SUMMARY SHEET OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT CARRIED OUT BY KALPAKKAM PROJECT

Sr. No.	Project Code	Project Title	Cost of the Project in lakh Rs.	Completion Date	Name of the Agency carried out IA
1.	MAPS/SAN/2021-22/1	Construction of toilet blocks	161.50	18.09.25	Madras School of Social Work, Chennai
2.	MAPS/EDU/2019-20/3	Construction of new school building, Thirukazhukundram	368.32	20.03.24	

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES OF THE MADRAS ATOMIC POWER STATION (MAPS) (A UNIT OF NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED) KALPAKKAM, CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

STUDY COMMISSIONED

BY

MADRAS ATOMIC POWER STATION

AUGUST 2025

FINAL REPORT

SUBMITTED BY

MADRAS SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

EGMORE, CHENNAI- 600 008

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES OF THE MADRAS ATOMIC POWER STATION (MAPS)

TABLE OF CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Impact Assessment study report on the CSR initiatives of Madras Atomic Power Station (herein referred as MAPS) is to provide a valid description of impacts of the CSR initiatives carried out by MAPS during 2021-22, in the project sites of Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu, India.

We are thankful to MAPS for partnering with Madras School of Social Work (herein referred as MSSW) for Conducting Impact Assessment Study.

Our sincere thanks to Dr. K. Hari Krishna- Chairman, CSR Comittee, Shri. Jegan Jeyaraman – Member Secretary, CSR and Shri. N. P.Thangapandi for their strategic support to conduct the study at every stage by furnishing relevant available secondary data information and meticulous coordination and we also extend thanks to all the MAPS Officials, who assisted to complete the Study as per schedule.

The harmonised way in which MAPS management had carried out the CSR programmes through effective partnership is highly appreciable and the same has helped MSSW extensively in the evaluation process.

We thank the management of the Madras School of Social Work for the support extended to the study as part of MSSW's Consultancy activities and the valuable back-end support rendered towards the same.

The Study Team comprised of Dr. S. Raja Samuel, Principal Consultant, Dr.C.J.Paul, Team Leader and Social Development Consultant, Dr. Prema P, Gender & Environment Consultant, Late Mr. M.S.Palanikumar, Ex-Study Coordinator, Mr. Arindam Chakraborti, Study Cooridnator, Mr. D Rajendran, Associate Consultant, Ms. Harini M, Research Analyst and Documentation, and Mr. V. Purushothaman, Administrative Assistant.

Dr. S. RAJA SAMUEL,
Principal, Madras School of Social Work, Chennai

Dr. S. RAJA SAMUEL, M.A., Ph.D.,
Principal
Madras School of Social Work (Autonomous)
No.32, Casa Major Road,
Egmore, Chennai-600 008.

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES OF THE MADRAS ATOMIC POWER STATION (MAPS)

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW OF MADRAS SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND MADRAS ATOMIC POWER STATION ALONG WITH THEIR CSR INITIATIVES

1. ABOUT MADRAS SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND CONSULTANCY DIVISION

The Madras School of Social Work (here after termed as MSSW) was founded in 1952 by Mary Clubwala Jadhav. MSSW is an autonomous college affiliated to the University of Madras. The School offers various under-graduate and graduate courses in social sciences. The College is accredited by NAAC at 'A+ Level' and ranked within the top five institutions for social work education in the country.

MSSW has started a Consultancy Division (since 2009) to support the Government, Public and Private sectors for consultancy, research, evaluation, monitoring, CSR investment plans and other customized studies on the Social and environmental sector.

Highlights of the clients supported by the organization

THE WORLD BANK unicef ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK Goverment Of India

Also, various Public and Private sector companies and NGOs.

MSSW has been delivering high-quality research and consulting services since 2009, with expertise in:

- Pre-funding appraisals: Conducting thorough assessments to inform investment decisions
- Social impact studies: Analyzing the effects of projects on communities and stakeholders
- Baseline surveys and community needs assessments: Understanding community needs and developing targeted interventions
- Investment plan preparation: Crafting strategic plans for CSR investments in public and private sectors
- Social impact assessment studies: Evaluating the effectiveness of CSR initiatives

- Long-term strategic planning: Developing plans for state and regional development

Network and Reach

MSSW boasts a panel of experienced investigators in Tamil Nadu and a network of partner agencies across India, enabling us to deliver projects nationwide.

CREDENTIALS

- Registered under Ministry of Corporate Affairs for undertaking CSR Activities.
- Empaneled to Evaluation and Applied Research Department, Govt. of TN.
- Empaneled to NLC, Govt. of India.

MSSW collaborated with the Madras Atomic Power Station to conduct an Impact Assessment Study. This report presents the outcomes of the Impact Assessment Study of CSR initiatives undertaken at MAPS. It provides an overview of the activities implemented, the methodology adopted, and the evidence generated through quantitative and qualitative analyses. The findings capture the perspectives of beneficiaries and stakeholders, offering insights into the effectiveness, efficiency, and overall impact of the initiatives. The report concludes with key recommendations from the consultants to strengthen future CSR interventions.

1.2 AN OVERVIEW OF THE MADRAS ATOMIC POWER STATION CSR INITIATIVES

Madras Atomic Power Station, a Unit of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (a Company incorporated and registered under Indian Companies Act, 2013) at Kalpakkam, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu (here after termed as MAPS).

1.3 MAPS CSR PROJECTS EVALUATED UNDER THIS STUDY

The activities listed below were undertaken as part of MAPS CSR initiatives and have been evaluated within the scope of this Impact Assessment Study.

S. No	Project Name	Village	Panchayat	Project Cost in Rs.
1	Construction of School building with six class rooms for Pudupattinam Panchayat Union Primary School, Pudupattinam	Kalpakkam	Pudupattinam	1,11,19,245
2	Construction of School Building with Four Class	Kadambadi	Kadambadi	98,24,115

	Rooms for Panchayat Union Middle School, Kadambadi			
3	Construction of School Building with Four Class Rooms for Panchayat Union Middle School, Ayappakkam	Ayappakkam	Ayappakkam	98,24,115
4	Construction of School building with six class rooms for Panchayat Union middle school, Thirukazhukundram (North)	Thirukazhukundram	Thirukazhukundram	1,27,69,271
5	Construction of School Building with Two Class Rooms for Panchayat Union Primary School, Kadulur Periyakuppam	Periyakuppam	Kadulur	59,67,185
6	Construction of School Building with Four Class Rooms for Panchayat Union Middle School, Kunnavakkam	Kunnavakkam	Naduvakraal	93,59,730
7	Construction of School Building with Two Class Rooms for Panchayat Union Primary School, Karanai	Karanai	Karanai	60,25,682
8	Construction of School Building with Two Class Rooms at Poonchery Panchayat Union Primary School	Poonchery	Mahabalipuram	60,68,825
9	Construction of School Building with Four Class Rooms for Panchayat Union Middle School, Kokilamedu	Kolaklamedu	Edaiyur	1,14,28,629
10	Construction of School Building with Four Class Room at Panchayat Union Middle School, Pattikadu	Pattikadu	Pattikadu	1,12,73,695
11	Construction of School Building with Four Class Rooms for Union Middle School, Irumbulicherry	Irumbulicherry	Irumbulicherry	1,10,02,180
12	Construction of School	Vengambakka	Vengambakkam	1,41,34,587

	Building with Six Class Rooms for Panchayat Union Primary School, Vengambakkam	m		
13	Construction of School Building with Six Class Rooms for Panchayat Union Primary School, Mahabalipuram	Mahabalipuram	Mahabalipuram	1,41,38,939
14	Construction of Anganwadi Building at Mullikulathur	Mullukalathur	Mullukalathur	20,00,000
15	Construction of Anganwadi Building at Vengambakkam	Vengambakkam	Vengambakkam	17,59,507
16	Construction of Anganwadi Building at Poonchery	Poonchery	Mahabalipuram	21,43,206
17	Construction of Anganwadi Building at Perumbakkam and Lattur Village	Perumbakkam Lattur	Vittilapuram Lattur	42,72,905
18	Construction of Anganwadi Building at MN Kuppam	MN Kuppam	Thirukazhukundram	22,35,381
19	Construction of Anganwadi building at Paramsivamnagar	Paramsivamnagar	Thirukazhukundram	23,89,334
20	Integrated drinking water system, Kothimangalam	Kothimangalam	Thirukalukundram	18,13,000
21	Integrated Drinking Water at Natham Parameswaramangalam	Natham	Parameswaramangala	20,00,000
22	Eye screening camp and treatment for neighboring villagers	All Villages within 16 km	All Villages within 16 km	35,00,000
23	Support to Mehatva, a school for specially abled children	Kalpakkam	Pudupattinam	5,00,000
24	**Construction of Toilet Blocks in Schools and Primary Health Centres**			
	Upper Grade Primary Health Centre	Sadras	Sadras	1,61,54,200
	Govt. Higher Secondary School	Vayalur	Vayalur	
	Panchayat Union Middle	Vittilapuram	Vittilapuram	

	School			
	Panchayat Union Middle School	Kunnathur	Kunnathur	
	Panchayat Union Middle School	Kadambadi	Kadambadi	
	Panchayat Union Primary School	Pooncheri	Pooncheri	
	Panchayat Union Middle School	Kunnavakkam	Naduvakarai	
	Govt. Adi Dravida Welfare Primary School	Koovathur	Koovathur	
	Primary Health centre	Koovathur	Koovathur	
	Panchayat Union Primary School	Thandarai	Thandarai	
	Panchayat Union Middle School	Uyyalikuppam	Vayalur	
	CSR Knowledge Centre	Kalpakkam	Pudupattinam	
25	**Providing Mini Science Centre to Govt. Schools**			
	Govt. Adi Dravida Welfare Higher Secondary School	Nerumbur	Nerumbur	15,00,000
	Govt. Higher Secondary School	Kalpakkam	Pudupattinam	
	Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School	Thirukazhukundram	Thirukazhukundram	
	Nutrition Supplementation Project	All Schools within 16 Km	All Schools within 16 Km	30,00,000

CHAPTER 2
METHODOLOGY

2. Objectives of the study

1. To study the effectiveness and utilization of activities executed during the reported period.
2. To document the various actions taken by the MAPS and other partner agencies in implementing projects.
3. To analyze the positive and negative impacts of the programs implemented by the MAPS with the CSR assistance.
4. To examine the participation of community in the CSR programmes, orientation and practice of the community towards ownership and sustainability over community assets created through CSR program.
5. To explore suggestions and recommendations for disaster management and mitigation measures.

2.1 The objectives also would cover the criteria as given below:

Assessment Criteria	Assessment Questions
Relevance	Did the overall goal match needs of the project area? Did the project's baseline data correctly address needs of the area?
Efficiency	What outputs were achieved and whether they were according to the plan? Was the implementation schedule as planned? Was the project cost within planned limit? Was the fund utilization prudent?
Effectiveness & Uniqueness	Did the outputs help achieve the goal? Did the project have any unique feature? Comparing the inputs to the extent of goals achieved, can project implementation be considered to be effective? Can the project be replicated?
Impact	What were the various tangible and intangible positive and negative impacts (Socio-economic, Environment, Policy, Technology, and Awareness) on different stakeholders of the project?
Sustainability	Would the impacts created by the project sustain? Considering the present course of project, is the project sustainable? If not, what modifications and corrections need to be done with project execution methodology?

2.2 The scope of work

- The Consultants will collect all the study reports prepared by MAPS.
- Collect required primary data from beneficiaries and the implementing agencies.
- The MSSW will carefully study the findings, suggestions and compile the outputs

of the studies.

- The analysis report would document case studies and successful approaches/practices being done under the MAPS CSR initiatives.
- The report will recommend changes if required in policy/approach or interventions as the case may be to be implemented to facilitate the process of achievement of the goals and objectives of the CSR program.
- The MSSW will submit the final report after incorporating recommendations/ suggestions received from MAPS.

2.3 Study process

- The study teams received orientation and training on the study topics, methods, tools, techniques, and reporting formats.
- The primary collection of information and analysis was carried out by the team, involving community animators as investigators wherever required.
- The information generated by groups and communities was synthesized into the study report prepared by the core team of consultants.

2.4 Approach of the study

The study employed a mixed-method research design, integrating quantitative and qualitative data collection simultaneously to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the subject.

2.5 Quantitative and Qualitative research approach

Non-probability purposive sampling was employed to conduct structured interviews with stakeholders through Key Informant Interviews (KII). A self-structured questionnaire was utilized for primary data collection.

In addition, semi-structured interviews were conducted to obtain in-depth insights from beneficiaries through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Beneficiary Interviews (BIs), and Case Studies (CS).

The consultants applied participatory impact assessment tools, including KIIs, FGDs, BIs, and CS (wherever applicable), with field-level communities, complemented by meetings with collaborating agencies and individuals for data collection. Independent assessments and field visits were also undertaken by the consultants to gather information on the project's thrust areas.

2.6 Sampling strategy and sample size determination

Data was collected by way of 96 Key Informant Interviews, 100 participants through 20 Focused Group Discussions (with minimum of 5 and maximum of 15 participants in a group) and 19 case studies with a total of 215 participants as samples.

Table 1 Data collected through KII, FGD and case study

Focus area	Total samples covered		
	KII	FGD (no. of. participants)	CS / BI
Education Infrastructure	72	24 (131)	9
Community Infrastructure and support	6	1 (4)	0

A detailed list of samples covered for each activity is given in the annexure.

2.7 Methods of data analysis

Data was thematically analyzed to picture the overall characteristics of current status and earlier on the target group.

Ethical clearance

Information was obtained through informed consent from all the participants. The study has complied with all relevant ethical guidelines.

2.8 Sources of data

- Primary source of data was collected through the Participatory Impact Assessment Schedules such as KII, FGD, BI / CS guides and secondary document verification.
- Secondary source of data was collected through desk review of the reports, documents and literature pertaining to the subject from various State level departments and the implementing partners.

2.9 Tools for data collection

I. **Key informants Interview guide**- The guide was used to elicit information from Government, Local Bodies officers / elected representatives who were impacted by MAPS CSR interventions.

II. **Focus Group Discussion guide** used for conducting discussions with the direct beneficiaries such as Residents & Groups in the study areas.

III. **Beneficiary Interview schedule**- Sample Beneficiaries were covered (where ever possible) to assess the impacts on their living conditions.

IV. **Case Studies**

V. **Transect walks** undertaken to have a realistic understanding about the interventions and their current status.

The study tools are given in Annexure.

CHAPTER 3

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS & IMPACTS BASED ON QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS- BENEFICIARY INTERVIEW & STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Education Infrastructure

Construction of School building with classrooms


Feedback from Students (FGD and BI)


Students expressed their gratitude and happiness for the infrastructure support extended by MAPS. They shared that the newly built classrooms are spacious and have created an enabling environment for learning. They particularly highlighted that the provision of fan and light facilities, along with writing desks, allows three students to sit comfortably, facilities that were unavailable prior to the MAPS intervention.

Adequate Classroom Facilities



Earlier, due to the shortage of classrooms, students from different grades had to sit together in the same room, causing space constraints. The CSR intervention by MAPS has addressed this challenge by ensuring adequate classrooms for all grades.

Feedback from Headmasters and Teachers (KII)

Headmasters stated that the infrastructure support included the construction of classrooms along with fans and writing desks for students, mostly handed over during 2023 & 2024. They highly appreciated the timely support from MAPS, which has enabled schools to accommodate the growing student strength in most of the schools and benefit children from economically weaker backgrounds.

They added that the parents also conveyed their satisfaction in sending children to schools with such improved infrastructure, which has also contributed to increased student enrolment.

Previously, many schools functioned in clay-tiled roof buildings, which posed difficulties during rainy days as they were damaged, unsafe, and inadequate for seating students. With the intervention of MAPS, slab-roof classrooms equipped with fans and ventilation have ensured a safe, spacious, and well-ventilated learning environment.

In addition, many schools reported receiving additional support from MAPS in the form of nutrition schemes, eye camps, and notebooks.

Maintenance

Post one-year maintenance support from MAPS, School managements are taking responsibility for the maintenance of the infrastructure, carrying out minor repairs periodically.

Sense of Pride among Students

The infrastructure development undertaken in government schools through MAPS CSR initiatives has instilled a sense of pride among students and parents. The intervention has helped change the perception that government schools are inferior to private schools in terms of facilities. This transformation is the outcome of sustained CSR efforts by MAPS, enabling Hundreds of students to experience a learning environment that was once only aspirational.

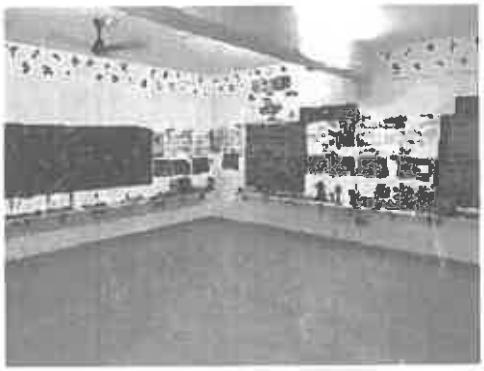
Suggestions for Improvement

Nearly 95% of beneficiaries rated the quality of construction as excellent. However, in a few cases such as Kokilamedu, issues such as damp blackboards which made classroom notes unclear. In addition, a request was made for the construction of compound walls in Koovathur School to prevent trespassing and damage to school property.

A common concern raised by many schools was regarding the writing desks provided by MAPS. The desks were found unsuitable for primary and middle-grade students due to their height, making it difficult for them to sit and write. Some schools, such as Thirukazhukundram, addressed this by welding and resizing the desks to suit students'

needs. Additionally, a few schools (like Irumbulicherry and Vengambakkam) reported that they are yet to receive the desks.

Providing Mini Science Centre to Govt. Schools

Infrastructure and Handover


MAPS supported government schools by providing Mini Science Centres. The schools allocated space and rooms, while MAPS provided racks and science laboratory equipment. The quality of the equipment supplied was reported as good. However, schools mentioned that no separate maintenance fund was allocated by MAPS.

Utility and Learning Outcomes

Schools emphasized that the Mini Science Centres have been extremely useful in promoting STEM learning. Students actively use the lab, particularly those from grades

6 to 9. They participate in monthly block-level and district-level science competitions with the help of this facility.

Achievements and Competitions

- Students from Government Higher Secondary School, Kalpakkam, won in the block-level competition *Vanavil Mantram,* for their *model on renewable and non-renewable energy at Sathyabama College.*
- At the block-level competition in 2024, the following students secured recognition:
  - Saravanan, Grade 10
  - Mubarak, Grade 10
  - Naresh, Grade 10

Student Feedback

Students expressed their gratitude for the provision of the Mini Science Centres. They shared that earlier no such facilities were available in their schools, and now, with the support of MAPS, they have access to science laboratories that enhance their learning experience and support participation in academic competitions.

Concerns Raised

A concern was highlighted only in one school, Government Higher Secondary School, Sadras, where the allocated lab room in this school was originally constructed by Dutch authorities, water leakage issues persist during rainy seasons. Apart from this case, all other schools reported positive experiences.

Construction of Toilet Blocks in Schools

Improved Hygiene and Convenience

With the construction of new toilet blocks by MAPS, students reported improved convenience and hygiene. Each toilet is equipped with water taps, ensuring proper sanitation. A dedicated staff member has been appointed for cleaning, and students have been sensitized on the responsible use of the facilities.

Functionality and Maintenance

Most toilet blocks were found to be fully functional. The tiled structures and roofing are maintained in a clean condition, with teachers actively overseeing upkeep to ensure regular usage by children.

Challenges in Poonchery Primary School

One exception was noted in Poonchery Primary School, where the girls' toilet block is currently non-functional due to misuse of the facility after school hours or at night for consuming alcohol and drugs. Consequently, the girls' toilet remains unused. To address this, the school has temporarily allotted two toilets from the boys' block for use by girls. The matter has been escalated to the Panchayat President for intervention to ensure safe usage in the future without hindrance.

In the same school (on left), the doors and gate of the boys' toilet were damaged but were promptly repaired.

Overall Impact

The support of MAPS has ensured hygienic and safe toilet facilities for both boys and girls across schools. Despite the isolated challenge faced in Poonchery Primary School, the intervention has significantly improved sanitation standards and created a cleaner environment for students.

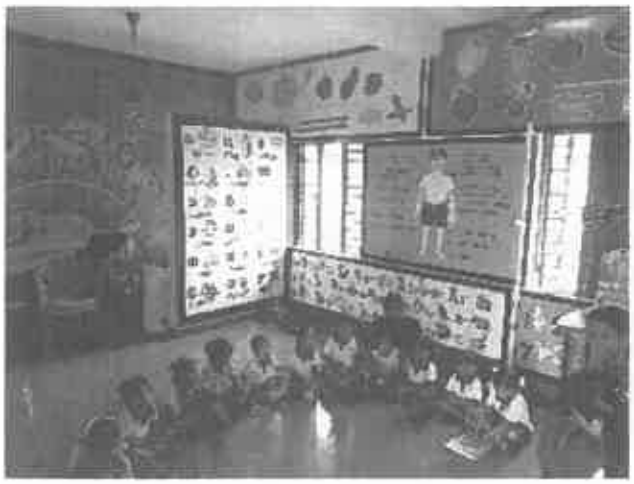
Construction of Anganwadi Building

Enhanced Learning Environment

Each Anganwadi constructed with the support of MAPS accommodates about 25 children. Teachers and helpers expressed their gratitude and joy, stating that they are not just happy but truly glad for the invaluable support received from MAPS. They appreciated the high quality of construction and shared their complete satisfaction with the facilities provided.

The newly built Anganwadis are neatly designed, spacious enough to accommodate 25 students, and come equipped with an attached toilet, kitchen, and storeroom, ensuring a safe and conducive environment for early childhood learning and care.

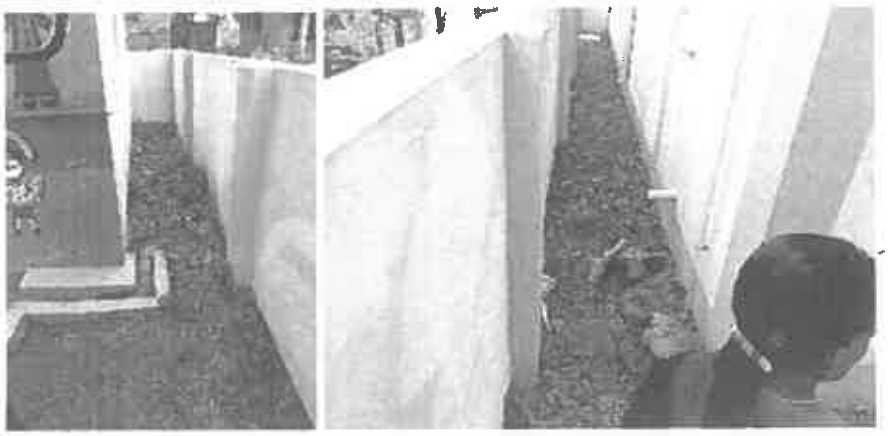
Highlight: Vengambakkam Anganwadi



In Vengambakkam, the new Anganwadi building was constructed adjacent to the school. The earlier facility lacked proper ventilation, had foul odour, and faced rat infestation problems, making it unsafe and unsuitable for children. Teachers found it difficult to create a conducive space for children to learn and play. During a school visit, MAPS officials were approached by teachers and parents, who later submitted a formal proposal along with parents' representation. This led to the sanction and successful construction of the new Anganwadi, which has brought great relief to children, parents, and teachers alike.

Suggestions for Improvement

While the construction quality has been highly appreciated, stakeholders suggested incorporating more child-friendly features in the future. In particular, they recommended adding wall paintings (in Vengambakkam and Mullukalathur) and providing desks or tables for children, to make the Anganwadi centres even more engaging and functional.



At the Thirukazhikundram Anganwadi Centre, concerns were raised about the unfinished drainage pipeline. In the absence of a proper outlet channel, drainage water stagnates around the premises, causing inconvenience and potential health risks. It was also shared that a complaint has already been submitted to MAPS, requesting completion of the drainage connection to the main line to ensure a safe and hygienic environment for the children.

Overall Impact

The construction of Anganwadi buildings by MAPS has created safe, spacious, and well-equipped centres that foster early childhood development. The initiative has instilled pride among teachers and parents while ensuring a nurturing environment for children.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Integrated drinking water system

Kothimangalam

Parameswaramangalam

Socio-Demographic Profile

The Kothimangalam habitation comprises around 800 residents, with the majority belonging to BC, MBC, and OC categories. It falls under the Thirukazhukundram block, which consists of a total of 54 panchayats and Parameswaramangalam, located in Cheyyur taluk with a notable Scheduled Caste presence[1].

Infrastructure Details

An integrated drinking water system with a storage capacity of 60,000 litres was established. The facility undergoes daily chlorination to ensure safe drinking water for the community.

Feedback and Maintenance

Beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the quality of work. The system is functioning effectively and has become a reliable source of drinking water. Maintenance activities are managed through panchayat funds, with only minor repairs required so far and no major issues reported.

[1] https://chengalpattu.nic.in

CONSTRUCTION OF TOILET BLOCKS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

Project Location: Sadras

Project Overview

The toilet block at the Upper Grade PHC, Sadras, was handed over in 2023. However, the facility has remained unused for more than two years due to water supply issues.

Challenges Identified

- The original contractor installed a bore well at a different location without connecting it to the toilet block.
- Subsequently, the bore well was closed to make way for the construction of a new block.
- An alternative arrangement was made using the panchayat water line, but the water pressure was insufficient for pumping to the tank.
- The storage tank was also found to have leakage issues, with holes causing water loss whenever water was pumped.
- As a result, the toilet block has remained completely unused despite being handed over.

PHC's Proposed Action

Discussions were held with the panchayat to construct a new 10,000-litre tank for the PHC. This measure is expected to ensure a sufficient and sustainable water supply for the facility.

Overall Observations

While this particular toilet block has not been utilized due to the water supply gap, previous interventions by MAPS at the Sadras PHC have been highly useful. These include the renovation of the old labour ward in 2007 and the provision of a waiting facility in 2019, both of which continue to serve the community effectively.

Project Location: Koovathur

Coverage and Beneficiaries

- The PHC caters to nearly 36,000 people across six village panchayats, serving approximately 140 outpatients every day.
- It plays a crucial role in delivering accessible healthcare services to the local population.

Impact of MAPS Support

- The toilet facilities constructed by MAPS are fully functional and have greatly helped in maintaining the hygiene standards at the PHC.
- Patients and staff alike reported that the facility are highly useful and convenient during hospital visits.
- Stakeholders expressed high satisfaction with the quality of construction and the timely intervention of MAPS, acknowledging the direct benefits to both medical staff and the large outpatient population.

Challenge Identified

- The water pressure is insufficient to pump into the overhead tank due to low groundwater levels.
- Although the PHC is managing with the limited water supply, this constraint affects optimal use of the facilities.

Request from Stakeholders

To ensure **sustainable and uninterrupted water supply**, the PHC has requested MAPS' support in providing a **deep bore well**. This would further strengthen the impact and ensure long-term usability of the sanitation facilities.

Overall Impact

The intervention by MAPS has had a **significant positive impact** on the PHC, directly benefitting thousands of patients and staff through improved sanitation facilities. With the addition of a reliable water source, the effectiveness and sustainability of this support can be further enhanced.

SUPPORT TO NGO

Coverage and Beneficiaries

- The school currently has 37 students: 7 from within the MAPS Housing Estate and 30 from nearby villages within a 20 km radius.
- Students are from economically vulnerable families and face multiple challenges.
- The student–teacher ratio is maintained at 1:8, in line with Rehabilitation Council of India guidelines.

Impact of MAPS Support

- MAPS has extended financial support since 1998, which has grown over the years from ₹10,000 to ₹40,000 (after 2013).
- The support enabled the institution to recruit and pay teachers' salaries, ensuring proper training for children.
- Teachers also provide training to parents for children below 5 years, while children above 5 years are directly engaged in classroom training.
- Speech therapy is provided by a therapist from DA Hospital located within the MAPS residential estate; emergency medical care is also accessible through the hospital.
- MAPS has additionally supported sports day events by providing gifts for children.

Challenges and Gaps

- During COVID, financial support was temporarily stopped, leading to teacher salary delays and dropouts among students.

- Current students include children with multiple disabilities (e.g., Down syndrome combined with Autism), requiring specialized care. Hence MEHETVA is focused on recruitment of occupational therapists with expertise in managing multiple disabilities is required to address evolving student needs.
- Sustainability remains a concern, as the institution is largely dependent on financial assistance from MAPS. While philanthropic contributions in kind are received, financial support alternatives are limited.

CHAPTER 4

CASE STUDIES

FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC TEMPER THROUGH MINI SCIENCE CENTRES

Background

As part of its CSR initiative, MAPS supported Government Higher Secondary School, Kalpakkam, by establishing a Mini Science Centre. The facility provided students with access to science equipment and resources, enabling them to engage in practical learning and prepare innovative models for academic competitions.

Achievements

The availability of the Mini Science Centre directly contributed to students' active participation and success in science competitions:

- Students won at the block-level competition *Vanavil Mantram* by presenting a model on renewable and non-renewable energy at Sathyabama College.

- In 2024, three students from Grade 10, **Saravanan, Mubarak, and Naresh** — secured recognition at the block-level competition, further demonstrating the impact of the centre in nurturing young talent.

- Students from Government boys higher secondary school, Thirukkazhukundram participated inter school science exhibitions.

Impact

Teachers and students acknowledged that the Mini Science Centre has created opportunities that were previously unavailable. By providing a platform for hands-on learning and innovation, the intervention has helped students build confidence, develop problem-solving skills, and showcase their abilities in competitive forums at block and district levels.

Conclusion

This case from Government Higher Secondary School, Kalpakkam, illustrates how MAPS CSR interventions in education infrastructure go beyond classroom learning to foster creativity, innovation, and scientific temper among students, thereby strengthening the foundation of STEM education.

TRANSFORMING EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Location: Vengambakkam Anganwadi

Background

The Anganwadi in Vengambakkam was previously functioning in an unsafe and unsuitable building. The old facility lacked proper ventilation, emitted foul odour, and was severely affected by rat infestation. These conditions made it difficult for teachers to create a safe and conducive environment for early learning and play. Parents expressed concern over the health and safety of their children, who struggled in such an environment.

Intervention

Frame from the video where the Anganwadi worker speaks about the challenges experienced prior to MAPS' assistance.

Teachers and parents raised the issue with MAPS officials during their visit to school. Following this, a formal proposal supported by parents' representation was submitted to

MAPS. Recognizing the urgent need, MAPS sanctioned and supported the construction of a new Anganwadi building, strategically located adjacent to the school premises.

Outcome

The new Anganwadi has provided a safe, spacious, and hygienic space for around 25 children. It is well-constructed and equipped with essential facilities, creating an improved environment for early childhood education and care. Teachers now find it easier to engage children in learning and play activities without concerns about safety or sanitation.

Impact

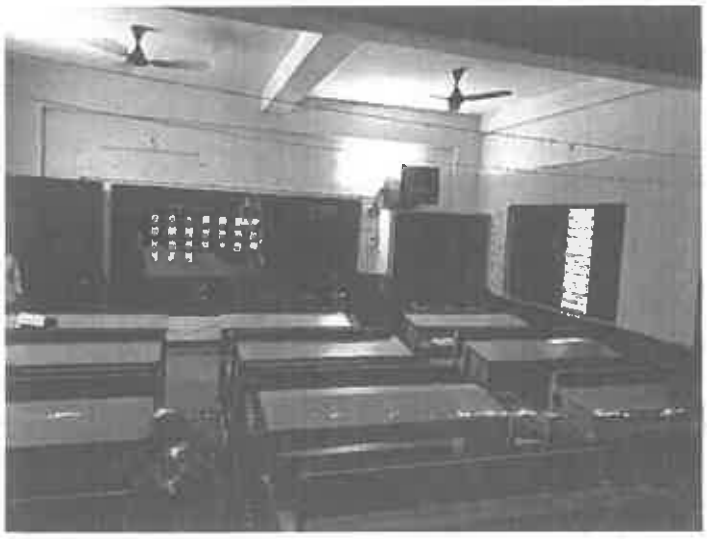
- Children now have access to a **secure and conducive learning space**.
- Parents expressed **relief and satisfaction**, noting that their children are safer and healthier.
- Teachers reported **greater ease in conducting educational activities**, contributing to improved early learning outcomes.
- The Anganwadi stands as an example of **community-driven need identification and responsive CSR support**.

ENHANCING LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Background

Many government schools in the project region faced severe infrastructural challenges such as older clay-tiled roof structures etc., A shortage of classrooms forced students from different grades to share the same space, leading to overcrowding and disruption in learning. Students often studied without adequate seating, ventilation, or basic facilities such as fans and lighting.

Intervention



Through its CSR initiatives MAPS supported schools with the construction of new classrooms, provision of fans, and installation of writing desks that comfortably

accommodate three students each. These slab-roof classrooms are spacious, well-ventilated, and safe, addressing long-standing gaps in infrastructure.

Student Feedback

Snapshot from the video capturing students joyfully sharing their experiences after MAPS' intervention

During Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Beneficiary Interviews (BI), students expressed gratitude and happiness for the improved facilities. They emphasized how the availability of classrooms, fans, lighting, and desks had created an **enabling environment for learning**. For many, this was their first experience of studying in such a well-equipped space, which boosted their comfort and learning motivation.

Teacher and Headmaster Perspectives

Headmasters and teachers highlighted that the intervention was timely and crucial, as it enabled schools to accommodate growing student numbers. They appreciated how the improved facilities particularly benefitted children from economically weaker backgrounds. Teachers also noted a visible increase in **student enrollment**, as parents felt reassured about sending their children to well-equipped government schools.

Outcomes and Impact

- **Improved Learning Conditions:** Students now study in safe, ventilated, and comfortable classrooms.
- **Enhanced Enrollment:** Better facilities encouraged more parents to enroll their children.
- **Increased Equity:** Children from underprivileged families gained access to facilities once associated only with private schools.
- **Sense of Pride:** Students and parents alike expressed pride in the transformation of their schools, reducing stigma around government education.

Conclusion

The infrastructure development by MAPS has gone beyond creating physical spaces, it has reshaped the perception of government schools and instilled confidence among students, teachers, and parents. By bridging infrastructural gaps, the intervention has enabled hundreds of students to learn in an environment that fosters dignity, pride, and academic growth.

CHAPTER 5

SECTOR/CSR INITIATIVE-WISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Education Infrastructure

Construction of School building with classrooms

Before Intervention	After Intervention
Shortage of classrooms forced students from different grades to sit together, causing congestion. Many schools had clay-tiled roof buildings that were unsafe, damaged, and unsuitable during rainy days. Parents were hesitant to send children due to poor infrastructure.	New slab-roof classrooms built with fans, lights, and writing desks (3 students per bench). Spacious, safe, and ventilated classrooms. Smart classrooms introduced. Increased enrolment. Parents expressed satisfaction. Schools also received nutrition scheme, eye camp, and notebooks (except Irumbulicherry & Thirukazhukundram).

Providing Mini Science Centre to Govt. Schools

Before Intervention	After Intervention
No access to science laboratories. Lack of equipment restricted practical learning and participation in STEM activities.	Schools received racks and science lab equipment. Labs widely used by students (Grades 6–9). Enabled participation in block and district competitions. Achievements included wins at *Vanavil Mantram* and recognition of students (Saravanan, Mubarak, Naresh) in 2024.

Construction of Toilet Blocks in Schools

Before Intervention	After Intervention
Limited and unhygienic sanitation facilities. No proper arrangements for boys and girls.	New toilet blocks with water taps, tiles, and roofing. Dedicated cleaning staff. Most toilets functional and maintained. Students sensitized on responsible use. One issue at Poonchery Primary School (girls' toilet misused by trespassers), temporarily resolved by allotting boys' toilets for girls.

Construction of Anganwadi Building

Before Intervention	After Intervention
Old facilities lacked ventilation, had foul odour, rat infestation, and were unsafe (e.g., Vengambakkam). Drainage issues at Thirukazhukundram due to unfinished pipeline.	New Anganwadi buildings (capacity ~25 children) with attached toilet, kitchen, and storeroom. Safe, spacious, and hygienic for early childhood care. Teachers and parents expressed pride and satisfaction. Suggestions: add child-friendly paintings, desks, and complete drainage connection.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT

Community Infrastructure

Before Intervention	After Intervention
The community experienced a significant shortfall in water supply facilities, which were inadequate to meet the daily drinking water requirements of the residents.	60,000-litre tank with daily chlorination established. Reliable source of drinking water. Maintenance through panchayat funds; only minor repairs needed. Beneficiaries satisfied with quality.

Construction of Toilet Blocks in Primary Health Centres

Before Intervention	After Intervention
Sadras	
The hospital faced a shortage of functional toilet facilities, which were inadequate to meet the needs of both outpatients and staff. The limited number of toilets created inconvenience for daily usage	Toilet block handed over in 2023 but unused due to no water supply. Bore well closed. Panchayat water pressure insufficient. Tank leaked due to holes. PHC discussed with Panchayat to construct a new 10,000-litre tank to ensure adequate and sustainable water supply. Other MAPS interventions at the PHC (labor ward renovation in 2007 and waiting facility in 2019) continue to be useful.
Koovathur	
The PHC had an inadequate number of toilet facilities, which created inconvenience for both outpatients and staff at the centre.	MAPS constructed toilet facilities that are fully functional and have significantly improved hygiene for both patients and staff. Beneficiaries expressed high satisfaction with the quality and timely support. However, due to insufficient water pressure from low groundwater levels, the overhead tank cannot be fully utilized. The PHC has requested MAPS' support for a deep bore well to ensure sustainable water supply and optimal use of the facilities.

CHAPTER 6

EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY IN THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Effectiveness & Efficiency in the project management

Effectiveness here refers to 'The extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance'.

MAPS initiatives had no negative effects which reflects proper project implementation. It is observed the MAPS worked in alignment with government policies, programmes and schemes to achieve the project objectives.

The programmes were implemented based on the time frame fixed for each component of the proposed intervention. The recipient agencies managed to mobilize the local panchayat and community support in completing the CSR initiatives.

Programme Implementation:

All the Key Informants and all the Groups interacted (School authorities /Children / students' /Village community and Women group) rated the programme Implementation as good.

All the programmes were carried out through the community involvement.

Visibility and Satisfaction Level of the Participants

The response to assess the level of awareness, concerns, attitudes, and acceptance of people towards the activities planned for this was derived through qualitative interactions with key informants and groups. All the Groups from villages rated the programme as good.

Role played by the MAPS Team Members in achieving Objectives

All the groups expressed that the MAPS team/ had played a critical role in implementing the CSR programmes such as Education, Skill development and infrastructure development.

Critical role here refers to the seriousness with which the MAPS team facilitated the delivery of services relating to the project objectives stated earlier.

The evaluators observed that the MAPS had conducted stakeholders' consultations prior to sanctioning of the interventions.

Observations Relating to Efficiency

Efficiency here refers to the effective utilization of the available resources (human/financial & time) within the organization to reach out to the targeted communities/beneficiaries to achieve the expected results.

Adequateness of Resources and Change Analysis:

The resources mobilised for carrying out the project activities were neither too high nor too low taking in to consideration what they have achieved so far. Considering the overall benefits accrued it is found the resource utilization has been done quite efficiently.

Efficiency in Achievement of the Objectives:

MAPS has managed to mobilize the local resources (Financial & Human) through the communities and Government sector. The local panchayat members and community contributions were visible in all the interventions.

It is observed that the project has established precedence in generating the stakeholders' participation and contribution in the CSR project activities.

Relevance of the project

The Government of India and the state governments of Tamil Nadu efforts to address the education, sanitation and livelihood needs of the communities through various programmes. But due to the large segments of marginalized and vulnerable populations there are difficulties in reaching the target has raised the necessity of government and non-government collaborations to uplift the BPL/marginalized/vulnerable community.

Corporate institutions play a crucial role in bridging the gap between government welfare measures reaching the public. Hence the planned MAPS project approach has relevance in addressing and resolving the key development problems relating to the education, sanitation and livelihood needs of the communities.

CHAPTER 7
KEY FINDINGS

Education Infrastructure

Classrooms

- Newly built classrooms are spacious, well-ventilated, and equipped with fans and writing desks, improving learning conditions.
- Parents and students expressed satisfaction, and enrolment increased due to better infrastructure.
- Earlier issues of insufficient classrooms, unsafe clay-tiled roofs, and congested seating were addressed.
- In addition to classrooms, many schools received nutrition schemes, eye camps, and notebooks.
- MAPS provided one-year maintenance; subsequently, school managements are handling minor repairs.
- Infrastructure improvements created pride among students and parents, reducing perceptions of inferiority compared to private schools.

Mini Science Centres

- Racks and lab equipment were provided, enabling practical STEM learning, especially for grades 6–9.
- Students actively participated in competitions, winning recognition at block and district levels.
- Students expressed gratitude, noting such facilities were unavailable earlier.
- A concern was raised in Kalpakkam school regarding water leakage in the old Dutch-constructed room.

Toilet Blocks in Schools

- New toilet blocks improved hygiene and convenience, with water taps and cleaning staff appointed.
- Most toilets functional and maintained well; students sensitized on responsible use.
- One exception was Poonchery Primary School, where the girls' toilet remained non-functional due to trespassing and misuse. Temporary arrangements were made by allotting boys' toilets for girls.

Anganwadi Buildings

- New Anganwadis built with attached toilet, kitchen, and storeroom, accommodating 25 children each.
- Teachers and helpers expressed happiness and pride in the quality of construction.

- Example: Vengambakkam Anganwadi replaced an unsafe, rat-infested old facility, providing relief to children and parents.
- Concerns included lack of child-friendly paintings, absence of desks/tables, and unfinished drainage pipeline at Thirukazhukundram leading to water stagnation.

Community Infrastructure

Drinking Water System (Kothimangalam, Parameshwaramangalam)

- 60,000-litre tank with daily chlorination provided a reliable safe drinking water source.
- Beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with quality.
- Maintenance is managed by panchayat funds; only minor repairs reported.

Health Infrastructure

Toilet Blocks at PHC

Sadras

- Toilet block handed over in 2023 but remained unused due to lack of water supply.
- Issues included unconnected/closed bore well, insufficient pressure from panchayat line, and leaking tank.
- PHC authorities initiated discussions with panchayat to construct a new 10,000-litre tank.
- Earlier MAPS interventions (labour ward renovation in 2007, waiting facility in 2019) remain useful.

Koovathur

- The PHC caters to nearly 36,000 people across six village panchayats, with around 140 outpatients daily.
- Toilet facilities constructed by MAPS are functional and have improved hygiene for both patients and staff.
- Beneficiaries expressed high satisfaction with the quality and timely support provided by MAPS.
- Challenge identified: insufficient water pressure to pump into the overhead tank due to low groundwater levels.
- PHC has requested MAPS' support for a deep bore well to ensure sustainable water supply and optimal use of facilities.

Support to NGO

- MAPS has supported MEHETVA since 1998, with financial aid increasing from ₹10,000 to ₹40,000.
- The centre currently serves 37 children with special needs from MAPS estate and nearby villages.
- Maintains a 1:8 students–teacher ratio as per RCI norms.

- Support enabled teacher recruitment, salaries, training, and therapy (speech therapy from DA Hospital).
- MAPS also supported events like sports day with gifts.
- COVID disruptions caused salary delays and student dropouts.
- Challenges remain in managing multiple disabilities and in ensuring financial sustainability beyond MAPS support.
- Sustainability issue needs to be addressed through more collaborative ventures with Government and Civil Society Organisations tie ups facilitated by MAPS.

CHAPTER 8
SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Suggestions

- Address minor construction issues such as damp blackboards, wall cracks, and rainwater leakage in some schools.
- Request for a compound wall at Koovathur School to prevent trespassing and damage to school property.
- Modify writing desks to suit younger children; ensure pending desk deliveries (Irumbulicherry, Vengambakkam).
- Complete unfinished works such as drainage pipeline at Thirukazhukundram Anganwadi to prevent stagnation.
- Incorporate child-friendly features like wall paintings and furniture in Anganwadis.
- Expedite corrective measures at Sadras PHC to make the toilet block functional.
- To explore provision of a deep bore well at Koovathur PHC to address the water pressure challenge and ensure optimal use of sanitation facilities.

Conclusion

The social impact study conducted revealed that there is a visible transformation in the sectors such as education, sanitation, and community infrastructure.

Support to NGOs for resolving vulnerable sections is a remarkable component under the CSR support. The successful CSR initiatives may be highlighted in print, electronic media, and other publications.

CSR activities on education, sanitation, and community infrastructure have fully benefitted the beneficiaries from underprivileged population. MAP's CSR activities highlighted the commitment of management in implementing the needs of marginalized population.

This report has reflected following valuable credentials of the MAP's CSR interventions:

Good returns on investments by way of enhanced skill knowledge, income, and personality dimensions of the trained persons. Better educational and sanitation environment which had attracted more strength to the schools.

Good rating by the stakeholders regarding the performance of CSR Program.

MAP's CSR project needs to be highly admired for the effective implementation of the CSR activities. The CSR management in partnership with educational institutions, NGOs, communities, and the panchayat is a commendable job.

Madras School of social Work compliments the CSR team for the good work and hope the suggestions spelled out in this report would be accommodated in the future CSR plans.