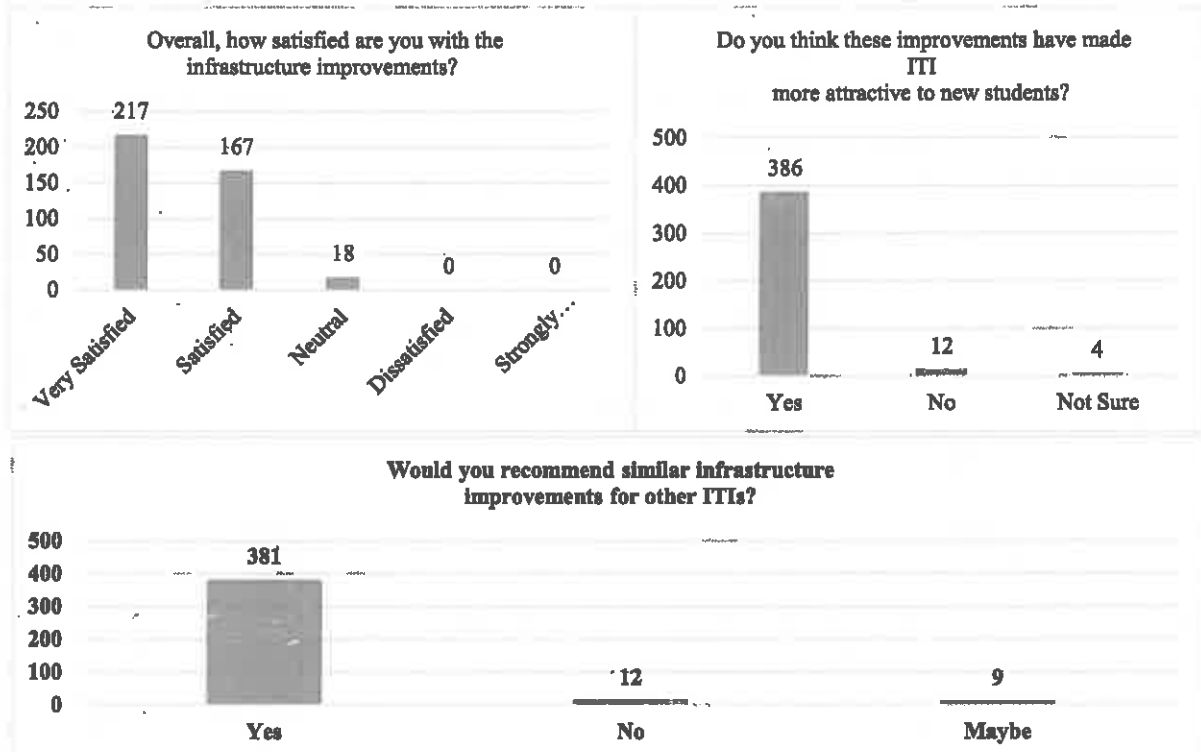
**Overall Satisfaction with Infrastructure Improvements:** In terms of overall satisfaction, 217 students 95.5% of respondents (384 students) express clear satisfaction, confirming the success and acceptance of the infrastructure interventions.

A strong consensus emerges on institutional attractiveness. 386 students (96.0%) believe that the improvements have made ITI Vangaon more attractive to new students. This demonstrates that infrastructure upgrades enhance not only the current student experience but also the institute's ability to attract future enrolments.



An overwhelming 381 students (94.8%) recommend implementing similar infrastructure improvements in another ITIs. This strong endorsement indicates high perceived value and replicability of the intervention across the ITI ecosystem.

### Student Feedback: Overall Satisfaction & Institutional Impact



The student feedback clearly demonstrates that the CSR-supported infrastructure development at ITI Vangaon has delivered substantial and measurable benefits across physical, academic, and institutional dimensions. With over 90–99% satisfaction across all indicators, the upgraded facilities have significantly improved campus safety, mobility, cleanliness, accessibility, and the overall learning environment.

The findings confirm that improved infrastructure has enhanced student motivation, attendance, institutional pride, and confidence in skill and employability development, particularly for students from rural and working-class backgrounds. High levels of overall satisfaction, strong recommendations for replication, and the perception that the institute has become more attractive to new students collectively indicate that the CSR intervention has been highly effective, well-utilised, and sustainable.

Overall, the initiative stands out as a best-practice model of CSR-led educational infrastructure development, generating long-term educational and social impact within the ITI ecosystem.



## **4.2 Alumni Stakeholder Impact Assessment**

### **4.2.1 Background Profile of Alumni Stakeholder**

The Alumni Impact Assessment Survey was undertaken to understand the longer-term outcomes of the CSR-supported infrastructure development implemented by NPCIL – Tarapur at the Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Vangaon. The assessment is based on responses from 206 alumni, providing a statistically meaningful and reliable evidence base to evaluate post-training employability, institutional engagement, and perceived improvements in the learning environment resulting from the CSR intervention.

All respondents in the survey belong to the alumni category, with 100% having passed out within the last 2–3 years. This ensures that the respondent group represents recent beneficiaries who have had direct exposure to both pre-intervention and post-intervention conditions. As a result, alumni are well-positioned to assess changes in infrastructure, campus usability, and their influence on training quality and employment readiness.

From a demographic perspective, the alumni cohort is predominantly male, with 80% male respondents and 20% female respondents. While this gender distribution reflects the traditional enrolment patterns seen in vocational and technical institutions in rural and semi-rural regions, the presence of one-fifth female participation indicates a gradual increase in women's access to skill-based technical education at the ITI level.

The year of passing data further strengthens the relevance of the findings. A substantial 90.8% of alumni graduated in 2023, followed by 5.3% in 2024 and a small 3.9% across 2025 and other years. The dominance of a single graduating cohort improves comparability across responses and minimizes recall bias, making the findings particularly suitable for assessing the recent impact of NPCIL's CSR intervention.

In terms of academic background, alumni represent a broad mix of technical trades aligned with the employment needs of the Tarapur–Boisar industrial belt. The largest share of respondents completed training in Electrician (18.4%), followed by Mechanic Diesel (12.6%), Wood Work Technician (12.1%), Computers (11.7%), Turner (11.7%), and Computer Operator and Programming Assistant – COPA (10.7%). Fitter (9.7%), along with welding and other trades, accounts for the remaining share. This balanced trade distribution allows the assessment to capture CSR impact across mechanical, electrical, and digital skill domains, rather than being limited to a single occupational stream.

Post-training outcomes indicate strong employability and livelihood impact among alumni. At the time of the survey, 57.8% of respondents were employed, while 27.2% were self-employed, reflecting the role of ITI training in both wage employment and entrepreneurship. Additionally, 11.2% of alumni had pursued higher studies, indicating upward educational mobility. Only a small fraction (approximately 3.8%) reported engagement in internships, farming, small businesses, or other activities. Overall, around 85% of alumni were economically active, underscoring the livelihood-enhancing impact of skill training supported by improved institutional infrastructure.

The duration of study data shows a high level of program consistency, with 96.6% of alumni completing the standard two-year ITI program. About 3.4% completed a one-year course, while extended durations beyond two years were negligible. This uniformity ensures that most respondents had comparable exposure to training facilities, teaching practices, and campus infrastructure.

Importantly, 95.6% of alumni reported that they were students during the period of infrastructure development, while around 3% studied entirely before the intervention and 1.4% studied partly after its completion. This confirms that nearly all respondents directly experienced the CSR-supported improvements, thereby strengthening the credibility of before–after comparisons and perceived impact assessments.

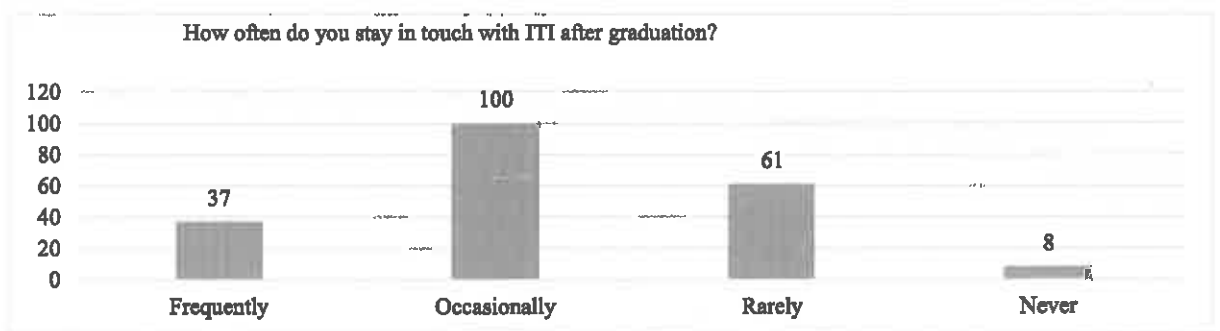
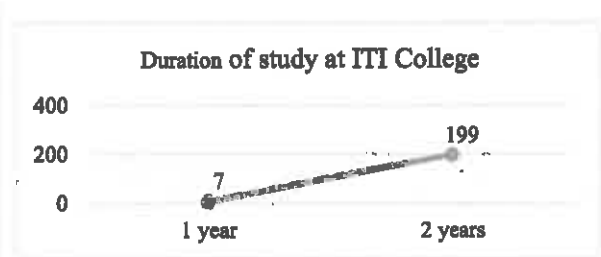
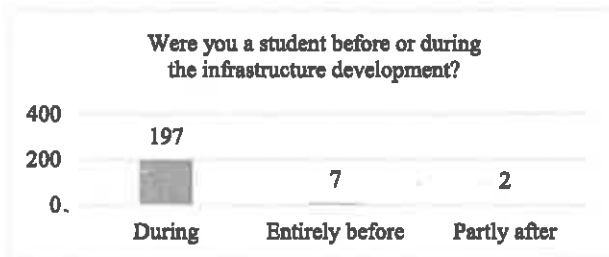


Alumni engagement with the institute after graduation remains moderate but meaningful. Nearly 48.5% of respondents stay in touch with the ITI occasionally, while 18% remain frequently connected. About 29.6% reported rare interaction, and only around 3.9% reported no engagement at all. Overall, more than two-thirds of alumni maintain some level of post-graduation contact with the institute, indicating continued institutional relevance and potential for strengthening structured alumni networks.

Taken together, the alumni respondents constitute a young, recently trained, trade-diverse, and economically active stakeholder group. Their direct exposure to the CSR-funded infrastructure improvements implemented by NPCIL – Tarapur enables a credible and informed assessment of changes in campus usability and safety, training environment and morale, employability readiness, and overall institutional image and functionality. As such, alumni perspectives form a critical and reliable foundation for evaluating the long-term impact of the CSR intervention at ITI Vangaon.

The vast majority of alumni (about 96%) were students during the period of infrastructure development, indicating that most respondents had direct, first-hand exposure to the CSR intervention. This strengthens the validity of the findings, as alumni were able to observe and experience the changes rather than relying only on memory or hearsay.

**Alumni Feedback :Association with ITI and Exposure to New Infrastructure**



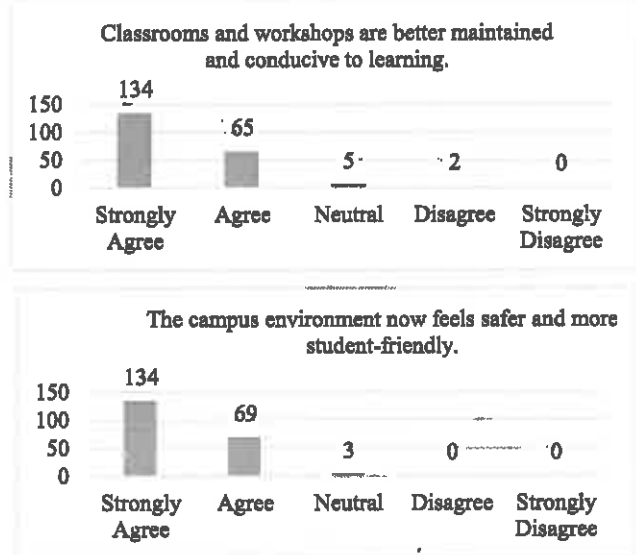
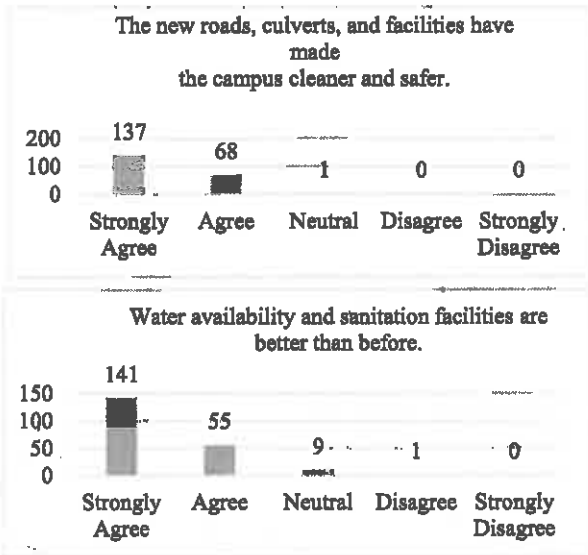
Almost all alumni (about 97%) completed the full two-year programme, suggesting that respondents had prolonged and in-depth exposure to the institute’s facilities, faculty, and campus environment. This ensures that their perceptions are based on sustained institutional experience rather than short-term interaction. About two-thirds of alumni (around 66%) remain in contact with the institute either frequently or occasionally, indicating continued institutional attachment and relevance of ITI in alumni lives. Very few alumni report complete disengagement, reflecting generally positive alumni–institution relationships.



#### 4.2.2 Alumni Feedback on Campus Infrastructure (Then vs Now)

An overwhelming majority of alumni perceive a clear improvement in the physical condition of the ITI campus. About 93% of respondents agree or strongly agree that the campus has improved since their time as students, while only a small proportion remain neutral and no respondent expresses disagreement. This indicates a strong and consistent endorsement of the positive impact of the CSR-supported infrastructure development on the campus environment.

##### Alumni Feedback: Campus Infrastructure (Then vs Now)



An overwhelming 99.5% of alumni agree or strongly agree that the new roads, culverts, and facilities have made the campus cleaner and safer. This reflects the direct and highly visible impact of the CSR intervention on campus hygiene, safety, and usability, especially in a monsoon-prone rural setting. About 96.6% of respondents agree or strongly agree that classrooms and workshops are now better maintained and more conducive to learning. This indicates that the infrastructure upgrades have positively affected the academic environment and improved the quality of the learning experience.

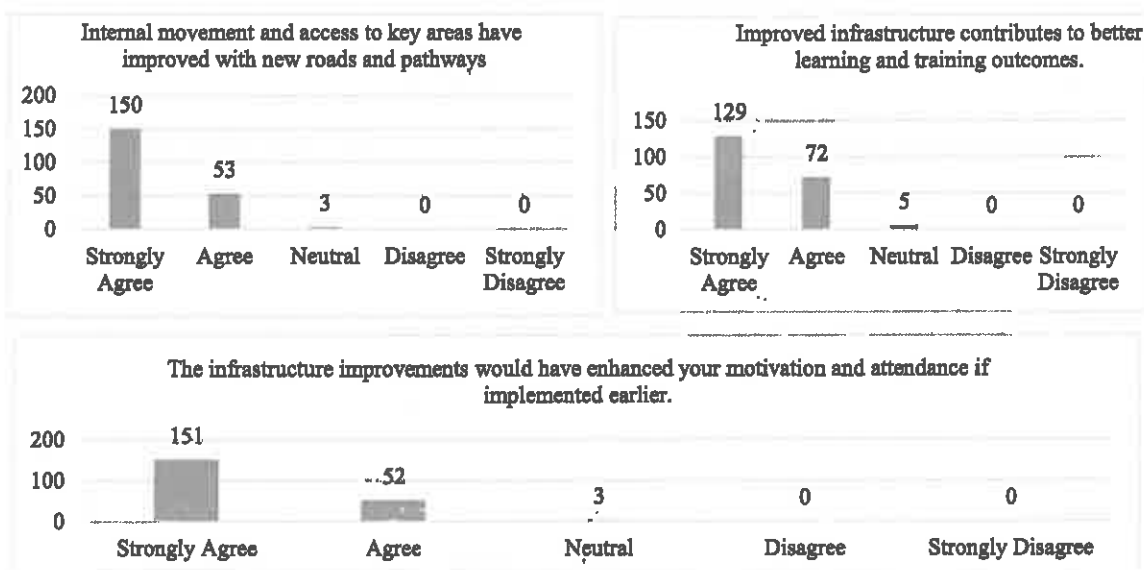
Nearly 95% of alumni report improvement in water availability and sanitation, with negligible disagreement. This confirms that the CSR-supported borewell and sanitation facilities have effectively addressed earlier issues of water scarcity and hygiene, which are critical for student well-being and campus functioning. Almost 99% of respondents agree or strongly agree that internal mobility and access have improved with the new roads and pathways. This suggests that the intervention has significantly enhanced ease of movement, accessibility, and overall campus functionality.

#### 4.2.4 Alumni Feedback on Accessibility & Campus Experience:

Approximately 98.5% of alumni perceive the campus as safer and more student-friendly after the infrastructure development. This indicates a strong improvement in perceived safety, comfort, and inclusiveness of the campus environment.



### Alumni Feedback: Accessibility & Campus Experience



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Almost 99% of respondents agree or strongly agree that internal mobility and access have improved with the new roads and pathways. This suggests that the intervention has significantly enhanced ease of movement, accessibility, and overall campus functionality.

Nearly 99% of respondents agree or strongly agree that earlier implementation of these improvements would have enhanced their motivation and attendance. This highlights the strong perceived link between physical infrastructure quality and student engagement, retention, and learning behaviour.

#### 4.2.5 Alumni Feedback on Learning & Employability Impact

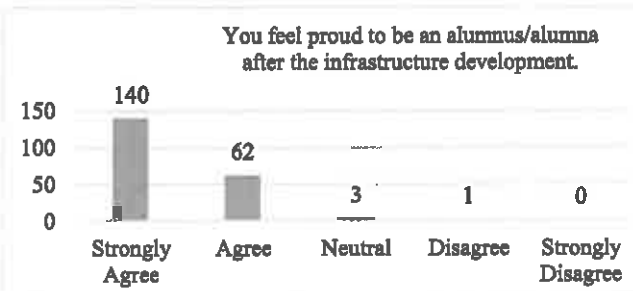
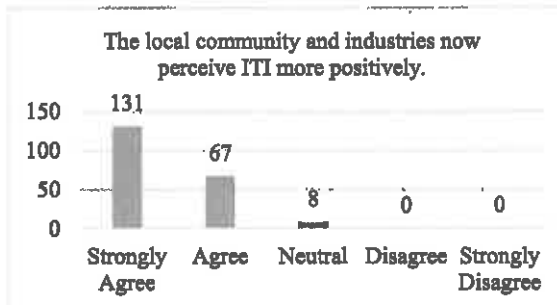
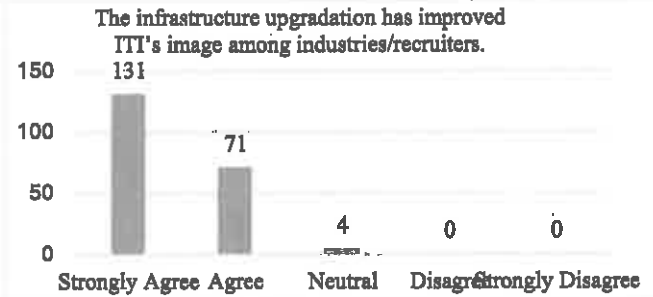
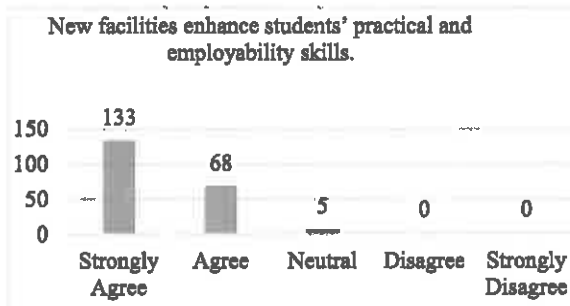
The responses indicate a very strong consensus that infrastructure quality matters for learning. Almost all alumni associate the upgraded facilities with better training outcomes, suggesting that physical improvements have translated into a more effective learning environment.

Alumni clearly link the new facilities with improved practical exposure and job-readiness. This suggests that the infrastructure development has not only upgraded the campus physically but has also strengthened the functional relevance of training for employment.

The findings suggest that the infrastructure upgrade has positively reshaped how ITE is viewed by external stakeholders, especially industries and recruiters. The institute is now perceived as more credible, professional, and aligned with industry expectations.



## Alumni Feedback: Learning & Employability Impact



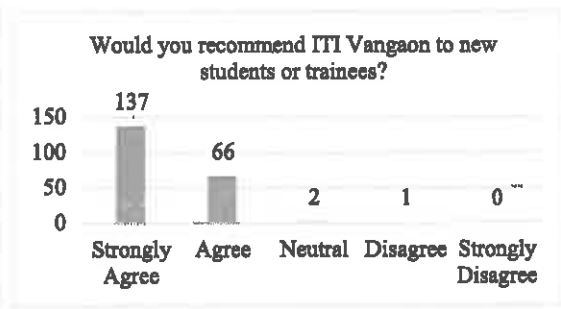
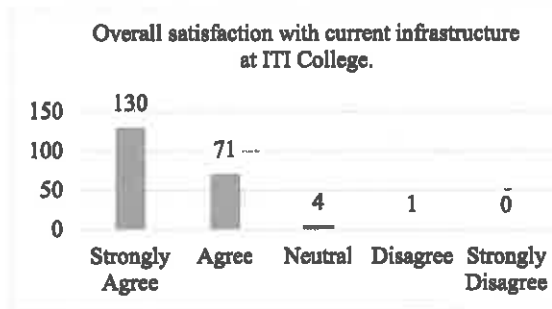
The results show a clear improvement in ITI's standing within the local ecosystem. The campus is no longer seen merely as a training centre but as a valued institutional asset for the community and nearby industries.

A strong sense of institutional pride emerges from the responses. Alumni now identify more positively with ITI, indicating that infrastructure improvements have strengthened emotional attachment and institutional identity.

### 4.2.6 Alumni Feedback on Perception & Overall Satisfaction:

Overall satisfaction levels are very high, reflecting broad acceptance of the changes and a perception that the infrastructure upgrade has addressed long-standing deficiencies in campus conditions. Alumni willingness to recommend ITI reflects both satisfaction and trust. This indicates that the institute is now seen as a reliable and attractive option for vocational training.

### Alumni Feedback: Perception & Overall Satisfaction



The alumni feedback presents a clear and consistent story of transformation at ITI Vangaon. What was once a campus affected by basic infrastructural constraints has evolved into a cleaner, safer, more accessible, and more conducive learning environment. Alumni who experienced the institute during the period of change strongly associate the upgraded facilities with better learning, stronger practical skills, and improved employability. Beyond academic benefits, the infrastructure development has enhanced the institute's public image, strengthened its relationship with local industries and the community, and fostered a renewed sense of pride among alumni. The high levels of satisfaction and willingness to recommend ITI to others reflect growing trust in the institution and its relevance for vocational education. Overall, the CSR-supported infrastructure intervention has not only upgraded physical assets but has also reshaped perceptions, experiences, and institutional identity — reinforcing ITI Vangaon's role as a valued centre for skill development in the region.

### 4.3 Parents and External Stakeholder Impact Assessment

#### 4.3.1 Background Profile of Respondents

The Parents and External Stakeholder survey respondents represent a group with meaningful and relevant exposure to ITI Vangaon and its recent developments. A large proportion of respondents reported association with the institute for less than one year, while a substantial segment has been connected for one to three years, and a smaller group for more than three years. This indicates that the respondent base includes both recent observers who can assess current conditions as well as longer-term stakeholders who are able to compare changes over time.



- **External Stakeholders**
- **(Villagers)**

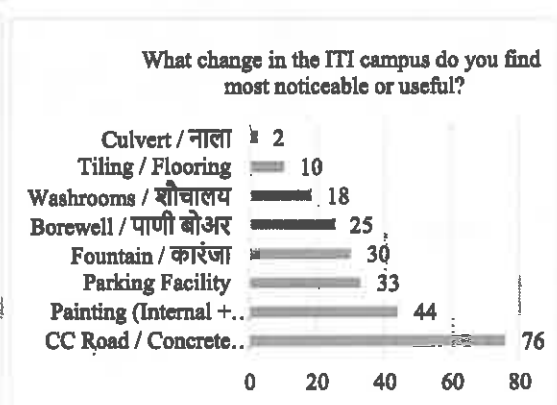
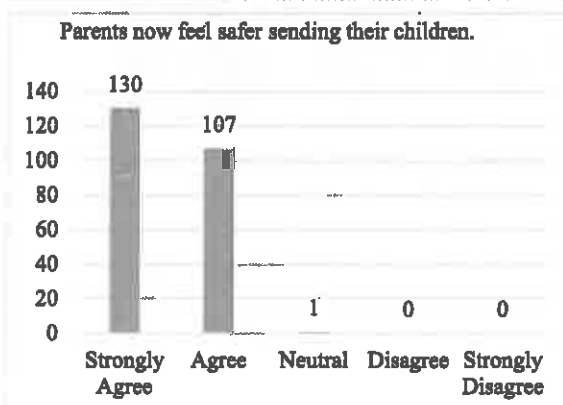
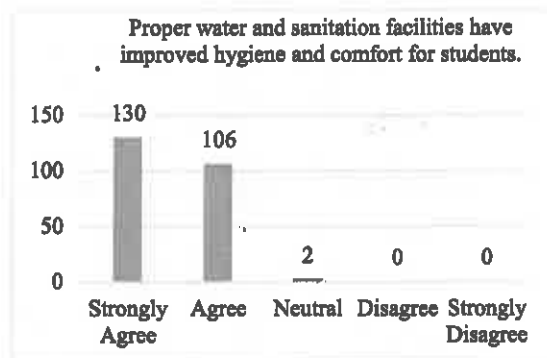
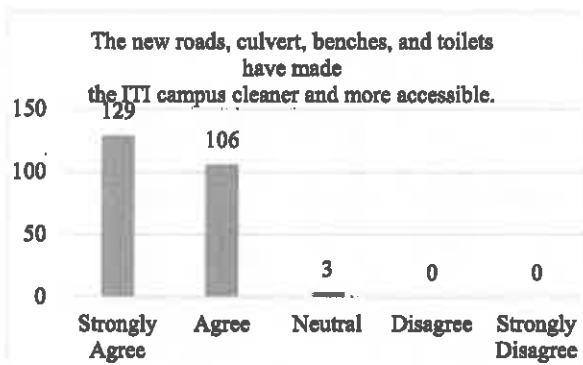
Awareness of the CSR-supported infrastructure development is very high among this group, with an overwhelming majority indicating that they are aware of the improvements undertaken at the institute. This suggests that the infrastructure intervention has been visible, communicated, and socially recognized beyond the campus, reaching parents, local residents, and external stakeholders.

Taken together, the respondent profile indicates that about 74% of parents and external stakeholders are recent associates of ITI Vangaon, while around 26% have longer-term association, enabling both current assessment and limited before–after comparison. At the same time, nearly 90% of respondents are aware of the CSR-supported infrastructure development, confirming that the intervention has achieved high visibility and recognition beyond the campus. This combination ensures that stakeholder feedback is informed, relevant, and grounded in direct awareness of institutional change

#### **4.3.2. Parents and External Feedback on Infrastructure & Accessibility**

With 98.7% of respondents agreeing, this result indicates that the infrastructure improvements have clearly enhanced the physical usability, cleanliness, and accessibility of the campus, reducing daily inconvenience and making the institute more inclusive and functional for students, staff, and visitors

##### **Parents and External Feedback Infrastructure & Accessibility**



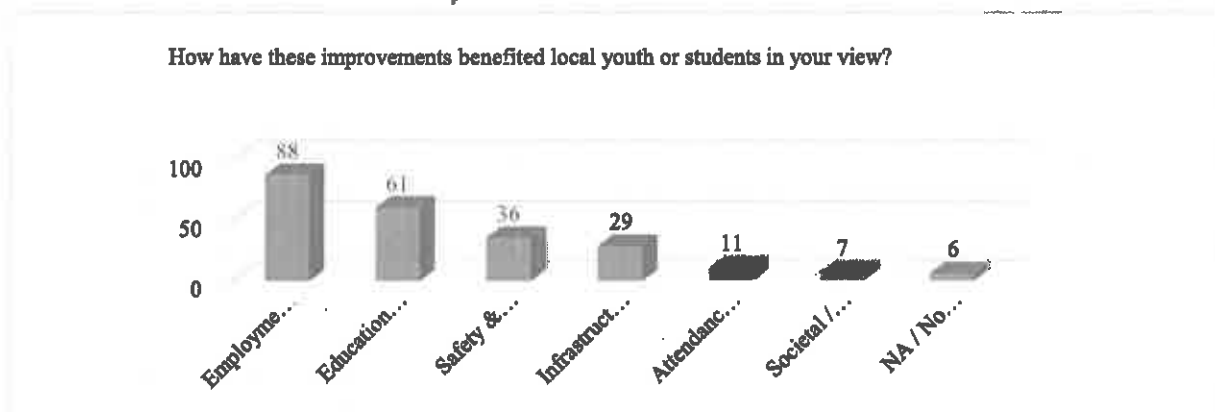
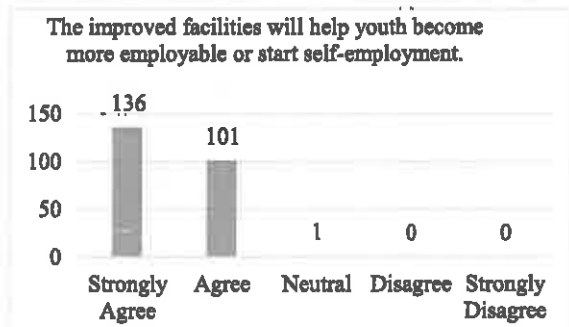
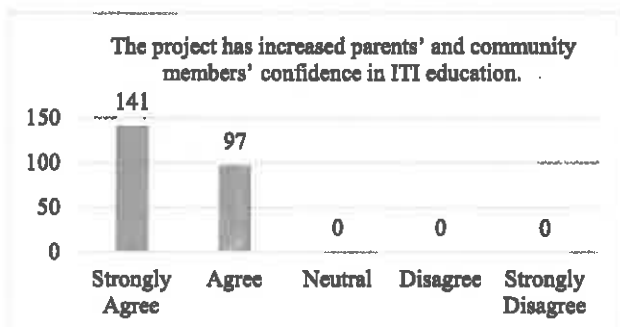
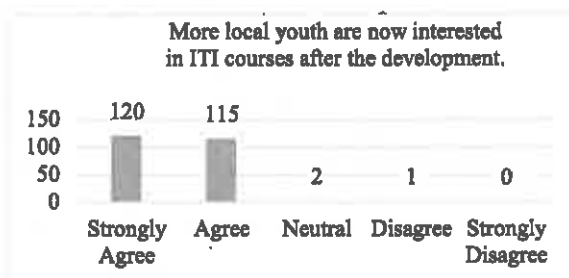
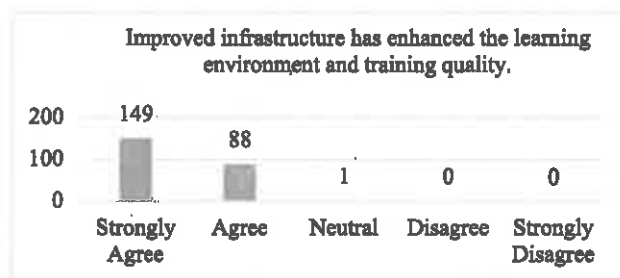
As 99.1% of respondents agree, this suggests that the CSR intervention has successfully addressed earlier concerns related to hygiene, water availability, and sanitation, thereby improving health conditions and basic comfort for students on campus.

Since 99.6% of parents agree, this reflects a strong increase in perceived safety and trust in the campus environment, indicating that physical improvements have reduced concerns related to unsafe pathways, poor lighting, and inadequate facilities. The most frequently identified change is the construction of CC roads (31.9%), showing that improved mobility and all-weather access are the most visible and valued outcomes. This is followed by painting and beautification (18.5%), parking (13.9%), and fountain/water features (12.6%), reflecting improvements in campus appearance and convenience. Borewell (10.5%) and washrooms (7.6%) highlight the importance of water and sanitation, while tiling (4.2%) and culverts (0.8%) are less frequently noticed. Overall, stakeholders value improvements that directly enhance movement, accessibility, and campus appearance more than less visible technical upgrades, indicating where the intervention has had the strongest perceived impact.

#### 4.3.3 Parents and External Feedback: Educational & Social Impact

With 99.6% agreement, respondents clearly associate better physical infrastructure with improved training quality, suggesting that classrooms, workshops, and campus conditions now better support effective teaching and learning processes.

#### Parents and External Feedback: Educational & Social Impact



With 98.7% of respondents agreeing the findings indicate a clear rise in interest among local youth in ITI courses after the infrastructure development. This suggests that the improved campus environment has enhanced the attractiveness and perceived value of ITI as a training option, positively influencing enrolment interest and community engagement

With 100% of respondents agreeing, the findings show complete consensus that the project has strengthened parents' and community members' confidence in ITI education. This reflects a significant increase in institutional trust and social credibility, which is essential for sustained community support and student participation.

With 99.6% of respondents agreeing the findings indicate a strong belief that the improved facilities will translate into better employability and self-employment opportunities for youth. This suggests that stakeholders perceive the infrastructure upgrades as directly supporting skill development, livelihood prospects, and economic empowerment.

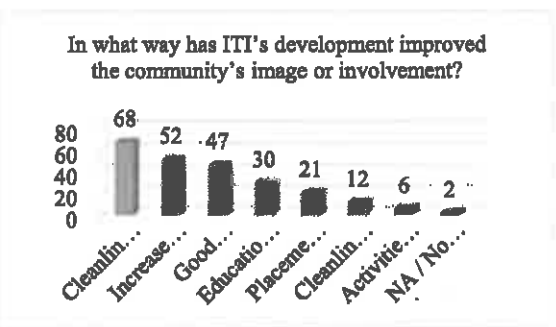
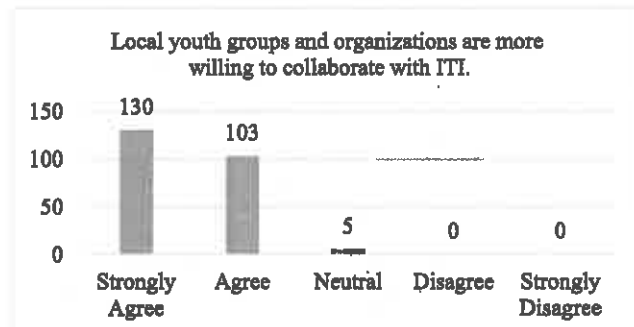
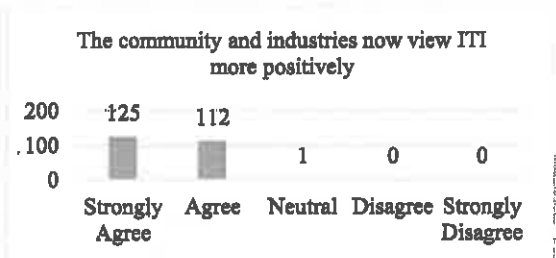
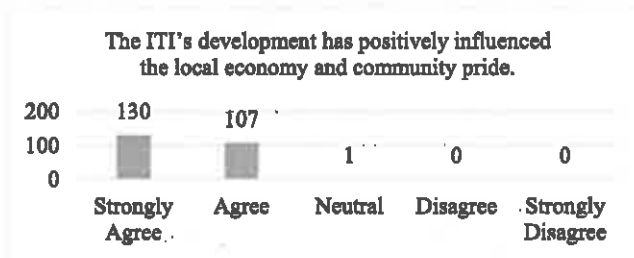


The most commonly perceived benefit is improved employment prospects (37.0%), followed by better education quality (25.6%) and improved safety and reduced problems (15.1%). Improved infrastructure access (12.2%) and better attendance and regularity (4.6%) are also noted, while societal benefits are mentioned less frequently (2.9%). This pattern shows that stakeholders primarily view the impact of the infrastructure development in terms of tangible outcomes for youth — especially employment readiness, learning quality, and safety — rather than only physical or symbolic improvements.

#### 4.3.4. Parents and External Feedback on Community Development & Perception

With 99.6% of respondents agreeing the findings indicate that the development of ITI is widely perceived as contributing positively to the local economy and enhancing community pride. This suggests that the infrastructure intervention has had spillover effects beyond the campus, strengthening both local economic confidence and social identity. With 99.6% of respondents agreeing the findings show a strong positive shift in how both the local community and industries perceive ITI. This indicates that the infrastructure development has enhanced the institute's reputation, credibility, and acceptance as a valuable centre for skill development.

##### Parents and External Feedback: Community Development & Perception



With 98.0% of respondents agreeing the findings indicate that local youth groups and organizations are now more willing to engage and collaborate with ITI. This suggests that the institute is increasingly seen as an open, credible, and valuable partner for community-based activities, skill initiatives, and youth development programmes.

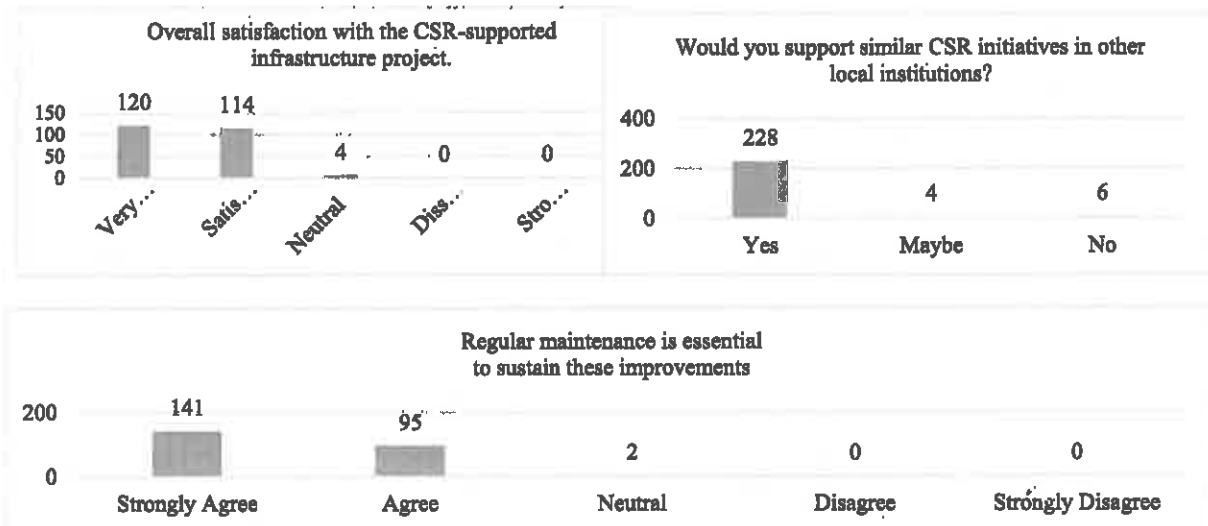
Most respondents feel that ITI's development has improved the community mainly through better cleanliness and campus environment (28.6%), followed by greater community involvement (21.8%) and an improved overall image of the institute (19.7%). Improvements in education quality (12.6%) and placement opportunities (8.8%) are also noted. This shows that ITI's development has strengthened both the physical image of the campus and its social connection with the community.



### 4.3.5. Parents and External Feedback on Overall Satisfaction & Suggestions

With 98.3% of respondents reporting that they are either very satisfied or satisfied, the findings indicate a very high level of acceptance and approval of the CSR project. This suggests that the intervention has successfully met community expectations and addressed key infrastructure needs. With 95.8% of respondents saying “yes”, the results show strong community endorsement for extending similar CSR initiatives to other institutions. This reflects not only satisfaction with the current project but also trust in the CSR model as an effective approach to local development.

#### Parents and External Feedback: Overall Satisfaction & Suggestions



With 99.2% of respondents agreeing the findings indicate a strong consensus that regular maintenance is critical for sustaining the benefits of the infrastructure development. This highlights the need for ongoing institutional and administrative commitment to upkeep, so that the positive impacts of the CSR intervention remain durable over time.

The responses from parents and external stakeholders present a strong and consistent endorsement of the CSR-supported infrastructure development at ITI Vangaon. Across all indicators—campus cleanliness and accessibility, hygiene and sanitation, safety, learning environment, youth interest, institutional reputation, employability prospects, and community confidence—levels of agreement remain exceptionally high, often approaching unanimity. This reflects that the intervention is not perceived merely as a physical upgrade, but as a meaningful improvement in the overall functioning, credibility, and social value of the institution.

Stakeholders clearly associate the infrastructure development with enhanced trust in ITI, greater willingness to engage and collaborate, and stronger confidence in vocational education as a pathway for local youth. The project is also seen as contributing positively to community pride, local economic confidence, and the attractiveness of ITI within the regional ecosystem. Importantly, respondents emphasize the need for regular maintenance, indicating awareness that sustaining these benefits requires continued institutional commitment. Overall, the parents' and external stakeholders' feedback confirms that the CSR initiative has generated multi-dimensional impact—educational, social, and economic—strengthening ITI Vangaon's role as a credible, trusted, and valued center for skill development and community advancement.

## 4.4 Institutional Stakeholder Impact Assessment

### 4.4.1 Background Profile of Respondents

The institutional stakeholder respondents represent a broad cross-section of ITI Vangaon's internal ecosystem, covering academic, administrative, and operational roles. A large proportion of respondents are contractual or temporary staff (36.4%), followed by other permanent staff (21.2%), administrative officers (18.2%), and faculty members (15.2%), with smaller representation from support staff, training officers, and institutional leadership. This composition ensures that the feedback reflects not only managerial and teaching perspectives but also the day-to-day operational experience of those who interact most closely with campus facilities. The years-of-service profile further strengthens the credibility of the responses, with 33.3% of respondents having less than two years of service, 12.1% having two to five years, 30.3% having six to ten years, and 24.2% having more than ten years, allowing both recent and long-serving staff to contribute perspectives on current functionality as well as change over time. The respondents are drawn from a wide range of departments and functions, including technical trades such as Electronics, ICTSM, Tool and Die Making, Plumbing, MHGR, and Workshop, as well as administrative, security, housekeeping, and skill development roles, ensuring that the assessment captures the impact of infrastructure development across teaching spaces, workshops, mobility areas, sanitation, and campus operations. Overall, this diverse and experience-balanced profile indicates that the institutional feedback is operationally grounded, informed by institutional memory, and reflective of real usage conditions, thereby providing a reliable basis for assessing the effectiveness and sustainability of the CSR-supported infrastructure development at ITI Vangaon.



**Internal Stakeholder  
(Staff)**

#### **Institutional Feedback Response Sheet on CSR-Supported Infrastructure Development at ITI Vangaon:**

With 100% of respondents agreeing (84.8% strongly agree and 15.2% agree), this indicates that the newly developed infrastructure is fully aligned with the functional and operational requirements of ITI Vangaon. This reflects that the intervention was relevant, well-designed, and responsive to actual institutional needs rather than symbolic or misaligned improvements.

With 97.0% agreement (81.8% strongly agree and 15.2% agree), and only 3% neutral, this shows strong confidence in the quality, durability, and finishing of the construction work. This suggests that the CSR

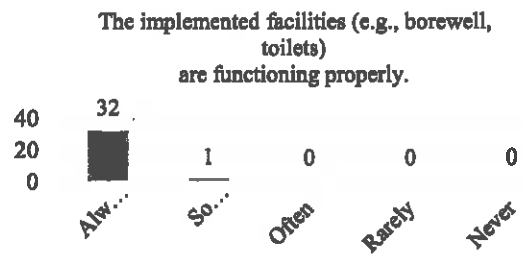
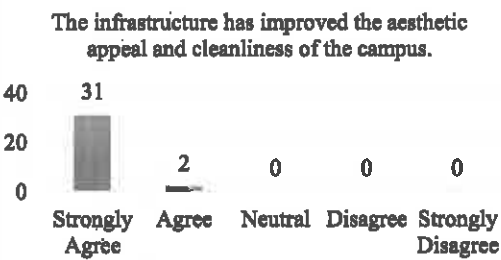
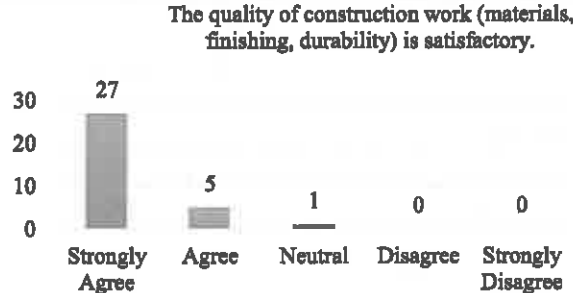
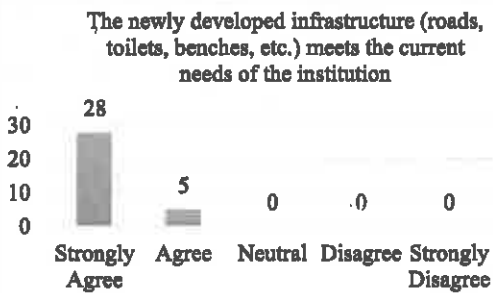


intervention was implemented with adequate technical standards, which is essential for long-term sustainability and institutional trust. With 100% agreement (93.9% strongly agree and 6.1% agree), respondents unanimously perceive improvement in campus appearance and cleanliness. This indicates that the project has enhanced the physical image of the institution, contributing positively to morale, institutional pride, and the overall learning environment.

With 97.0% reporting that facilities always function properly and 3% reporting “sometimes,” this shows that the infrastructure is not only present but operationally reliable. This reflects effective execution, proper installation, and functional integration of facilities such as borewells and toilets into daily campus operations.

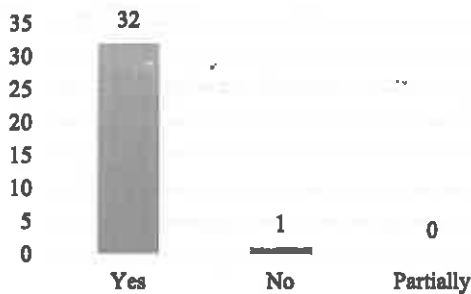
With 100% of respondents answering “yes,” this indicates that the new infrastructure is easier to manage and maintain compared to earlier conditions. This is an important institutional outcome, as it reduces operational burden, lowers maintenance risk, and increases the sustainability of the investment.

**Institutional Stakeholder Feedback Infrastructure Evaluation**

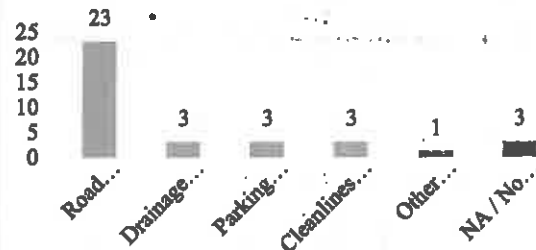




The construction and layout have reduced waterlogging or mobility issues on campus.



In your opinion, which infrastructure component has had the most significant positive impact on the institution?



About 69.7% of respondents identified road infrastructure and accessibility as having the most significant positive impact on the institution, far exceeding all other components. This shows that internal mobility and all-weather access are perceived as the most transformative changes, directly affecting daily operations, safety, and usability of the campus.

#### 4.4.2 Institutional Stakeholder Feedback on Accessibility & Usability

With 100% agreement (90.9% strongly agree and 9.1% agree), respondents unanimously confirm that the new toilets have significantly improved sanitation for students and staff, indicating better hygiene conditions and a healthier campus environment. Here, 100% of respondents agree (78.8% strongly agree and 21.2% agree) that internal roads and pathways have improved campus movement, showing that physical connectivity within the campus has become smoother, safer, and more efficient.

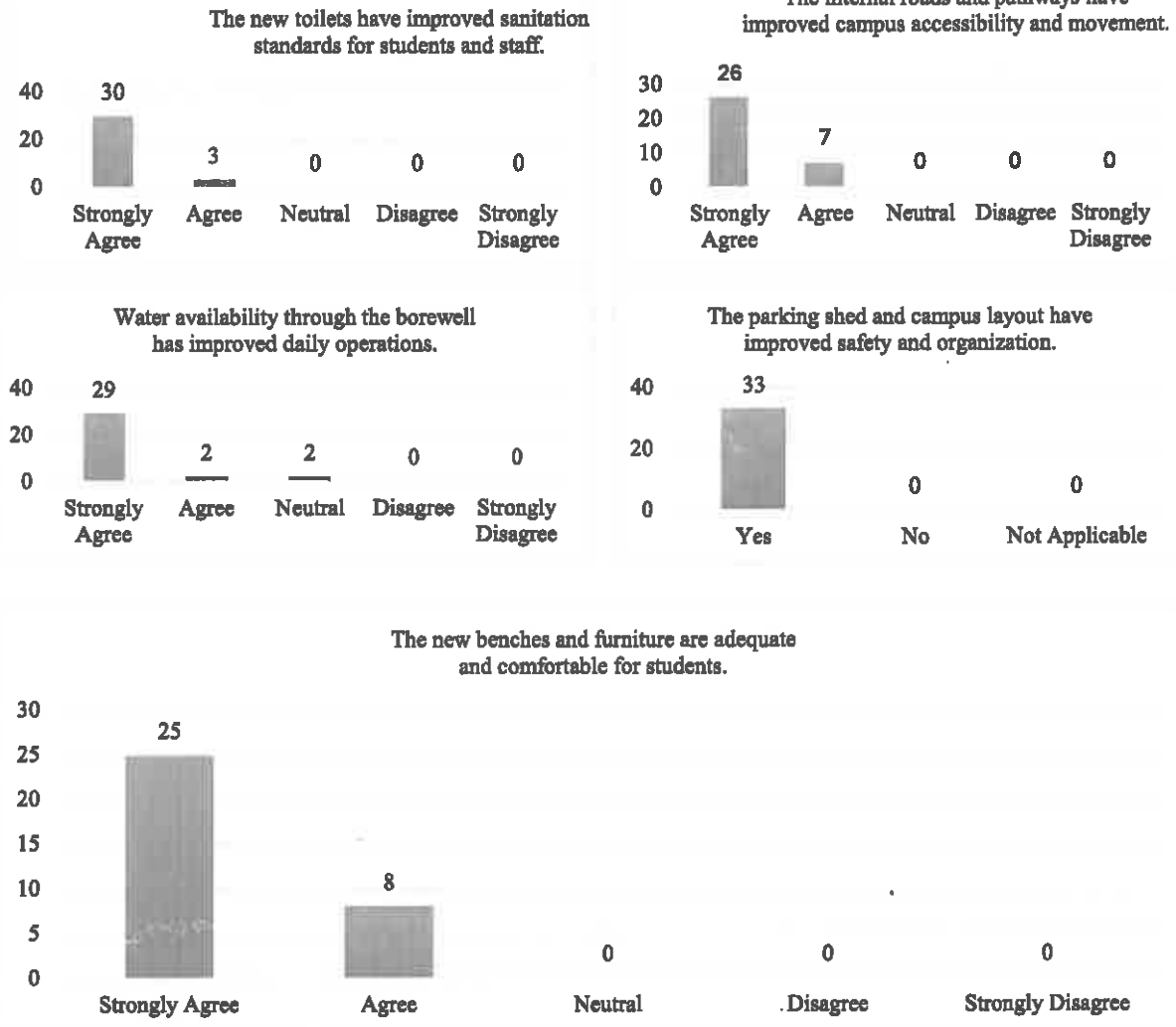
With 93.9% agreeing (87.9% strongly agree and 6.1% agree), most respondents perceive that the borewell has strengthened daily functioning by ensuring reliable water supply, which is essential for sanitation, workshops, and routine campus activities.

With 100% agreement (75.8% strongly agree and 24.2% agree), respondents feel that classroom furniture is adequate and comfortable, contributing positively to the learning environment and student attentiveness. With 100% of respondents answering "Yes," there is unanimous perception that the parking shed and improved layout have enhanced campus safety, orderliness, and traffic management.

With 100% agreement (93.9% strongly agree and 6.1% agree), the findings confirm that the infrastructure upgrade has had a direct positive effect on teaching-learning conditions. About 93.9% responded "Yes", indicating that improved facilities have encouraged better attendance and punctuality, likely due to improved comfort, safety, and accessibility.



### Institutional Stakeholder Feedback Accessibility & Usability



#### 4.4.3. Institutional Stakeholder Feedback Educational & Social Impact

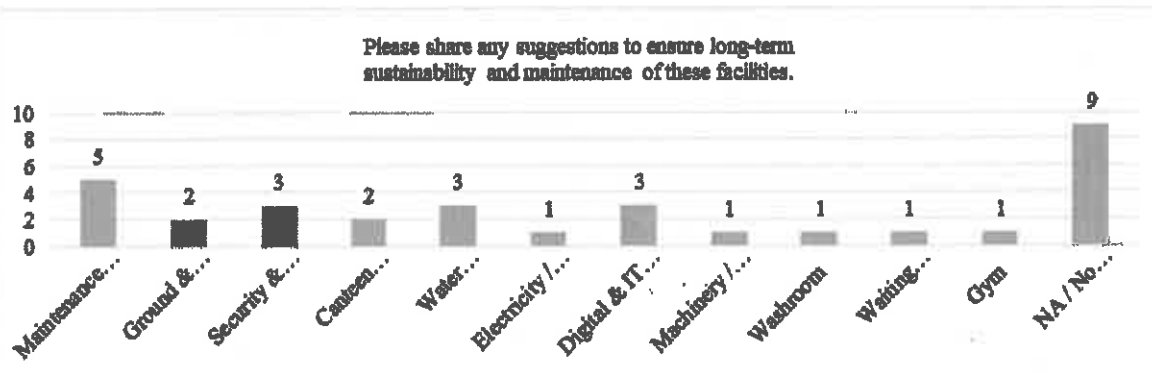
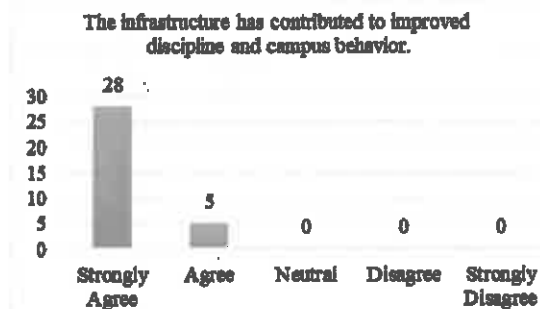
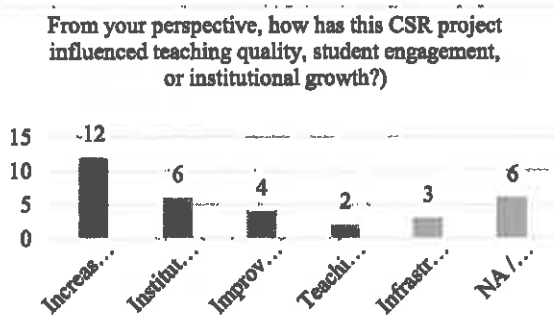
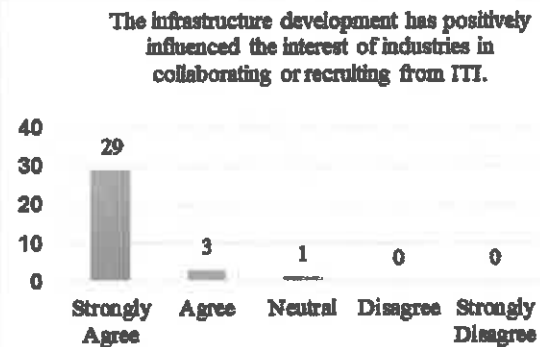
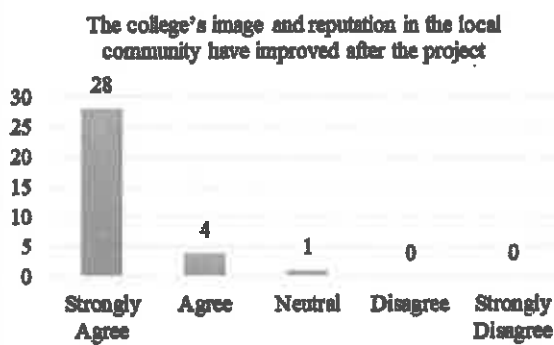
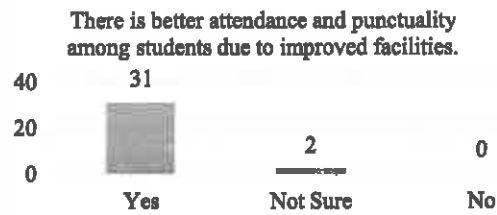
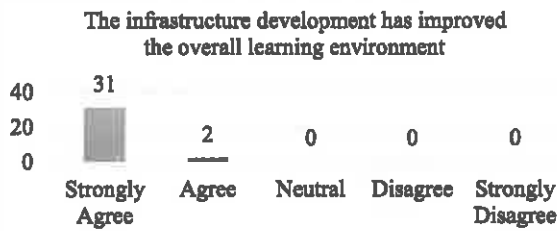
With 100% agreement (84.8% strongly agree and 15.2% agree), respondents observe a positive behavioural change among students, suggesting that improved physical environments also shape institutional culture and discipline. With 96.9% agreement (84.8% strongly agree and 12.1% agree), respondents perceive that the project has enhanced ITI's public image, reinforcing institutional credibility and community trust.

The most frequently cited effect is improvement in teaching and learning processes (36.4%), followed by greater student engagement and motivation (18.2%) and better institutional visibility and growth (18.2%). Other respondents highlight improvements in infrastructure supporting teaching (12.1%), better teacher effectiveness or classroom functioning (6.1%), and other indirect benefits (9.1%). This indicates that the CSR project is perceived not merely as a physical upgrade but as a catalyst for pedagogical improvement,



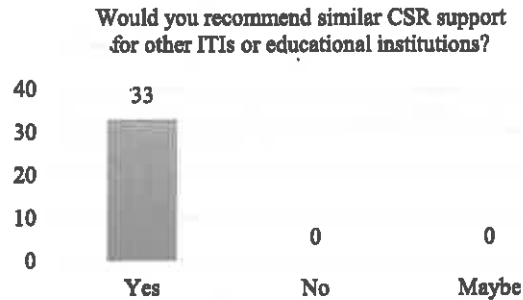
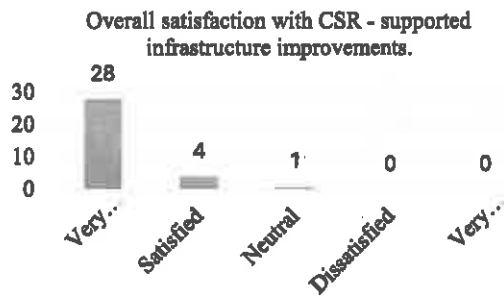
higher student involvement, and overall institutional development. With 97.0% of respondents agreeing (87.9% strongly agree and 9.1% agree), the findings show a strong perception that improved infrastructure has enhanced ITI's attractiveness to industries and recruiters. This suggests that the project has strengthened ITI's external linkages, industry credibility, and placement potential, thereby reinforcing the institute's role as a relevant and reliable skill development partner.

#### **Institutional Stakeholder Feedback Educational & Social Impact**



#### 4.4.4 Institutional Stakeholder Feedback Overall Satisfaction

Institutional Stakeholder Feedback Overall Satisfaction



The most common suggestion is regular maintenance and upkeep (15.2%), highlighting that sustainability depends mainly on continued care. This is followed by security and CCTV, canteen services, and water facilities (each 9.1%), indicating concern for safety and basic services. Smaller suggestions relate to electricity, IT support, machinery, washrooms, and recreational spaces, while 27.3% gave no specific input. Overall, stakeholders emphasise that systematic maintenance and service management are essential to sustain the project's benefits. With 97.0% of respondents satisfied or very satisfied, the findings reflect strong approval of the CSR-supported infrastructure improvements. The absence of dissatisfaction indicates that the project has been well received and has effectively addressed key institutional infrastructure needs.

With 100% of respondents recommending similar CSR support for other ITIs and educational institutions, the findings indicate unanimous endorsement of the CSR model. This reflects strong confidence in the effectiveness of such interventions and their perceived value for improving educational infrastructure and institutional functioning.

The responses from ITI staff show very strong support for the CSR-supported infrastructure development. Most stakeholders feel that the new facilities meet the institute's needs, are well built, easy to use, and have improved the campus environment. They also believe that the improvements have helped teaching, student behaviour, and the overall functioning of the institute.

Staff members feel that the campus now looks better, is safer, and works more smoothly on a daily basis. They also feel that ITI's image has improved among students, parents, and industries. Many respondents highlighted the importance of regular maintenance so that these benefits continue in the future. Overall, the institutional stakeholders clearly view the project as successful, useful, and worth replicating in other institutions.



## 5. Conclusion:

The feedback from all stakeholder groups — students, alumni, institutional staff, parents, community members, and external stakeholders — shows a very strong and consistent positive assessment of NPCIL's CSR-supported infrastructure development at ITI Vangaon. Across all groups, respondents agree that the project has significantly improved the physical condition of the campus, including roads, sanitation, water facilities, classrooms, workshops, and common spaces. These improvements have made the campus cleaner, safer, more accessible, and more student friendly.

Stakeholders also recognize that the impact of the project goes beyond physical infrastructure. The improved facilities have strengthened teaching and learning conditions, increased student attendance and engagement, enhanced discipline and campus behavior, and improved employability prospects for students. Alumni and parents feel more confident about the quality and value of ITI education, while industries and community members now view ITI more positively as a credible and reliable training institution.

Institutional stakeholders confirm that the infrastructure meets operational needs, is well constructed, easy to maintain, and functioning properly. Parents and community members express greater trust in ITI and feel safer sending their children to the institute. Students and alumni report higher satisfaction, pride in their institution, and greater willingness to recommend ITI to others. Importantly, there is broad agreement across stakeholders that similar CSR initiatives should be extended to other educational institutions.

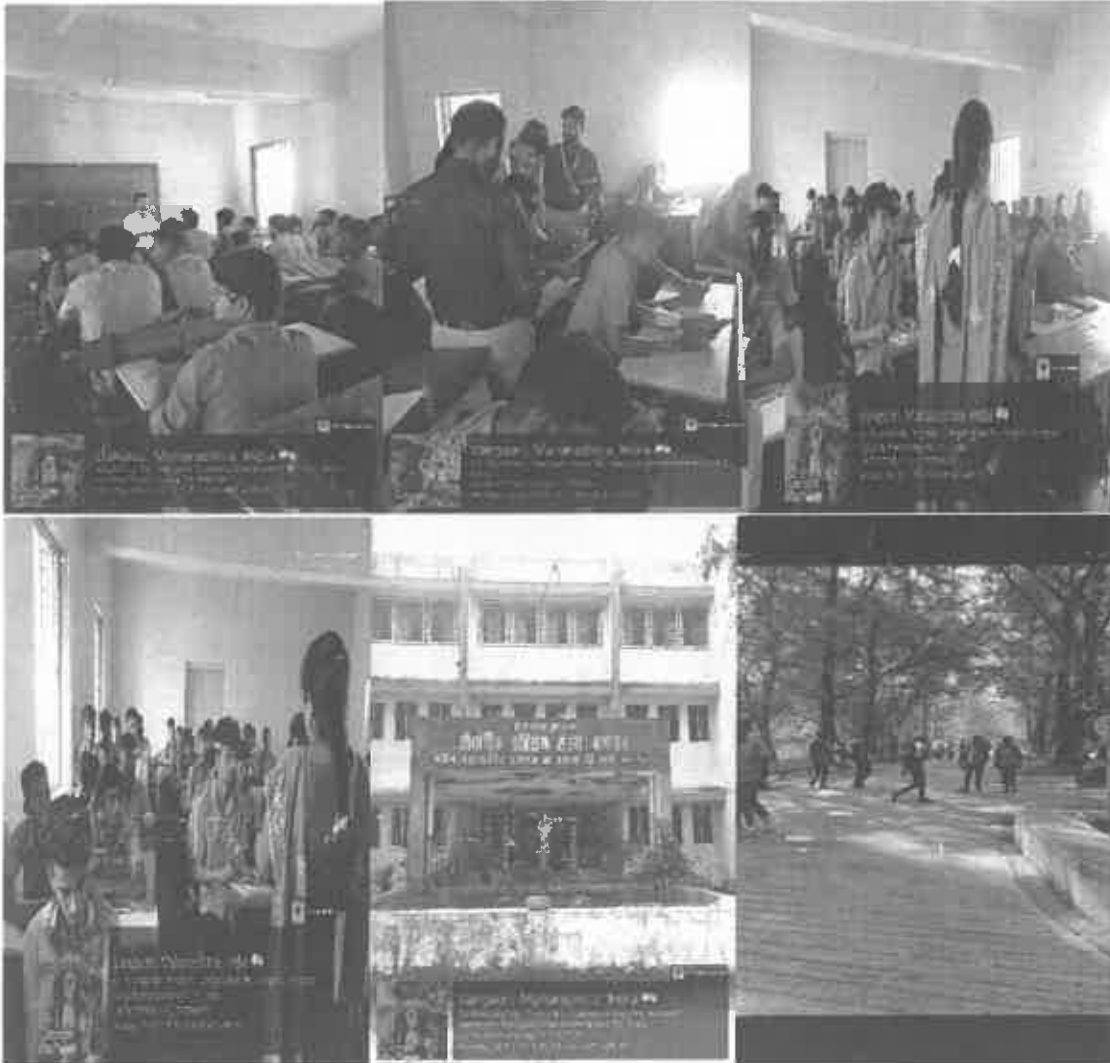
Overall, NPCIL's CSR intervention at ITI Vangaon has had a meaningful, multi-dimensional impact — improving infrastructure, strengthening institutional functioning, enhancing educational outcomes, and building social trust and community pride. The project stands as a strong example of how well-designed CSR initiatives can contribute not only to physical development, but also to long-term educational quality, youth empowerment, and community development

## Appendix

### Impact assessment survey at ITI Vangoan









# **IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT**

## **CSR Activities of NPCIL – Tarapur at Chinchani Village Palghar District, Maharashtra**

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### **Submitted to:**

**Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL),  
A Government of India Enterprise,  
Tarapur Maharashtra Site (TMS)**

### **Submitted by:**

**Thakur Institute of Management Studies and Research (TIMSR), Mumbai  
(Under Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust)**

**Dr. Chitra Gounder (Professor & Project Principal Director)**

**Mr. Mahendra Daima (Asst. Professor & Project Associate Director)**

**Ms. Kinjal Shah (Asst. Professor & Project Assistant Director)**

**Note: This report has been prepared as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Impact Assessment initiative of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), Tarapur Maharashtra Site, in accordance with applicable CSR guidelines).**



## INDEX

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust's Thakur Institute of Management Studies &amp; Research (TIMSR)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Impact Assessment Survey of CSR activities at Chinchani Village by NPCIL</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Stakeholder wise Impact Assessment</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Local Vendors</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Tourists / Visitors Stakeholder</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Villagers</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Panchayat / Local Government Stakeholder</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>Appendix</b>	<b>26</b>



## **1. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)**

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is a Government of India enterprise operating under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). NPCIL is responsible for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of nuclear power plants across India and plays a central role in the country's transition towards clean, reliable, and low-carbon energy. The organisation places strong emphasis on nuclear safety, environmental protection, sustainability, and regulatory compliance, while simultaneously recognising its social responsibility towards communities residing in the vicinity of its installations.

Beyond its core mandate of electricity generation, NPCIL has institutionalised a comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) framework aimed at promoting inclusive and sustainable development. NPCIL's CSR initiatives are aligned with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and focus on priority areas such as education, healthcare, sanitation, infrastructure development, environmental sustainability, sports promotion, and heritage conservation. These initiatives are primarily targeted at improving the socio-economic conditions of communities located around nuclear power stations, with a particular focus on rural, coastal, and socio-economically vulnerable regions.

The Tarapur Maharashtra Site (TMS), located near Tarapur-Boisar in Palghar district on the western coast of Maharashtra, is one of NPCIL's oldest and most significant nuclear power stations. The site comprises Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) Units 1 and 2, which are Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs), and TAPS Units 3 and 4, which are 540 MWe Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs). Since its establishment, the Tarapur plant has been a cornerstone of India's nuclear power programme and has contributed substantially to regional and national electricity supply while maintaining a strong record of safety and operational reliability.

In parallel with its technical operations, the Tarapur site has developed sustained engagement with surrounding communities through structured CSR interventions. These interventions are designed to address local development needs, particularly in Palghar district, which has a significant rural and tribal population and faces persistent challenges related to infrastructure, education, healthcare access, and basic amenities.

At the organisational level, NPCIL's CSR expenditure has been substantial and consistently above statutory requirements. In the financial year 2023-24, NPCIL had a CSR obligation of approximately ₹128.74 crore and reported actual expenditure of about ₹136.45 crore, thereby exceeding the mandated level. A major share of this spending was directed towards education, infrastructure development, and



health and sanitation, with additional investments in environmental sustainability, sports development, and heritage conservation.

At the Tarapur site level, CSR funding has been allocated and utilised on a regular basis over successive years. Between 2018–19 and 2021–22, the Tarapur Maharashtra Site implemented multiple CSR projects with annual allocations ranging from ₹451 lakh to ₹900 lakh, focusing primarily on infrastructure development, community facilities, education-related support, and local welfare initiatives. Recent projects include the installation of solar street lighting infrastructure along key local roads and the provision of public seating and amenities at schools, bus stops, parks, and community spaces in surrounding villages. These initiatives reflect NPCIL Tarapur's emphasis on context-specific, need-based, and community-oriented CSR interventions aimed at improving safety, accessibility, and quality of life for local residents.

Overall, NPCIL and its Tarapur Maharashtra Site represent a model of integrated industrial and social engagement, wherein technological excellence in nuclear power generation is complemented by a sustained commitment to inclusive development and community well-being through structured CSR programmes.



## **2: Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust's Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research (TIMSR)**

Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research (TIMSR) was established in the year 2002 by the Thakur Education Group under the aegis of the Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust. Located at the Thakur Educational Campus, Kandivali (East), Mumbai, TIMSR is an autonomous institute affiliated to the University of Mumbai and is approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Government of Maharashtra, and regulated by the Directorate of Technical Education (DTE), Maharashtra. The institute is also recognized under Sections 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

The institute has been conferred autonomous status by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for a period of 10 years from Academic Year 2024–25 to 2033–34, enabling greater academic flexibility, curriculum innovation, and outcome based education. TIMSR is accredited with an 'A+' Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), and its flagship Master of Management Studies (MMS) programme is accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA), New Delhi. Further strengthening its quality assurance framework, TIMSR is ISO 21001:2018 certified.

Recognized for its academic quality and infrastructure excellence, TIMSR was awarded the "Best Management College in West India for Infrastructure – 2023" by the Centre for Education Growth and Research (CEGR). The institute also secured 2nd Rank in the Mid Day B School Survey 2025 and was named among India's Best B Schools for 2025 by Career360.

TIMSR offers a comprehensive range of undergraduate, postgraduate, integrated, executive, and doctoral programmes in management, including the Master of Management Studies (MMS), MMS for Working Professionals, Five Year Integrated Master of Business Administration (MBA), Bachelor of Management Studies (BMS), and Ph.D. in Management Studies.

Over the years, TIMSR has consciously positioned itself as a socially engaged and development-oriented management institute, integrating classroom learning with consultancy, community engagement, rural development initiatives, and CSR aligned activities. A significant pillar of TIMSR's outreach and social engagement is its active participation in the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), a flagship initiative of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, coordinated nationally by IIT Delhi and regionally by IIT Bombay.

TIMSR has also demonstrated strong institutional capability in industry-oriented consultancy and professional development initiatives. The institute has undertaken consultancy and training engagements such as the HRMS Lite Consulting Engagement with Godrej Industries Limited, along with Executive Development and Training Programmes in areas including Presentation Skills and Creativity and Innovation for corporate participants. These initiatives contribute to human capital development, managerial skill enhancement, and industry-academia collaboration, while aligning with responsible business practices and CSR objectives.



TIMSR engages in applied research initiatives such as the Repeat Tourism Project, reflecting its focus on regional development, tourism sustainability, and socio economic analysis. The institute maintains active linkages with MSMEs, rural enterprises, and KVIC certified organizations, as well as private and export oriented firms, promoting entrepreneurship, skill development, and experiential learning. It also conducts Executive and Management Development Programmes, faculty led consultancy, and extension activities, systematically documented through platforms such as NIRF, and is supported by world class infrastructure that facilitates effective teaching-learning, research, industry interaction, and holistic student development.



### 3. Impact Assessment Survey of CSR activities at Chinchani Village by NPCIL

Chinchani Beach, located in Chinchani Village of Palghar District, Maharashtra, functions as a significant public, social, and economic space for the local coastal community. The beach serves not only as a recreational and cultural hub for village residents but also as a source of informal livelihood for local vendors, small service providers, and seasonal economic activities. It is regularly used for daily recreation, community interaction, and cultural gatherings, making it an important shared public asset for the region surrounding NPCIL's Tarapur Maharashtra Site.

Prior to the CSR intervention, Chinchani Beach faced the following key infrastructure gaps:

- No permanent public toilet facilities at the beach, affecting sanitation, hygiene, and visitor dignity.
- Lack of organised parking, resulting in congestion, unsafe movement, and poor visitor management.
- Unrenovated village pond area, limiting its use as a clean and functional public space.
- Inadequate support facilities for local vendors, affecting daily operations and income stability.
- Absence of a formal cultural memorial space, despite the site's social and historical significance.



#### Inauguration of CSR project at Chinchani Beach

These infrastructure gaps limited effective use of the beach and disproportionately affected women, elderly citizens, families, and local vendors dependent on the space for daily activities and livelihoods. To address these issues, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), Tarapur Maharashtra Site, implemented a multi-component CSR infrastructure project at Chinchani Beach, including construction of public toilet blocks, development of organised parking, renovation and beautification of the village pond, and development of the Hutatma Stambh.

The interventions aimed to create a cleaner, safer, and more organised public space, supporting improved visitor experience, community use, cultural identity, and sustainable livelihood opportunities for local vendors.

This Impact Assessment Report evaluates the social, economic, cultural, and functional outcomes of these CSR interventions based on primary data collected from multiple stakeholder groups, including local vendors, residents, Panchayat representatives, community leaders, and regular beach users.



**Parking Facility**



**Hutatma Stambh**



**Washroom Facility**



**Pond Beautification**

The assessment is based on structured questionnaires administered to multiple stakeholder groups associated with Chinchani Beach, including:

1. Local vendors dependent on beach-related livelihoods
2. Village residents and community members
3. Panchayat representatives and local leadership
4. Regular beach users and visitors

The tools and methods included:

- Likert-scale questions to assess satisfaction, usability, and perceived impact
- Open-ended questions to capture qualitative insights
- Frequency analysis from Excel response sheets
- Cross-validation of findings across stakeholder categories

This multi-stakeholder approach strengthens the validity, reliability, and overall robustness of the findings.



#### 4. Stakeholder wise Impact Assessment

This impact assessment draws on primary data collected from multiple stakeholder groups associated with Chinchani Village, with specific reference to Chinchani Beach and its public facilities. The survey covered a total of 539 respondents, distributed across four stakeholder categories as follows:

Stakeholder Group	Number of Respondents	Role in Assessment
Local Vendors and Small Business Operators	93	Primary livelihood stakeholders directly dependent on beach infrastructure, visitor footfall, sanitation, and organised public amenities
Tourists and Local Visitors	334	External users assessing visitor experience, sanitation, parking, safety, and overall facility management
Villagers	100	Regular community users of the beach and adjoining public spaces, reflecting social environmental and daily-use impact
Panchayat / Local Government Stakeholders	12	Governance-level respondents providing institutional, planning, and village-level perspectives
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>	

The stakeholder assessment at Chinchani Beach includes local vendors and small business operators (n = 93), village residents (n = 100), Panchayat and local government stakeholders (n = 12), and tourists and visitors (n = 334). Vendors constitute a critical stakeholder group, as their livelihoods are closely linked to the availability of sanitation facilities, organised parking, cleanliness, and increased visitor footfall enabled by the CSR intervention. Village residents provide insights based on regular and long-term use of the beach, highlighting changes in cleanliness, safety, accessibility, environmental quality, and community interaction.

Panchayat and local government respondents contribute an institutional and governance perspective, reflecting the social, cultural, environmental, and administrative significance of the infrastructure development at the village level. Tourists and visitors form the largest respondent group, comprising both tourists (194; 58.08%) and visitors (140; 41.92%), and offer a user-centric assessment of public convenience, visitor management, safety, and overall experience at Chinchani Beach.

Together, these stakeholder groups provide a comprehensive and balanced view of the social, economic, cultural, environmental, and institutional outcomes of NPCIL's CSR infrastructure intervention at Chinchani Beach, capturing perspectives of both direct beneficiaries and the wider community.



## 4.1 Local Vendors and Small Business Operators

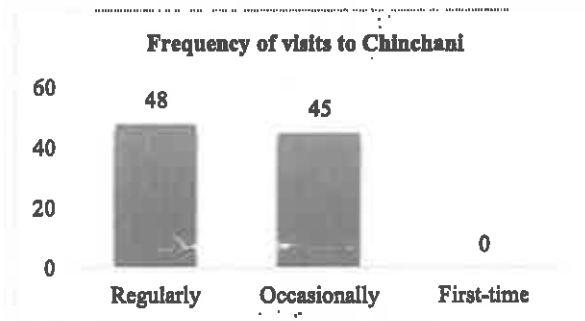
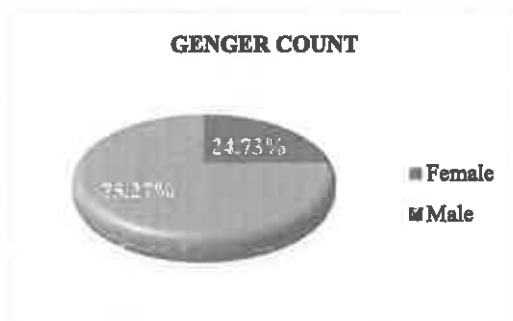
### 4.1.1 Background Profile of Respondents.



Vendors

The vendor impact assessment at Chinchani Beach is based on primary data collected from 93 local vendors and small business respondents engaged in diverse livelihood activities in and around the beach area. This stakeholder group is particularly important as vendor livelihoods are directly dependent on visitor footfall, cleanliness, sanitation facilities, parking availability, safety, and the overall usability of public infrastructure. The respondent group includes both men and women, reflecting inclusive participation across genders in beach-linked informal and semi-formal economic activities.

Gender-wise analysis indicates that 70 respondents (75.27%) are male, while 23 respondents (24.73%) are female, highlighting meaningful female participation in activities such as food vending, small retail, fish vending, kirana stores, tailoring, and service-oriented businesses. For women vendors in particular, access to clean toilets, organised parking, improved cleanliness, and safer public spaces directly affects their ability to participate in economic activities with dignity and security.



In terms of engagement with the location, 48 respondents (51.61%) reported visiting Chinchani regularly, while 45 respondents (48.39%) reported visiting occasionally. This shows that the responses are based on feedback from vendors who visit the area with different levels of frequency, helping to capture a balanced view of the changes observed after the facilities were developed.

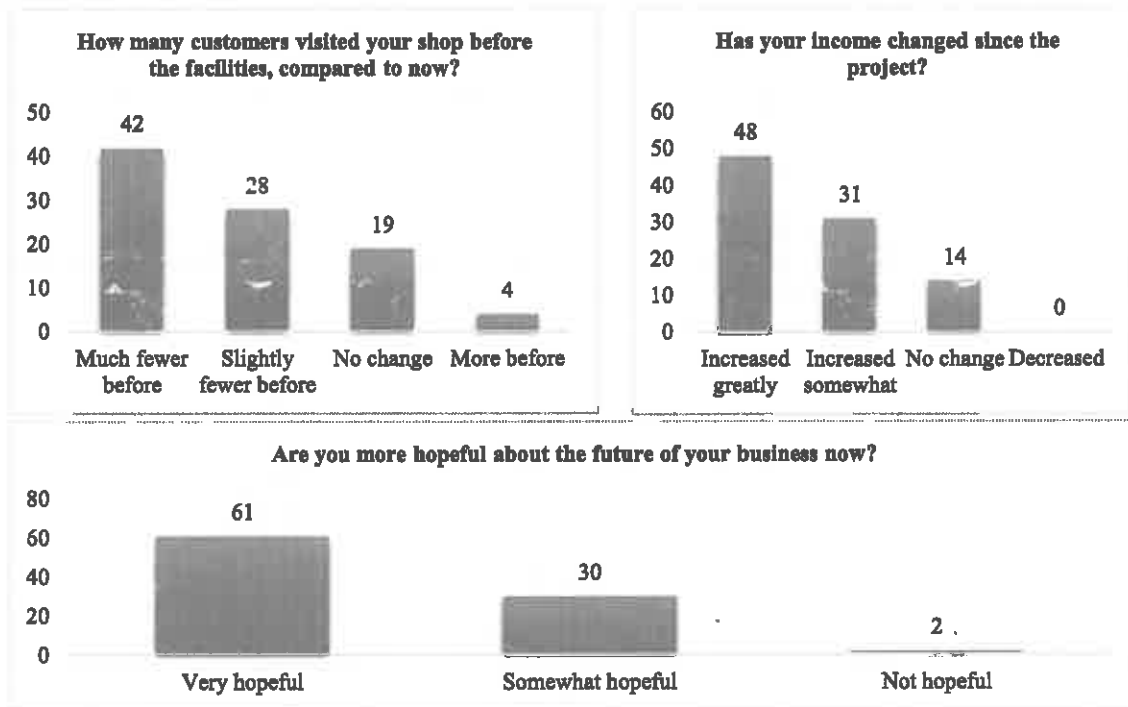


#### 4.1.2 Economic Outcomes: Customer Footfall, Income Change, and Business Confidence

Economic outcomes reported by vendors show a clear positive shift after the implementation of facilities. When asked about customer visits before the facilities compared to now, 45.16% (42 respondents) reported that customers were “much fewer before”, and 30.11% (28 respondents) reported “slightly fewer before”, indicating that 75.27% of vendors experienced increased customer footfall after the project. At the same time, 20.43% (19 respondents) reported no change, while only 4.30% (4 respondents) felt customers were more before, suggesting minimal negative impact.

Income-related responses further validate this trend. 51.61% (48 respondents) reported that their income has increased greatly, and 33.33% (31 respondents) reported it has increased somewhat, meaning 84.94% of vendors experienced an increase in income following the intervention. 15.05% (14 respondents) reported no change, and notably 0% reported a decrease in income, indicating that the project has not adversely affected vendor earnings.

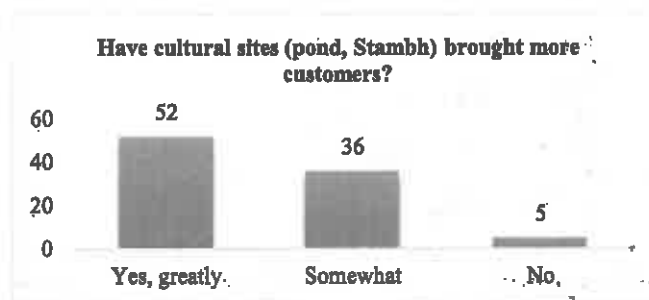
Future outlook among vendors is highly positive. 65.59% (61 respondents) reported being very hopeful about the future of their business; while 32.26% (30 respondents) were somewhat hopeful, resulting in 97.85% expressing optimism regarding continued livelihood opportunities. Only 2.15% (2 respondents) expressed a lack of hope, suggesting broad confidence in the sustainability of business benefits.



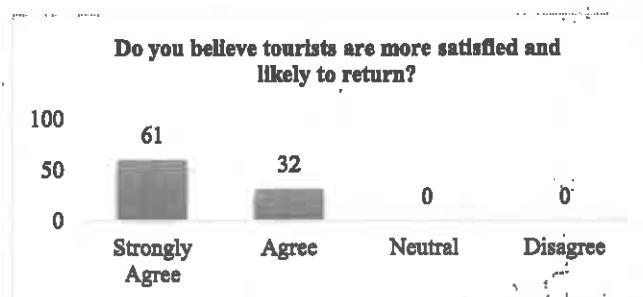
#### 4.1.3 Cultural Attractions as Economic and Footfall Drivers

The role of cultural and heritage-related assets such as the pond and Stambh emerged strongly in vendor responses. 55.91% (52 respondents) reported that these cultural sites have brought more customers “yes, greatly”, while 38.71% (36 respondents) reported “somewhat”, meaning 94.62% of vendors perceive cultural attractions as key drivers of increased visitor movement. Only 5.38% (5 respondents) did not observe this effect.

These findings indicate that the CSR intervention has successfully leveraged cultural and public-space improvements as economic multipliers, increasing visitor dwell time and enhancing opportunities for small businesses located near the beach and pond areas.



#### 4.1.4 Visitor Experience and Repeat Tourism Potential



Vendor perceptions of visitor satisfaction and repeat tourism are unanimously positive. 65.59% (61 respondents) strongly agreed and 34.41% (32 respondents) agreed that tourists are more satisfied and likely to return after the facilities were developed. No neutral or disagree responses were recorded.

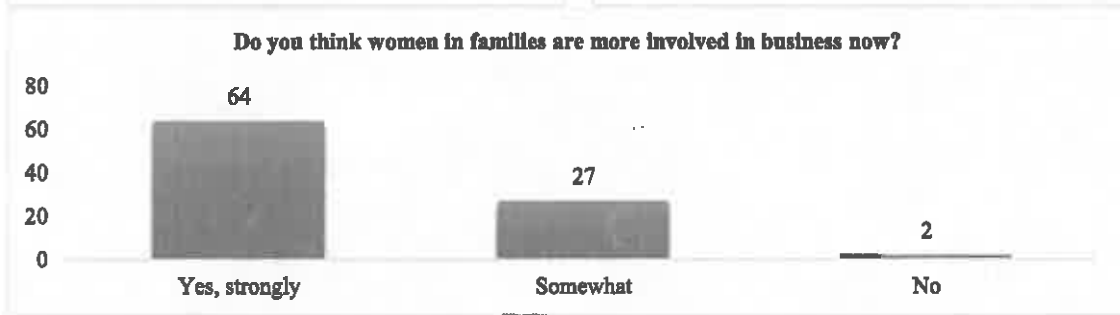
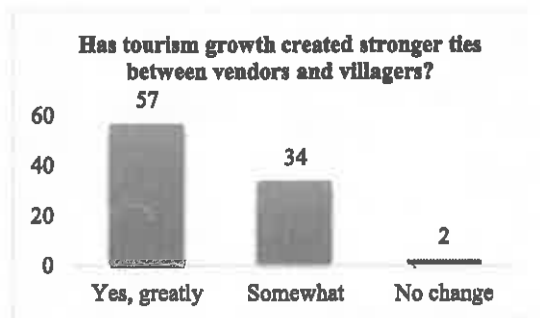
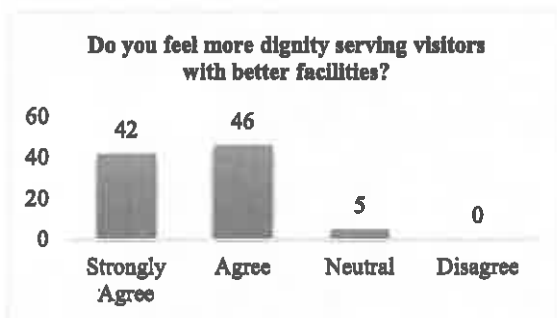
This unanimity is significant, as vendors are closely attuned to visitor behaviour and feedback. Improved visitor satisfaction indicates better infrastructure usability, comfort, and safety, which directly supports repeat tourism and long-term livelihood sustainability for vendors.

#### 4.1.5 Social, Dignity, Community Relations, and Gender-Level Outcomes

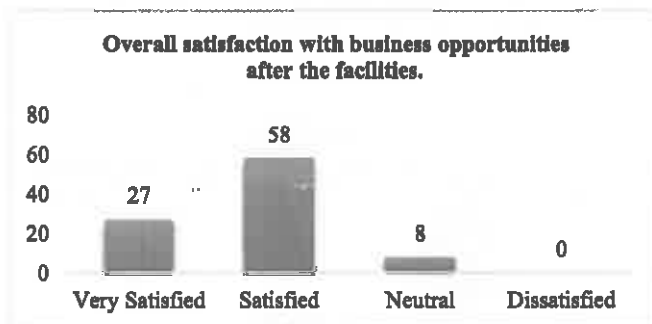
The intervention has generated strong social and dignity-related outcomes for vendors. 45.16% (42 respondents) strongly agreed and 49.46% (46 respondents) agreed that they feel more dignity while serving visitors due to improved facilities, indicating that 94.62% experienced enhanced dignity and comfort in their work environment. Only 5.38% (5 respondents) were neutral, and none disagreed.

Community-level outcomes are equally positive. 61.29% (57 respondents) reported that tourism growth has created stronger ties between vendors and villagers “yes, greatly”, while 36.56% (34 respondents) reported “somewhat”, meaning 97.85% observed improved vendor-villager relationships. This suggests that tourism growth has fostered shared benefits and greater local cooperation.

Gender-level outcomes are particularly noteworthy. 68.82% (64 respondents) reported that women in families are now more involved in business “yes, strongly”, while 29.03% (27 respondents) reported “somewhat”, indicating 97.85% observed increased women’s participation in economic activities. This reflects improved accessibility, safety, and social acceptance of women’s involvement in livelihood activities following infrastructure upgrades.



**4.1.6 Overall Satisfaction with Business Opportunities**



Overall satisfaction with business opportunities after the facilities is very high. 29.03% (27 respondents) reported being very satisfied, and 62.37% (58 respondents) reported being satisfied, resulting in 91.40% overall satisfaction. 8.60% (8 respondents) were neutral, and 0% were dissatisfied, indicating strong endorsement of the project's outcomes from the vendor perspective.

**4.2 Tourists/Visitors stakeholder**

**4.2.1 Background Profile of Respondents**

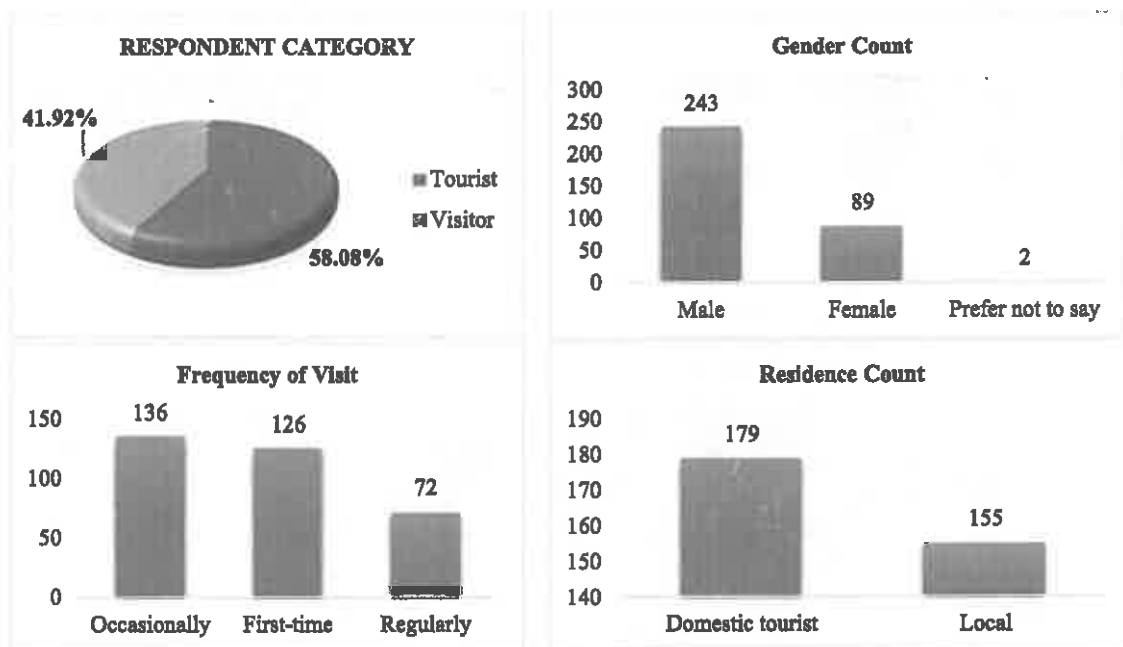


**Tourists and Local Visitors**



### Tourists and Local Visitors

The tourist/visitor impact assessment at Chinchani Beach is based on primary data collected from 334 respondents, consisting of both tourists (194; 58.08%) and visitors (140; 41.92%). This stakeholder group is important because their experience directly reflects the usability and effectiveness of the facilities created.



Gender-wise, the respondent group is male-dominated (243; 72.75%), while female respondents constitute 89 (26.65%), and 2 respondents (0.60%) preferred not to disclose gender. The residence profile shows a balanced mix of domestic tourists (179; 53.59%) and local visitors (155; 46.41%), indicating that the site is relevant for both regional recreation as well as broader domestic tourism.

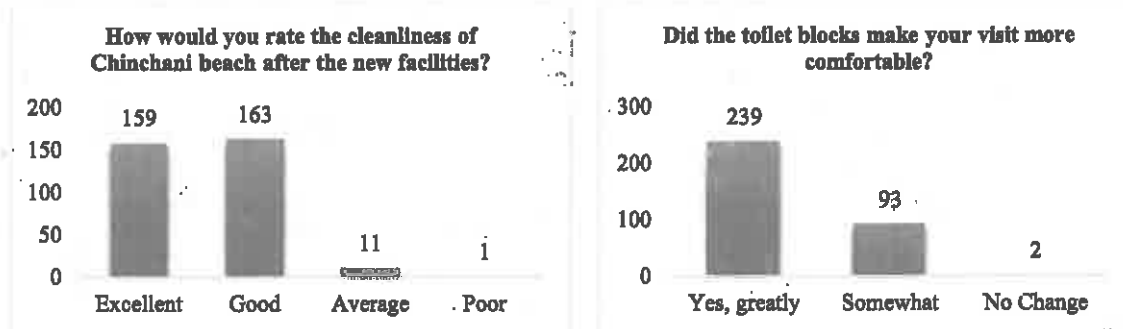
In terms of visit frequency, the respondent mix includes first-time visitors (126; 37.72%), occasional visitors (136; 40.72%), and regular visitors (72; 21.56%). This is useful because it captures feedback



from people experiencing the site for the first time as well as those who can compare the “before vs after” improvements based on repeated visits.

#### 4.2.2 Cleanliness, Physical Environment and Visitor Comfort Outcomes

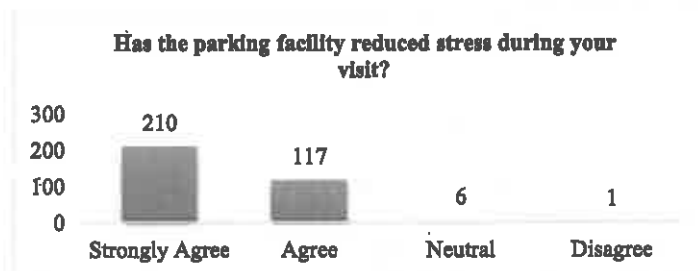
Cleanliness emerges as one of the strongest outcomes after the intervention. When asked to rate cleanliness after the new facilities, 48.80% (163) rated it as Good and 47.60% (159) rated it as Excellent. Only 3.29% (11) rated it as Average, and 0.30% (1) rated it as Poor. Overall, 96.40% respondents rated cleanliness as Good/Excellent, indicating that cleanliness and maintenance have visibly improved from the visitor perspective.



Comfort due to toilet infrastructure is also strongly validated. 71.56% (239) reported that toilet blocks made their visit more comfortable “yes, greatly”, and 27.84% (93) reported “somewhat”, while only 0.60% (2) reported no change. This means 99.40% respondents experienced improved comfort due to toilet blocks; showing that sanitation facilities have directly improved the visitor experience.

#### 4.2.3 Parking, Safety, Convenience and Stress Reduction Outcomes

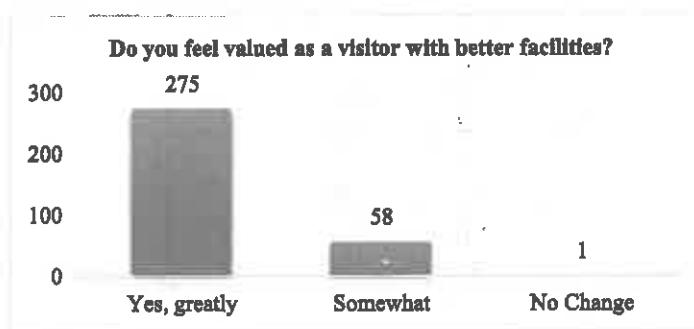
Parking improvements show a very strong positive impact in reducing visit-related stress. 62.87% (210) strongly agreed and 35.03% (117) agreed that the parking facility reduced stress during their visit. Only 1.80% (6) were neutral and 0.30% (1) disagreed. This indicates that 97.90% respondents agree/strongly agree that parking reduced stress, making the area more convenient and visitor-friendly.



This is particularly important in tourist settings where parking availability often determines accessibility, crowd management, and safety. Strong parking-related satisfaction also supports smoother visitor movement and likely reduces roadside congestion or unsafe parking practices.

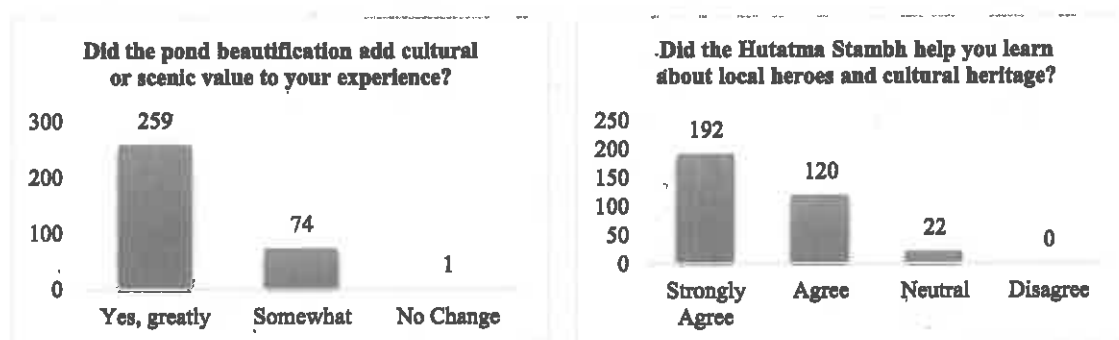
#### 4.2.4 Psychological and Social Experience Outcomes: Feeling Valued and Visitor-Friendly Environment

Visitor dignity and feeling valued show extremely positive outcomes. When asked if they feel valued as a visitor with better facilities, 82.34% (275) responded “yes, greatly”, 17.37% (58) responded “somewhat”, and only 0.30% (1) reported no change. This shows that 99.70% respondents experienced an improved sense of being valued, reflecting that facilities such as toilets, parking, seating, cleanliness, and general organisation have improved the overall visitor-friendly environment.



This kind of response indicates not just functional improvement, but also a stronger perception of respect, comfort, and dignity especially relevant for families, women, and elderly visitors.

#### 4.2.5 Cultural and Scenic Value Outcomes (Pond Beautification & Hutatma Stambh)



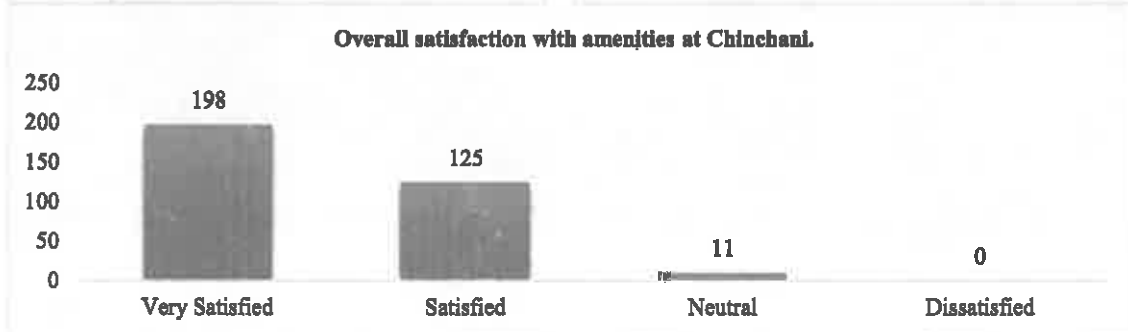
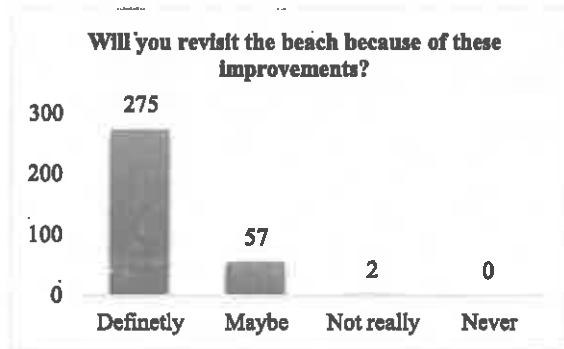
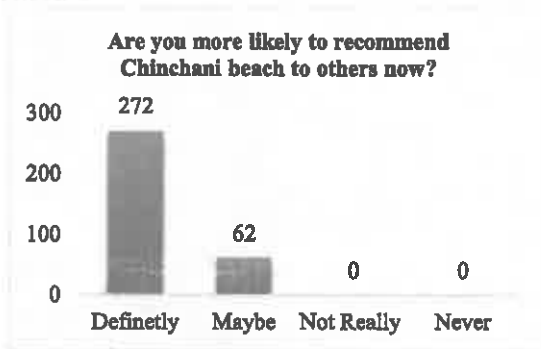
Cultural and scenic improvements also show very strong validation. For pond beautification and scenic/cultural value, 77.54% (259) said “yes, greatly”, 22.16% (74) said “somewhat”, and only 0.30% (1) reported no change. This means 99.70% respondents perceived scenic/cultural value from pond beautification, indicating that the intervention enhanced the attractiveness and aesthetic experience of the site.

Learning and heritage awareness through the Hutatma Stambh is also strongly supported. 57.49% (192) strongly agreed and 35.93% (120) agreed that it helped them learn about local heroes and cultural heritage. Only 6.59% (22) were neutral and 0% disagreed. Overall, 93.42% agree/strongly agree, indicating meaningful cultural awareness creation.

Further, perceptions of Chinchani as a culturally rich tourist spot are very positive: 68.26% (228) strongly agree and 28.14% (94) agree, while 3.29% (11) are neutral and 0.30% (1) disagree. This means 96.40% agree/strongly agree that Chinchani is now seen as a culturally rich tourist destination.

#### 4.2.6 Overall Satisfaction, Recommendation and Revisit Intention

Tourism sustainability indicators recommendation and revisit intention are extremely strong. When asked if they are more likely to recommend Chinchani beach to others, 81.44% (272) said Definitely and 18.56% (62) said Maybe, with 0% negative responses. This indicates 100% positive recommendation intent, which strongly supports the perceived relevance and success of the facilities. Similarly, revisit intention is very high: 82.34% (275) said, 17.07% (57) said Maybe, 0.60% (2) said Not really, and 0% said Never. This indicates a strong likelihood of repeat visits, which is important for long-term tourism value and local economic benefit. Overall satisfaction with amenities also shows excellent results. 59.28% (198) reported Very Satisfied, 37.43% (125) reported Satisfied, and 3.29% (11) were neutral. 0% were dissatisfied, meaning 96.71% satisfaction and no negative satisfaction outcomes recorded.



### 4.3 Villagers

#### 4.3.1 Background Profile of Respondents



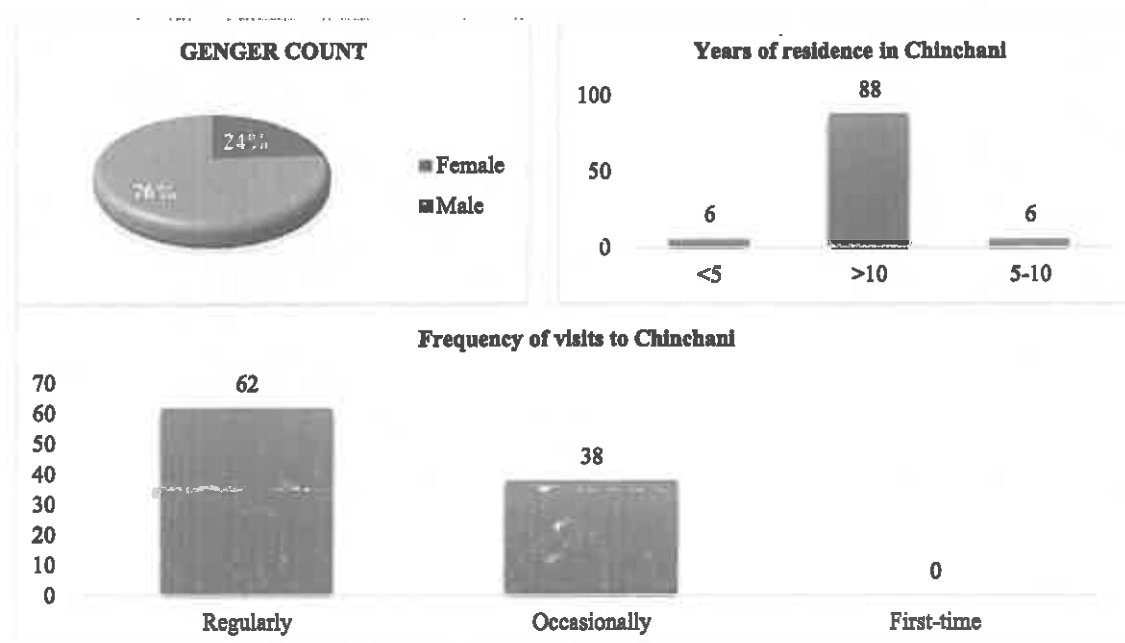
**Villagers**



### Villagers

The villager impact assessment for the Chinchani facilities project is based on primary data collected from 100 local residents. Villagers are a key stakeholder group because they experience the intervention continuously in daily life and are directly affected by public sanitation, cleanliness, congestion, safety, cultural spaces, and the economic changes created by tourism activity.

Gender-wise, the respondent group includes 76 male respondents (76%) and 24 female respondents (24%), indicating participation from both genders. In terms of connection with the village, residence duration data shows deep community rootedness: 88 respondents (88%) have been living in Chinchani for more than 10 years, while 6 respondents (6%) have lived here for less than 5 years and 6 respondents (6%) for 5–10 years. This suggests that most responses come from long-term residents who can compare conditions “before vs after” the developments.



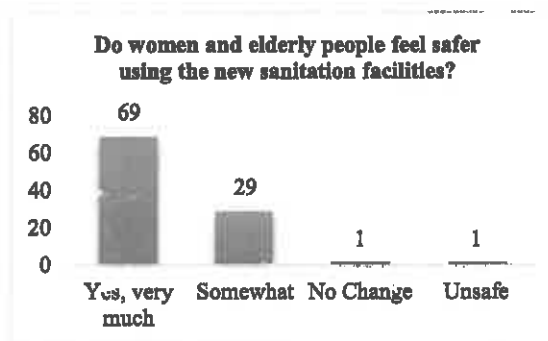
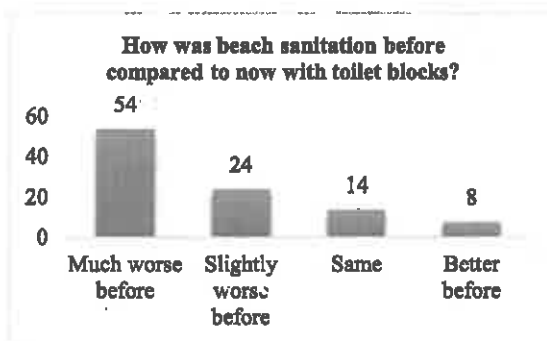


In terms of engagement with the location, 62 respondents reported visiting Chinchani regularly and 38 respondents (38%) visit occasionally, while 0 were first-time visitors. This indicates that villager responses largely reflect repeated exposure to the facilities and their ongoing impact on village life and public spaces.

#### 4.3.2 Sanitation, Safety and Public Health Outcomes (Toilet Blocks & Beach Hygiene)

Sanitation improvement is one of the most strongly validated outcomes. When villagers compared beach sanitation before versus after the toilet blocks, 54% (54 respondents) reported that sanitation was “much worse before” and 24% (24 respondents) said it was “slightly worse before”, indicating that 78% villagers observed improvement after the project. 14% (14 respondents) felt sanitation remained the same, and 8% (8 respondents) said it was better before, showing that negative feedback exists but remains limited.

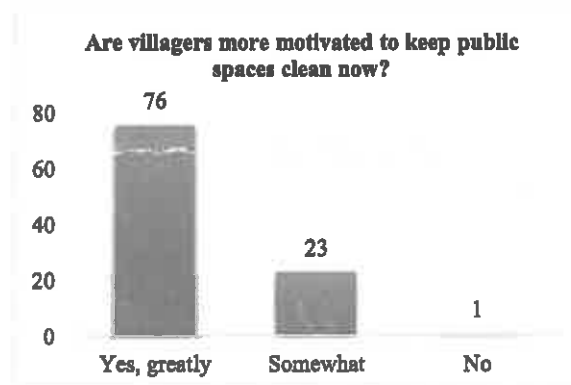
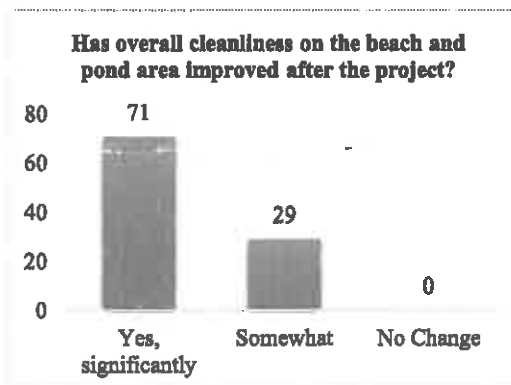
Perceptions of safety for vulnerable groups also show a strong positive change. 69% (69 respondents) reported that women and elderly people feel safer using the new sanitation facilities “yes, very much”, and 29% (29 respondents) said “somewhat”, meaning 98% villagers feel safety has improved for women and elderly through sanitation support. Only 1% reported “no change” and 1% reported “unsafe”, indicating very minimal negative responses.



These findings show that the toilet blocks are not only a convenience facility, but also a dignity, safety, and public health intervention that reduces unsafe practices and supports more secure public movement for women, elderly residents, and visitors.

#### 4.3.3 Cleanliness, Environment, and Behavioural Change in Public Spaces

Villagers strongly confirmed improvement in overall cleanliness of the beach and pond areas. 71% (71 respondents) stated cleanliness has improved “yes, significantly” and 29% (29 respondents) stated “somewhat”, resulting in 100% positive responses and 0% reporting no change. This indicates strong visibility of cleanliness improvements and likely better maintenance outcomes.

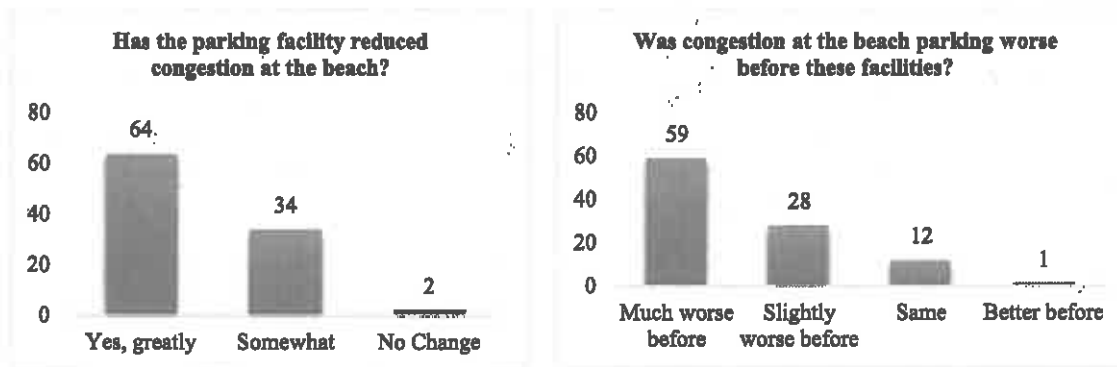




Importantly, the intervention also appears to influence community behaviour. When asked whether villagers are more motivated to keep public spaces clean now, 76% (76 respondents) responded “yes, greatly” and 23% (23 respondents) responded “somewhat”, meaning 99% villagers observe increased motivation towards cleanliness. Only 1% responded “no”, suggesting that the project may have contributed to stronger civic sense and cleanliness-related responsibility among residents.

#### 4.3.4 Congestion and Mobility Outcomes (Parking & Crowd Management)

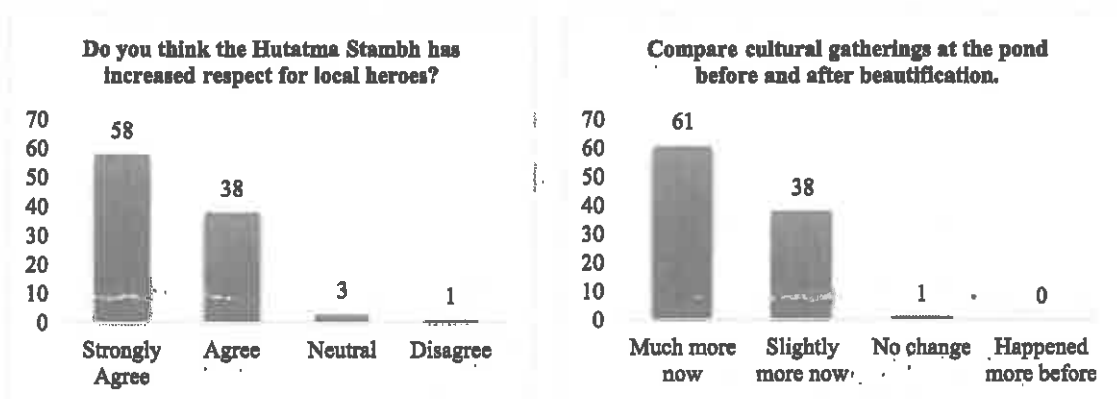
Parking-related outcomes are very strongly positive. On whether the parking facility reduced congestion at the beach, 64% (64 respondents) said “yes, greatly”, 34% (34 respondents) said “somewhat”, and 2% (2 respondents) reported no change. This indicates 98% positive responses, meaning parking improvements are perceived to have reduced congestion and improved mobility.

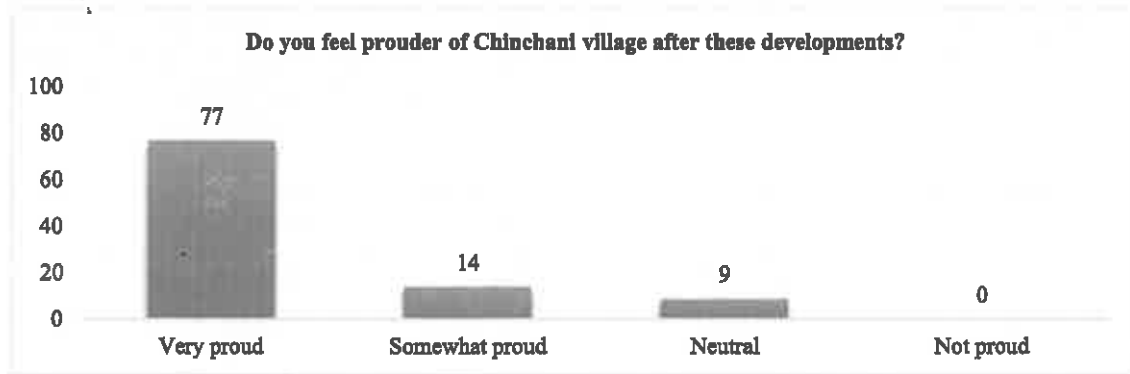


This is further supported by the “before vs after” congestion comparison. When asked whether congestion at the beach parking was worse before these facilities, 59% (59 respondents) said it was “much worse before” and 28% (28 respondents) said “slightly worse before”, meaning 87% villagers confirmed congestion was worse earlier. 12% reported the same, and only 1% said it was better before, indicating that the parking intervention has clearly reduced crowding and stress in beach access areas.

#### 4.3.5 Cultural Identity, Community Pride and Social Participation Outcomes

Cultural outcomes show strong positive change. Regarding the Hutatma Stambh and respect for local heroes, 58% (58 respondents) strongly agreed and 38% (38 respondents) agreed, meaning 96% villagers support the view that the Stambh increased respect for local heroes. Only 3% were neutral and 1% disagreed, showing very high cultural acceptance.

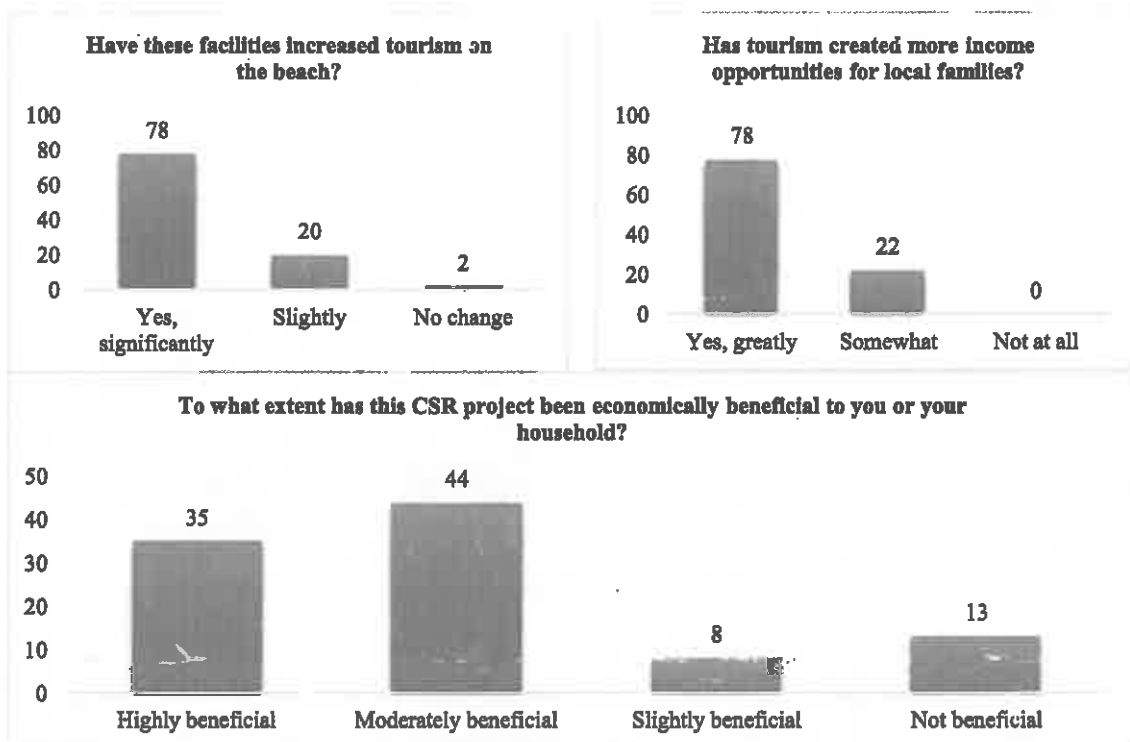




Community participation around the pond space has also increased. When villagers compared cultural gatherings at the pond before and after beautification, 61% (61 respondents) reported “much more now” and 38% (38 respondents) reported “slightly more now”, meaning 99% villagers observed an increase in cultural gatherings. Only 1% reported no change, and 0% said gatherings happened more before. This indicates that pond beautification has strengthened community interaction and social use of shared spaces.

Pride and emotional ownership of the village has also increased. 77% (77 respondents) reported being “very proud” of Chinchani after the developments, and 14% (14 respondents) were somewhat proud, meaning 91% expressed pride. 9% were neutral and 0% were not proud, indicating that the intervention has enhanced the village image and community morale.

**4.3.5 Economic Outcomes: Tourism Increase, Household Benefits, and Income Opportunities**



Villagers strongly perceived an increase in tourism. 78% (78 respondents) said tourism increased “yes, significantly” and 20% (20 respondents) said “slightly”, meaning 98% believe tourism has increased due to the facilities. Only 2% reported no change, indicating near-universal agreement on tourism uplift.



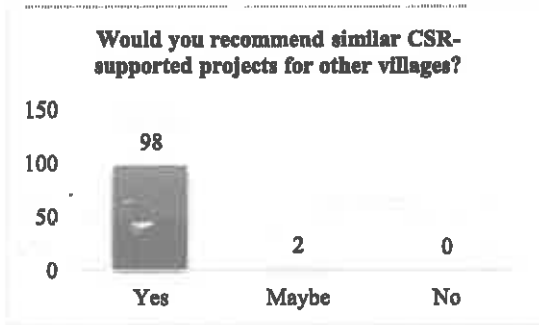
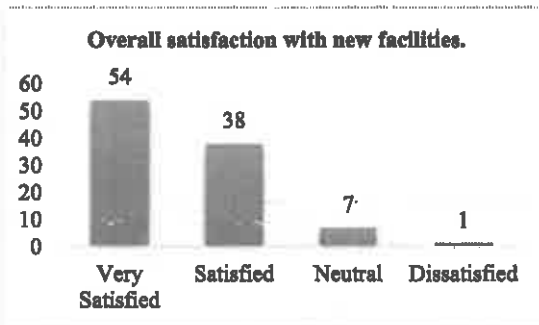
Tourism-linked income opportunities for local families also show strong validation. 78% (78 respondents) stated tourism created more income opportunities “yes, greatly” and 22% (22 respondents) said “somewhat”, meaning 100% positive responses and 0% negative responses on this parameter.

When asked about economic benefit to the household, responses were positive but more mixed (which is expected because benefits may not be evenly distributed across all families). 35% (35 respondents) reported the project was highly beneficial, 44% (44 respondents) moderately beneficial, and 8% (8 respondents) slightly beneficial meaning 87% reported some level of economic benefit. However, 13% (13 respondents) reported not beneficial, indicating that while tourism and facilities may have improved overall village economy, direct household benefit may vary depending on livelihood linkage to tourism.

#### 4.3.6 Overall Satisfaction, Endorsement, and Replicability

Overall satisfaction with new facilities is strong. 54% (54 respondents) reported being very satisfied, and 38% (38 respondents) reported satisfied, resulting in 92% satisfaction. 7% were neutral and 1% dissatisfied, indicating minimal dissatisfaction.

Endorsement and replicability are extremely high. 98% (98 respondents) said they would recommend similar CSR-supported projects for other villages, and 2% (2 respondents) said maybe, with 0% saying no. This indicates very strong acceptance and perceived usefulness of the intervention for other rural and coastal communities.



### 4.4 Panchayat / Local Government stakeholder

#### 4.4.1 Background Profile of Respondents

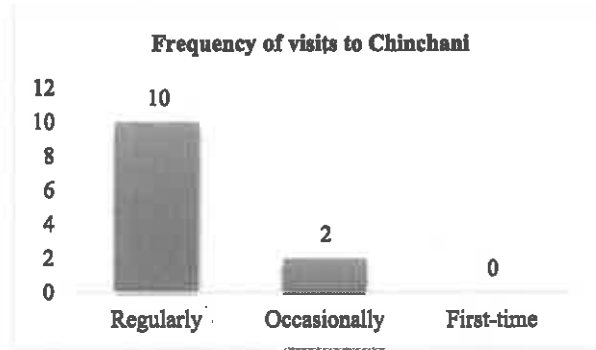
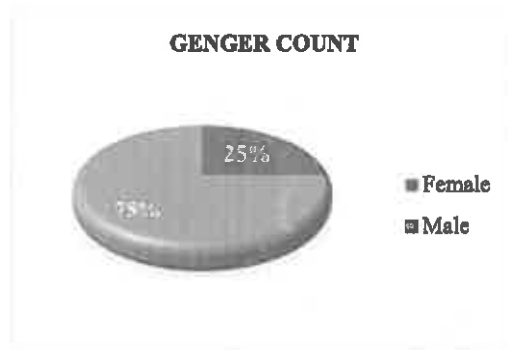


**Panchayat / Local Government stakeholder**

The Panchayat / Local Government impact assessment for the Chinchani facilities project is based on primary data collected from 12 respondents, comprising local governance stakeholders who are closely

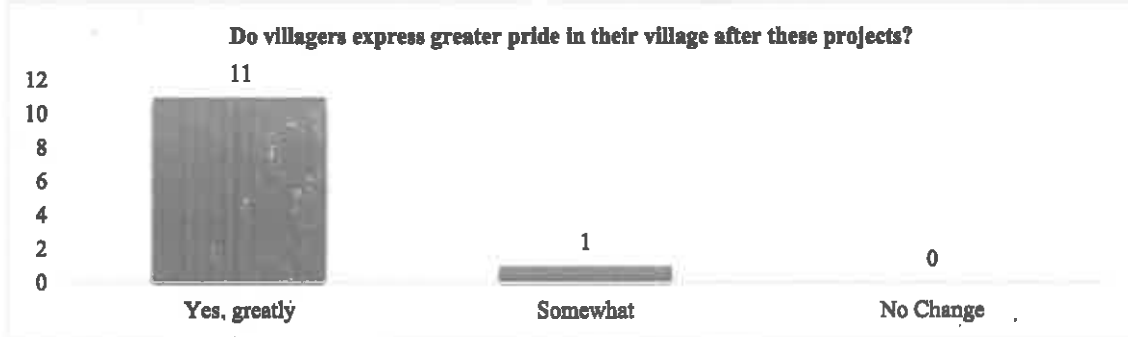
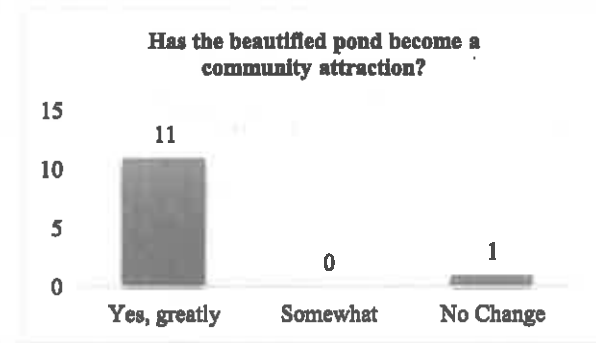
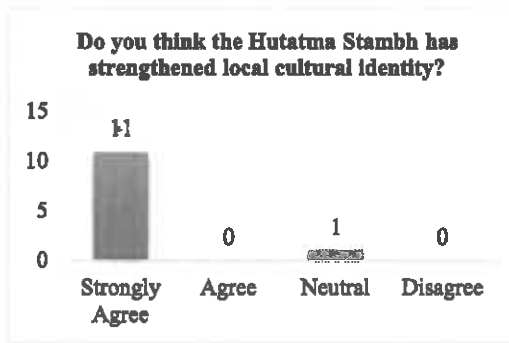


involved with community planning, public infrastructure usage, local development priorities, and long-term maintenance responsibilities. This stakeholder group is critical because they provide an administrative and community-level perspective on cultural identity, tourism growth, civic behaviour, public trust, and sustainability of the intervention.



Gender-wise, the respondent group includes 9 male respondents (75%) and 3 female respondents (25%), showing participation across genders in local governance feedback. In terms of engagement with Chinchani, 10 respondents (83.33%) reported visiting regularly, while 2 respondents (16.67%) visit occasionally, indicating that most responses are based on repeated observation of ground conditions and community-level outcomes over time.

#### 4.4.2 Cultural Identity and Community Attraction Outcomes



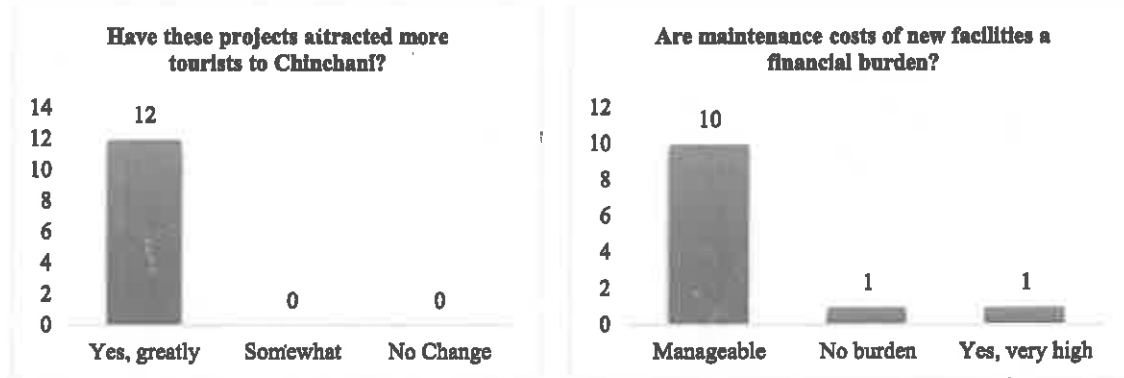
Cultural outcomes show very strong validation from governance stakeholders. On whether the Hutatma Stambh has strengthened local cultural identity, 91.67% (11 respondents) strongly agreed, while 8.33% (1 respondent) was neutral and 0% disagreed. This indicates strong institutional support for the view that the Stambh contributes to cultural identity building and heritage respect.

Similarly, on whether the beautified pond has become a community attraction, 91.67% (11 respondents) stated “yes, greatly”, while 8.33% (1 respondent) reported no change. This confirms that pond beautification is viewed as a major public-space improvement and a new focal point for community activity.



Panchayat respondents also strongly observed increased pride among villagers. 91.67% (11 respondents) reported that villagers express greater pride “yes, greatly”, while 8.33% (1 respondent) reported somewhat, and 0% reported no change. This indicates that the intervention has strengthened community image and emotional ownership of local development.

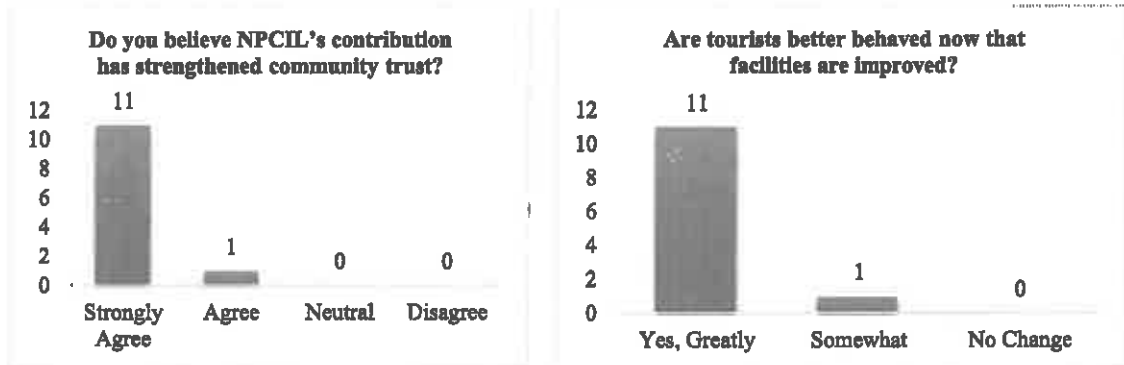
#### 4.4.3 Tourism Growth and Economic Governance Outcomes



Tourism increase is unanimously confirmed by Panchayat stakeholders. 100% (12 respondents) reported that these projects have attracted more tourists to Chinchani “yes, greatly”, indicating a complete consensus that facilities development has increased tourism inflow.

From a governance and sustainability viewpoint, maintenance costs are largely considered manageable. 83.33% (10 respondents) reported maintenance costs as manageable, 8.33% (1 respondent) reported no burden, while 8.33% (1 respondent) reported maintenance costs as very high. This indicates that while the majority view maintenance as feasible, a small segment highlights the need for continued budgeting and upkeep planning to sustain quality.

#### 4.4.4 Social Outcomes: Community Trust and Behavioural Change



Governance stakeholders strongly validated the role of NPCIL’s contribution in strengthening public trust. 91.67% (11 respondents) strongly agreed and 8.33% (1 respondent) agreed that NPCIL’s contribution has strengthened community trust, with 0% neutral or negative responses. This indicates full consensus that the intervention is viewed positively in the community and enhances institutional credibility.

Behavioural outcomes related to tourism are also strongly positive. On whether tourists are better behaved now that facilities are improved, 91.67% (11 respondents) stated “yes, greatly” and 8.33% (1 respondent) stated “somewhat”, with 0% reporting no change. This suggests that better facilities, improved organisation, and cleaner public spaces are linked to improved visitor discipline and more respectful usage of community spaces.

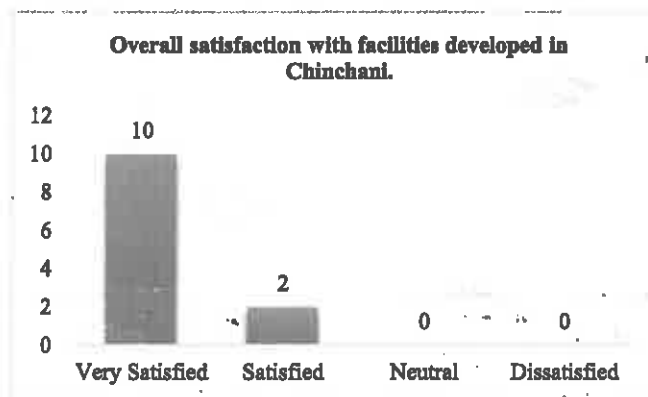


#### 4.4.5 Community-Level Social and Cultural Change

Panchayat stakeholders identified cultural strengthening as the most significant positive impact of the intervention, particularly through heritage preservation and respect for local history, with the Hutatma Stambh serving as a strong symbol of village identity and remembrance of local heroes. Improved infrastructure has supported village branding and cultural tourism, attracting visitors while reinforcing local pride and cultural visibility. Enhanced public spaces have enabled traditional practices, community gatherings, and cultural events, while the overall beautification of the village has further strengthened collective pride.

In terms of social change, respondents reported noticeable improvements in cleanliness and civic sense, increased walking and recreational activities especially among elderly residents greater youth engagement through shared community spaces, improved safety and social comfort, and stronger social connections within the village as well as with visitors. Overall, the Panchayat feedback suggests that the infrastructure development has gone beyond physical upgrades and is actively contributing to a healthier, cleaner, and more socially connected community life.

#### 4.4.6 Overall Satisfaction, Endorsement, and Replicability



Overall satisfaction with facilities developed in Chinchani is extremely high. 83.33% (10 respondents) reported being very satisfied and 16.67% (2 respondents) reported being satisfied, with 0% neutral or dissatisfied responses. This indicates strong institutional approval of the intervention outcomes.



## 5. Conclusion

The impact assessment of the Chinchani facilities development project clearly demonstrates that the CSR intervention has generated multi-dimensional and sustained positive outcomes across all key stakeholder groups, including local vendors, tourists and visitors, villagers, and Panchayat representatives. The findings collectively confirm that the project has gone beyond physical infrastructure creation to produce meaningful social, cultural, economic, and behavioural transformation within the village and its surrounding coastal area.

From an economic perspective, the intervention has significantly strengthened local livelihood opportunities. Local vendors reported increased customer footfall and income, while villagers and Panchayat members confirmed growth in tourism, higher visitor spending, expansion of small businesses, increased self-employment, and improved demand for local products and services. The availability of organised parking, toilets, and improved access has supported smoother visitor flow, reduced congestion, and enhanced the overall business environment. Importantly, Panchayat stakeholders also highlighted the potential for sustainable revenue generation through parking management and increased market activity, indicating long-term economic viability.

The social impact of the project is equally strong and widely validated. Improved sanitation facilities have led to a visible reduction in open defecation, enhanced public hygiene, and increased safety and comfort particularly for women, elderly people, and families. Villagers and visitors alike reported improved cleanliness, better civic sense, safer public spaces, and more respectful visitor behaviour. Increased use of public spaces for walking, sitting, recreation, and social interaction reflects improved wellbeing and quality of life. The project has also fostered stronger relationships between villagers, vendors, and visitors, contributing to social cohesion and shared ownership of public spaces.

In terms of cultural impact, the project has played a critical role in strengthening local identity and heritage appreciation. The Hutatma Stambh has emerged as a powerful cultural symbol, enhancing respect for local heroes and historical events, while pond beautification has transformed the area into an active community and cultural gathering space. Panchayat members, villagers, and tourists consistently recognised these elements as contributors to village branding, cultural tourism, and community pride. Increased cultural gatherings, recreational use, and visitor engagement indicate that the facilities have successfully integrated cultural preservation with contemporary public use.

At the institutional and governance level, the project has strengthened trust between the community and NPCIL, with Panchayat stakeholders unanimously acknowledging NPCIL's contribution as a catalyst for positive development. Maintenance responsibilities were largely viewed as manageable, suggesting that the intervention aligns well with local administrative capacity. The very high levels of satisfaction and near-universal recommendation of similar projects for other villages underline the perceived relevance, effectiveness, and replicability of the intervention.

Overall, the Chinchani facilities development project stands out as a holistic CSR intervention that has improved infrastructure, enhanced dignity and safety, stimulated local economic activity, strengthened cultural identity, and fostered positive behavioural change. The convergence of positive outcomes across diverse stakeholder groups strongly validates the project's impact and underscores its potential as a model for community-centric, sustainable coastal development that balances tourism growth with social wellbeing and cultural preservation.

## Appendix

### Photographic Documentation of Stakeholder Interactions and Respondent Participation – Chinchani Beach Impact Assessment



**Local Vendors**

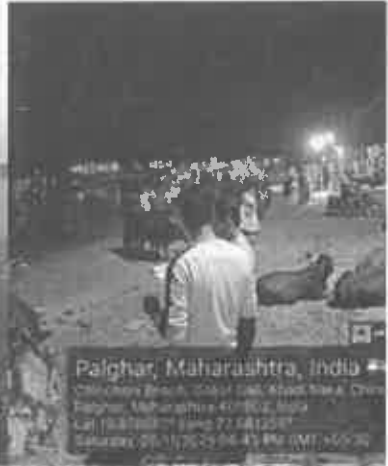


**Palghar, Maharashtra, India**  
 Chinchani Beach, Gokul Gali, Khadi Naka, Ch  
 Palghar, Maharashtra 401503, India  
 Lat 19.87672° Long 72.6813°  
 Saturday, 08/11/2025 06:12 PM GMT +05:30



**Chinchani, Maharashtra**  
 Vmgj+cr5, Chinchani, Maharashtra  
 Lat 19.87707° Long 72.680656°  
 Saturday, 08/11/2025 05:13 PM GMT +05:30

Local Guides  
 Google



**Tourists & Local Visitors**



Pratishtha, Maharashtra, India



Pratishtha, Maharashtra, India  
(025-11 09500) - 05-03-2011



Pratishtha, Maharashtra, India

**Villagers**



# **IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**CSR Activities of NPCIL – Tarapur at Zillaparishad School, Tanashi  
Palghar District, Maharashtra**

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**Submitted to:**

**Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL),  
A Government of India Enterprise,  
Tarapur Maharashtra Site (TMS)**

**Submitted by:**

**Thakur Institute of Management Studies and Research (TIMSR), Mumbai  
(Under Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust)**

**Dr. Chitra Gounder (Professor & Project Principal Director)**

**Mr. Mahendra Diama (Asst. Professor & Project Associate Director)**

**Ms. Kinjal Shah (Asst. Professor & Project Assistant Director)**

**Note: This report has been prepared as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Impact Assessment initiative of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), Tarapur Maharashtra Site, in accordance with applicable CSR guidelines).**



### Index

Sr. No.	Particular	Page No.
1	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)	1
2	Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust's Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research (TIMSR)	4
3	Impact Assessment Survey of CSR activities at Zillaparishad School, Tanashi by NPCIL	5
4	Stakeholder wise Impact Assessment	7
4.1	Students of Zilla Parishad School, Tanashi	7
4.2	Parents and guardians of enrolled students	12
4.3	Community stakeholders, including village residents and local representatives	16
4.4	Internal school stakeholders, comprising teaching and support staff	19
5	Conclusion	24
	Appendix	25



## 1. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is a Government of India enterprise operating under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). NPCIL is responsible for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of nuclear power plants across India and plays a central role in the country's transition towards clean, reliable, and low-carbon energy. The organisation places strong emphasis on nuclear safety, environmental protection, sustainability, and regulatory compliance, while simultaneously recognising its social responsibility towards communities residing in the vicinity of its installations.

Beyond its core mandate of electricity generation, NPCIL has institutionalised a comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) framework aimed at promoting inclusive and sustainable development. NPCIL's CSR initiatives are aligned with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and focus on priority areas such as education, healthcare, sanitation, infrastructure development, environmental sustainability, sports promotion, and heritage conservation. These initiatives are primarily targeted at improving the socio-economic conditions of communities located around nuclear power stations, with a particular focus on rural, coastal, and socio-economically vulnerable regions.

The Tarapur Maharashtra Site (TMS), located near Tarapur–Boisar in Palghar district on the western coast of Maharashtra, is one of NPCIL's oldest and most significant nuclear power stations. The site comprises Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) Units 1 and 2, which are Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs), and TAPS Units 3 and 4, which are 540 MWe Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs). Since its establishment, the Tarapur plant has been a cornerstone of India's nuclear power programme and has contributed substantially to regional and national electricity supply while maintaining a strong record of safety and operational reliability.

In parallel with its technical operations, the Tarapur site has developed sustained engagement with surrounding communities through structured CSR interventions. These interventions are designed to address local development needs, particularly in Palghar district, which has a significant rural and tribal population and faces persistent challenges related to infrastructure, education, healthcare access, and basic amenities.

At the organisational level, NPCIL's CSR expenditure has been substantial and consistently above statutory requirements. In the financial year 2023–24, NPCIL had a CSR obligation of approximately ₹128.74 crore and reported actual expenditure of about ₹136.45 crore, thereby exceeding the mandated level. A major share of this spending was directed towards education, infrastructure development, and



health and sanitation, with additional investments in environmental sustainability, sports development, and heritage conservation.

At the Tarapur site level, CSR funding has been allocated and utilised on a regular basis over successive years. Between 2018–19 and 2021–22, the Tarapur Maharashtra Site implemented multiple CSR projects with annual allocations ranging from ₹451 lakh to ₹900 lakh, focusing primarily on infrastructure development, community facilities, education-related support, and local welfare initiatives. Recent projects include the installation of solar street lighting infrastructure along key local roads and the provision of public seating and amenities at schools, bus stops, parks, and community spaces in surrounding villages. These initiatives reflect NPCIL Tarapur’s emphasis on context-specific, need-based, and community-oriented CSR interventions aimed at improving safety, accessibility, and quality of life for local residents.

Overall, NPCIL and its Tarapur Maharashtra Site represent a model of integrated industrial and social engagement, wherein technological excellence in nuclear power generation is complemented by a sustained commitment to inclusive development and community well-being through structured CSR programmes.



## 2. Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research (TIMSR)

Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research (TIMSR) was established in the year 2002 by the Thakur Education Group under the aegis of the Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust. Located at the Thakur Educational Campus, Kandivali (East), Mumbai, TIMSR is an autonomous institute affiliated to the University of Mumbai and is approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Government of Maharashtra, and regulated by the Directorate of Technical Education (DTE), Maharashtra. The institute is also recognized under Sections 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

The institute has been conferred autonomous status by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for a period of 10 years from Academic Year 2024–25 to 2033–34, enabling greater academic flexibility, curriculum innovation, and outcome based education. TIMSR is accredited with an 'A+' Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), and its flagship Master of Management Studies (MMS) programme is accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA), New Delhi. Further strengthening its quality assurance framework, TIMSR is ISO 21001:2018 certified.

Recognized for its academic quality and infrastructure excellence, TIMSR was awarded the "Best Management College in West India for Infrastructure – 2023" by the Centre for Education Growth and Research (CEGR). The institute also secured 2nd Rank in the Mid Day B School Survey 2025 and was named among India's Best B Schools for 2025 by Career360.

TIMSR offers a comprehensive range of undergraduate, postgraduate, integrated, executive, and doctoral programmes in management, including the Master of Management Studies (MMS), MMS for Working Professionals, Five Year Integrated Master of Business Administration (MBA), Bachelor of Management Studies (BMS), and Ph.D. in Management Studies.

Over the years, TIMSR has consciously positioned itself as a socially engaged and development oriented management institute, integrating classroom learning with consultancy, community engagement, rural development initiatives, and CSR aligned activities. A significant pillar of TIMSR's outreach and social engagement is its active participation in the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), a flagship initiative of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, coordinated nationally by IIT Delhi and regionally by IIT Bombay.

TIMSR has also demonstrated strong institutional capability in industry oriented consultancy and professional development initiatives. The institute has undertaken consultancy and training engagements such as the HRMS Lite Consulting Engagement with Godrej Industries Limited, along with Executive Development and Training Programmes in areas including Presentation Skills and Creativity and Innovation for corporate participants. These initiatives contribute to human capital development, managerial skill enhancement, and industry-academia collaboration, while aligning with responsible business practices and CSR objectives.

TIMSR engages in applied research initiatives such as the Repeat Tourism Project, reflecting its focus on regional development, tourism sustainability, and socio economic analysis. The institute maintains active linkages with MSMEs, rural enterprises, and KVIC certified organizations, as well as private and export oriented firms, promoting entrepreneurship, skill development, and experiential learning. It also conducts Executive and Management Development Programmes, faculty led consultancy, and extension activities, systematically documented through platforms such as NIRF, and is supported by world class infrastructure that facilitates effective teaching-learning, research, industry interaction, and holistic student development.



### **3. Impact Assessment Survey of CSR activities at Zilla Parishad School, Tanashi by NPCIL**

Zilla Parishad School, Tanashi, established in 1938, is a government-run primary education institution located in Tanashi village, Taluka Dahanu, District Palghar, Maharashtra. The school caters to children from Classes 1 to 8 and primarily serves students from rural, economically weaker, and first-generation learner households. With Marathi as the medium of instruction, the school plays an important role in providing foundational education, literacy, numeracy, and value-based learning to the local community. Prior to the CSR intervention, the school faced significant infrastructure constraints, including:

- A structurally unsafe and insufficient school building
- Inadequate number of classrooms
- Lack of proper sanitation facilities
- Insufficient drinking water arrangements
- Absence of safe play and activity spaces
- Limited learning comfort for students and teachers

These deficiencies affected attendance, teaching effectiveness, parental confidence, and overall learning conditions, particularly for younger children and girls.

Recognising these challenges, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme, supported the construction of a new school building at Tanashi village, aimed at creating a safe, hygienic, and inclusive learning environment.

This Impact Assessment Study evaluates the educational, social, and community-level outcomes of the CSR intervention based on primary data collected from students, parents, community stakeholders, and school staff, focusing on improvements in safety, attendance, learning comfort, teaching effectiveness, and community confidence in the school.



**School Condition Pre-NPCIL CRS Project**



**School Condition Post-NPCIL CRS Project**



**School Condition Post-NPCIL CRS Project**

The impact assessment is based on structured questionnaires administered to four key stakeholder groups:

- Students of Zilla Parishad School, Tanashi
- Parents and guardians of enrolled students
- Community stakeholders, including village residents and local representatives
- Internal school stakeholders, comprising teaching and support staff

The assessment tools included:

- Likert-scale questions to assess satisfaction, usability, and perceived impact
- Open-ended questions to capture qualitative insights
- Frequency analysis from Excel response sheets
- Cross-validation of findings across stakeholder categories

This multi-stakeholder approach strengthens the validity, reliability, and overall robustness of the findings



#### 4. Stakeholder wise Impact Assessment

This impact assessment draws on primary data collected from multiple stakeholder groups associated with Zilla Parishad School, Tanashi. The survey covered a total of 130 respondents, distributed across four stakeholder categories as follows:

Stakeholder Group	Number of Respondents	Role in Assessment
Students	73	Primary beneficiaries and daily users of school infrastructure
Parents & Guardians	31	Household-level decision-makers influencing attendance and continuity of education
Community Stakeholders	18	Village-level socio-cultural and economic perspective
Internal School Staff	8	Institutional, academic, and operational insights
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	

The stakeholder assessment at Zilla Parishad School, Tanashi covered four groups: students (n = 73), parents and guardians (n = 31), community stakeholders (n = 18), and internal school staff (n = 8). Students, as the primary beneficiaries, reported improvements in classroom conditions, sanitation, safety, attendance, and learning comfort following the construction of the new school building. Parents and guardians highlighted increased confidence in school safety, hygiene, and access to education, while community stakeholders reported enhanced village pride and a positive perception of public education infrastructure. Internal school staff confirmed improvements in teaching effectiveness, student behaviour, and overall school functioning.

Overall, the findings validate the social, economic, cultural, and educational impact of the CSR initiative undertaken by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), demonstrating improved educational access and quality, safer learning conditions, reduced family-level concerns, and strengthened community confidence.

#### 4.1 Students

##### 4.1.1 Background Profile of Respondents.

The student impact assessment at Tanashi School is based on primary data from 73 students across primary and upper primary levels, with participation from both boys and girls, reflecting inclusive access to education. Female participation is especially significant in a rural context, where sanitation, drinking water, safety, and classroom quality directly influence girls' attendance and retention. Students fall within the 6–14 years age group, with a higher concentration in the 11–13 years bracket & meaningful representation from 6–9 year old learners, ensuring assessment across developmental stages. Most students reside within 1 km of the school, while others travel 1.5–2 km, and a smaller group up to 3 km daily, indicating considerable physical effort for young learners in rural conditions.



**Student Stakeholder**

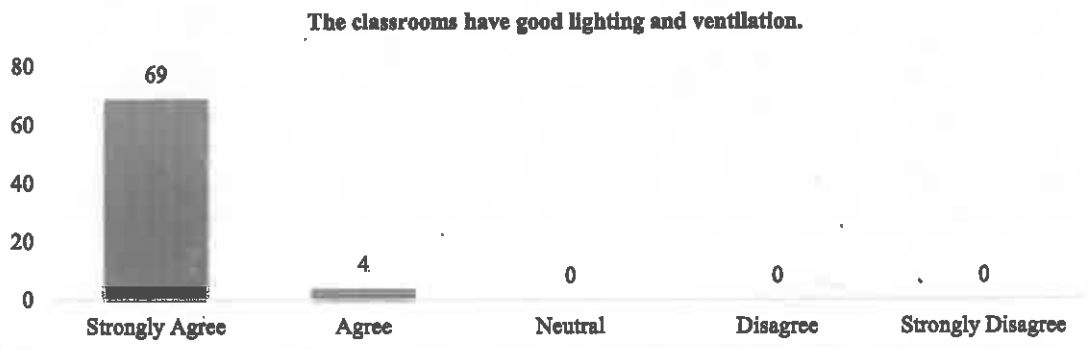
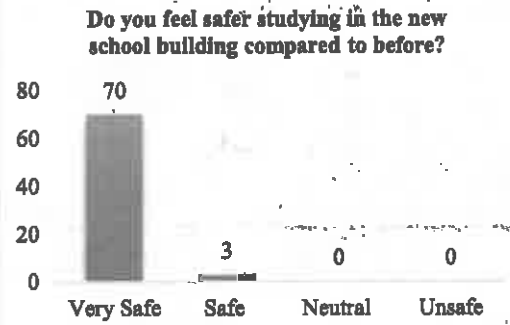
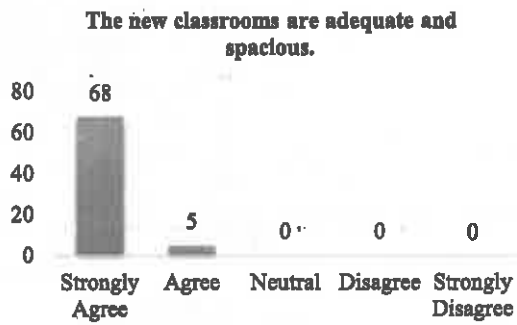
Most students reach school within 5–15 minutes, while a notable proportion require 20–30 minutes. Walking is the dominant mode of travel, followed by bicycles, with very limited use of motorised transport. This highlights the importance of clean classrooms, adequate seating, ventilation, drinking water, and sanitation in supporting student readiness to learn.

The respondent group consists of 39 female students (53.42%) and 34 male students (46.58%), ensuring balanced gender representation and allowing meaningful interpretation of outcomes related to safety, sanitation, dignity, and family support. The age of students ranges from 6 to 14 years, with a mean age of 11.27 years and a median age of 12 years. A substantial 57.53% of students (42 respondents) belong to the 12–13 years age group, while 19.18% (14 students) are aged 7–9 years and another 19.18% (14 students) are aged 10–11 years. This distribution indicates that the assessment largely reflects perceptions of upper primary students, a group for whom infrastructure quality strongly influences concentration, motivation, and regular attendance.

From an accessibility perspective, the distance travelled from home to school varies between 0 and 3 kilometres, with a mean distance of 1.30 km and a median of 1.00 km. While 68.49% of students (50 respondents) live within 1 kilometre, a considerable 26.03% (19 students) travel 1.01–2 km, and 5.48% (4 students) commute 2–3 km daily. Travel time ranges from 5 to 30 minutes, with a mean travel time of 13.44 minutes and a median of 15 minutes. Although most students reach school within 15 minutes, 16.44% (12 students) require 16–30 minutes, indicating notable daily physical effort. The mode of travel further highlights the rural and low resource context, with 94.53% of students relying on non motorised transport, including 47.95% walking (35 students) and 46.58% cycling (34 students). Only 4.11% (3 students) use bus or auto services, and 1.37% (1 student) travel by bike. This background context is crucial for understanding why improvements in safety, hygiene, and classroom comfort translate directly into improved attendance, concentration, and overall well being.

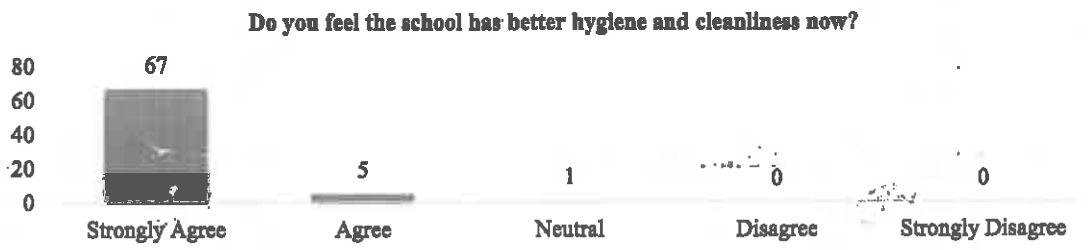
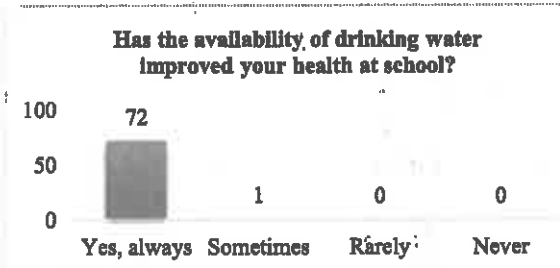
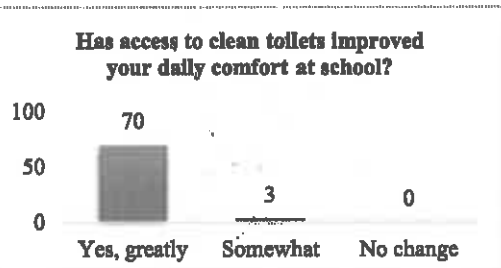
#### **4.1.2 Infrastructure Safety and Physical Environment Outcomes**

Students' perceptions of safety show one of the strongest and most fundamental impacts of the CSR intervention. All 73 students (100%) reported feeling safe in the new school building, with 95.89% (70 students) indicating that they feel "Very Safe" and the remaining 4.11% (3 students) reporting "Safe". No neutral or unsafe responses were recorded. This universal sense of safety is particularly significant in a rural school setting and forms the foundation upon which other educational and behavioural outcomes are built.



Classroom adequacy and physical quality indicators further confirm the effectiveness of the infrastructure development. Regarding classroom size and space, 100% of students expressed positive views, with 93.15% (68 students) strongly agreeing that classrooms are adequate and spacious and 6.85% (5 students) agreeing. Similarly, perceptions of lighting and ventilation are uniformly positive, with 94.52% (69 students) strongly agreeing and 5.48% (4 students) agreeing that classrooms are well lit and ventilated. These findings indicate that the new building has successfully addressed basic structural and environmental deficiencies that often affect learning comfort in rural schools.

#### 4.1.3 Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Health Related Impact

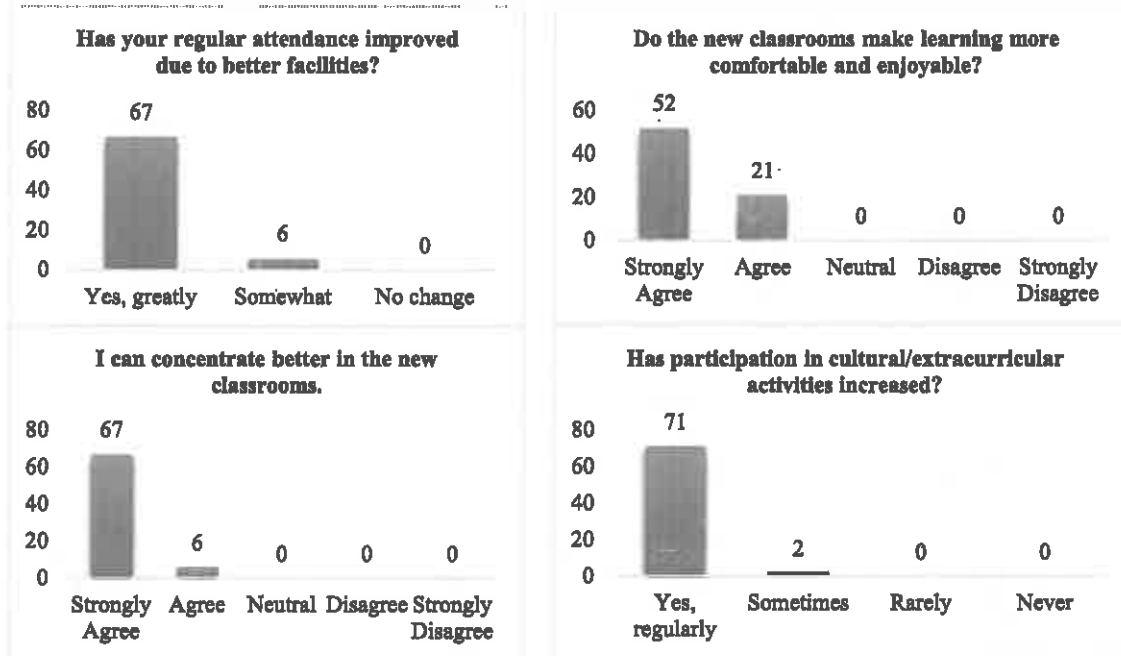


The impact of the intervention on water, sanitation, and hygiene outcomes is exceptionally strong. Access to clean toilets has improved daily comfort for 100% of students, with 95.89% (70 students) reporting that the improvement has been "great" and 4.11% (3 students) reporting it as "somewhat"



improved. Drinking water availability is perceived to have improved health outcomes for all respondents, with 98.63% (72 students) indicating “Yes, always” and 1.37% (1 student) indicating “Sometimes”. Perceptions of overall hygiene and cleanliness are similarly positive, with 91.78% (67 students) strongly agreeing and 6.85% (5 students) agreeing that cleanliness has improved, and only 1.37% (1 student) expressing a neutral view. These outcomes demonstrate that the CSR intervention has contributed meaningfully to students’ physical comfort, health, and dignity, which are particularly critical for younger children and girl students.

#### 4.1.4 Learning Experience, Attendance, and Behavioural Outcomes



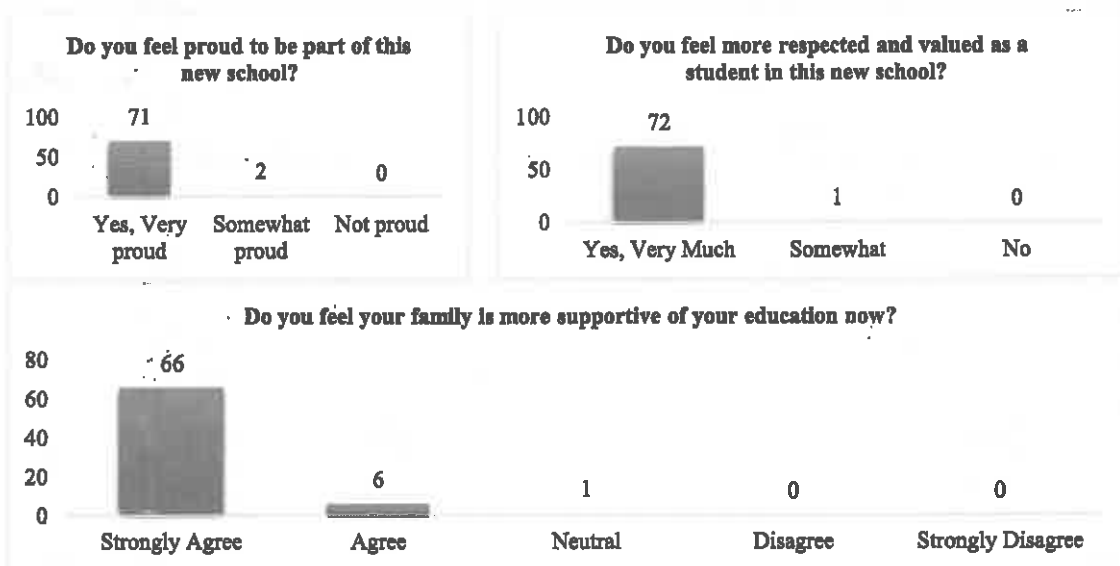
The improved physical environment has translated into clear behavioural and learning related benefits. All 73 students (100%) reported that their regular attendance has improved due to better facilities, with 91.78% (67 students) stating that attendance has improved “greatly” and 8.22% (6 students) reporting improvement “somewhat”. Learning comfort and enjoyment also show universal positive perception, with 71.23% (52 students) strongly agreeing and 28.77% (21 students) agreeing that the new classrooms make learning more comfortable and enjoyable. While the top box response is comparatively lower here, the complete absence of neutral or negative responses indicates that infrastructure improvements have positively influenced learning experiences across the board. Improved concentration levels further support this finding, with 91.78% (67 students) strongly agreeing and 8.22% (6 students) agreeing that they can concentrate better in the new classrooms. Participation in cultural and extracurricular activities has also increased significantly, with 97.26% (71 students) reporting participation “regularly” and 2.74% (2 students) reporting participation “sometimes”. This suggests that the improved campus is being actively used beyond academic instruction, supporting holistic student development.

#### 4.1.5 Psychological, Social, and Family Level Outcomes

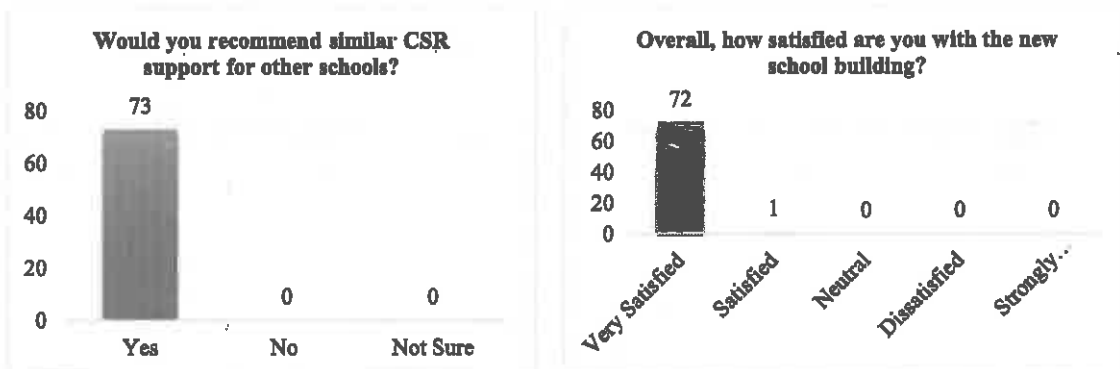
Beyond functional and behavioural outcomes, the intervention has generated strong psychological and social impacts. A very high 98.63% of students (72 respondents) reported feeling “very much” respected and valued as students in the new school, while 97.26% (71 students) reported feeling “very proud” to be part of the school. These responses indicate a strengthened sense of belonging and institutional identity among students. At the family level, 98.63% of students reported increased family support for their education, with 90.41% (66 students) strongly agreeing and 8.22% (6 students) agreeing that their



families are now more supportive, and only 1.37% (1 student) expressing a neutral view. This highlights the role of improved infrastructure in enhancing parental trust and confidence in the schooling system.



#### 4.1.6 Overall Satisfaction, Endorsement, and Replicability



Overall satisfaction with the new school building is extremely high. 98.63% of students (72 respondents) reported being “Very Satisfied”, while the remaining 1.37% (1 student) reported being “Satisfied”. Importantly, 100% of students (73 respondents) stated that they would recommend similar CSR support for other schools. This unanimous endorsement underscores the perceived relevance, effectiveness, and replicability of the CSR intervention from the perspective of its primary beneficiaries.



## 4.2 Community Stakeholders

### 4.2.1 Background Profile of Respondents



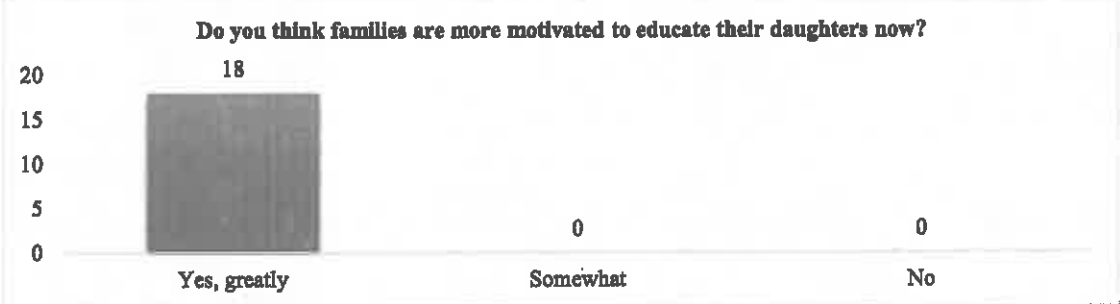
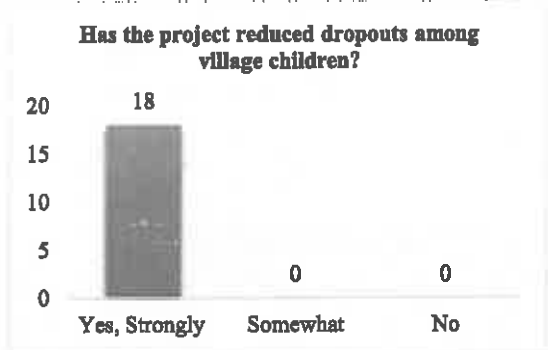
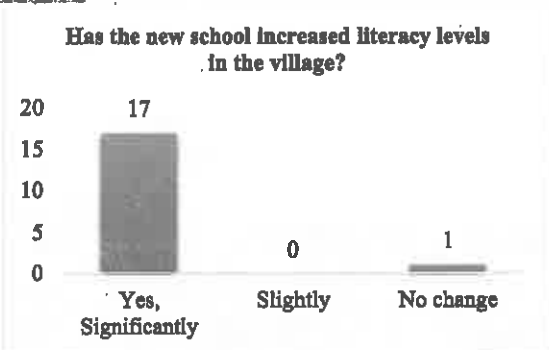
**Community Stakeholder**

The community level impact assessment for Tanashi School is based on responses from 18 community stakeholders ( $n = 18$ ), comprising long term village residents, villagers, workers, Panchayat members, the Sarpanch, and a Grampanchayat official. Importantly, 17 out of 18 respondents (94.44%) have been residing in the village for more than 10 years, while 1 respondent (5.56%) has resided in the village for less than 5 years. This high proportion of long term residents significantly strengthens the credibility of the findings, as respondents possess deep contextual knowledge of the village's educational, social, and cultural conditions both before and after the construction of the new school building.

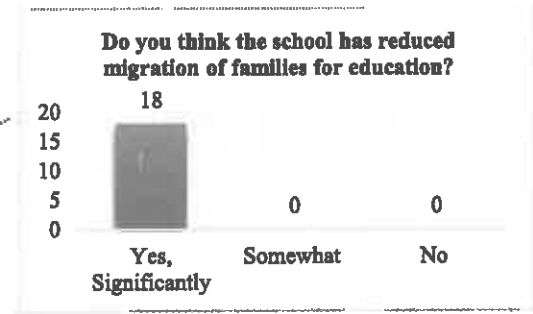
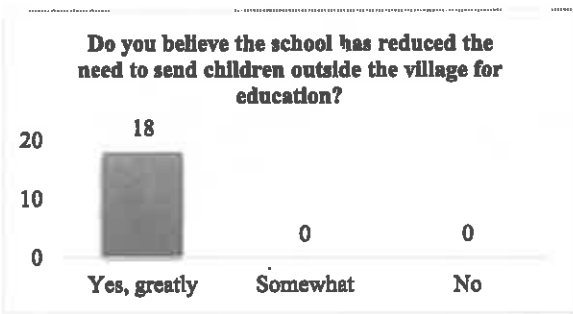
### 4.2.2 Impact on Literacy, Enrolment, and Educational Continuity

Community perceptions strongly indicate that the new school building has contributed to measurable improvements in literacy and educational participation within the village. When asked whether the new school has increased literacy levels, 17 respondents (94.44%) stated that literacy has increased "significantly", while 1 respondent (5.56%) reported "no change". No respondent indicated a marginal or negligible improvement, demonstrating that the perceived impact on literacy is both strong and widespread.

The effect on reducing school dropouts is even more pronounced. All 18 respondents (100%) reported that the project has strongly reduced dropouts among village children, with no respondents indicating partial impact or no impact. This unanimity suggests that improved infrastructure, proximity, and quality of schooling have directly addressed one of the most persistent challenges in rural education. Similarly, 100% of respondents (18 stakeholders) reported that families are now more motivated to educate their daughters, indicating a significant shift in gender related educational attitudes. This finding is particularly important from a CSR impact perspective, as it highlights the project's contribution toward gender equity in education, which is often influenced by factors such as safety, sanitation, and school dignity.



**4.2.3 Reduction in Migration and Dependence on External Schools**

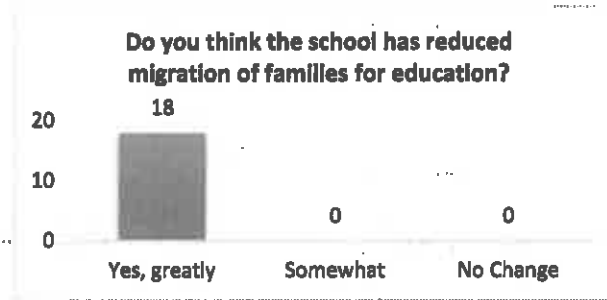


The data shows unanimous agreement on the role of the school in reducing educational migration. All 18 respondents (100%) believe that the school has greatly reduced the need to send children outside the village for education, thereby allowing families to access quality schooling locally. In line with this, 100% of respondents also reported that the project has significantly reduced migration of families for educational purposes.

This reduction in migration has important long term implications, including improved family cohesion, reduced disruption to livelihoods, and greater stability in children’s learning trajectories. The community’s perception clearly indicates that the school has become a central and reliable educational institution within the village ecosystem.

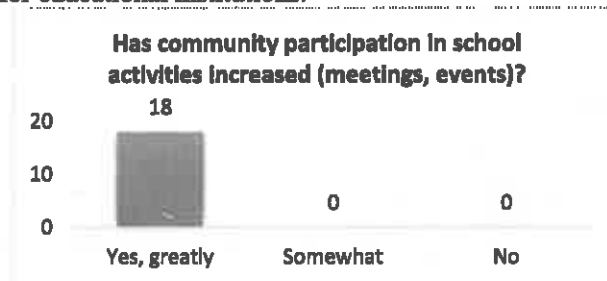
**4.2.4 Economic Impact on Village Families**

The economic benefits of the new school building are perceived as both direct and substantial. When asked whether the project has reduced the economic burden on families particularly in terms of school fees and travel costs, all 18 respondents (100%) stated that the burden has reduced “greatly.” This unanimous response underscores the role of the school in alleviating recurring educational expenditures that often discourage sustained schooling in rural contexts. Open ended responses further reinforce this finding, with repeated references to reduced travelling, saving of money, and less need to send children to distant schools, indicating that the economic impact of the project extends beyond households to the broader village economy.

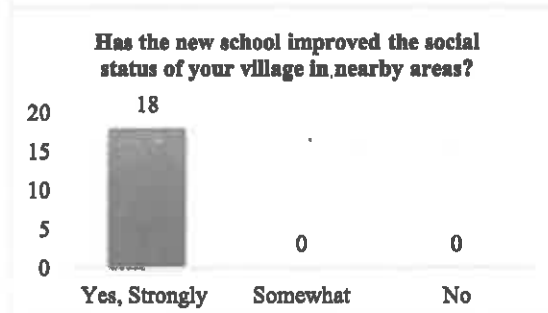
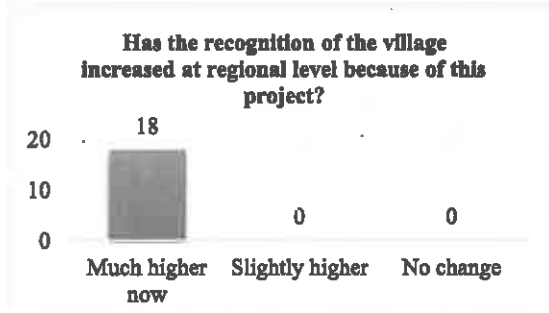
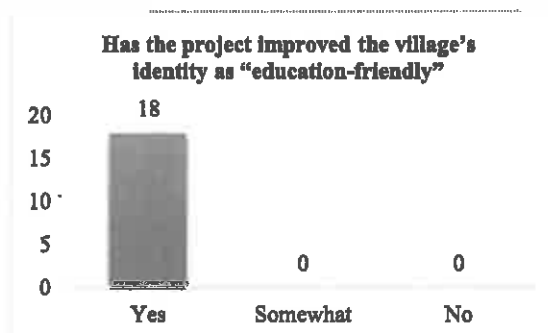
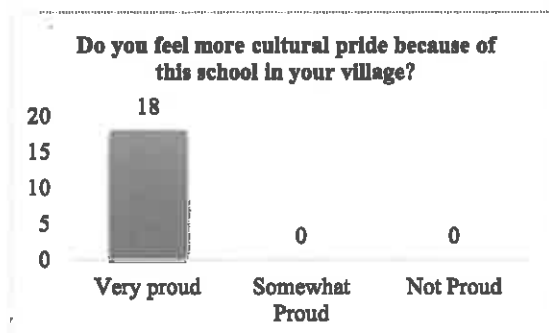


#### 4.2.5 Community Participation and Social Cohesion

The school's role as a community institution is clearly reflected in the increase in community participation. All 18 respondents (100%) reported that community participation in school related activities such as meetings, events, and programmes has increased greatly since the establishment of the new building. This indicates that the school has evolved into a shared social space that brings together students, parents, teachers, and villagers. Qualitative feedback highlights increased involvement of villagers in school programmes, cultural events, and awareness activities, contributing to community strengthening and enhanced collective responsibility for education. Such participation is a critical indicator of sustainability, as strong community ownership often ensures better maintenance and continued support for educational institutions.



#### 4.2.6 Cultural Pride and Village Identity

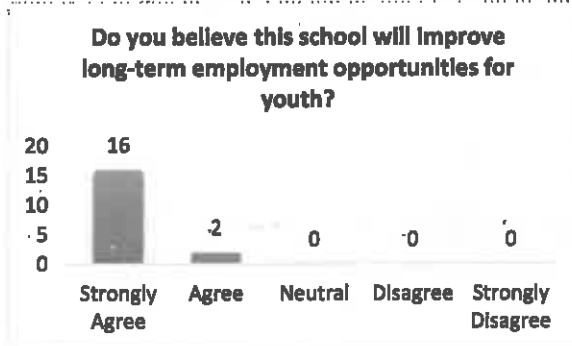




The cultural and symbolic impact of the new school building on the village is exceptionally strong. All 18 respondents (100%) reported feeling “Very Proud” of having the school in their village, with no expressions of partial pride or indifference. This sense of pride is closely linked to perceptions of increased educational value, student participation in cultural activities, and the improved physical appearance and status of the village. Furthermore, 100% of respondents believe that the school has improved the village’s identity as an “education friendly” village, and 100% also feel that the social status of the village in nearby areas has improved strongly. In terms of regional recognition, all 18 respondents (100%) stated that the village’s recognition at the regional level is now “much higher.” These findings demonstrate that the school has become a symbol of progress and aspiration, enhancing both internal pride and external reputation.

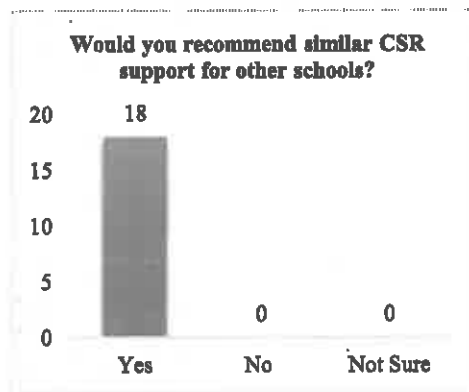
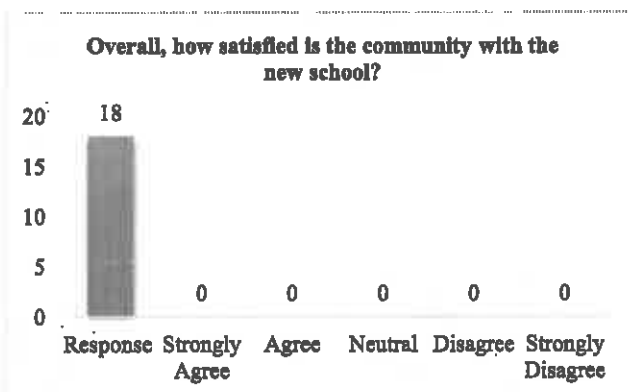
#### 4.2.7 Long Term Development and Employment Prospects

Community stakeholders also recognise the school’s potential long term developmental impact. When asked whether the school will improve employment opportunities for youth in the future, 16 respondents (88.89%) strongly agreed, while 2 respondents (11.11%) agreed. There were no neutral or negative responses, indicating strong confidence that improved educational foundations will translate into better livelihood prospects over time. This perception aligns with broader development pathways, where improved access to quality schooling enhances skill development, employability, and socio-economic mobility for future generations.



#### 4.2.8 Overall Satisfaction and Endorsement of the CSR Intervention

Overall satisfaction with the new school building is unanimous. All 18 community respondents (100%) expressed complete satisfaction with the project, reflecting strong acceptance and approval of the CSR intervention at the village level. Importantly, 100% of respondents stated that they would recommend similar CSR support for other schools, indicating that the community views this intervention as both effective and replicable.





## 4.3 Parents

### 4.3.1 Background Profile of Respondents

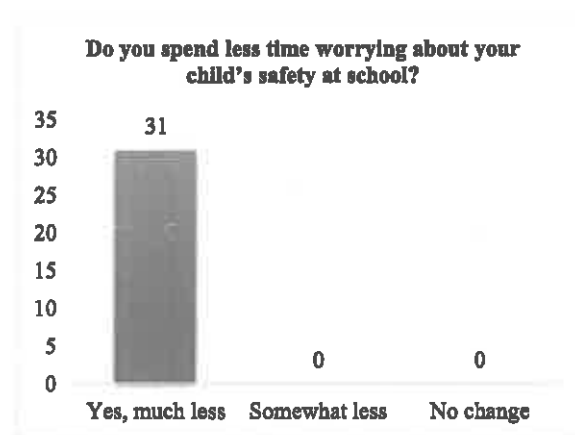
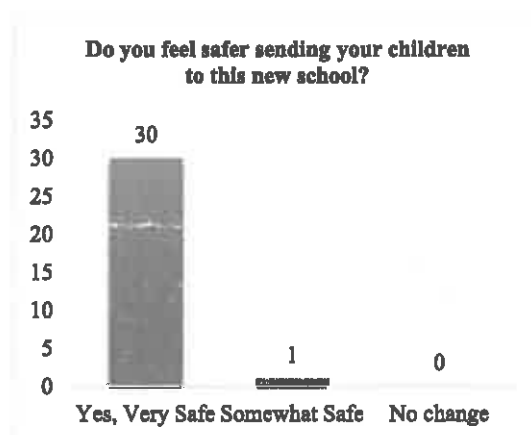


**Parents Stakeholder**

The parents' stakeholder impact assessment is based on responses collected from 31 parents and guardians of students enrolled at Tanashi School. The respondents include fathers, mothers, and one guardian, representing households with one or more school going children and varying commuting distances to the school. This dataset provides a strong parental perspective on safety, continuity of education, gender inclusion, attendance behaviour, community engagement, and overall satisfaction following the construction of the new school building.

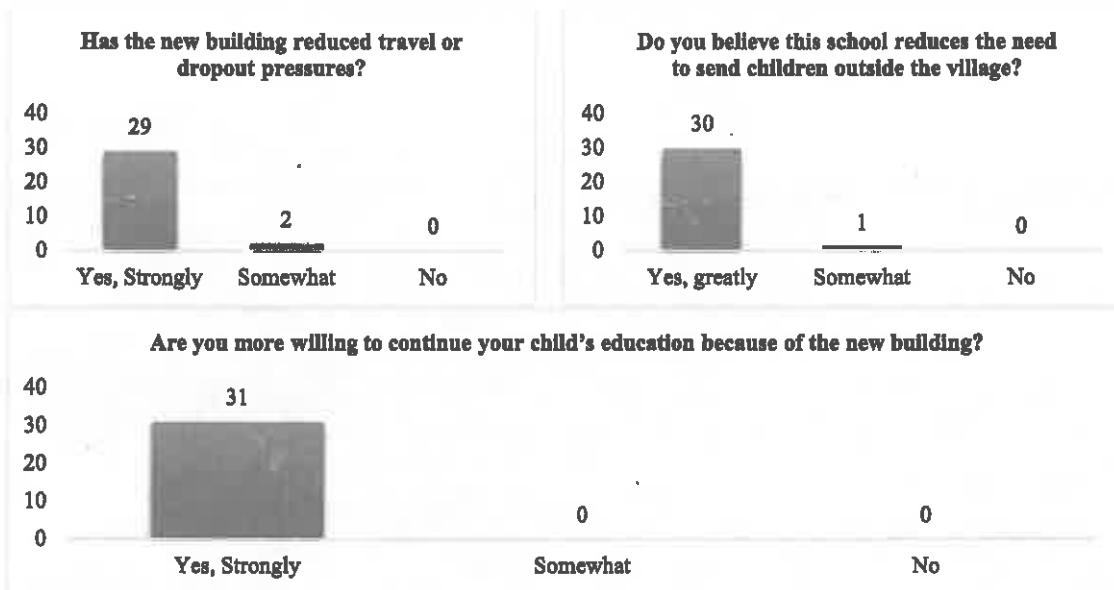
### 4.3.2 Perceived Safety and Reduction in Parental Anxiety

Parental perceptions of safety show a very strong positive shift following the development of the new school infrastructure. A high 96.77% of parents reported that they feel their children are "Very Safe" in the new school, while 3.23% reported feeling "Somewhat Safe", with no parent indicating any negative or unchanged perception. Correspondingly, 100% of parents stated that they now spend much less time worrying about their child's safety at school. This reduction in parental anxiety is a critical outcome, as safety concerns are a major determinant of school choice, attendance regularity, and continuation of education in rural contexts.





### 4.3.3 Impact on Access, Dropout Pressure, and Educational Continuity

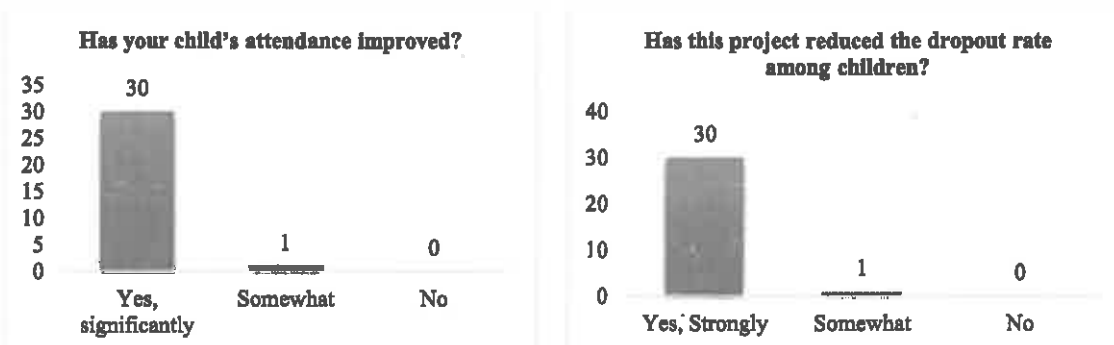


The new school building has significantly reduced access related pressures for families. A substantial 93.55% of parents reported that the project has strongly reduced travel or dropout pressures, while 6.45% perceived a moderate reduction, and no parent reported any negative impact. In line with this, 96.77% of parents believe that the school has greatly reduced the need to send children outside the village for education, with only 3.23% indicating a partial reduction. These findings highlight the school's role in providing reliable, local educational access and reducing dependence on distant institutions.

Parental commitment to education has strengthened considerably as a result of the infrastructure improvement. 100% of parents stated that they are now strongly willing to continue their child's education because of the new school building. This indicates that the project has positively influenced long term educational decision making at the household level.

### 4.3.4 Attendance Improvement and Dropout Reduction

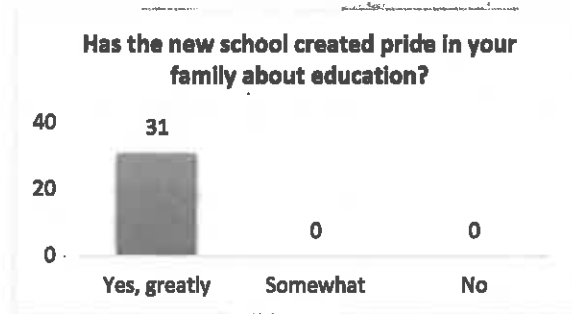
Attendance related outcomes further reinforce the positive impact of the project. 96.77% of parents reported that their child's attendance has improved significantly, while 3.23% observed a moderate improvement. Similarly, 96.77% of parents stated that the project has strongly reduced dropout rates, with 3.23% reporting a partial reduction. The absence of any negative responses suggests that improved infrastructure, proximity, and perceived quality have collectively reduced factors that typically contribute to absenteeism and early dropout.





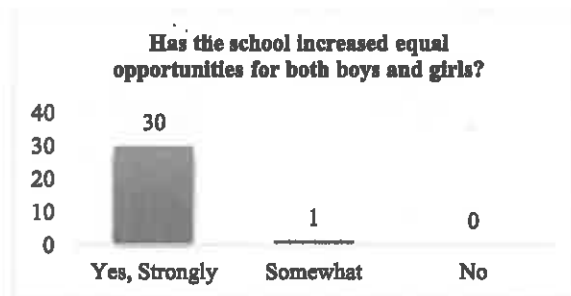
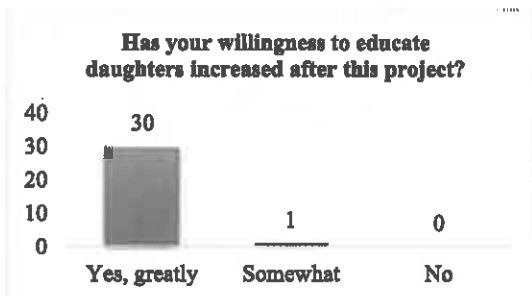
#### 4.3.5 Aspirations for Higher Studies and Long Term Educational Outcomes

Parents expressed very strong confidence in the long term educational prospects created by the new school. 100% of parents believe that their children now have better chances for higher studies, reflecting increased trust in the quality and continuity of schooling. This perception is particularly important in rural settings, where parents often discontinue education due to perceived limitations in foundational schooling quality.



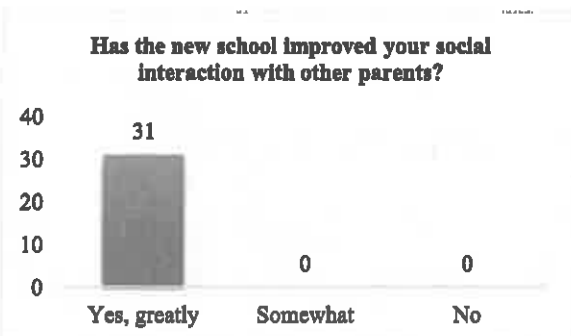
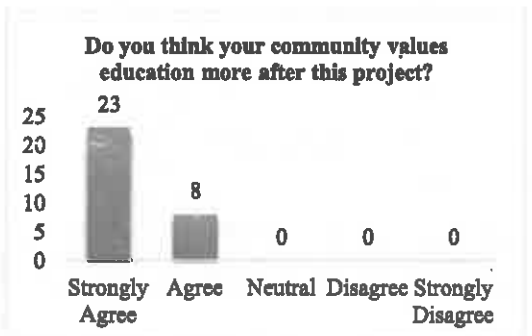
In addition, 100% of parents reported that the new school has created a sense of pride within their families regarding education, indicating a positive shift in attitudes toward learning and academic achievement at the household level.

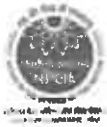
#### 4.3.6 Gender Equity and Equal Educational Opportunities



Gender related outcomes show near universal positive change. A strong 96.77% of parents reported that their willingness to educate daughters has increased greatly after the project, while 3.23% reported a moderate increase. Similarly, 96.77% of parents believe that the school has strongly increased equal opportunities for both boys and girls, with 3.23% perceiving some improvement. These findings suggest that improved infrastructure particularly safety, sanitation, and dignity related facilities has played a key role in encouraging gender inclusive educational practices within families.

#### 4.3.7 Community Orientation and Parental Engagement



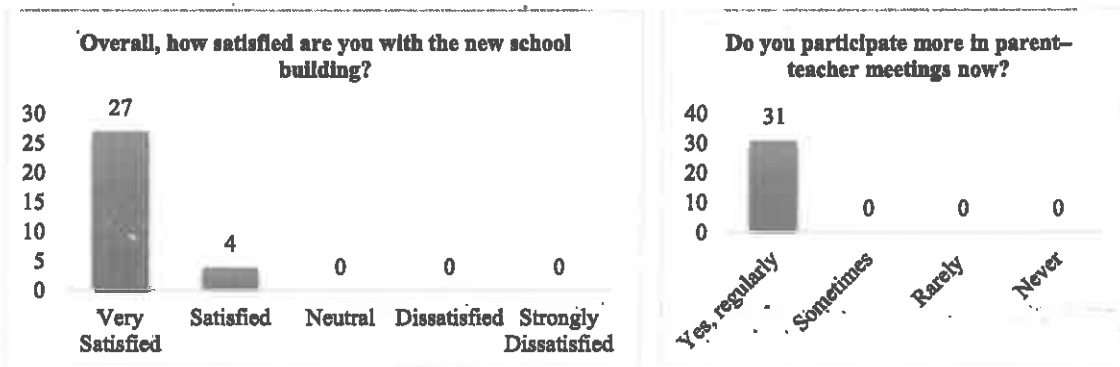


The project has also strengthened parents' engagement with the school and the broader educational ecosystem. 74.19% of parents strongly agree and 25.81% agree that the community now values education more after the project, indicating a collective shift in social norms toward schooling. Furthermore, 100% of parents reported that the new school has greatly improved social interaction with other parents, fostering stronger peer networks and shared responsibility.

Participation in parent-teacher meetings has increased significantly, with 100% of parents reporting that they now participate regularly. This enhanced engagement suggests improved communication between parents and teachers, which is a key factor in sustaining student performance and institutional accountability.

#### 4.3.8 Overall Satisfaction and Endorsement of the Project

Overall satisfaction levels among parents are extremely high. 87.10% of parents reported being "Very Satisfied", while 12.90% reported being "Satisfied" with the new school building, and no neutral or dissatisfied responses were recorded. Importantly, 100% of parents stated that they would recommend similar CSR support for other schools, indicating strong endorsement of the project's relevance, effectiveness, and replicability.



### 4.4 School Staff

#### 4.4.1 Background Profile of Respondents



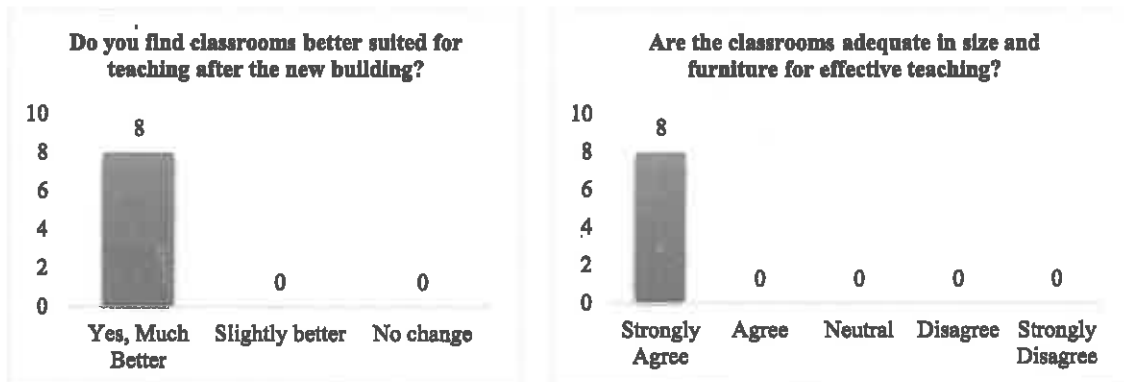
#### School Staff Stakeholder

The School staff stakeholder impact assessment is based on feedback collected from 8 School staff members, including the Principal, teaching faculty, and support staff associated with Tanashi School.



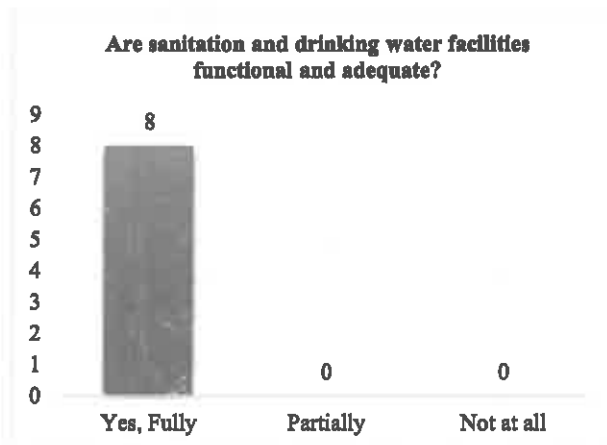
The respondent group represents a mix of long serving personnel with more than ten years of experience and relatively newer staff with less than two years of service, providing perspectives that reflect both historical comparison and recent operational experience within the school environment.

#### 4.4.2 Classroom Infrastructure and Teaching Environment



Perceptions regarding the suitability of classrooms for teaching show complete consensus among School staff. 100% of respondents stated that classrooms are much better suited for teaching after the construction of the new school building. This improvement is further reinforced by 100% strong agreement that classrooms are adequate in size and furniture for effective teaching. Such uniform responses indicate that the new infrastructure has successfully addressed earlier constraints related to space, seating, and classroom functionality, thereby creating an environment conducive to structured and uninterrupted teaching.

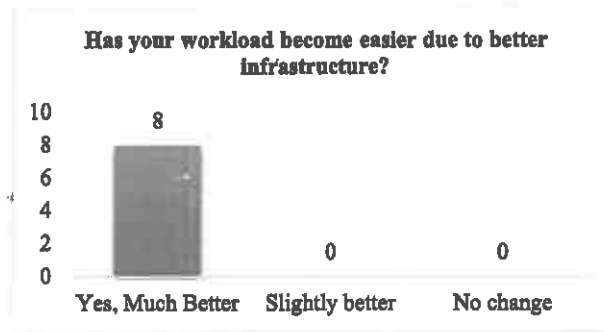
#### 4.4.3 Sanitation, Drinking Water, and Support Facilities



Basic support facilities are perceived as fully functional and adequate by all School staff. 100% of respondents confirmed that sanitation and drinking water facilities are fully functional and adequate, indicating that the infrastructure has effectively met essential health and hygiene requirements. These facilities play a critical role not only in student well being but also in enabling staff to focus on academic and administrative responsibilities without operational disruptions.

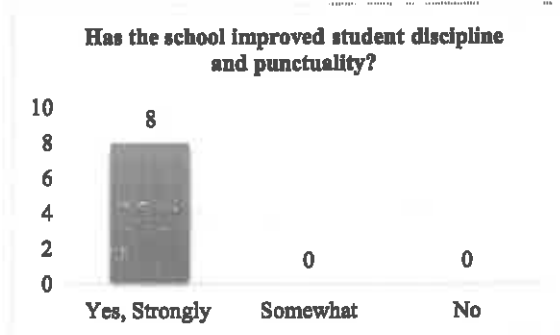
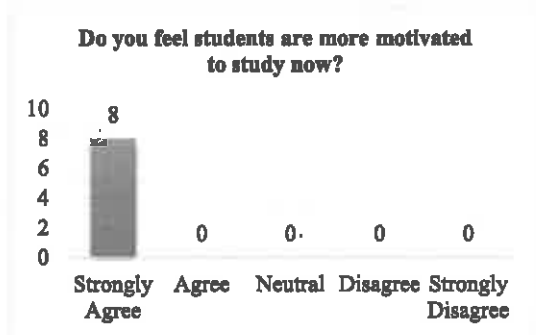


#### 4.4.4 Workload Management and Operational Ease



The new school infrastructure has significantly eased the operational workload of School staff. 100% of respondents reported that their workload has become greatly easier due to improved infrastructure. This suggests that better classroom design, reliable facilities, and an organised school layout have reduced day to day logistical challenges, allowing staff to allocate more time and energy to teaching, mentoring, and student engagement.

#### 4.4.5 Student Attendance, Retention, and Behavioural Changes



School staff perceptions indicate strong positive behavioural changes among students following the infrastructure upgrade. 100% of respondents observed that student attendance and retention have improved significantly after the new school building. Similarly, 100% strongly agree that students are now more motivated to study, and 100% reported a strong improvement in discipline and punctuality. These outcomes suggest that the improved physical environment has had a direct influence on student behaviour, learning readiness, and classroom discipline, thereby enhancing the overall teaching-learning process.

#### 4.4.6 Teaching Effectiveness and Professional Fulfilment

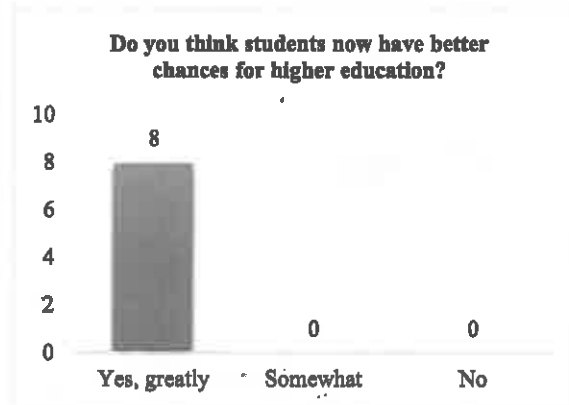




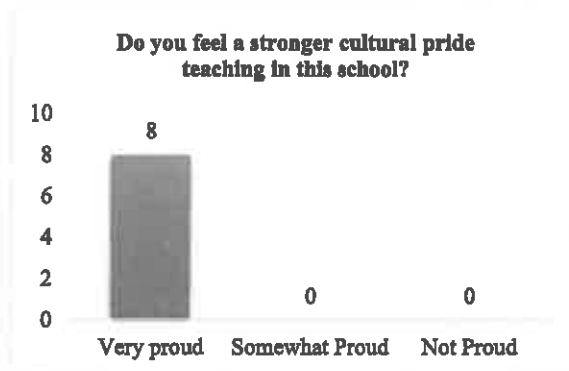
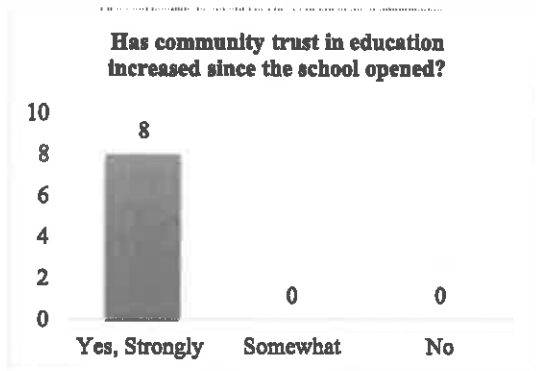
Teaching effectiveness has improved markedly as a result of better facilities. 100% of School staff stated that their teaching effectiveness has improved strongly because of the new infrastructure. This improvement is closely linked to the availability of adequate classrooms, better learning conditions, and reduced operational stress. In addition, 100% of respondents reported feeling more respected and valued as teachers in the new school environment, indicating enhanced professional dignity and morale. Such outcomes are critical for teacher motivation, retention, and sustained performance.

#### 4.4.7 Educational Aspirations and Gender Inclusion

School staff expressed complete confidence in the school's role in shaping students' long term educational pathways. 100% of respondents believe that students now have better chances for higher education, reflecting improved foundational learning conditions and increased student aspiration. Furthermore, 100% of staff observed stronger equal participation of boys and girls in classrooms, suggesting that the new infrastructure has created a more inclusive and gender neutral learning environment.



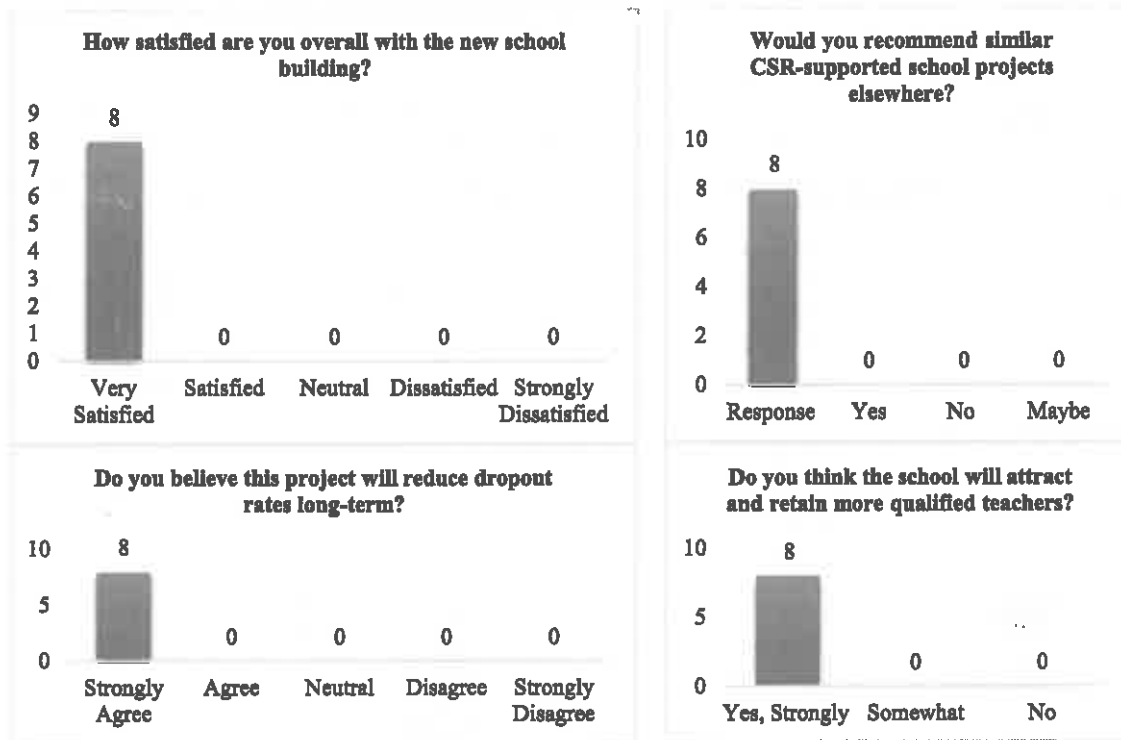
#### 4.4.8 Cultural Pride, Community Trust, and Institutional Recognition



The new school building has generated strong cultural and institutional pride among School staff. 100% of respondents reported feeling very proud to be associated with the school. In parallel, 100% believe that community trust in education has increased strongly since the school became operational. Recognition of teachers within the community has also improved substantially, with 100% reporting that recognition is much better now compared to earlier. These findings indicate that the school has enhanced not only its physical presence but also its social standing and credibility within the village.



#### 4.4.9 Overall Satisfaction, Sustainability, and Future Outlook



Overall satisfaction levels among School staff are unanimous. 100% of respondents reported being very satisfied with the new school building. In terms of long term outcomes, 100% strongly agree that the project will reduce dropout rates in the long run, and 100% believe that the school will attract and retain more qualified teachers in the future. Such perceptions are critical indicators of institutional sustainability and the long term success of the CSR intervention.

Finally, 100% of School staff stated that they would recommend similar CSR supported school projects elsewhere, reflecting strong endorsement of the project's effectiveness, relevance, and replicability.



## **5 Conclusion**

The impact assessment of the new school building at Zilla Parishad School, Tanashi shows that the CSR intervention has created clear, positive, and measurable changes in the village when all stakeholders students, parents, community members, and school staff are considered together. The findings confirm that the project has improved not only the physical infrastructure of the school but also the overall educational and social environment of the village.

From an educational perspective, the new school building has significantly improved access to education, regular attendance, and learning conditions. Students feel safe, comfortable, and motivated to attend school regularly. Teachers report better classroom conditions, improved teaching effectiveness, and positive changes in student behaviour such as higher discipline, punctuality, and concentration. Parents and community members observe a clear reduction in dropouts and increased interest in continuing education, including aspirations for higher studies. Overall, the school now provides a stable and supportive learning environment that was not available earlier.

In terms of social impact, the project has increased trust in the education system and strengthened relationships between the school, parents, and the wider community. Parents report reduced anxiety about their children's safety and greater confidence in sending them to school daily. Participation in parent-teacher meetings and school activities has increased, and the school has become an important community space. Students feel respected and valued, which has improved their sense of belonging and confidence.

The cultural and gender related impact of the project is also strong. Improved safety, sanitation, and school facilities have encouraged families to educate both boys and girls equally. Parents and teachers report higher willingness to educate daughters, and students show equal participation in classrooms and activities. The new school building has created a strong sense of pride among students, parents, teachers, and villagers, and the village is now seen as more education oriented by nearby areas.

From an economic point of view, the school has reduced the financial burden on families by lowering travel costs and reducing the need to send children to schools outside the village. Community members report that this has reduced migration related to education and allowed families to continue schooling locally. In the long term, stakeholders believe that better education will improve employment opportunities for village children.

Overall, the findings clearly show that NPCIL's CSR supported school infrastructure project at Tanashi has delivered wide ranging and sustainable benefits. The project has improved education quality, strengthened social trust, supported gender equality, reduced economic pressure on families, and enhanced the village's identity and confidence. High satisfaction levels and unanimous recommendations for similar projects indicate that this intervention is effective, relevant, and suitable for replication in other rural areas.

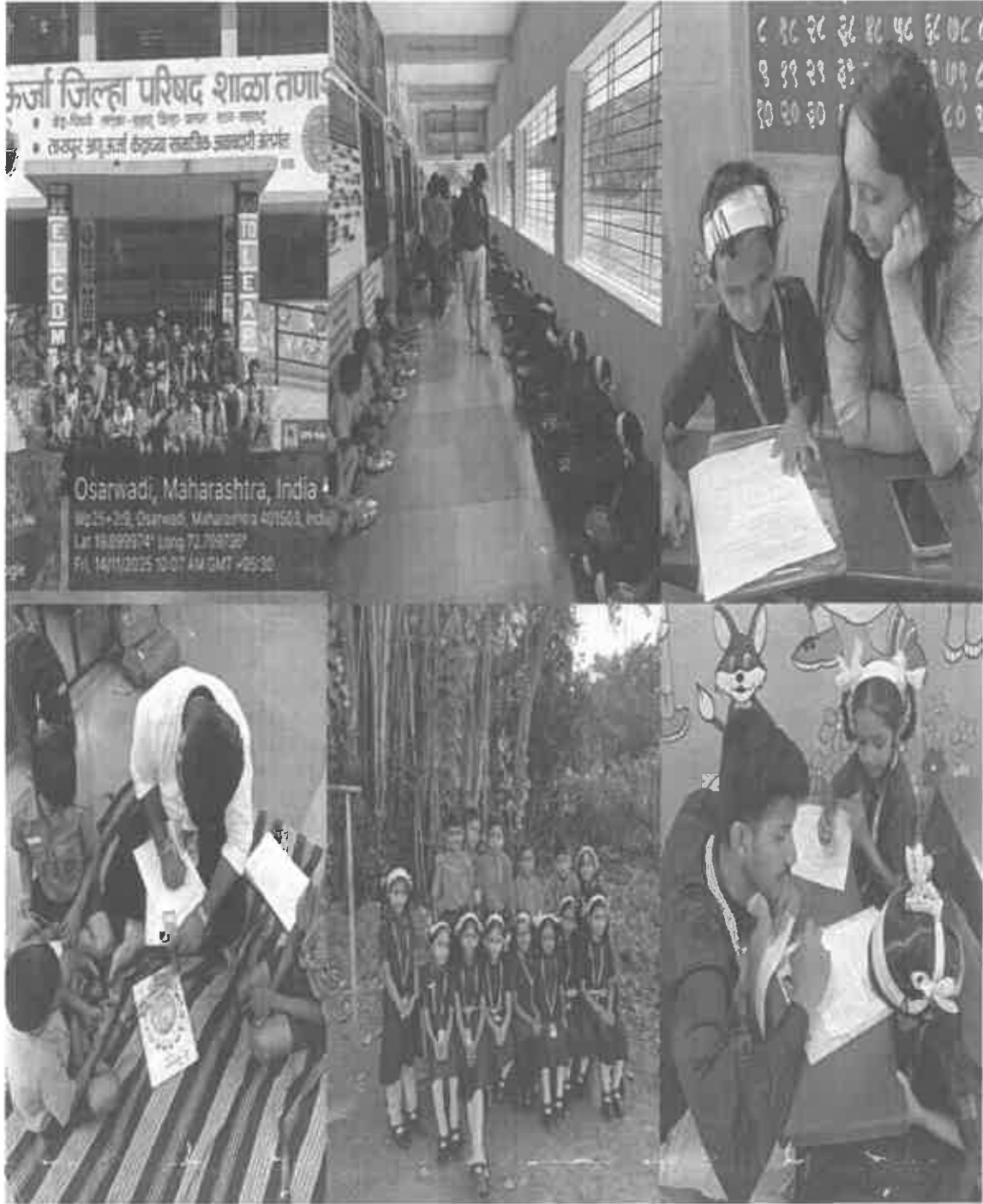


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Appendix



### Photographic Documentation of Stakeholder Interactions and Respondent Participation – ZP School, Tanashi Village Impact Assessment







**Chinchani, Maharashtra, India** #  
 407404, Chinchani, Maharashtra 411023, India  
 Lat: 18.982352° Long: 72.72327°  
 Phone: +91 20225 12 54 PM GMT +05:30



**Chinchani, Maharashtra, India** #  
 407404, Chinchani, Maharashtra 411023, India  
 Lat: 18.982352° Long: 72.72327°  
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**Osarwadi, Maharashtra, India** #  
 407402, Osarwadi, Maharashtra 411023, India  
 Lat: 18.982352° Long: 72.72327°  
 Phone: +91 20225 12 54 PM GMT +05:30



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 407404, Chinchani, Maharashtra 411023, India  
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 Phone: +91 20225 12 54 PM GMT +05:30

**Community Stakeholders**



**Chinchani, Maharashtra, India** #  
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 Phone: +91 20225 12 54 PM GMT +05:30



Osangadi, Maharashtra, India  
91 25174 Osangadi, Maharashtra 410511  
www.osangadi.org



School Staff



Parents



## **Impact Assessment Survey for Newly Constructed Road**

**Project Name : Construction of Main Road and Internal Road at Pophran village**

**Project Implemented by : NPCIL, Tarapur.**

**Impact assessment done by : Centre For Transforming India (CTI)**

### **About CFTI:-**

Centre for Transforming India is prestigious ET award winning, registered non-profit trust under Indian trust act, 1882. This trust is run by profound, dynamic trustees that consist of MD of newspaper, architect, business men, foreign educated graduates having strong grass roots connect.

**We have following documents,**

1. Form CSR1 no. CSR00005034
2. NITI Aayog certificate no. DL/2018/199135
3. 12A certificate no. AABTC0792QE2019401
4. 80G certificate no. AABTC0792QF2021801
5. Pan Card no. AABTC0792Q

**CFTI works in following thematic areas,**

1. Women empowerment.
2. Rural Education.
3. Community Development.
4. Water management
5. Sports
6. Art and Culture
7. Health and sanitation
8. Disaster relief

**Our expertise in field of doing Surveys,**

1. For Javaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) we carried a need assessment survey of 13 JNPT impacted villages.
2. For Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) Jaitapur (Ratnagiri) we carried educational survey of 31 schools.
3. For Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) Vizag (Vishakhapatnam) we carried educational survey of 19 schools.



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5. Recently we did a survey of 26 schools in Mamit district in the state of Mizoram (North East).
6. We surveyed 15 schools in Aurangabad for Canpack Industries Ltd. Aurangabad.

**Our collaboration with NPCIL Tarapur,**

We have been associated with NPCIL Tarapur since August 2023. With the kind support of NPCIL Tarapur we distributed 500 bicycles in the tribal schools in Palghar district.

**Impact Assessment Survey for Newly Constructed Road,**

For the ease of travelling and transportation, NPCIL has constructed a main road and internal road in Pophran village. The project details are as follows,

**Name of the project: - Construction of Main Road and Internal roads (11km) at Pophran Village"**

**Project Cost: - Rs. 4,72,93,006 /-**

**Project Start Date: - 01.02.2021**

**Project Completion Date: - 30.06.2022**

**Total Population: - 1500 approx.**

**Construction type: - Bituminous Road.**

NPCIL Tarapur approached us for conducting impact assessment survey of this road. The team CFTI conducted rigorous 5 days survey to assess the impact and met with various people from different age group, different socio-economic background, different professions.

**Below mentioned are the findings of this survey,**



**Impact Assessment Survey Form for newly constructed road****Project Name : Construction of Main Road and Internal Road at Pophran village****Project Implemented by : NPCIL, Tarapur.**

Sr. No	Name	Occupation	Age	Phone no.	Name of Road	Positive Feedback
1	Sachin Ashok Thakur	Upsarpancha, Gram panchayat Pophran	42	8788346035	Civil Hospital to ZP School	1)The said road has made commuting convenient 2)The road looks clean and beautiful. 3) it has become comfortable to draw dindis in the village
2	Manish Hemant Raut	Local of Pophran	43	9284386024	Pophran	1) This road has linked this village to other villages 2) Celebration of festivals has increases.
3	Devaki Sadanand Khadke	Teacher	49	9096156729	Civil Hospital to ZP School	1) commuting to other villages and nearby cities has become comfortable and easy. 2)Social gatherings have increased. 3) It has become easier to reach the garbage bin or the garbage truck to throw the garbage
4	Mahesh Mahadev Keni	Local of Pophran	53	9028841815	Buddha Vihar	1) Travelling has become easy for the people to travel every day for their work . 2) People are using this road for morning and evening walk.
5	Sayli Satish Thakur	Local of Pophran	40	9284112329	Pophran	1) It will help improve the health and to approach nearby medical facilities. 2) People living in nearby villages can easily attend the cultural events organized in our village as travel has become easy
6	Deepak Bharat Wagh	Doctor	29	7900074955	Pophran	1) Number of small shops have increased
7	Roshan Ravindra More	Local of Pophran	45	9422900770	Grampanchayat back Road	1) This road is useful to the entire community. The road has increased the goodwill of our village



8	Shubham Minesh Patil	Student	24	7768913722	Pophran	1) Travelling has become easy. Senior citizen can easily be taken to the nearby hospitals as the good quality road is available
9	Manendra Hemkant More	Local of Pophran	29	8446089477	Parshuram temple to civil hospital ( Main Road)	1. People can easily commute to other villages and cities for work. 2.The way people look at our village has now changed. 3. The people can easily approach medical and other facilities
10	Vishnu Hari More	Local of Pophran	88		Grampanchayat back Road	1) Yes the road has improved the health of the people in the village. 2) Cultural programs have increased.
11	Manisha Rohidas More	Asha Worker	31	9767117577	Pophran Anganwadi centre pophran	1)Yes, the road have become clean and beautiful, Convenient for travel and transportation. 2)Communicating has become convenient. 3)The environment was preserved by planting trees and conserving trees.
12	Ruchita. Sarvesh More	Working women	38	9284905276	Parshuram temple to civil hospital ( Main Road)	1)Due to the roads, the movement of people has increased, the people have come to know the importance of cleanliness, the garbage generated on the roads has been curbed, so the health of the people in the village has become healthy.
13	Bhumika Mangesh More	Home maker	32	842196534	Anganwadi Road	1) It's easy to come and go to anywhere. 2) Celebrating the festival in the village has become pleasant.
14	Nitin Hareshwar Chaudhari	Local of Pophran	42	9272886814	Ramai nagar to buddha vihar	1)Commuting to work has become convenient. 2) Yes, there is no gravel so water does not accumulate and the road looks clean.



15	Charula Chetan Sankhe	Home maker	44	7875295296	Pophran to ZP School Popharan Road	1)Yes, the road have become clean and beautiful and the travel has become convenient.. 2)Yes, there are many types of social gatherings in the village, it has become easy for people to get together.
16	Nirjala Suresh More	Home maker	45	7757995528	Anganwadi Road	The road quality is good. It is useful to take patients easily to the hospital. Due to this road the importance of our village has Increased
17	Kishor Vishnu Arekar	Local of Pophran	56	9175825448	C Ward	We can easily travel, meet our relatives during festivals. Due to this clean road the surrounding area looks clean
18	Ansh Jadhav	Student	20	8010500887	Road No.1	Number of accidents caused due to bad road has decreased
19	Monica Manoj Thakurq	Home maker	28	9765662445	Pophran	Travelling has become easy
20	Tukaram Ramchandra Tamore	Retired person	63	7972001790	C Ward	Travelling has become easy
21	Aniket Hareshwar More	Working person	38	9730407577	Pophran	Look of village has changed
22	Shama Sharad Naik	Home maker	53	9766310015	Pophran	This road helps to commute, approach facilities like school, hospitals, market
23	Anusaya Prashant Davane	Nurse	45	9284174620	Pophran	Due to this road, it has become easy to organize different camps like health check-up, eye check-up. People can come easily to attend these camps. Along with other things, this road will help to increase health facilities for sure.

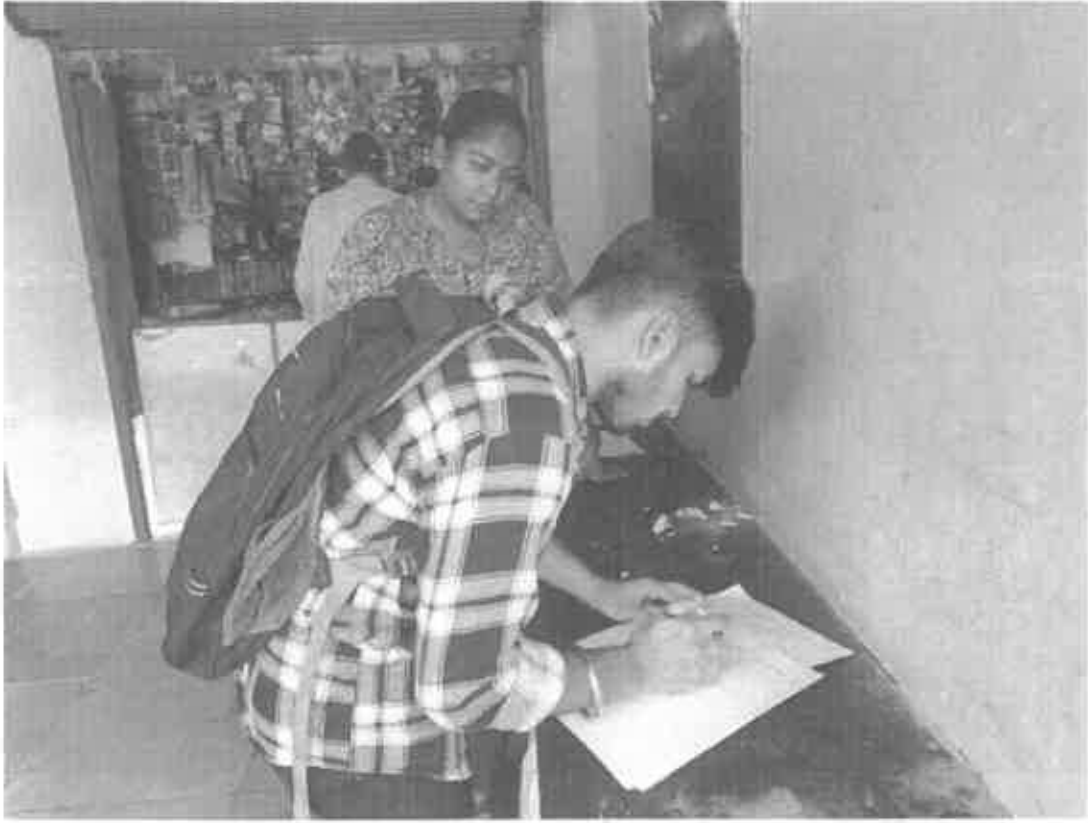
**Team CFTI, met with the various people from different background, different age-groups, different socio-economic backgrounds, different professions.**

**Based on the discussion and the survey forms that we have got filled up from these end-users the overall impact of this road is very positive. People are happy with this initiative of NPCIL, Tarapur.**



Few pics of the survey and the road,

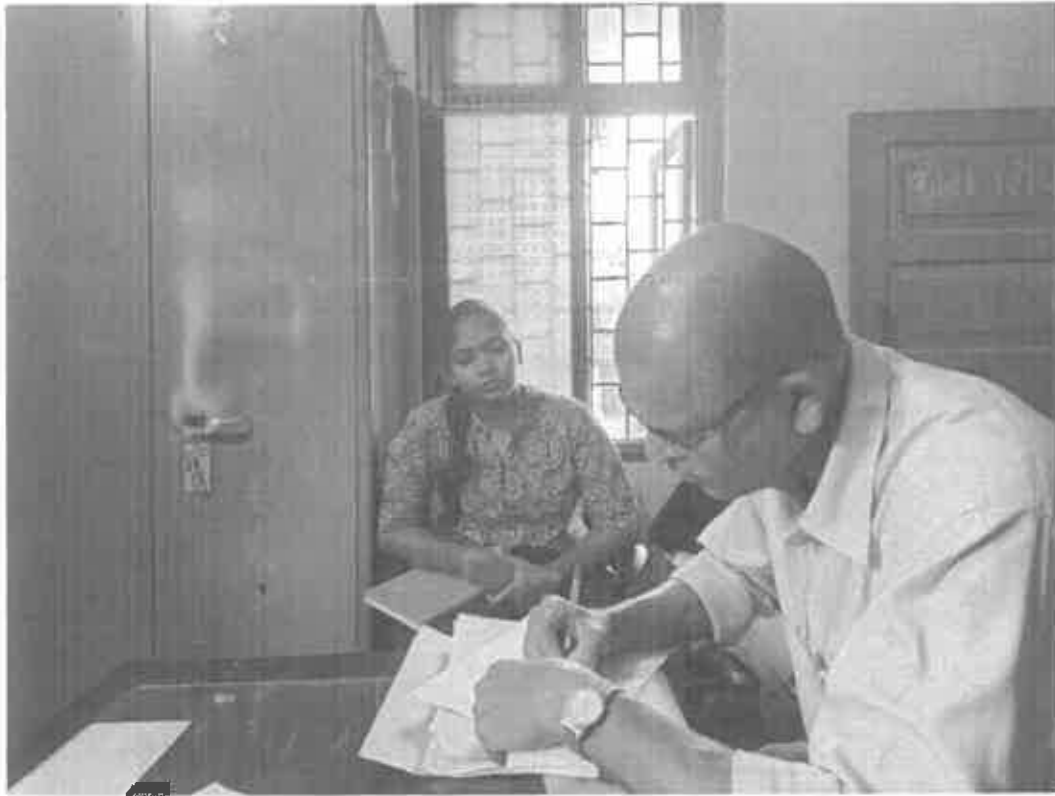






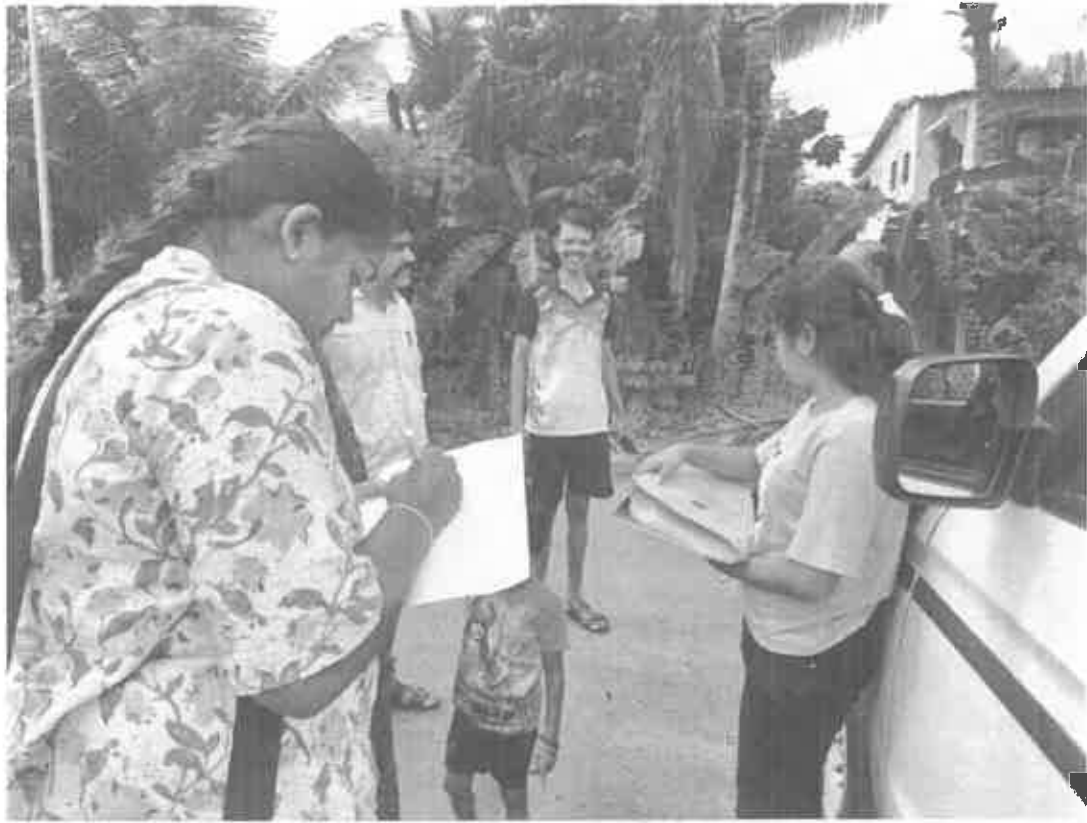
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Centre For Transforming India  
B-488,  
New Friends  
Colony,  
New Delhi-110035  
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Centre For Transforming  
B-480,  
New Friends  
Colony,  
New Delhi-110028  
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B-486,  
New Friends  
Colony,  
New Delhi-110025  
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## **Impact Assessment Survey of ALIMCO**

**Project Name: Distribution of Artificial Limbs and Support Aid**

**Project Implemented by: NPCIL, Tarapur.**

**Impact assessment done by: Centre For Transforming India (CFTI)**

### **About CFTI: -**

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### **We have following documents,**

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1. Women empowerment.
2. Rural Education.
3. Community Development.
4. Water management
5. Sports
6. Art and Culture
7. Health and sanitation
8. Disaster relief



*Amrind*

### **Our expertise in field of doing Surveys,**

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2. For Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) Jaitapur (Ratnagiri) we carried educational survey of 31 schools.



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7. For Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited Tarapur we carried a survey of Main Road and internal roads (11kms) at Pophran constructed by NPCIL Tarapur.

#### **Our collaboration with NPCIL Tarapur,**

We have been associated with NPCIL Tarapur since August 2023. With the kind support of NPCIL Tarapur we distributed 500 bicycles in the tribal schools in Palghar district.

#### **Impact Assessment Survey of "Artificial Limbs and support aid distributed to the people in Impact Zone"**

For the ease of movement and to do the routine work without any obstacles, NPCIL Tarapur in collaboration with ALIMCO distributed artificial limbs and support aids to the people in its impact zone of 16kms as a part of their CSR activity, The project details are as follows,

**Name of the project: - Distribution of Artificial Limbs and support aids**

**Total Spend : Rs.5,00,00,000/- (Rs. Five crore only)**

**Project Start Date :- 09/02/2022**

**Project End Date:- 08/02/2024**

**Total Beneficiaries: - 4546 approx.**

**Beneficiaries Mapped: - 2760.**

NPCIL Tarapur approached us for conducting impact assessment survey of these beneficiaries. The team CFTI conducted rigorous 2 months survey to assess the impact and met with the beneficiaries to assess the impact of the support provided by NPCIL Tarapur.

#### **Below mentioned are the findings of this survey,**

The team CFTI visited the following villages

Satpati, Navali, Shrirgaon, Varor, Chinchani, Murabe, Parnali, Vangaon, Kolgaon, Pophran, Kumbhawali, Dandi Dahanu, Umroli, Dhakti Dahanu, Vangaon, Unbhat, Asangaon, Nandgaon, Dapoli, Kudan, Ghivali, Dalewadi, Vengani, Kurgaon, Kambode, Alewadi, Murbe, Uccheli, Tanashi, Satpati, Salwad, Vadrai etc.



*Amrinder*



**Team CFTI, met with these beneficiaries. Based on the discussion with end-users the overall Impact of this project is very positive. People are happy with this initiative of NPCIL, Tarapur. Following is the impact of this project,**

**The distribution of artificial limbs and aids to senior citizens has a significant positive impact on their quality of life, independence, and overall well-being. Here's a breakdown of the key impacts:**

---

### **1. Improved Mobility and Independence**

- **Prosthetic limbs and mobility aids help seniors move around more freely, reducing dependence on caregivers or family members.**
- **Increases confidence and encourages them to participate in social and community activities.**

---

### **2. Enhanced Physical and Mental Health**

- **Reduced risk of falls and injuries due to better mobility support.**
- **Improved mental health due to increased autonomy and reduced feelings of helplessness or depression.**
- **Lower chances of bedsores or muscle atrophy when mobility is supported.**

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### **3. Social Inclusion**

- **Seniors who are mobile and able to communicate or see/hear better are more likely to engage in social interactions.**
- **Reduces isolation and loneliness, which are common problems among the elderly.**

---

### **4. Economic Impact**

- **Reduces the long-term burden on healthcare systems by preventing complications due to immobility or untreated disabilities.**
- **Encourages seniors to contribute more actively in family or community roles, sometimes even in income-generating activities.**



*Amritha*



### 5. Empowerment and Dignity

- Receiving assistive devices restores a sense of self-worth and dignity.
- Helps seniors feel valued by society, particularly when these aids are distributed through government or NGO initiatives.

### 6. Caregiver Relief

- Eases the burden on caregivers (often family members) by improving the self-sufficiency of elderly individuals.
- Leads to better quality time rather than time spent on physical assistance.

### Conclusion:

The distribution of artificial limbs and aids to senior citizens is a high-impact, cost-effective intervention that enhances quality of life, promotes independence, and reduces the long-term burden on families and healthcare systems. Success depends on the sustainability, accessibility, and quality of these initiatives.





**CENTRE FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA  
SURVEY FORM  
AIMCO PROJECT- IMPLEMENTED BY NPCIL TAPS**

- 1. BENEFICIARY NAME :
- 2. Gender :
- 3. AGE :
- 4. ADDRESS :
- 5. ADHAR CARD NUMBER :
- 6. MATERIALS REQUIREMENT :
- 7. PROBLEMS FACED :
- 8. MATERIALS RECEIVED FROM NPCIL TMS :

CRUTCH AXILLA		SPINAL SUPPORT	
TRIPOD (TD IN SS)		LS BELT	
WALKING STICK WITH SEAT		COMMUNE CHAIR	
HEARING AID		WHEEL CHAIR FOLDING STANDARD	
SILICON FOAM CUSHION		WHEEL CHAIR WITH COMMUNE	
FOOT CARE UNIT		WALKER FOLDABLE	
KNEE BRACE		ARTIFICIAL DENTURES (FULL SET)	
CERVICAL COLLAR		ARTIFICIAL DENTURES (PARTIAL SET)	

- 9. BENEFIT OF THESE MATERIALS :
- 10. QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT :
- 11. OVERALL SATISFACTION :

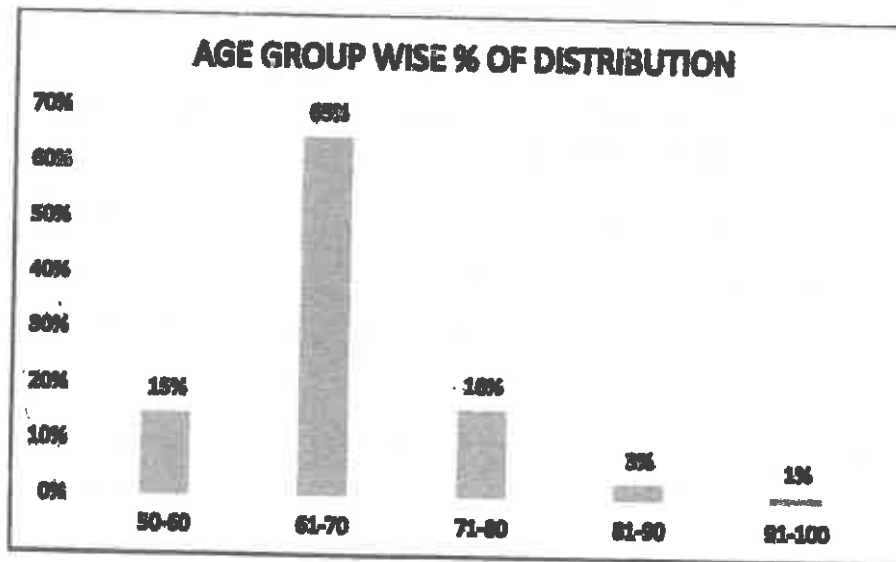
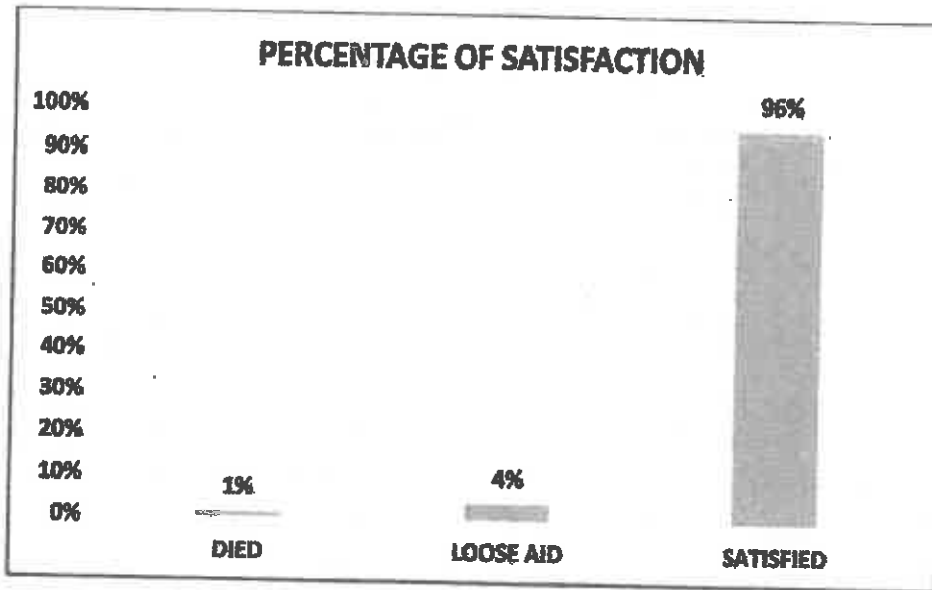
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BENEFICIARY SIGN

SURVEYOR SIGN

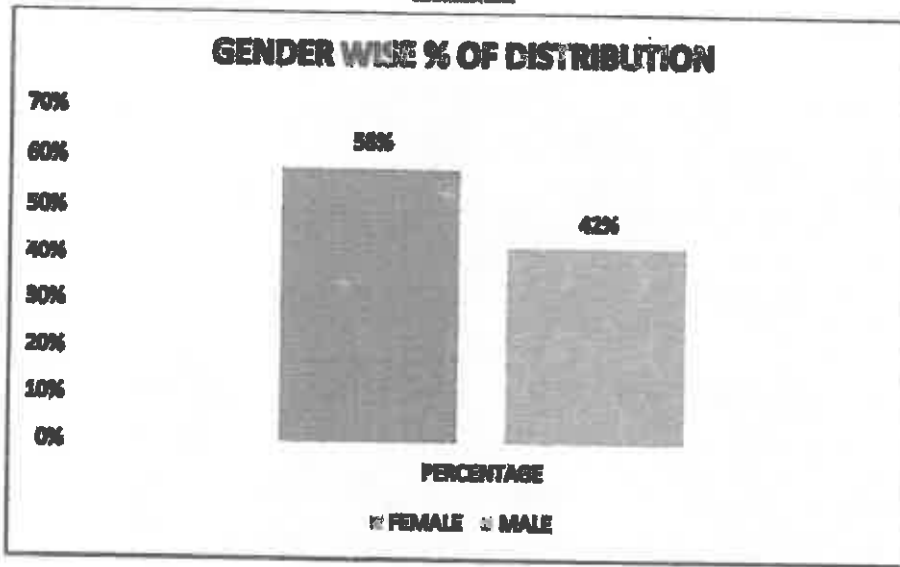
We used this form to collect the data.



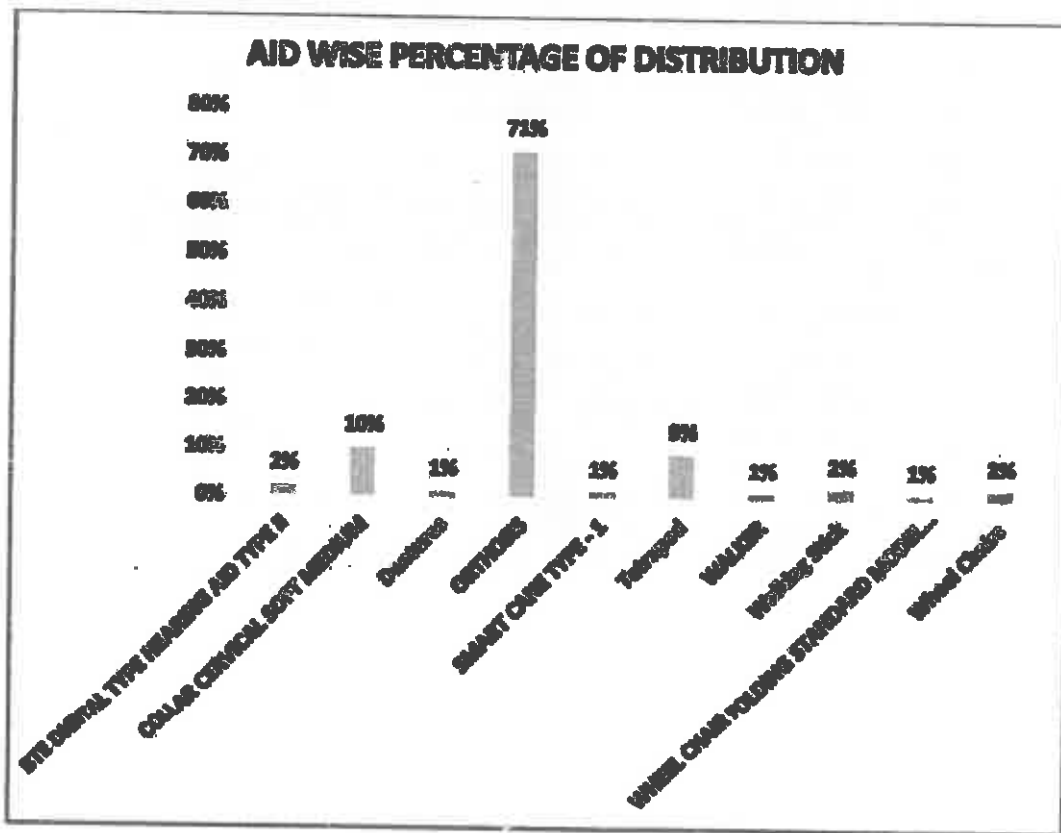




### GENDER WISE % OF DISTRIBUTION



### AID WISE PERCENTAGE OF DISTRIBUTION



*Amey*  
Centre For Transforming India  
B-486,  
New Friends  
Colony,  
New Delhi-110028  
★  
71



**Few pics of the survey,**









*Smiling*



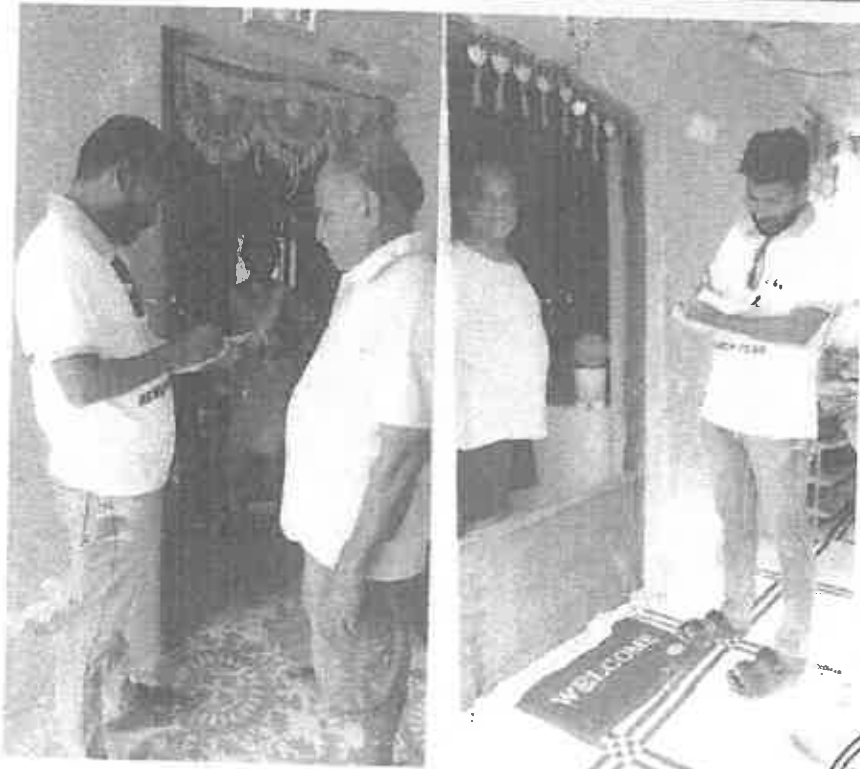






*Amicus*





*Amit*





*Amrta*











*Amrind*

