REPORT OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CONDUCTED BY

NATIONAL CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY HUB TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES MUMBAI





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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. CSR: A Historical Perspective

The concept of CSR in India is not new, the term may be. The process though acclaimed recently, has been followed since ancient times albeit informally.

The term CSR itself came in to common use in the early 1970s although it was seldom abbreviated. By late 1990s, the People, Planet and Profit (3P concept) was fully recognised; people and institutions across all sections of society started supporting it. This can be corroborated by the fact that while in 1977 less than half of the Fortune 500 firms even mentioned CSR in their annual reports, by the end of 1990, approximately 90 percent Fortune 500 firms embraced CSR as an essential element in their organisational goals, and actively promoted their CSR activities in annual reports (Boli and Hartsuiker, 2001).¹

1.2. CSR: Definition:

There is no one fixed definition for CSR and can be comprehended differently by different people. Some perceive it to be a commitment of a company to manage its various roles in society, as producer, employer, customer and citizen in a responsible manner while for others it is synonymous to Corporate Responsibility (CR) or Corporate Citizenship or Social Action Programme (SAP). Of late, the term has also been started to link up with Triple Bottom Line Reporting (TBL) which essentially measures an enterprise's performance against economic, social and environmental indicators.

There are several theoretical definitions for CSR. CSR is a link to sustainable development: businesses feel that there is a need to integrate social, economic and environmental impact in their operation; and CSR is a way to manage business: CSR is not an optional add on to business, but it is about the way in which businesses are managed.

¹ Corporate Social Responsibility – Towards a Sustainable Future, A White Paper, KPMG IN INDIA

1.3. DPE Guidelines and National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub

The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) under Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises has introduced the CSR Guidelines in March, 2010 for the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to commit themselves to the concept and practical implementation of Corporate Social responsibility. The revised guidelines of DPE (effective from 1st April 2013) pertaining to CSR looks deeper into the matter of Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility. Under these guidelines, the CSR interventions are required to be thoroughly and scientifically researched and on this basis the intervention programmes have to be formulated and implemented.

In order to accomplish this, a National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub (NCSR Hub) was created by the DPE at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. As per the revised DPE Guidelines 2013, the NCSR Hub has been mandated to fulfill following broad objectives-

- 1. Nationwide compilation, documentation and creation of database;
- 2. Advocacy on concepts;
- Research on subjects including publishing of research papers/articles/concept papers on specific issues;
- 4. Preparation of Panels of implementation organization/monitoring and valuation agencies;
- 5. Promotional Activities, including production of short films, printing of brochures, pamphlets etc.;
- 6. Act as a Think Tank Being carried out;
- 7. Organizing Conferences, Seminars, Workshops- both national and international;
- 8. Setting up a National Data base;
- 9. Any other matter pertaining to CSR and Sustainability as entrusted to it from time to time by the DPE

The NCSR Hub has undertaken numerous research studies which include Needs Assessment, Impact Assessment and Proposal Evaluation. The objective of these studies is to fine tune the existing policies and structures in place and also recommend possible areas of intervention with regards to CSR. The Hub has been proactively engaged in empanelling implementing partners and has so far created a database of 150 organizations. To conduct several activities related to capacity building, mindset changing, empowerment of women and children, health awareness and preventive measures, the Hub recommends credible civil society organisations to the CPSEs to engage with. This helps the PSUs to collaborate with credible partners and undertake CSR activities in needs based areas found as per the respective study.

In fulfillment of it's above mentioned responsibilities the NCSR Hub acts as a facilitator to help the PSUs to effectively carry out their CSR projects.

1.4. THDC India Limited

THDC India Limited is a Joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The Company was incorporated in July' 88.

The wide range of technical, environmental and social proficiency and experience of THDCIL places it in leading position to take up challenging Hydro Power Projects. THDCIL is entrusted with new projects for execution/preparation/updating of DPR for hydro power projects, Pump Storage Schemes in India and abroad.

THDCIL has grown to a multi project organization having 15 projects totaling to an installed capacity of 8.790 MW under operation/ various stages of development in Uttarakhand, U.P, Maharashtra and Bhutan. As a further step ahead towards renewable energy resources, THDCIL is venturing into Solar and Wind energy areas.²

THDCIL also plans to diversify into non conventional and renewable sources of energy viz. solar and wind power. THDCIL has taken initiatives to venture into the Wind Energy sector. THDCIL is looking forward to install 50MW Capacity wind farm initially as an Investor.

THDCIL has taken initiative for establishing grid connected Solar Power Project in U.P. The State Nodal Agencies have been requested to allot the required land for the Solar Power Project.

THDCIL has been conferred Various Prestigious Awards in field of CSR and Sustainability including SCOPE 'Meritorious Award for Corporate Social Responsibility and Responsiveness' in April 2012.

²http://thdc.gov.in/English/Scripts/Lookingahead Futureplan.aspx

1.4.1. THDCIL- CSR Concept:

THDC India Ltd. has formed a Company sponsored Non Government Organization, "SEWA-THDC' under Society Registration Act, 1860, on dated 17.03.2009; for the implementation of the CSR-CD activities of the company. SEWA_THDC has started working since F.Y. 2009-2010.

Aims and Objectives of the society are charitable and non profitable under section 1 to 20 of the Society's Registration Act 1860. Head of the Corporate CSR group makes the necessary Budget Allocation by 31st March every year for CSR activities to be implemented in the following financial year through SEWA-THDC Education Society (TES) and THDC Units.

In respect of activities to be implemented through SEWA/TES the Budget allocation is considered and approved by the managing committee of SEWA/TES. The total Budget allocation for the financial year, to be considered and approved by SEWA/TES should be within the total Budget allocation earmarked by the Head of Corporate CSR Group.

1.4.2. Areas of Operation

The community development programme are identified and formulated based on the specific needs and requirement of the particular location, where the programme is proposed to be launched. The basic domains of the programmes are as under

- A. Educational Development
- B. Environment Enhancement
- C. Health & Veterinary care Programme
- D. Income Generation & Women Empowerment.
- E. Infrastructure Development
- F. Welfare Activities
- G. Miscellaneous

The scheme sets out the commitment of THDCIL as a company to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, while recognizing the interest of its Stakeholders. This commitment is beyond statutory requirements. CSR is, therefore, closely linked with the practice of Sustainable Development. CSR extends beyond philanthropic activities and reaches out to the integration of social and business goals. These activities need to be seen as those which would, in the long term, help secure a sustainable competitive advantage.

THDCIL has primary responsibility to maximize shareholder profits, but a shift in corporate mindset led by social expectations and pressure has caused rethink with respect to corporate performance measured in terms of economic impact, social impact and environmental impact-commonly called the Triple Bottom Line. Economic growth is possible only through consumption of inputs available in the environment and society. The harnessing of natural resources has a direct impact on the economy, the environment and society at large. CSR is a concept whereby organizations serve the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects for their operations.³

1.4.3. The Challenge:

SEWA-THDC started efforts to improve livelihood condition around Tehri Hydro Power Complex mainly in 'cut-off areas'' of Pratapnagar Block of Tehri District. SEWA-THDC team has contacted various experts in the social field for taking expert suggestions for implementing and monitoring of CSR & SD works.

SEWA-THDC assessed the basic requirements of the people through one to one contact and data obtained from social experts. Historically the public had negative perception about THDCIL. In this backdrop, CSR was started with entry level activities such as distribution of items of community utility such as utensils, chairs and tents etc. to the village panchayats. The communities rent out these items to local families for use during family functions and earn some income. The proceeds can be used for common benefit of communities. This would minimize the commuting effort and reduces cost to villagers for arrangement of marriage and other community functions. The village committee issues the utensils, chairs and tents to the needy villagers on payment of INR1000/ for each function and the same is deposited in the village fund. The accumulated fund so earned could be utilized for the developmental activities of the villages.

1.4.4. THDCIL CSR Initiatives Summary:

SEWA –THDC organized Skill Development / Vocational Training and other training programs to improve the skills and employability of the local people in various vocational fields i.e. computer, Digital Photography, Hospitality - Chef and steward, security guards, ITI trades etc.

³<u>http://thdc.gov.in/writereaddata/english/pdf/THDCCSR-CDScheme-2010.pdf</u>

THDCIL had adopted two ITIs -one in Chamba Distt., Tehri Garhwal& other in Gopeshwar Distt. Chamoli for development of skilled manpower in the area.

For Promotion of Sustainable livelihood of the rim area villages of Pratapnagar and Jakhnidhar Block, a program is being implemented through Department of Geography, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar (Garhwal) i.e. "Natural Resource Management and Livelihood promotion Program for the Rim Area 30 Villages of Pratapnagar&Jhkhanidhar Block in Distt. Tehri Garhwal", through HNB Garhwal University. Considering the encouraging results of increased income of the targeted villagers the through self--help groups and revolving fund schemes developed under this project, further 20 villages of Rim area have been entrusted to Delhi University and 20 villages have been entrusted to "Project Directorate of Farming System & Research" (PDFSR), Modipuram under separate livelihood promotion projects.

For Conservation & Management of Water, SEWA-THDC has taken several Initiatives. Digging of water pipits (Tal–Taliyan) has been taken up for ground water recharge and ambient humidity and regeneration of vegetation around the villages. Based on the experimental model of Shri Sachidanand Bharti, at Ufrainkhal, Pauri, SEWA-THDC has taken initiatives for Dry Stream Treatment (Gadhera) and vegetation regeneration program in the remote villages of TehriGarhwal, Uttarakhand.

SEWA –THDC opened Homeopathic Dispensaries in the remote villages of Pratapnager Block for providing basic facilities towards health & hygiene and organizing specialized health checkup camps for poor through super-specialty & specialist doctors. For women empowerment SEWA-THDC has started Women Empowerment Centers and the result is as per the desired expectation in terms of increased income. SEWA-THDC established a Research and Development (High-Tech Nodal Centre) at DEEN GAON to carry out CSR & SD activities and their market linkage.

SEWA-THDC requested National Herbal Plant Mission, Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli to provide financial assistance for development of a small nursery in THDCIL's campus at Rishikesh for providing herbal plants free of cost to the farmers in nearby area so that they could be benefited.

The CSR initiatives also include employment linked vocational skills training programs for

unemployed youth and suitability to promote sustained livelihood, overall development andwell being of the target communities. SEWA-THDC is also supporting the proposal of IL&FS Education for Partnership to SEWA -THDC for jointly implementing Employment linked vocational skills training programs for Rural BPL youth from the villages around Tehri Dam Project, Koteshwar Dam Project affected area or any other critical target segments as identified by SEWA-THDC

With the shift towards sustainable livelihood, Budget allocation for infrastructure augmentation has been downsized. Ideally this is the function of Government. Construction of community centers etc. through district administration in various villages has been minimized. Only few critically beneficial activities i.e. construction of classrooms in schools, const ruction of delivery rooms in hospitals are being continued for execution under CSR. Now the main target areas under CSR are promotion of sustainable livelihood, Agriculture / Agriculture Related Activities and Women Empowerment Activities for economic strengthening and social upliftment.

1.5. Structure of the Study:

The study began after consultation with the THDCIL officials and after procuring all the information regarding the projects. The project details were provided by THDCIL which helped in preparing a broad structure of the study and designing the study tools. After developing tools for the study, the study commenced on 19th May 2014 and continued till 27th May 2014. The Research Team consisted of One Program Manager and 3 Program Officer from the NCSR Hub who were extensively involved in interacting with various stakeholders which included THDCIL officials, beneficiaries and implementing agencies.

The lists of Projects given by THDCIL were considered under Impact assessment and Evaluation of Projects. For the Projects which have completed their duration, an Impact Assessment study was conducted and for projects which are still in their continual phase an evaluation was conducted.

The process of Data collection was followed by the Process of Data analysis and Report writing. The data analysis and Report writing were taken up after the completion of primary data collection.

1.6. Structure of the Report:

Chapter I has given us a brief introduction on CSR, its history, background of NCSR hub and THDCIL. Chapter II discusses the methodology, objective and the study design in details. Chapter III to Chapter XII provides the observations and recommendations based on each project. Chapter XII gives the concluding remarks about the study conducted.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1. Objectives

The broad objective of the study conducted in Tehri Garhwal for THDCIL looked mainly at assessing the impact of the CSR projects implemented by THDCIL and how those projects have helped in fulfilling the needs of the community at large. The objectives of the Study were as follows:

- To assess the Impact of the Projects executed by THDCIL in Tehri Garhwal.
- To look at the implementation process
- To conform that the projects are following the Objectives and mission of the Projects
- To look for opportunities and possibilities for strengthening the existing programmes

2.2. Research Design:

The research Design of the study is **Exploratory** in nature. Exploratory research keeps the scope open for gaining new knowledge with the information already available. Since the projects covered under this study are varied and look into different thematic areas it was understood that Exploratory research design would suit the study.

The study also was an evaluation study and was an **Evaluation** research as it *"is designed so that the findings will provide information useful in for decisions about public policy or private issues"*⁴.

2.3. Methodology

The Impact Assessment included projects from environment, health, water conservation, education and infrastructure in different villages. Since, the geographical location of the study area was difficult the methodology followed was in two ways i.e. Interviews and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs).

⁴ Online: <u>http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~judithjf/kinds%20of%20research.htm</u>

In-depth Interviews were conducted for beneficiaries, implementing agencies and THDCIL officials. The interviews were semi structured and provided opportunity to look and evaluate aspects which may not have been covered in the interview schedule.

Focus group Discussions were a crucial part of the study and the main method used with the stakeholders. Since the projects implemented are mostly in SHG form it was important to conduct FGDs to understand and look into all the participants' perspectives and ideas. A semi structured FGD guide was formulated for the same purpose.

The sampling used for the study was not fixed and depended on the collection of data till the saturation point. Saturation point is a point where the researcher starts getting repetitive responses. Also, since largely the beneficiaries were in form of SHG there was no fixed sampling used.

2.4. Significance of the study

The study aimed to find out the impact of the projects and the implementation processes underway for the current projects. This has helped to understand the first hand experiences based on which one can look into deeper concerns and how the projects can be strengthened and what are the loopholes.

This will provide a holistic approach and based on recommendation further improvement can be made.

2.5. Ethical Considerations

- All the Gram Panchayats and implementing agencies were informed about the research study and the design.
- The names of the beneficiaries are not mentioned in the report so as to maintain decorum of anonymity.

2.6. Limitations

Geographical location was one of the main limitations of the study and a large amount of time was spent travelling. Due to the mountainous terrain the houses in the region were step houses and a large amount of time was spent reaching the beneficiaries.

CHAPTER 3: PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN DEAF SCHOOL AT IIT, ROORKEE

3.1. Literature Review:

As per the 2001 census more than 21 million people (i.e. 2.1% of population) are suffering from disabilities in India. 12.6 million Males and 9.3 million Females. Among the five types of disabilities on which data has been collected, 48.5% were visual of the reminders 27.9% were related to movement, 10.3% were related to mental, 7.5% to speech and 5.8% to hearing. The disabled by sex follow a similar pattern except for that the proportion of disabled females is higher in the category in seeing and in hearing.

Across the country, the highest number of disabled has been reported from the state of Uttar Pradesh (3.6 million). 194,769 PWDs were recorded in Uttarakhand including visual 85,668, speech 16,749, hearing 15,990, movement 56,474 and mental 19,888.

3.1.1. Legislation *Policies for disability in India*

India has a long experience of policy and practice with respect to disability, including collection of census information on disability from as early as 1872, and special schools and institutions operating since the 19th century. Like many countries, it also had specific provision for people with mental illness and retardation under the Indian Lunacy Act of 1912. The Constitution of India acknowledged also general state obligations to PWD in Article 41, and the State List under "Relief of the disabled and unemployable". Subsequently, specific measures such as employment concessions were introduced from the 1960s. However, it was not until the 1980s that policy commitment to full participation of PWD in Indian society evolved. The outcomes of this policy shift were realized in several key pieces of legislation such as:

1. The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992

2. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995

3. The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999

3.1.2. Education of PWDS

Education is critical to expanding the life prospects of people with disabilities. In addition, the socialization of children with disabilities (CWD) through education assumes an unusually important role in societies such as India where social exclusion of PWD is significant. Despite its importance, educational outcomes for children and adults with disabilities remain very poor.

More than most areas of policy with regard to people with disabilities, the education sector has been relatively progressive in policy terms. It has also in principle committed to a progressive menu of options for delivering education to children with special needs. However, it is clearly struggling to turn policy into effective practice for a variety of reasons. It seems that there is a major need to get the basics right: identify children with disabilities more effectively; make the content and format of what they learn relevant and accessible; have resources available with adequate outreach to teachers and children; and work through various channels to convince families and communities that educating children with disabilities is worthwhile. However, all this needs strategic direction on inclusive education at state and lower levels of the system which in most states still appears to be lacking.

3.2. Project Details

3.2.1. Objective of the Project:

The objective was to meet the infrastructural requirements of the deaf school based on their



request. Given the strength of students and their parents coming along with them to school, the infrastructure was unmatched to the requirements and hence additional rooms were required as due to lack of these, two classes were held in a single room and parents escorting their children have

Photo 1: Anushruti IIT, Roorkee

no place to sit or to wait, as

reported by school authorities. Given that the school does not have an available bus service for pick up and drop, the students need to be escorted by parents since the school covers a radius of over 50 km and children from various villages around come here. Hence a room was required to

be set up as a waiting area for parents to ensure convenience to them as well as to increase the attendance of students.

The goal of infrastructure development in the Deaf school, according to THDC, is based on the belief that availability of basic infrastructure has a direct impact on school attendance, motivation to students, staff and

parents/guardians as well as academic performance of the students. Also, the school



Photo 2: Hall used for various activities

has various activities where each needs a separate room since if two classes are taken in one room, it affects the focus of children as well as is a distraction for teachers. Hence an optimum infrastructure is a primary requirement to any educational institution.

3.2.2. About the project:

| Thematic Area | Name of the Program | Implementing | Budget of | Involvement |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | agency | the project | of THDC |
| Infrastructure | Construction of rooms | Uttar Pradesh | 40,000,00 | One time Grant |
| Development | in Deaf school at IIT | RajkiyaNirman | | |
| | campus, Roorkee | Nigam | | |

3.3 About the implementing agency:

The proposal of request for the construction of rooms was put in by the School Management Committee (SMC) of Roorkee School for Deaf to THDC limited. The proposal was accepted and the payment of funds was made by THDC to the Roorkee School for the Deaf. Then on, all the decisions, regarding the specifications of the rooms, location of the rooms etc was made by the Uttar Pradesh RajkiyaNirman Nigam (UPRNN) and the construction, too, was the responsibility off the UPRNN. The involvement of THDC was to provide financial aid and to monitor the progress of construction etc.

3.3.1 About the Roorkee School for Deaf:



Photo 3: Anushruti

The Roorkee School for Deaf was established on 11th November, 1989 in the campus of IIT, Roorkee as its social initiative. Main objective has been to impart special education to the handicapped deaf children on modern and scientific lines. From humble beginning about 20 years ago, RSD has grown into full fledged 10+2 school for the education of deaf children.

Though IIT, Roorkee owns, runs and manages the school as their social initiative but it does not have any financial responsibility and the school is run as a community supported project, wherein donations from individuals and organizations are raised to meet the running expenses of the school. The school also does not receive any grant from the Government.

3.4 Observations and observed impact:

- Students and faculty: At present the Deaf school has total strength of 109 students which are coming from the nearby villages and Roorkee city. It has 18 teaching staff and apart from that 5 supporting staff members are also there in the school. The student teacher ratio is 8:1 on an average.
- Classes from pre-nursery to 12th are being held in school.
- The building constructed from the financial support of THDC is helping the school authorities in various ways. The construction of two rooms and two halls were done. One of the rooms is used as office room where all the clerical work is done and another is waiting room for

parents/guardians of the students. One of the halls is



Photo 4: Interactive and visually enhanced classroom

utilized as a class room and another hall is an E-learning room where they have established a small library and a computer lab.

• Prior to the construction in the school, there were tin sheds and holes in the roof. The Infrastructure has developed over the year.

- The partition of the hall is done and two classes held at the same time as per the staff of the school.
- The building constructed is friendly. For e.g. there are ramps built in the school which would help specially abled persons to travel easily.
- The constructed building has all the requisites such as wiring, windows and doors. The rooms constructed were spacious and proper flooring was done.
- Apart from all that, the deaf school is equipped with the modern and scientific tools which are required in any special school. The audiometric and speech lab, photography lab, counseling room, art studio, kitchen and disability friendly toilets all are there in the school.
- The school is also running vocational courses for the students to make them self independent where they learn stitching, embroidery, cooking and catering and few other vocational skills.
- The students of the school also participate in various competitions and most of the time brings laurels for them and to the school.
- School is charging Rs. 1800 fees per month from a child which is quite high for people who are economically backward. Also, they will

have to bear other costs like transportation etc. which might be too high an expenditure for some families since they are not from economically well off backgrounds.

"We treat students as our children and some of them are more smart, intelligent and intellectual than any other normal student" by Anushruti's teacher

- The appointed teachers are from special background and have expertise in teaching special children.
- Counseling of the parents is done during the admission of the children as well as on regular intervals to keep them motivated.
- The infrastructure available with the school after construction of rooms by THDC is as follows:
 - Photography room
 - Counseling room
 - Parents waiting area
 - > Toilet for parents
 - Office (divided in two)
 - Speech and audiometric room

- Pre-school set-up (down sitting)
- ► E-learning centre/ Library
- Multipurpose hall
- Xerox/ printing machine
- Resource room
- Vocational training (stitching room and equipments)
- Home science (Cooking and catering)
- ➤ Kitchen
- And other equipments required for teaching such as mirrors, speech intensity indicator, audio-visual aids and the like.

"Since we do not have a bus service, parents have to come to drop off their children as they come from various villages nearby and the children can't travel alone. With the funds provided by THDC we constructed a room which is used as a waiting area for parents and has caused for a great relief and comfort since now parents don't have to wait outside the school" by faculty of Anushruti.

• The school is an excellent initiative to abet education and skill training of differentiallyabled children and has optimum resource in the form of experienced and highly motivated and willed staff along with the expertise to impart quality education in an effort to bring their students into mainstream. The school is using various techniques and equipments available for giving out the best possible education and is seen to keep itself updated about newer evolving techniques in the international front. The techniques such

as speech and language therapy and audiometric testing, etc. used to teach the deaf students. The school also gives these children opportunity to interact with other mainstream school children and motivates them to participate in

People who live near the school and have shops around always praise the behavior, intelligence and honesty of our students" Principal Anushruti.

various inter school competitions which can be seen to be a major boost to their confidence and motivation. The teachers were seen to be honest towards their job with

the zeal to work in the field, a trait which helps the teacher-student relationship and ultimately the quality of education.

3.5 **Recommendations**:

• Infrastructure requirements:

The need of the additional (7 to 8) rooms is observed and reported by the present staff. In consultation with school authorities the rooms can be constructed for further development of the special school. The other modern equipments can also be provided to the school and the



Photo 5: One classroom being used to hold two classes

children to learn more efficiently.

students in consultation with the school staff. Due to lack of rooms, the equipments have to be moved which is not good for the life of these equipments either apart from it being a major physical effort of continual shifting.

School authorities have also demanded for a sound proof room which will help the special

- The kitchen where the training of cooking is given is small in size and teachers face difficulties in teaching the students, there is a demand of a full size kitchen which can accommodate number of children who are coming to learn in the class.
- Since two classes are run in a single room, a wall to wall (ceiling to floor) partition can be provided to avoid distraction. Since the room is big enough to accommodate the number of students in two classes, provision of a temporary foldable partition can help solve the problem.

• **Transportation facility:** Children from faraway places come to school for learning, they have to use public transport for commuting and face many difficulties. A school bus can be started which can pick the students from some common places around the villages. It will be more secure and will reduce the efforts of parents who come along with the children to school.

CHAPTER 4: PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE TO GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN 4VILLAGES

4.1. Introduction: Establishing Need

Average literacy rate of Tehri Garhwal in 2011 was 76.36%. If things are looked out gender wise, male and female literacy were 89.76% and 64.28% respectively. These numbers seem at par with the current national literacy rate. However, if looked at in terms of urban and rural populations, the numbers are starkly different. Average literacy rate in urban TehriGarhwal district as per census 2011 is 88.77 % of which males and females are 93.43 % and 83.05 % literates respectively as compared to those in the rural areas where the numbers stand at 74.73 % as average and gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 89.18% and 62.21% respectively. The number of population in rural Tehri is over 85% according to Census 2011. ⁵

There is a 14% difference in literacy rate in two parts of the same district; urban and rural. While this can be accounted for by plethora of reasons, one reason could be the infrastructural availability of the public schools. Since there is not a major visibility of private institutions in the rim area villages of the Tehri District, students rely wholly on the government institutions which are seen to be short of basic infrastructural requirements.

There is extensive literature available which states that there is a direct co-relation between the quality of infrastructure and the academic performance of the student as well as the level of satisfaction of the students. Also there have been studies stating that, although, infrastructure does not have as strong an impact on the quality of education and performance levels as other indicators. However, there are many factors like the Socio-economic statusof the students and the burden carried by them in the classroom that there is no intervention for. But provision of a comfortable space for learning which increases focus, motivation and will for education, can be improved and intervened with. *(Infrastructure and education outcomes: arguments from literature)*

⁵ Censusindia.gov.in

Descriptive statistics reveal higher average scores for students who enjoy good quality school infrastructure compared with students who have poor quality infrastructure. Analysis shows that there was a stark contrast in satisfaction levels between students attending schools with good quality infrastructure as compared with those in schools of poor infrastructure. (Katrien Cuyvers, 2010-11)

It has been observed and established through interviews with the school authorities that the education level in the villages in terms of number of enrollments, school attendance and reduced number of drop-outs has seen an improvement over the years. This can be accredited to the various governmental schemes in the sphere of education and their success. However, even though the number of students has increased, the infrastructure has failed to develop to the same degree. Hence there is a huge gap in the number of student population and the availability of infrastructure with the schools which would make retention of these numbers a grave concern if not intervened with.

One way of getting the education in rural areas at par with that of urban is to provide equal facilities including equal basic infrastructure. Providing equal facilities is the first step towards equal education.

In sum, basic requirements of schools like benches, chairs of proper height according to standard, blackboards, windows, adequate number of classrooms, drinking water facility with purifier, toilets etc. is as vital to increase student count as is quality education. Development of these basic infrastructural foundations is required to boost education and induce seriousness of the importance of education in rural areas, especially, since education is not considered primary in these regions of the country due to varied reasons.

4.2. Major Goals and Objectives:

The goal of infrastructure development in schools, according to THDC, is based on the belief that availability of basic infrastructure has a direct impact on school attendance, motivation to staff and students as well as academic performance of students.

The objective was to meet the requirements of the schools based on their request. Given the strength of students in each of the four aided schools, the infrastructure was unmatched to the

requirements and hence additional classrooms were required as due to lack of these, classes would be held in open in the school corridors and other available places, as reported by school authorities.

| Thematic | Sl. | Name of the Program | Implement | Budget of | Involveme | |
|--------------|-----|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Area | No | | ing agency | the | nt | of |
| | • | | | project | THDC | |
| | | | | (Rs,) | | |
| | 1 | Construction of 2 additional | Block | 7,00,000 | One | time |
| | | classrooms at Govt. Inter College, | Developme | | Grant | |
| | | Anjanisen, Tehri Garhwal | nt Office | | | |
| | 2 | Construction of 2 additional class | Block | 9,36,000 | One | time |
| | | rooms Primary School at Chopra | Developme | | Grant | |
| Infrastructu | | Village, Tehri Garhwal | nt Office | | | |
| re | 3 | Construction of 2 additional rooms | Block | 7,50,000 | One | time |
| Developme | | at Rajkiya Uchattar Madhyamik | Developme | | Grant | |
| nt | | Vidyalaya, Gair Nagun, Tehri | nt Office | | | |
| | | Garhwal | | | | |
| | 4 | Construction of 2 additional rooms | Block | 7,50,000 | One | time |
| | | at Rajkiya Uchattar Madhyamik | Developme | | Grant | |
| | | Vidyalaya, Ghon Nagun, Tehri | nt Office | | | |
| | | Garhwal | | | | |
| Total | | | L | 3,136,000 | | |

4.3. About the implementing agency:

The proposal of request for the construction of two extra rooms was put in by each of the schools to their respective Block Development Officer (BDO) which was then submitted to THDC. The proposal was accepted and the payment of funds was made by THDC to the BDO. Then on, all the decisions, regarding the specifications of the rooms, location of the rooms etc were made by the BDO and the construction, too, was the responsibility of the BDO. The involvement of

THDC was limited to provision of financial aid for the construction of these rooms. The construction was done under the authority of the Block Development Officers (BDOs) of the four respective villages and the class rooms were handed over to the school authorities.

4.4. CONSTRUCTION OF 2 ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS AT GOVERNMENT INTER COLLEGE ANJANISEN

4.4.1. Area Of Implementation:

Village: Anjanisen

Block: Jakhindhar

District: Tehri, Garhwal

4.4.2 Observations And Observed Impact:

1. *About the School:* The school was established in 1936 and was upgraded to Inter College in 1972. Children of over 20 villages come to study in this village covering a radius of over

15kms like Dapoli, Garakot, Bansoli, Kantholi, Launthar, Paalkot etc. It has strength of 600 students with an average strength of a class being 45.

2. *Available Infrastructure*: The school had a total of 15 rooms. After being funded by THDC, they now have 17 rooms, including library, lab etc. Eleven of these seventeen are used as classrooms. There is optimum



Photo 6: School Infrastructure

space for construction of extra required rooms and infrastructural development. There are total 120 long benches in the school, 4 students sit on each bench. There are other small benches also.

3. *Process*: The request for these rooms was made by the school to the MLA who then passed it on to THDC. The request was accepted within 5 months and the work got completed in

another 4 months, according to the school authorities. The approval of request and completion of work was timely.



Photo 7: Geography Lab

4. Use of the rooms provided by THDC: One of the rooms provided by THDC is used as a

Geography lab and the other to store sports equipments. It is also used as a classroom. Conversation with the teachers and students indicated that they happy with the new room as it was being used as a geography lab. According to the teachers, this gave them the opportunity to use alternate methods of teaching (use of visual aids such as globes and maps) which helped increase interest of students in the subject.

5. *Limitations:*

Capacity of the rooms provided by THDC is between 35 and 40 whereas students in each class range between 45 and 60. The school authorities are

happy with the provision of the rooms. However, there is roof leakage in the THDC rooms and also there is no electricity as of now in those rooms which is a cause of concern for the school authorities. However, making electricity available was not the mandate of THDC.

1.4.3. Further Requirements Of The School

1. *Extra classrooms:* Even with the provision of the additional rooms, the school, given its student strength, requires around 6 more classrooms for which the school has available space, as reported. Since it is an inter college with a facility for optional subjects, the class gets divided into two. Due to this, classes are still held in the veranda as there is shortage of rooms.



Photo 8: Assembly ground of the school

2. School Ground: According to the school authorities, the assembly ground needs to be floored with bricks since the dirt causes problems to the students. Hence for health

concerns, the ground needs to be covered with bricks to avoid the dirt flying around.

 Benches: The benches provided to the school are small as they can accommodate only three students. "Before construction of new building, the school mostly remained closed during rains which disturb the attendance and regularity of students in the school. Since new building is constructed attendance also has increased" by school teacher.

Whereas according to the strength of each class, each table should accommodate four children and hence children feel cramped since they are four are seated on a bench made for three. This is physically discomforting for the students and should be looked into.

- 4. *Electricity:* Electricity connection is required for four of the rooms in the school.
- 5. Toilets:
 - a. There is only one boy's toilet and one girl's toilet, which is not enough for such a high strength of 600 students. Construction of more toilets should be taken into consideration.
 - b. The school does not have a separate restroom for its female staff.

4.5. CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHOPRA

4.5.1. Area Of Implementation:

Village: Chopra

Block: Jakhindhar

District: Tehri, Garhwal

4.5.2. Observations And Observed Impact:

1. *About the school:* The school is a primary school from 1st to 5thstandard.The school has strength of 32 students from the same village and 2 teachers.

2. Available Infrastructure: The school has two rooms, one office and one common area. Due



Photo 9: School Infrastructure

to unavailability of rooms, classes are combined since there are 5 standards and 2 classrooms. Children of different standards are made to sit together and class is taken together. This is not ideal since it has major psychological impact on students of lower classes as well as it directly affects the pace and quality of

education.

3. Benefits from renovation by

THDC: The old building before THDC funded the construction of a new one, was

dilapidated and needed urgent attention. According to the school authorities, According to the faculty, the proposal for renovation and the work on the same started timely with no delay. Also, as reported, before the construction of the new building, school would mostly remain shut during rains since the

building was old and it was risky to teach there in monsoons.



Photo 10: Classroom with children from two different standards

4.5.3. Further Requirements Of The School

 Construction of Approach road: The way to the school, according to the school authorities, is very difficult since there is no road and the mountain is a steep slope. The approach road to the school is very steep and full of rocks. It was reported by the teacher of the school that students keep falling and getting hurt while coming or leaving the school. There is a need to

construct a PCC approach road to school.

2. *Cementing of the school ground:* According to the school authority, the area outside the school building, "There is shortage of rooms in school and school is also an examination centre for board exams. During exams we face many problems due to shortage of rooms" Head Master of the School.

which is also the only approach way to get inside the building, gets flooded during the rains. Leveling of this land can be done and proper slopes made so as to avoid this phenomenon. Cementing of the ground or laying bricks could help alleviate the problem too.

3. *Electricity:* There is no provision of electricity in the classrooms so it gets really dark and very hot in the summers which has an effect on the focus of children since it is physically discomforting.

4.6. CONSTRUCTION OF 2 ADDITIONAL ROOMS AT RAJKIYA UCHATAR MADHYAMIK VIDAYALA GHON NAGUN

4.6.1. Area Of Implementation: *Village*: Ghon Nagun

Block: Thauldhar

District: Tehri, Garhwal

4.6.2. Observations And Observed Impact:

- 1. *About the school:* The school is currently a high school i.e. from 6th to 10th standard. It is likely to upgrade to inter college in a year and a half. The student strength of the school is 130 approximately. It has students from around 5 villages. If the school gets upgraded, which is likely to be in next 2 years, it would cover around 10 villages. The school is a centre for board examinations and hence it would get difficult to accommodate students for examinations prior to the construction of the two extra rooms.
- 2. *Available Infrastructure:* The school currently has 5 rooms of which two have been constructed by the funds provided by THDC. The school has sitting arrangement on the floor due to lack of furniture. Of these 5 rooms, 3 are used as classrooms, one as a science lab and
one as computer lab. There are only 2 computers in the school which is taken from junior school.

3. Benefits of construction of rooms by THDC: The proposal was accepted timely and the

work on the rooms started in appropriate time too. Due to the geographical conditions, it took a year for the two rooms to be constructed and it was completed in 2012. Before the construction of these rooms, classes used to be held in the veranda. Some of the classes are still held outside.



4.6.3. Further Requirements Of The School

Photo 11: Two rooms built by the funds provided by THDC

- 1. The school requires two more classrooms.
- 2. There is a need to construct proper approach path to the new constructed rooms.
- 3. They require furniture and sports equipments.
- 4. The school also requires construction of playground since they have available space.

4.7. CONSTRUCTION OF 2 ADDITIONAL ROOMS AT RAJKIYA UCHCHTAR MADHYAMIK VIDHYALAYA GAIR NAGUN

4.7.1. Area Of Implementation:

Village: Gair Nagun

Block: Thauldhar

District: Tehri, Garhwal

4.7.2. Observations And Observed Impact:

1. *About the school:* The school is currently a high school i.e. from 6th to 10th standard.

- 2. The student strength of the school is 194 approximately with around 40 students in each class. It has students from around 7 villages. The total staff includes 6 teachers, 1 principal and one lab assistant.
- 3. *Available Infrastructure:* The school currently has 8 class rooms of which two have been constructed by funds provided by THDC. One room, of these two, is used as principal office



Photo 12: Rooms provided by the funds of THDC and it's condition

and one as classroom, where as both the rooms were supposed to be used as classrooms. The principal's room is fully furnished as they had received funds from NGOs and other organizations including THDC. One room which is used as a classroom is used to teach Hindi and Sanskrit simultaneously and

there is still requirement of classrooms. The building

constructed by THDC is double storey. The school has sitting arrangement on the floor for

students of 6^{th} , 7^{th} and 8^{th} standard. For students of 9^{th} and 10^{th} standard benches are available.

4. *Limitations:* The quality of material used for the construction of building is poor. As it was observed that edges of the walls were in deplorable condition.



Photo 13: Rooms provided by the funds of THDC being used as Principal's room

4.7.3. Further Requirements Of The School

- 1. The school requires two more classrooms and one assembly hall.
- 2. They require furniture for students of all standards.
- 3. There is no boundary wall in the school. Boundary wall is required for the safety of the students.
- 4. There is a need for construction of additional rooms for which there is available space, as reported.

4.8. Possible Long-Term Impact:

Development of infrastructure is always the first required step towards any kind of development. Provision of additional space for students by building something as basic as classrooms is essential for the overall development of the school and the quality of students it would produce. It could be said to attribute to the overall performance of students and their interest in education in the long run and adequate infrastructure of a school will hopefully aid in further promotion of education in this village.

4.9. Recommendations:

- 1. *Protection Wall:* A protection wall needs to be built outside of the two rooms, in Rajkiya Uchattar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Ghon Nagun, since those rooms are constructed on a land which was used for step-farming and hence is fragile and prone to erosion. A protection wall will save erosion and increase the life of the structure as well as ensure safety of children from falling down.
- 2. *Involvement of school:* Since the construction was done through BDO who did not consult the schools for decisions like the specifications of the room; size, capacity, inbuilt black board on the walls, etc. the rooms fall short on the schools requirements. These requirements should be decided upon before the construction of the rooms for its optimum benefit.
- 3. *Use of the rooms constructed:* Rooms were built with the objective of benefitting the children by providing increased infrastructure in form of classrooms but the rooms constructed were not used for the given objective wholly.

4. *Monitoring:* Monitoring should be done by THDC or by any third party/ independent agency at regular intervals to ensure that the funds are being used for the specific objectives mentioned in the MoU.

CHAPTER 5: INSTALLATION OF SOLAR LIGHT AT BHANIAWALA (ATHURWALA), DEHRADUN

5.1. Literature Review:

Solar Street Light system is designed for outdoor application in un-electrified areas or in the regions where the power supply is irregular and scarce. This system is an ideal application for campus and village street lighting.

Since the formation of the state in 2000, the state has recorded a loss of over 350 human lives in animal attacks. The number of those injured during the same period stood at 857.⁶Uttarakhand being in Himalayan Region, most of the part of the state is remote and in difficult geographical conditions. Out of 13 districts in Uttarakhand, 11 are hilly. Most of these villages exist in the state do not have facility for street lighting. During night, villagers cannot move to their nearby places where livestock of the village are housed together due to fear of wild animals. Women are facing more problems as the path ways are not illuminate. During past years UREDA with the support of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provided Solar Street Lights and found this system to be very useful for villagers.

Solar Street Light system is designed for outdoor application in un-electrified remote rural areas. This system is an ideal application for campus and village street lighting. The system is provided with battery storage backup sufficient to operate the light for 10-11 hours daily. The system is provided with automatic ON/OFF time switch for dusk to dawn operation and overcharge / deep respected discharge prevention cutoff with LED indicators

⁶http://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiahome/indianews/article-2508531/Wild-animals-Uttarakhand-terrorise-local-villages.html

5.2. Introduction To The Project: Major Goals And Objectives

The village Bhaniawala (Athurwala) is a rehabilitated village with 40 square km of area. Total 14 villages which were affected by dam from the Tehri District were rehabilitated in this area. The village is in wide spread area which is close to the forest land.

The request of installation of 50 solar lights was received from the village Pradhan and Sh. Harish Rawat, Member of Parliament and presently Chief Minister of Uttrakhand.

According to THDC there was a need of project in the area as village is near to the forest land and the cases like entering of wild animals, especially elephants in the village and destruction of property are very common. Animals destroy the yield of villagers and there were also cases of killing humans in the village by wild animals.

The main objective of the project is to facilitate the people of village with solar street lights so that commuting in night can be easy and safe from the wild animals.

| Thematic | Name of the | Implementing | Budget | Involvement of THDC |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Area | Program | agency | of the | |
| | | | project | |
| | Installation of solar | UREDA | Rs. 9.496 | Payment in phased |
| | light (50 nos.) at | | lakh | manner. (80% at the |
| Infrastructure | Bhaniawala | | | starting and 20% after |
| Development | (Athurwala), District- | | | the completion of |
| | Dehradun | | | project) |
| | | | | |

5.3. Area of Implementation:

Village: Bhaniwala (Athurwala)

District: Dehradun

5.4. About the implementing agency:

The proposal of request for the installation of 50 street lights was put in by the village Pradhan and was recommended by Chief Minister of the state. The implementing agency hired for the project was Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (UREDA) which is a government agency. UREDA since from its formation has installed a total number of 3750 solar street lights up to the year 2008 for facilitating the people living in remote and inaccessible areas and then installed another 1226 and 1147 solar street light during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. It is the year 2010-11, where UREDA is adding another 14648 solar street lights in the state of Uttarakhand.⁷

5.5. Observations and observed impact:

- The street lights are installed only in one part of the village as the area of the village is vast and the number of street lights are less.
- There are 50 street lights installed on the main four-ways.
- There is a solar light after every 100 meters.
- The responsibility of battery is given to the shopkeeper and households who are near to the light, and the battery is placed inside their house or shop.
- It was reported by the villagers that due to installation of solar lights the frequency of wild animals entering the village have reduced.
- It was reported by THDC officials that some



Photo 14: Solar light at the crossroads

street lights were installed near the forest area pho from where the wild animals enters. As less population visits that area so some people stole the battery.

⁷http://www.ureda.uk.gov.in/pages/display/123-solar-street-light

- Almost all the lights were in working condition, except those whose battery was stolen. Battery of one light was taken by the Pradhan of the village for charging.
- There were electric street lights already installed by the Government through R&D funds but it was reported by the villagers that they were not working due to the nonpayment of electricity bills.

"We are happy after being rehabilitated from Tehri to Athoorwala and THDC keeps on making efforts to provide us more facilities" Villager

5.6. Recommendations:

• Need for more solar lights: As per THDC officials the village is spread in 40 square km area, which is very vast. The problem of entering the wild animals and damaging the property is common in whole village. There is a need to install more solar street lights around

"Elephants use to break the boundary wall between village and forest, enters the village and damage the property even attack villagers some time, but after the lights being installed the frequency of miss happenings like this are reduced" Villager

the village so that villagers can feel safe.

• Awareness generation: Some awareness generation camps should be organised in the village to make people aware and to create a sense of ownership of street lights among the villagers, so that they can take care of them.

CHAPTER 6: SEWA-THDC E-LEARNING CENTRE AT LAMBGAON AND CHINYALISAUR

6.6. Literature Review:

"There is substantial research supporting the effectiveness of information technology-assisted project-based learning (IT-assisted PBL). When IT-assisted PBL is used in a constructivist, cooperative learning environment, students learn more and retain their knowledge better. Moreover, students learn the content area being studied, how to design and carry out a project, and uses of IT."⁸

For many of us, the lure of computers is a powerful one. However, many of us also refrain from using computers for fear of failure. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the concept of multimedia took on a new meaning, as the capabilities of satellites, computers, audio and video converged to create new media with enormous potential. Combined with the advances in hardware and software, these technologies were able to provide enhanced learning facility and with attention to the specific needs of individual users. A primary application of the interactive multimedia for instruction is in an instructional situation where the learner is given control so that he/she may review the material at his or her own pace and in keeping with his/her own individual interests, needs, and cognitive processes. The basic objective of interactive multimedia material is not so much to replace the teacher as to change the teacher's role entirely. As such, multimedia must be extremely well designed and sophisticated enough to mimic the best teacher, by combining in its design the various elements of the cognitive processes and the best quality of the technology. With today's multimedia courseware, once a programme has been designed and built in with the appropriate responses, it should be flexible and permit change and alteration.

"Multimedia is the exciting combination of computer hardware and software that allows you to integrate video, animation, audio, graphics, and text resources to develop effective presentations on an affordable desktop computer" (Fenrich, 1997).

⁸http://hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/engramja/gradcourse/multimedia/benefits_of_multimedia.htm

Multimedia offers unique advantages in the field of education. For instance, text alone simply does not allow students to get a feel of any of Shakespeare's plays. In teaching biology, an instructor cannot make a killer whale come alive in a classroom. Multimedia enables us to provide a way by which learners can experience their subject in a vicarious manner. The key to providing this experience is having simultaneous graphic, video and audio, rather than in a sequential manner.

Technology does not necessarily drive education. That role belongs to the learning needs of students. With multimedia, the process of learning can become more goal oriented, more participatory, flexible in time and space, unaffected by distances and tailored to individual learning styles, and increase collaboration between teachers and students. Multimedia enables learning to become fun and friendly, without fear of inadequacies or failure.

6.7. About State Literacy:

Literacy rate in Uttrakhand has seen upward trend and is 78.82 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 87.40 percent while female literacy is at 67.06 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Uttrakhand stood at 71.62 percent of which male and female were 81.02 percent and 63.36 percent literate respectively. The average literacy rate of TehriGarhwal District in 2011 was 76.36 percent compared to 66.73 percent of 2001⁹.

However, as per the Annual Status of Education report (ASER), 2012: Nationally, more than 70% children studying in Standard V in Government schools cannot even perform 2-digit subtraction with borrow. More than 75% children studying in Standard V in Government schools cannot do problems with division¹⁰. The scenario in TehriGarhwal district of Uttrakhand is also demanding some urgent innovative solution to raise the standards of the education among the students of primary and elementary classes. Below is the table, showing the results of different districts of Uttrakhand as per ASER, 2013:

⁹http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/uttarakhand.html

¹⁰http://www.educatezilla.com/education_scenario.html

| Pvt school | | Out of school | Out of school Std I-II learning levels | | Std III-V learning levels | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| District name | % children (6-14) in pvt school | % children (6-14) out of school | % children (Std I-II) who CAN READ letters, words or more | % children (Std I-II) who CAN RECOGNISE numbers (1-9) or more | % children (Std III-V) who CAN READ a Std I level text or more | % children (Std III-V) who CAN DO subtraction or more |
| Uttarakhand-Tehri Garhwal | 21.7 | 0.2 | 60.6 | 62.4 | 69.0 | 47.3 |
| Uttarakhand-Dehradun | 51.1 | 2.6 | 81.0 | 84.9 | 69.1 | 50.3 |
| Uttarakhand-Pauri Garhwal | 29.1 | 0.5 | 86.3 | 79.5 | 73.1 | 46.2 |
| Uttarakhand-Bageshwar | 24.7 | 0.4 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 78.1 | 55.6 |
| Uttarakhand-Almora | 23.5 | 0.2 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 76.0 | 41.1 |
| Uttarakhand-Champawat | 25.5 | 0.8 | 81.7 | 82.8 | 71.1 | 59.2 |
| Uttarakhand-Nainital | 37.9 | 1.6 | 77.4 | 83.0 | 65.9 | 48.8 |
| Uttarakhand-Udham Singh Nagar* | 50.8 | 3.5 | 61.6 | 71.3 | 48.2 | 40.9 |
| Uttarakhand-Hardwar | 53.4 | 3.6 | 68.9 | 78.4 | 56.0 | 39.1 |
| Total | 39.4 | 1.9 | 71.5 | 76.3 | 64.2 | 45.1 |

6.8. MAJOR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of introducing an e-learning centre in these areas is a pilot project which was initiated with a two-fold aim; to enhance the quality of education with the use of technology and to increase the interest of students in education. There are various researches which establish the use of technology as an alternate method of education which is more interactive and audio-visual in abetting quality of education and proving to be a more effective technique as compared to one-one student-teacher classroom teaching. It, also, has been established that novelty in a routine process amplifies focus and attention and thereby abets retention of what is taught.

As reasoned by the project leader of the E-Learning centre there are two issues with education in these hilly regions:

- 1. Due to its geographical location, not many established organizations have these villages within their reach and these areas usually get left-out, thereby, from the developmental activities in the sphere of education.
- 2. Like the organizations, the qualified teachers do not wish to work in these areas, just the same due to various physical as well as financially restraining conditions. Hence, since quality of teachers cannot be improved to thereby improve quality of education, supplementary techniques can be added to achieve the goal of providing quality education in the classes.

Hence the prime goal of this project is an attempt to equalize and bring closer together the standard of education and the facilities available to students in urban and rural areas.

| Thematic | Name of the | Implementing agency | Budget of | Involvement of |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Area | Program | | the | THDC |
| | | | project | |
| | SEWA THDC E- | Edwell Society, Edwell | Rs. | Monitoring and |
| Education | Learning Centre at | knowledge Centre, Block | 5,48,000 | Phase wise |
| Education | Partap Nagar and | road, Chamba, | | payment |
| | Doonda | TehriGharwal. | | |

| | SEWA THDC E-Learning Centre at Partap Nagar and Doonda | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Activities | Activity | Implementa | Impact | Impact | | |
| | Resources | tion | duration | | | |
| Tuition classes after school hours (English, Science, Math, Computer) | Teachers (one online and one physically present in the class) Laptops Projector Internet White board | 7 months (Phase I) | Long term | Children will be more confident and adaptive to the technical environment. There grades in the examination will be improved. Improved English language skills (oral and written) will help these students in advancing their careers. They will be able to look for the admissions in various colleges, various openings for the jobs. They will start using online application, accessing web browners ate | | |
| | | | | | | |

6.9. Area of Implementation:

Village: Chinyalisaur and Lambgaon

Block: Partap Nagar and Doonda

District: Tehri, Garhwal and Uttarkashi

6.10. About the implementing agency:

Edwell-Learning centre is an initiative to provide access to quality education through multimedia contents and video conferencing based tuition classes in small towns and villages to a larger mass having limited access to better means of education. The tuition classes are provided to students studying in classes 3rd to 6th residing in Partap Nagar and Doonda Block of Uttrakhand.

Edwell-learning centre operates through physical tuition centres in small towns with projectors and internet facility where students come in batches to attend multimedia based tuition classes and teaching by subject matter specialist over video calls filling the geographical gap with technological backed solution.

The Edwell learning centre is among 20 innovative social entrepreneurship organizations selected by Tata Social Entrepreneurships Challenges.

The agency is also working with Government of Uttrakhand and providing same services to the students of Government Primary Schools of TehriGharwal District.

6.11. Observations:

- The tuition class room was equipped with a laptop, a projector, white board, the laptop was also connected with internet.
- The centre was started in December 2013 and at present total strength of students is 75 and the admissions were still open during the field visit.

Points at Glance:

"The main reason of dropouts from the school is migration"

"Tuitions are given on the subjects of Math, English and Science"

"THDC has provided us everything like laptop, projector, power backup inverter etc." Project Head

"They convince parents instead of convincing children to send their child for studying in our centre"

- Students of 3rd to 6th class come to the centre for learning.
- Tuitions are given on the subjects of math, science and English grammar.
- The fees of Rs. 100 per month are also charged by the organisation from the students coming to the centre.
- The supplementary classes are conducted after the school hours.
- At Chinaylisaur, the classes are being conducted at Birja Inter college, which is approachable to the children of the nearby villages.
- It was observed that students were highly involved and enthusiast in studying along with the multimedia equipments and qualified teachers and are actually learning the concepts.



Photo 15: classroom with laptop, projector and an online teacher

qualification whereas the physical presence of the teacher is for classroom control.

- Students use to come in batches for their classes.
- As per the staff of the centre, door to door advertisement was done to motivate the parents to send their children for the tuition classes.

• As per the parents, their children have now started working hard in their studies and they have appreciated the effort of the learning centre.

• The online teacher was also present and it was observed that students were also interacting with him and asking for solutions. The

online teacher is part of the programme for his

"These tuition classes are different from the normal casual tuitions and we enjoy studying through video conferencing" Students.

- According to the implementing agency migrations as well as geographical conditions are the main reason of dropouts from the centres. Children come from various villages around the centres and due to bad weather and other geographical problems they stop coming to centre.
- Submission of the proposal for extension of the project will be given to THDC.
- The centre is covering students from 4-5 villages.
- According to the implementing agency, THDC was really supportive of this new concept and provided complete support and cooperation. Role of THDC was to provide infrastructure and finance of operational expenses.

6.12. Possible long-term impact:

The long term impact on the society as whole can be made by the efforts of THDC SEWA Elearning centre. The education quality and standards in the rural dam affected villages of TehriGarhwal will be raised up if the project keep on working with the same and right spirit as it is intended by THDC and Edwell society. The younger students studying in classes 3rd to 6th will be more confident, innovative and technically strong and will be able to choose their career in the fields they will be interested.

6.13. Recommendations:

- **Infrastructure needs:** The table and chairs can be provided to the students as they use to sit on the mats, this may further help in increasing the strength of the students at centre.
- Scope of extension: The same project can be initiated at other tough geographical villages where such kind of multimedia facilities are still a dream.
- **Career Counseling:** Along with tuition classes a career counseling sessions can be started to the students of higher classes so that they will also be able to grab a right opportunity at right time and right place.
- **High speed internet connection:** It was observed that the present internet facility is not so much effective and is still using wired broadband connection which is slow as well as does not work in bad weather conditions, the facility can be upgraded to 3G so that speed of internet connection will be improved. It can be done with the consultation of the implementing agency.

- Useful hygienic practices: Along with the education, the practices of keeping themselves and surroundings hygienic and healthy can be taught to students. The sessions on benefits of using toilets can be taught to them through special lectures.
- Making learning more interactive: Given that the centre has the infrastructure and the financial support of THDC, the education can be made more interesting by using internet and computers more effectively like using cartoons and videos and other interactive means to teach students. An extensive curriculum can be developed where there are various activities through which science and math is taught. Along with this, field visits can be arranged since there is a high scope of interacting with nature to learn science given the geographical location.

CHAPTER 7: CONSTRUCTION OF FERRO-CEMENT RAIN WATER HARVESTING TANK AT JAKHNIDHAR AND PRATAPNAGAR BLOCKS AT TEHRI&UTTARAKHAND

7.1. Introduction: Major Goals and Objectives

Rainwater harvesting is a technique used for collecting, storing, and using rainwater for irrigation and other household uses. The rainwater is collected from various hard surfaces such as roof tops and/or other types of manmade reservoirs above ground surface.

The main objective of the project is to construct 100 Ferro-cement tanks of 3000 litre capacity each, in different villages of Tehri district. Training for the maintenance and use of the water tanks is also being provided by the implementing agency to the beneficiaries. The proposal of the project was given by GraminKshetraVikashSamti (RADS), Ranichori.

Ferro cement tanks are constructed and installed in various villages of block Pratapnagar, Thauldhar, Jakhnidhar in Distt. TehriGarhwal. 175 families are getting benefit from this project. According to THDC the construction of rain water harvesting Ferro cement tank have benefitted the villagers/beneficiary in following ways:-

1. Drudgery and time spent by people especially women, in fetching water from distant sources is considerably reduced.

2. Rain water is being used for drinking by animals and other domestic purpose like washing of clothes.

3. Through Ferro cement technology collection of rain water is simple and cost effective.

| Thematic | Name of the Program | Implementing | Budget of | Involvement |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Area | | agency | the project | of THDC |
| | Construction of Ferro- | Rural Area | Rs. | One time |
| | Cement Rain Water | Development | 30,00,000/- | Grant |
| Infrastructure | Harvesting Tank at | Society, Tehri | | |
| Development | Jakhnidhar and | | | |
| | Pratapnagar Blocks, Tehri, | | | |
| | Uttarakhand | | | |

7.2. Area of Implementation:

Block: Jakhindhar and Prarapnagar

District: Tehri, Garhwal

7.3. Observations and observed impact:

Water is a basic survival need and tapping into natural resources without disruption of the natural processes an environment friendly and economic way of fulfilling this need. Rain water

harvesting is one of the best and most efficient ways of ensuring availability of water for purposes required; household as well as irrigation. Water is not just used for drinking but for very many purposes and in hilly regions,

"The water tanks constructed by THDC help us allot, the water from the tanks used from irrigating fields to household use even some times for the drinking purpose by domestic animals"-Beneficiaries

although there is no dearth of this resource, people have to travel far off distances to get to a water source and carry it back for any use.

This, most often than not, is done by women and walking to far off sources of water like streams and hand pumps causes to be of great physical drudgery for women, given the topography of the villages, along with it being highly time consuming. Provision of a storage facility in the form of water tanks serves a two-fold purpose under these circumstances; making optimum use of a natural resource in the form of rain water harvesting and the facility can be used as a reservoir to store water during non-monsoon seasons so the number of rounds women make to fetch water is considerably reduced given the high capacity (3000 litre) of the water tank.

Interviews with the beneficiaries made are of evidence that the provision of water tanks has reduced their daily effort considerably and they can now find time to engage in other activities with the amount of time saved. Beneficiaries reported using the water from the tank for cattle, and for domestic purposes such as washing clothes and utensils.

During the rainy season the water is channelized to store in tank through the pipes which are attached to the roof of the house. When there is no rain the tank is filled by daily supply of water from pipelines or by fetching water from hand pumps or stream. It was observed that the tank is regularly used



Photo 16: Water tank of 3000 litre outside a house

for the storage of water.

7.4. Possible long-term impact:

- The negative impacts on the health of women due to lifting high weights daily will be reduced.
- The time saved can be utilized in various other productive works and also give them time to spend with their children. They can also engage in other income generating activities given the availability of skill development courses in and around the villages. The saved time can also help increase their involvement in farming and other activities.
- People of the villages will get aware about the importance of water and different techniques to store it.

7.5. Recommendations:

The project is being implemented in an effective manner but there are some recommendations for the project which can help increase the magnitude of outcome and impact of the project.

- Increasing the use of tanks: Pits can be dug around the water tanks so that the overflowing water can seep into the ground and facilitate replenishment of ground water. This can maximize the use of rain water for increase of ground water level. Also, when the water is used to wash clothes and other household purposes, the waste water can be channelized to these pits so as to facilitate increase in the level of ground water table. Over flow pipes can also be installed in the existing tanks which, too, can be channelized to the water storage pits.
- Construction of more water tanks: The scope of the project should be increased and more number of tanks should be constructed with pits so that with saving rain water, ground water level can also be increased.
- **Providing tanks to group:** Instead of providing tanks to individuals it should be provided to multiple households so that the number of beneficiaries can be increased. The capacity of the tank should be increased according to the need and water can be used by different households to meet their daily water needs. By increasing the capacity of the tanks, multiple outlet sources can be installed so that multiple houses can use water from the available infrastructure instead of constructing one tank for each house so as to save space.
- Awareness generation: Apart from construction of water tanks, awareness camps can be conducted related to the cleanliness of the drinking water.

CHAPTER 8: EMPOWERMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF LIVELIHOOD of 30 RIM AREA VILLAGES THROUGH INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

8.1. Introduction: Major Goals and Objectives

Development too can have a flip side, just as is the case with everything else. The villages under the district of Tehri are a perfect example of how development can have a major impact on the lives of the villagers in and around the area in terms of changes in their geography, land composition, availability of natural resources, employment etc. Before the implementation of this project, a baseline survey was conducted in the 30 villages to assess the ways in which the villager's lives had been altered due to the construction of the dam and what are the major needs of the village for its utmost restoration and development.

The findings of the survey indicated that there was heavy degradation of natural resources due to the construction of the dam as well as natural causes. The six affected natural resources, which the HNB team labels as 6 J's, are Jal, Jungle, Jameen, Jan, Janwar and Jalvayu. Along with this, other problems that were discovered were:

- 1. **Out migration**: People of the village, especially the youth, preferred migrating to nearby towns for employment opportunities since there are not too many opportunities available within the villages. This results in a major loss in terms of man power within the villages which in turn obstructs its overall growth. Hence there was a need to increase livelihood options and intervention in the existing livelihood opportunities to increase their yield for the people. This was one of the major goals of the project.
- 2. Workload on Women: Woman in these areas are seen to be highly burdened with doing the household chores, helping with the farming, fetching water from far-off sources, collecting wood for fuel etc. They walk as much as 8kms to fetch water and collect wood and, as per

HNBs research, spend upto 18hours a day working. This gives them very less to spend with their children and families and no time for themselves. If the drudgery of women could be reduced, women can be engaged in other skill development activities which could prove to be income generation sources in the future and increase their overall free time which they could use productively in other activities. Making women self-sufficient and reducing drudgery is another major goal of this project which is achieved through a combination of different activities like forming of MMDs, providing training etc.

- 3. Unemployment: Given that these villages are basically agrarian in nature, there aren't many employment opportunities apart from own farming or being engaged as agricultural labour or other kind of labour work. Also, since the farmers here use age-old traditional techniques of farming and are not updated about the advancements in the field of agriculture, the yield of their crops is low and the fertility of their lands, deteriorating. Hence, according to the villagers, they are only able to produce enough for domestic use and not enough for commercial purposes. Hence, the villagers need to be introduced to newer employment avenues as well as farmers need to be trained in new and advanced scientific techniques of faring to get the maximum results from available land.
- 4. **Drinking water and Sanitation**: Although water is plenty in the villages, but the water sources are far off and no private tap connections are available. Women need to walk far-off distances each day to carry water back home for drinking as well as domestic purposes.
- 5. Uneven rain distribution: Given the agrarian nature of the villages and the fact that all of agriculture in these villages is dependent on rain water for irrigation, rain water is an indispensible resource which needs to be used wisely. Hence rain water harvesting and water management is an important area of intervention in this regard.
- 6. **Poor animal husbandry**: Animal rearing in these villages is very poor which is a cause and also a sign of plummeting agriculture in the area. Agriculture needs to be given a boost in the area because the soil of the land is highly potent and capable of excellent produce if used scientifically. Also, poor animal husbandry affects manuring of the farms and hence the farmers resort to the use of chemicals for manure which is not good for the soil as well as for the fertility of the land. Due to this there are many crops which are also becoming extinct. Animal husbandry needs to be encouraged in these villages.

So the major objective of the project is to enhance and accelerate the holistic growth of the people and the villages as a whole and to reduce migration by providing employment opportunities, boosting agriculture, animal husbandry and to transcend development by efficient and scientific use of the available resources of the area. These villages are rich in various resources which need to be tapped into in a systematic manner for the overall and holistic growth of the villages and its people. The goal of the project is not to provide villagers free of cost services but to make them self-sufficient and self-reliant through training, awareness and guidance. So support is given at the beginning and beneficiaries are made a part of the decision-making process at all steps. Local population is engaged in promotion of these activities and after the initial support they are encouraged to tie up with relevant departments and organizations as well as government agencies for further assistance. The HNB team slowly decide to make the people independent enough to withdraw completely from the area, in time, handing over all the learning's and execution to the local population.

8.2. The aims and objectives as outlined by HNB are as follows:

- At present, the project is implemented in 30 rim area villages and shall be extended in a phased manner to other villages.
- To carry out activities of ecological, socio economic empowerment and livelihood.
- To carry out awareness camps, training programmes, awarding progressive farmers etc from time to time.
- To provide scientific input to the farmers in agriculture/horticulture activities to increase production in order to increase income.
- To prepare the training programme for empowering youth male and female through various primary activities for job/business.
- To demonstrate Farms related to Horticulture (Fruits), Food Crops, Herbs, Medicinal plants, Ginger, off season vegetables etc as educative centers for other farmers to adopt such techniques.
- To explore mechanism for market linkage for quick disposal of produce.
- To evaluate the activities for empowerment from time to time with the help of experts and local communities.
- To promote improved method of cooking, clean drinking water, soil management.

- To check the penance of social evils in the society.
- Natural resource management through Water Management, Forest Development,
- Wasteland Management, Water Harvesting, Fodder Development, Slope Management, Stream Ecology.
- To reduce drudgery of women's.
- To empower women, marginalize and underprivileged people.

| Thematic | Name of the Program | Implementing | Budget of | Involvement of |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Area | | agency | the project | THDC |
| | Empowerment and | Department of | Rs. | Project mode |
| | enhancement of | Geography, HNB | 23,25,000/- | Implementation |
| Livelihood | livelihood of 30 rim | Garhwal | | |
| and | area villages through | University, | | |
| community | integrated development. | Srinagar Garhwal | | |
| development | Long term Project | | | |
| | (Phase-3) | | | |
| | | | | |

|] | Empowerment and enhancement of livelihood of 30 rim area villages through integrated development | | | | | |
|------------|--|---|--|--------------------|---|--|
| Sr. no. | Activities | Activity Resources | Implementation | Impact duration | Impact | |
| 1. | Promotion and strengthening of 30 Farmer Self Help Groups (FSHGs) | Community mobilizers, subject experts, space to hold meetings, other physical resources | Ongoing since 2011 | Long- Term | SkillBenefits:Increasedcohesiveness,understanding organization and flow of money,organized group activities for higher results inincome generationResource Benefit:Accruement of financial andman power resources, income generation throughvarious group activities. | |
| 2. | Agriculture demonstration Plots | Agricultural land, subject experts, hired vehicle for commutation | Completed | Short Term | Skill Benefits: Learning of scientific methods of agriculture to increase yield. Training and guidance in new techniques. Resource Benefit: Implementation of learning and increase in yield of crops | |
| 3. | Bee-Keeping | | Discontinued. The project was a failure and hence was put to halt. | NA | NA | |
| 4. | Promotion of off- | High breed seeds, | One-time | Short term | Resource Benefits: Received high breed seeds | |

| | season vegetables | subject experts | activity | | for growing vegetables. Farming of these led to |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|--|
| | | | | | increased income and knowledge about future |
| | | | | | scope of vegetable farming. |
| 5. | | | Implemented on | | Resource Benefits: Acquired assets in the form |
| | Goat Rearing | Funds | request by | Short term | of goats. The goats have multiplied and their |
| | | | villagers | | value raised, hence financial increment. |
| 6. | | Community | | | Skill Benefits: Increased cohesiveness, |
| | Expanding and | mobilizers, | | | understanding organization and flow of money, |
| | strengthening MMDs | subject experts, | | | organized group activities for higher results in |
| | through traditional | space to hold | Ongoing | Long-term | income generation |
| | crops, vegetables and | meetings, other | | | Resource Benefit: Accruement of financial and |
| | spice marketing | physical | | | man power resources, income generation through |
| | | resources | | | various group activities. |
| 7. | | | | | Skills Benefit: Training for plantation activity. |
| | | Diantation goods | | | Knowledge and guidance of planting different |
| | Establishing 2 | Plantation seeds, | o : | Medium | plants. |
| | multipurpose nursery | land for | Ongoing | term | <i>Resource Benefits:</i> Can prove to be added source |
| | | plantation | | | of employment. Degraded land reclaimed and |
| | | | | | increased use of land in the villages. |
| 8. | Fodder demo plot | Agricultural land, | | Short to | Skill Benefits: Training in plantation of a high |
| | Nonior gross | subject experts, | Ongoing | Medium | yielding fodder crop which would benefit animal |
| | maplel glass | resources for | | Term | husbandry |

| | | plantation of | | | Resource Benefits: Reduces drudgery of women. |
|-----|---|---|-----------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | Napier Grass | | | Provides high quality fodder. Increased fodder |
| | | | | | availability. Additional Income |
| 9. | Poly House | Land, willing participants, subject experts, seeds | Ongoing | Short to medium- term | <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Training and guidance in alternate and scientific methods of farming to increase yield <i>Resource Benefits:</i> Increased production capacity in reduced time, hence, financial benefits. |
| 10. | Plantationactivityunderenvironmentconservationandnaturerecoursemanagement | Seeds, subject experts | Completed | Medium Term | <i>Resource Benefits:</i> Reduces effects of human induced bio diversity loss and hence a step towards a balanced ecosystem |
| 11. | Capacitybuildingprogrammeforcommunity | Subject Experts | Completed | Long Term | <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Learnt new techniques of farming like poly house farming which helps them to improve their economic status in the society. |
| 12. | Yoga and ayurvedic medicine camp | Subject Experts | Completed | Short Term | <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Holding yoga camps and teaching them techniques promotes better health and practice of healthy ways of living. It was observed that community members continue to practice yoga even after the completion of the workshop. |

| | | Resource Benefits: The beneficiaries receive |
|--|--|---|
| | | medicinal plants such as Amla, Bhageda, Harada, |
| | | <i>etc.</i> and also receive training of how to grow, mix |
| | | and use them for promoting better health and |
| | | health remedies. |

8.3. Area of Implementation:

8.3.1. Selection of villages: Criterion:

- 1. Most affected: Total 180 villages were affected in all but they selected the most representative villages.
- 2. Major land use change
- 3. Proximity from reservoir
- 4. People (SC dominated villages)
- 5. Migration rate
- 6. 2 blocks (Pratapnagar and Jakhanidhar Block) They are connected to dam, slide prone area and loose mountains.

8.3.2. Names of Villages covered under HNB project:

Pratapnagar Block:

| 1. Bhainga | 7. Chanti | 13. Bhengi |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 2. Jangi | 8. Okla Walla | 14. Koldhar |
| 3. Motna | 9. Okla Palla | 15. Raulakot |
| 4. Gwar Malla | 10. Jhiwali | 16. Sem Gandiyalki |
| 5. Gwar Talla | 11. Baseli | 17. Pathiyana |
| 6. Chaundhar | 12. Pariya | 18. Kangsali |
| Jakhanidhar Block | | |
| 19. Jalwarl gaon Talla | 23. Rindol | 27. Bisatli |
| 20. Jalwal Gaon Malla | 24. Kathuli | 28. Khand |
| 21. Khola | 25. Badeel | 29. Bhauniyna |
| 22. Paturi | 26. Gandoli | 30. Pachri |

8.4. About the implementing agency:

The HemwatiNandanBahuguna(HNB) Garhwalis a Central University with its Headquarters at Srinagar, Garhwal (Uttarakhand), some 108 K.M. from Rishikesh along the Delhi-Niti National Highway.

8.5. MOU REFERENCES and TIMELINES:

An official Memorandum of understanding was signed between HNB Garhwal University and SEWA-THDCIL. According to the MoU the head was project coordinator who would also look into the financial matters and manage them. The project coordinator has to maintain all the financial accounts of the project in line with the project description and provides an insight into the proper spending of the contribution made by SEWA-THDC.

An up to date quarterly project report has to be submitted to SEWA-THDC by the project coordinator. Apart from this a final narrative report and financial report has to be given which would include the work accomplished, improvements, achievements, project modifications, project results, evaluations and any policy recommendations.

The activities proposed by HNB Garhwal University for one year were decided after a series of discussion with SEWA-THDC officials, experts from THDC, experts from various universities about particular fields, community members and local representatives of the proposed 30 areas. The proposed activities by HNB Garhwal University were:

8.5.1. Promotion of Sustainable livelihoods

- 1. Baseline Survey of 30 villages
- 2. Promotion and strengthening of 30 Self Help Farmers Group
- 3. Establishing 30 Poultry units in 30 Villages
- 4. Vermi compost for promoting organic farming

8.5.2. Reduce Drudgery and Stress among women

- 1. Plantation Activity
- 2. Management and conservation of water
- 3. Promotion of off seasonal vegetables in the village
- 4. Capacity building on packing and marketing of Gao-Mutra and its by back
- Exposure visit to Sachidanand Bharti Ji's Project in Uffrainkhal Pauri and Sri Jagat Chaudhri Jangli Ji mix forest at Kotla Malla Rudraprayag

8.5.3. Capacity Building Programmes for the community and CBSOs

- 1. Motivation and capacity building training of villagers for growing traditional dry land organic crops.
- 2. Environmental awareness, Yoga health and ayurvedic medical awareness camps.
- Awareness generation camps on Replication of success stories as mix forest, water conservation, land consolidation, conservation of natural resources, income generation activities to propagate these activities through camps and audio visual presentation in the area.

8.5.4. Workshops and feedbacks from the experts

- 1. Midterm review workshops
- Sharing and learning workshop with the user groups and experts from different background, District Administration, Panchayat representation, Local NGOs, SEWA-THDCIL officials, practitioners and local leaders

8.6. Scope for sustainability:

The project is based on extensive research and the activities are based on established needs. Given that the project capacity building and awareness generation is a major component of the project and involving community members as community mobilizers, a major part of their implementation process, the interventions have a high scope of sustainability.

8.7. Process of Implementation

The project named "Empowerment and Enhancement of livelihood programme for the 30 **RIM area villages of Pratapnagar block in Tehri Garhwal Uttarakhand**" was initiated to create sustainable livelihood for the villagers of the Rim area of Tehri Dam Reserviour under the THDCIL CSR-CD scheme. The project was initiated in February 2011 and was undertaken in three phases. Currently Phase III is going on.

The project is a Long term project which started with Baseline survey and then started working with the community, getting them together and getting them heard. First two years were very difficult but then slowly convinced people to be a part of their organization.

Needs and demands and requirements are established by local people and support is provided by THDC. HNB volunteers only provide technical support and knowledge. They are not here to be leaders but to be guides. So don't interfere in the local peoples business but only make suggestions and give alternatives. Final decisions are made by SHGs or individuals.

Continuation or discontinuation of activities is based on its success and need is decided through villagers and success of activity. Then Rishikesh office decides if it is to be continued or not. Everything is currently run as a pilot activity with small number of willing beneficiaries. Success of each over time will establish its large scale implementation. Since nothing like this has ever been done before in this area all the projects first need to be piloted to see the activities efficiency (ideologically and geographically), peoples readiness (mental and technical) and whether or not people are able to sustain the activities executed with them. Eg: Bee keeping was a failure and hence the activity was not continued.

8.8. Observations:

Needs Assessment: The project has been based on extensive research of the implemented area with an adequate amount of literature review about the history, people's lives before the construction of the dam and how this developmental activity has affected them socially and economically. The current needs of the area, too, were



Photo 13: Farmer with his yield

established through a Baseline Survey with complete involvement and cooperation of the community. The activities implemented within the project are very much need based and have been designed keeping the local geography, resources and conditions under consideration. All conditions like man-animal conflict, geographical conditions, weather, soil type, land quality, socio economic status, caste, amount of land, individual skill etc is taken into consideration. This shows the level of involvement with the community and flexibility and adaptation in the given activities to customize it according to every beneficiaries need. For eg: people who have less agricultural land or are landless are made beneficiaries of activities that promote alternate means of livelihood such as Cattle rearing, poultry etc since these are low risk ventures and give double returns.

• Getting into the Community: All the activities have been designed using information and knowledge of the local population to understand their geography and the community is made involved in every step of the project and its decision making process. The members of the team responsible for community outreach have also been chosen from the community hence providing employment opportunity to the local people. Engaging local population for outreach will also ensure convincing other community members participation in the project activities as it increases a sense of trust. According to the team, 'gathering people to be a

part of the activities was a difficult process for the first two years. But slowly and gradually, due to our approach, which is we do not want to be leaders but companions and guides to them, they understood these activities will help them and now we have complete cooperation and involvement of the community'.

Interactions with the several community members indicated that they are very happy with the work being done by HNB and believe that this could lead to the overall development of their village.

• Farmer Self-Help Groups: There are as many as 50 Farmer Self-Help Groups as per implementing agency including all villages that come under the implemented area with 684

members. According to the team 649 of them are women and 35 of them are men. There are various activities implemented through these FSHGs such as Exposure visits to agricultural demonstration plots, distribution of seeds

groups

and

to



Photo 18: Women of self-help group

encouraging community farming, goat rearing and bee keeping. The formation of these FSHGs is working really well and they have group meetings at least once in two months where feedback is shared and new decisions taken. These meetings are held at any of the member's houses and the formation of these along with its associated activities will help community cohesiveness in the long run. It has also induced a habit of saving in the community members and through these groups they are learning money management along with all the training and awareness that comes with it. The pass books are used as a monitoring tool to check the success of the FSHGs. As per their records mentioned by

implementing agency, between the 50 SHGs they have a cumulative saving of Rs. 12, 89, 291. However, the verification of record needs to be done by THDC/ independent agency pertaining to the savings and revolving funds for last three years.

• Flexibility: The activities under the project are all currently pilot projects which are being tried and tested in the area to see what works and what needs remodeling. Hence willing participants are made part of

"For bee keeping we have provided training as well as boxes, but it was a failure as some bug was damaging the bees" Implementing agency

the program, individuals who are open to new ideas. Also, beneficiaries are selected by local authorities and community members leaving no scope for ill feelings between community members about either receiving or not receiving benefits from the project. Also, the activities



and the team of the implementing agency is highly flexible in terms of acceptance to change and suggestions and open to remodeling or redesigning their activities as and when required. The activities and the team are not

Photo 14: Plants from seeds provided by HNB

rigid, which is a necessary requirement

while introducing new and untested interventions within an area. Flexibility in work strategy increases effectiveness. Close watch on all activities and effective monitoring allows for flexibility and change of strategy as and when required to keep the scales of the input output ratio balanced. If something does not work, they are open enough to scrape off the activity. For eg. Bee Keeping was tried with a few community members along with providing them training but the activity was a failure and hence was discontinued.
- **Documentation:** As per the information provided by the implementation agency proper documentation is maintained by the implementing agency and there is complete transparency in process and execution. The documentation is made available to all the community members including beneficiary names, benefits received by each beneficiary, finances etc. Monitoring is two-fold and is done at the level of HNB as well as THDC through regular and timey site visits by THDC officials. *The TISS team checked documents like pass books of the SHGs and documents indicating each beneficiaries detail and the benefit received by them through HNB*.
- Synergy between THDC and HNB: There is synchronization between the THDC and the implementing agency and decisions are made in collaboration with both parties together. Continuation or discontinuation of an activity is jointly decided based on the success of a programme and the information is then passed on to the Rishikesh THDC office where the final decisions are taken. It was observed that there is clarity of roles in both parties and no overlap of roles or ideas was observed.
- **Presence of THDC:** The presence of HNB and THDC is very high in all the project area villages. The community members are well aware about the presence of both the bodies and their respective roles. Given that one of the

objectives of CSR is also to promote goodwill of the company amongst community members, knowledge of their existence and their work within the

"THDC officials visit the villages regularly and keep on asking us about our progress" Implementing agency.

community is a very good sign. . More efforts like hoardings, sign boards and wall writings etc can be undertaken to generate more awareness regarding the various activities being implemented by THDC. Also, knowledge of the community members about the presence and work of the implementing agency suggests the reach of the implementing agency which is one of the biggest markers of the success of their project.

• **Community Participation:** Involvement of community is optimum and they are made part of the decision making process which is laudable since it takes care of their needs and not imposition of the implementing

"The yield of the fields have increased since we are using vermi composed fertilizers" Farmers from Ganhali village. agencies ideas and also induces a sense of ownership for what's given to them: tangible or intangible in the form of knowledge and training. Eg: Short-term income: vegetables (increased income): *Success story*: Rs. 30,000 income from one crop: Vegetable cultivation is a major success because of land quality soil fertility weather and geographical conditions. Land supports vegetables really well.

- **Project Design:** The coming together of projects and the overlap or interrelationship between the projects is well established eg. Polyhouse, vermicompost etc. All factors related
 - to agriculture and its advancement have been taken under consideration and remodeling of old traditional methods if they are good for the land have been executed in more scientific methods to get maximum results.
- **Project Execution:** The project being well researched and being



handled by experts from the field maximizes likelihood of its

Photo 20: Polyhouse

success since there is constant watch of an expert on the project. Scope of the project is to produce model villages which can be used for development in other regions. Given that there is an involvement and constant invigilation by subject experts, the activities showcase a perfect blend of field knowledge + theory + need of the community and can be said to be a perfect example of bringing lab to land that is putting theory and knowledge into real-time execution. For Ex. Napier grass is introduced in the villages since it's a high protein grass and it grows easily. It has a soft stem that is easy to cut. It has deep roots, so is fairly drought-resistant. The tender, young leaves and stems are very palatable for livestock and grows very fast. It also holds the land and saves land from soil erosion.

• **Revolving Funds:** One of the major plus points of this project is their idea of providing funds to individuals or groups in the form of revolving funds. They provide funds to the

beneficiaries at zero percentage interest, the principal amount that the beneficiary has to return in due time. Also, the beneficiaries need to put in a share of their own money. This

"I have been provided with funds for 2 goats, I managed some more money and bought 3, now I have 6 goats" Beneficiary.

mechanism ensures that the community has a value for the benefits received by them since they are not provided free of cost and also it increases a sense of ownership within the beneficiaries establishing increased sincerity on their part enhancing the likelihood of success of the activity as a whole. Also, it prevents the community members from becoming dependant on the implementing agency.*However, the verification of record needs to be done by THDC/ independent agency pertaining to the savings and revolving funds for last three years*.

- Increased Initiative: The activities are not restricted to the ones proposed in the proposal but interventions are made as and when observed a need for by the team members and based on the conversations with the villagers. For eg. It was observed that there is a heavy loss of crops due to man-animal conflict and so the cropping pattern was changed. The villagers suggested growing exotic spices such as Marjoram, oregano and sez which are less likely to be harmed by monkeys and pigs. Most houses in KatholiGaon, now, grow these spices which are yielding better results financially apart from them not getting destroyed by animals. The presence of experts here helps in a way that they understand that the growing of these spices reduces fertility of the land and also the market for these is fairly limited which could result in major losses if proper market linkages are not developed. And, hence, the team of HNB is helping promote farming of other crops such as haldi and encouraging villagers to grow oregano 'in addition to' and not 'instead of' other crops. This illustrates that the team promotes ideas by the community in terms of guidance and provision of complete support and also understand repercussions of certain activities and tries to make amends without causing any financial or otherwise, harm to the community members.
- **Direct Benefit:** According to the implementing team there has been a 30% increase in the livelihood of the beneficiaries of their project.
- **Sustainability:** Given the implementing agency is involving local population, for the most part, for the ground level execution and implementation of the project, the project has a high

scope of holding out to be sustainable. The community mobilizers are being trained in the area of project execution and management so that the implementing agency can slowly and gradually ease themselves out of the area without the fear of the learning's of the community being lost. The training to farmers and other community members will also ensure that the impact of the project on the community will be sustained for years to come. Also, since the implemented area was researched, the activities have successfully managed to merge the natural resources of the geographical area (like flora, fauna and herbs etc) to the livelihood of people. This, too, shall affect the likelihood of sustainability of the project.

- **Issues faced during Implementation:** Some of the issues that are faced by the implementing agency as they implement the project in this area are:
 - a) Convergence with Government Schemes
 - b) Sudden and Unpredictable Climate change
 - c) Government policies are found to be not pro people
 - d) Lack of grassroot research and findings
 - e) Inadequate panchayat representation
 - f) Human wildlife conflict affecting productivity of farmers

8.9. Recommendations

- Equal distribution: Any kind of intervention activity, for it to lead to an overall growth of the community or for it to be called a developmental activity must benefit all the members of the community equally. Also, it must be taken care that social determinants such as class, caste, etc. do not come in the way of the quality and quantity of benefits received by the community. Eg: if seeds are being distributed and if one farmer has less land than the other, and hence receives lesser seeds, he should be made part of other schemes to balance out the benefits received by both the farmers. Doing this will ensure equal and parallel growth for all members of society and result in narrowing the gap based on distribution of wealth, instead of widening it further. In sum, social development should be equal for it to benefit the society and goodness of the community as a whole.
- Collaborate with KMC: The project can be collaborated with KMC as the work both the agencies are doing is same in different locations. Both the agencies can learn from each other and can help each other in some short comings. The exposure visits to the area of

implementation of each agency should be increased so that members of groups from both the agencies can learn from each other's success stories. When we say collaborated with KMC, we mean they can have monthly or two-monthly meetings so as to combine efforts and accelerate growth by learning from each others techniques and learning. Given that both of them are working in the same geographical area and most of the issues they are working on are similar in nature, too, joining hands could prove to have a greater impact of the community. Discussing their project plans can also ensure that the villages in both the areas get similar benefits since the project leaders for both the projects share their field of expertise, joining forces could prove to be highly beneficial. Eg: One activity done by KMC is tapping into the individual skills of the villagers and promoting these skills by involving other members of the SHG. One of these was juice making which is made by roses and brass. If the scale of this is expanded, this could promote floriculture and making and selling of the juice providing increasing employment opportunities for a number of villagers.

- Follow-ups: Regular follow-up visits can be made to the beneficiaries after exposure visits and training and awareness programmes, so as to ensure that the knowledge is being put to use or to answer question of the beneficiaries and look at gaps in execution by them, if any. However, the verification of record needs to be done by THDC/ independent agency pertaining to the savings and revolving funds for last three years. Also,since this project is a long term project and has several activities running under the project it is essential conduct separate quantitative study to fully cover all the aspects of the project by an Independent agency once in a year.
- Awareness: Due to poor government policies so convergence is a problem and there is no awareness amongst people. Therefore, pressure groups need to be created to take this forward. As per implementing agency and literature review (Uniyal, 2006), it can be said that women are not given a status of farmer. So no benefits are given to women by the government as a farmer where as all the work is done by women in the farms. The gap in literacy rate too based on gender. Hence it is good to see that women are central to all the activities in the project. However, awareness about government policies and their rights in addition to efforts to converge with the government can be made to further this effort to empower women.

- Water Shed Management: Household level and cost-effective water shed management techniques can be employed to work on the better usage of this resource since its available in plenty in these regions due to optimum rainfall. Some of the villages already have water shed management, and more villages can be made a part of this with the help of the community. Local efforts for water shed management can also have major benefits such as improvement of irrigation facilities, reduction of soil erosion and recharge of ground water level. Also, soil and water conservation should be linked to employment for effective implementation and obtaining optimum results.
- Training for household products: Members of the SHG reported wanting to learn skills of pickle-making, papad-making, juice-making and other house hold products so that they can produce these things within their group and can increase their income and saving by selling those products in market. Training for marketing can also be given to some members of group who will be responsible for selling of the products in open market. Also, initial help to create market linkages can be provided.
- **Poly houses:** The activity of developing a poly house was seen to be yielding beneficial results and should be extended. More poly houses can be made so as to increase the number of beneficiaries and to accelerate and encourage farming and alternate farming techniques in the villages.
- Change of cropping pattern: It was observed that in some villages like Kathali village, cash crops like oregano are being cultivated since 5 years due to monkey menace. The yield of crop gets ready in every 4 months and it can be cultivated in any season. Regular cultivation of single crop on the fields can reduce the output and fertility of the land in the long run. Change in cropping pattern can be suggested to the villagers and additional beneficial short term crops can be suggested to prevent the soil fertility and land quality from deteriorating. Any other appropriate solutions, as considered fit by the subject experts, can be introduced before any damage is done to the land.
- Crop Insurance schemes: Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on rainfall which largely occurs during monsoons. The abnormal behavior of monsoons may cause natural disasters such as scarcity conditions, floods, drought, cyclone etc affecting the yield of crops. Also, given that agriculture is dependent on various aspects such as weather, wind, rainfall, topography etc, factors which are beyond a farmer's control, risk of loss of crop and

production can be mitigated through intervention. (Singh, 2010) Agricultural insurance is one method by which farmers can stabilize farm income and investment and safeguard against disastrous effect of losses due to natural hazards or low market prices. Crop insurance not

only stabilizes the farm income but also helps the farmers to initiate production activity after а poor agricultural year. It cushions the shock of crop losses by providing farmers with a minimum of amount





Photo 21: Step Farming

losses over space and time and helps farmers make more investments in agriculture. (SS Raju, 2008)Given that one of the major objectives on the project is to promote and sustain agriculture in these villages, schemes such as crop insurance can be introduced. This can even be done through SHGs since SHGs are well developed in these areas under the same project head. Government of India, too, has schemes like National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) that cover crop damages and failures on account of natural calamities. Availability and existence of these Government Schemes can be researched in these areas, through the implementing agency, and efforts for linkages with the district administration can be initiated by the company so as to make the activity sustainable.

• **Toilet facilities:** It was reported by the implementing agency that among all the selected 30 villages, approximately 30% of households do not have toilet facility and they defecate in open space. Open air defecation has various health implications. Due to unavailability of toilet facilities in home, women and children of household face many difficulties. Women

has to go in fields before the sun rise or after sun set to defecate and being forest area there is always a fear of wild animals in locality and it also has an negative effects on women health. There can be a project added on sanitation and drinking water and construction of toilets can be taken up to alleviate the problem.

- Smokeless Chullahs: It was observed that the penetration of clean cooking fuel LPG is very less among the villages. Most of the households in every village use traditional chullahs which requires wood and dung as a fuel. Burning wood or dung has very adverse effects on the health of women, as majorly women cook food in a household. It leads to various breathing problems, eye problems, etc as she inhales many harmful toxins like carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide etc. Provision of an alternative which is close to the traditional methods along with it being less of a financial liability than LPG needs to be introduced. Smokeless chullahs can be considered as an option to be introduced in these villages.
- Waste land development: The waste land available in the villages can be developed and put to appropriate use. The activity can be done with the help of SHGs which are formed by the implementing agency. Also, activities such as fencing around the farms to keep animals out can be taken up using SHGs funds and involvement of the locals.
- **Financial Audit:** Since it is a long term project with multiple activities running under it, a close monitoring on the finance is required. Financial audits can be undertaken by THDC and/or an external agency.

CHAPTER 9:

Employable Education Program for BPL students One year diploma in Food Production and F&B services by KIHM, Dehradun

9.1. Introduction:

The Indian tourism and hospitality industry has emerged as one of the key drivers of growth among the services sectors in India. Tourism in India is an employment generator and a significant source of foreign exchange for the country, apart from being an economic activity that helps local and host communities. As per India Brand Equity Foundation in 2013, the travel and tourism industry contributed Rs 2.17 trillion (US\$ 36 billion) or 2 per cent to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). This is expected to rise to Rs 4.35 trillion (US\$ 72.17 billion) in 2024.

Hotels are an extremely important component of tourism industry. With the rapid growth in tourism the hospitality industry of India is also growing and this industry requires skilled manpower to deal with domestic and international travelers. The tourism policy of the government also aims at speedy implementation of tourism projects, development of integrated tourism circuits, capacity building in the hospitality sector and new marketing strategies.

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

The top five sectors which are expected to have increased human resource demand in Uttrakhand by the year 2022 as per the report of National Skill Development Corporation are as below:

| S.No | Sectors | Incremental Demand 2012-17 | Incremental Demand 2012-22 |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Manufacturing | <mark>18</mark> .8% | 19.8% |
| 2 | Tourism, hospitality and trade | 17.9% | 18.9% |
| 3 | Agriculture and allied services | 16.8% | 14.5% |
| 4 | Education | ₩ 12.4% | 12.8% |
| 5 | Construction | 7.5% | 6.9% |

The same report also states that, there is a requirement of trained waiters, cooks, hotel management staff, etc. Since the current work force minimally skilled. Further there is a need to have courses on skills like hotel management, tourist guides, etc. with a strong emphasis on soft skills. There are very limited avenues for English speaking and personality development. There is a shortage of man power that is good in communicating in English.

9.2. Major Goals and Objectives

Although the economy of the state of Uttarakhand is based highly on Tourism given the various pilgrimages and the geography of the area, higher regions of the state like the villages in Tehri Garhwal are chiefly agrarian in nature and dependent on farming and labor work as the primary sources of income. Hotel Management is a booming industry with high scope and demand in the service sector. Given that there is a dearth of/ limited availability of higher education in and around the villages, this underscores the importance of training and skill development. Along with activities that increase the scope and scale of agriculture, it is also important to provide youth with skills for alternate sources of livelihood so they can make an informed decision about their futures.

The Kukreja Institute of Hotel Management approached THDC with the proposal to collaborate with them and provide subsidized education in the sector of hospitality for 20 students from the Tehri Dam affected villages each year. Uttarakhand, given its tourist economy and dependence on agriculture in the higher regions, is ideal to provide youth with vocational and skill based

training to maximise opportunities of employment to keep pace with the gradually shift in economy.

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

| Thematic | Name of the | Implementing | Budget of | Involvement of |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Area | Program | agency | the project | THDC |
| | Employable | Kukreja Institute | Rs. | Monitoring, selection |
| | education | of Hotel | 11,60,000/- | of the students and |
| S1::11 | programme for BPL | Management | | Phase wise payments |
| development | students one year | | | to the implementing |
| development | diploma in Food | | | agency |
| | Production and F&B | | | |
| | Services | | | |

9.3. Area of Implementation:

The students for the training were selected from the Bhilangana, Pratapnagar, Chamba, Bhilangana, Narendranagar, Ghansali, Jhaknidhar, Jaunpur, Tholdhar and Devprayag blocks of TehriGharwal district.

9.4. About the implementing agency

Kukreja Institute, established in the year 2005 is one of the premiere hotel management institutes of India located at Dehradun. The institute seeks to provide technical and managerial skills to students to help them excel in their careers. The institution is approved by AICTE, Ministry of HRD, Govt.



Photo 22: Kukreja Institute Infrastructure

of India and Affiliated to Uttarakhand Technical University. The institute is equipped with the necessary and modern infrastructure. The institute offers various degree and diploma programs to the students. The campus is located in the city of Dehradun.

9.5. **Observations**:

- The institute was started in 2005and has adequate number of teaching faculty. It has a team of 60 teachers and 1200 students in total.
- One class comprises of maximum 60 seats, out of which 20 are reserved for THDC project beneficiaries.
- The hostel facility is also provided to the students to fulfill the term and conditions of the MoU signed between THDC and KIHM.
- All the students who are



Photo 23: Kitchen for Hotel Management students

selected under project beneficiaries belong to Tehri district.

- The diploma is only offered to male students. As per the institute, the diploma in food production and F&B services is not preferred by the industry for the girls and there are no jobs for them after doing this diploma. Moreover the security also remains an issue for the girls.
- During the training in hotels, students under this project have also received the stipends ranging in between Rs.300 to Rs.3000 per month.
- The entrance exam for the admission in diploma under this project was conducted by the institute while advertisement related to it was done by the THDC by notifying in the newspapers.
- A student should be 12th class passed allowed to sit in entrance exam.

- It was also observed that no fees were charged by the institute from the project beneficiaries. These expenses are made by THDC. It is also noticed that even the fees for the dropout students under this project were not charged by the institute and it was informed to the THDC by the institute as per the officials of the institute.
- The institute also have separate placement cell, students under this projects were also provided with placements in different hotels across the country. Most of the students from the batch 2011-12 have been placed in the hotels and their salaries ranged between Rs.7000 to Rs.16000 per month. However, the verification of the same needs to be done by THDC/



Photo 15: Hostel room for students of the institute

Independent agency.

• English and computers are also taught by the institute to the students of diploma to build up the confidence in them, so that they can be able to get good jobs.

• The institute follows the strict rules and the students with more than 70% of attendance are allowed to sit in the

examination.

• The placed students and their families have reported that their annual family income have increased and parents are quite satisfied seeing their children being an earning hand for the

family which otherwise would be unemployed if the support was not given from the THDC.

• Institute have all the required infrastructure such as kitchens for the training, training restaurants and bars, spacious class rooms, IT lat "It's a good approach by THDC, my son is now earning because of this diploma" Beneficiary's parent.

- restaurants and bars, spacious class rooms, IT labs, library, housekeeping labs, etc.
- After the completion of course, follow up of the student is done for next 6 months by Kukreja Institute.

9.6. Possible long-term impact:

The outcome of the diploma is visible as most of the beneficiaries are employed and serving in good rated hotels. The project has had a long term impact on the lives of the people of Tehri dam affected areas by providing them means of livelihood. The beneficiaries and their families will become economically strong compared to earlier. It will lead them to improve their living standard.

9.7. Recommendations:

- Inclusion of girls as beneficiaries: The project can be extended to girls also by providing them degree/diploma in housekeeping, front house, etc. kind of courses in consultation with the implementing agency.
- **Performance reward:** The students who perform well in their diploma and stood in first three positions can be awarded with degree program also by providing them scholarships. The scope of the project can be enhanced and it will make it more sustainable. Further students will be able to get high salary packages.
- Extended scope: The project can be extended in its scope in terms of increasing the number of courses that the children get scholarship for. Other skill based vocational courses can be brought under the scope of this project to provide the youth with alternatives and give them a chance at choosing from various fields. *One more reason for adding more courses to this scheme is to extend the benefits to girls. It was reported by the implementing agency and observed by the evaluators that girls do not enroll for Hotel Management courses.* That course comprised only of boys. Hence if the benefits are to be extended to be inclusive of girls, scholarships can be provided for additional courses such as fashion designing.
- **Specialised Agency:** Recognized institutes and programs preferably from Centre/ State governments can be included as implementing partners.

CHAPTER 10: TAILORING & BEAUTY CARE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR WOMEN OF RISHIKESH & INDIRANAGAR

10.1. Introduction: Major Goals and Objectives

Women are the centre of all the projects run by THDC within their CSR work. Given that ours is a patriarchal society and to add to that, in the state of Uttarakhand, there is a major gap in literacy in terms of gender, interventions with their primary focus on women are essential to bring them at par with the opposite gender. The chief objective of this initiative is skill development and providing vocational training to women of all ages in a hope to make them selfsufficient and to boost their confidence and to provide them means for finding sources of income generation.

| Thematic | Name of the | Implementing agency | Budget of the | Involvement |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Area | Program | | project | of THDC |
| | Tailoring & | Society for Educational | Rs.3,08,000/- | Monitoring |
| | Beauty Care | & Vocational | | and Phase wise |
| Infrastructure | Training program | Advancement (SEVA) | | payment. |
| Development | for women of | Dehradun Road, | | |
| | Rishikesh & | Rishikesh(D.Dun) | | |
| | Indiranagar | | | |

| SEWA THDC E-Learning Centre at Partap Nagar and Doonda | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Activities | Activity Resources | Impact | Impact | | | | |
| | | duration | | | | | |
| | 1. Separate specialised teachers | Long term | 1. The project is leading to | | | | |
| Training of | for each course | | women empowerment which is | | | | |
| stitching, | 2. Stitching machines | | the most discussed topic these | | | | |
| beautician and | 3. Beautician kit | | days. | | | | |
| macrame | 4. Material support for teaching | | 2. Women are becoming self | | | | |
| | (For practice students have to | | sufficient and are earning by | | | | |
| | arrange material themselves) | | using their skills. | | | | |
| | 5. Practical classes along with | | | | | | |
| | theatrical knowledge | | | | | | |

10.2. Area of Implementation:

Rishikesh City and Indiranagar

10.3. Observations and observed impact:

- Both theoretical and practical knowledge is provided to the students in the training centres.
- The classes were being conducted at two centres.
- It was reported by one of the respondent that the implementing agency also provides loans for initially setting up of self employment.
- Some of the beneficiaries have already done stitching course from the centre and now perusing beautician course.

What beneficiaries' say-

"The course is being taught in effective manner regular tests are being taken by the teachers and regular practical are also done"

"The teachers are very helpful not only in studies but also during personal problems, they try to help by every mean to help us"

"I have done beautician course previously and now perusing macramé course from same organization. I earn 3000 to 4000 per month by working in a parlor which supports my family financially"

"After learning stitching, I now stitch a few clothes of my own saving me money and also a few of my neighbors ask me to stitch clothes for them which help make a little money.

- No fee is charged from the beneficiaries. However, a registration fees of Rs. 50 at the starting of the training was charged from them; also reported by the beneficiaries.
- Material for teaching is provided by the agency but material for practice, students have to arrange it.
- There are total 14 stitching machines in the centre where all the courses are being run.
- Few students have also started working and are earning Rs 500 to Rs 2000 per month by stitching and beautician work.
- According to beneficiaries they also save the money by stitching their own clothes.
- Major customers of these students are their friends, neighbors and relatives.
- Three courses are being run by the organisation i.e. Stitching, beautician and macrame.
- One of the beneficiarieshad also started to provide the trainings on stitching to the other villagers and



Photo 25: Classroom

due to this her economical and social standard has been raised.

- It was also observed and reported by the beneficiaries that the trainer's attitude is cooperative and they always support them during the training period.
- The beneficiaries came to know about the training through friends who have completed their trainings and through teachers of the organisation.
- It was observed that all the courses are running in a big hall which makes the environment of learning bit disturbing.

10.4. Possible long-term impact:

Providing means for self-sufficiency will help raise the social and economic standard of women in the state thereby empowering the women to be more independent and bigger contributors to the economy.

10.5. Scope for sustainability:

The project is completely funded by THDC and although the effects and the impact will be long term, the project will only be sustainable as long as it continues to receive funds by the company.

10.6. Recommendations:

- Introduce some more courses: According to the students of centre, English speaking course should be added in the centre, as English is the basic need of the market and students of the locality are not comfortable with English. The students of the centre have also demanded for computer coaching classes in the centre as per the market need.
- Modify syllabus according to changing market: According to the requirement of the centre, stitching of clothes according to new fashion should be taught in the centre. As there is less demand of traditional clothes in the market and teaching stitching of clothes according to latest fashion and design will increase the scope of work as well as increase the market value of students.
- Separate classes: It was observed that the classes for all the courses are being held in a single hall. There can be separators put in the hall so that the three classes of three separate courses can be held separately without disturbance.
- **Timely maintenance of machines**: Maintenance of the sewing machines and repair should be timely so that the teaching is not affected.
- Scope of extension: As stated before, the courses are run at two centres. However at one of the centers, there is only stitching. And to enroll into the other two courses, students need to come to the other centre. Students demanded that all three courses be run at both the centres because it is inconvenient for them to travel and hence they miss out on the opportunity to do the beautician course and the macramé course.

CHAPTER 11: ORGANIZED EYE CARE AND MEDICAL CAMPS AT RIM AREA VILLAGES OF TEHRI GARHWAL

11.1. Introduction to the Project: Major Goals And Objectives

Uttrakhand is a state which is located at the foothills of the Himalayan range. Most of the habitation in this area is on the hills and amounts for rural areas. Given that the accessibility is low and the living conditions difficult, there is a dearth of proper medical services in the area. Due to this, people have to travel long distances to cities for receiving proper medical care which proves to be inconvenient and expensive. There is a high presence of quacks in these regions given the lack of qualified doctors with a medical degree. Presence of medical services in these areas is required to increase health-seeking behavior amongst people since that is observed to be really low in and around the Tehri Garhwal region.

One major reason for health ailments in these villages is the use of age old and traditional methods of fuel such as cow-dung, wood and coal. Research suggests that long-term exposure to the smoke caused by the use of such fuels has various health implications including breathing disorders, eye problems etc.

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

11.2. Literature Review:

The health seeking behavior of the state is not satisfactory. Service utilization or acceptance is very low for different aspects of health care. There are significant differences between the urban and rural areas. This could also be attributed to the difficult terrain, especially in the middle and upper hills, and problems of mobility faced by the service providers. There are further a large number of vacancies in the various Government health facilities. Appointments on contract have

not succeeded in filling the gap effectively. The lack of trained personnel impacts crucially on the utilization of services. Poverty and low educational levels, taken along with lack of exposure and custom-bound social practices tend to prevent women from seeking timely medical assistance, either during pregnancy or at the time of delivery. These features have to be factored into the development of strategy for the state.¹¹

| Thematic | Name of the | Implementing agency | Budget of | Involvement of |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Area | Program | | the | THDC |
| | | | project | |
| | Medical and | 1-Niramal Ashram Eye | Rs. 15.25 | Providing grants to |
| | eye care | Institute, Kheri Kala (Near | Lakh | agencies according to |
| | camps | Nepali Farm),Rishikesh | | the patients and camps |
| Upplth | | 2- Shri Krishna Sewa | | |
| пеани | | Ashram (Kohli Hospital), | | |
| | | Rishikesh | | |
| | | 3- THDC Hospital , | | |
| | | Bhagirathipuram, Tehri | | |

11.1. EYE CARE HEALTH CAMPS

11.1.1. Area of Implementation:

Village: DaginelChami, Kordi, Gari, Nageshwar Saur, Mendkhal, Chaka, Katkhet, Dung &MisharwanBhadura

District: TehriGarhwal

11.1.2. About the implementing agency:

Nirmal Ashram Eye Institute, Rishikesh Nirmal Ashram is a charitable institution based at Rishikesh. This 100-bed eye hospital was inaugurated on 25th March 2007. Located in the picturesque town of Rishikesh and catering to the hilly terrain of Uttaranchal, Nirmal Ashram Eye Institute will eventually perform 10,000 free eye surgeries every year. The objective of the

¹¹http://pipnrhm-mohfw.nic.in/index_files/high_focus_non_ne/Uk/ufpip.pdf

Nirmal Ashram Eye institute is to provide the highest quality and cost effective eye surgery in Uttaranchal and surrounding states. The hospital is equipped with state of the art instrumentation including phaco-emulsification equipment.¹²

11.1.3.Observationsand observed impact:



Photo 16: Nirmal Ashram Eye Institute

- According to the Pho implementing agency, 80% of the dam affected area consists of Tehri district.
- Due to the geographical conditions of the area, government cannot fulfill the eye care needs in remote areas.
- Implementing agency has done a total of 1547 OPDs including 419 surgeries through THDC.
- Team for the camp comprises of 1 or 2 doctors, 2 optometrists, 1 administrator, 1 camp coordinator, 4 camp field researchers, 1 or 2 doctor helpers, and 2 or 3 drivers as per the number of vehicles.
- The camp site is decided after meeting CMO and THDC officials.
- Implementing agency has submitted the project proposal and within the period of 1 month the proposal was accepted, there was no delay in the implementation of the project.
- As per the implementing agency total 5 camps with one extra camp were organized with the help of THDC.
- In the camps no fee is charged by the patients and subsidized amount of treatment is taken from THDC.
- Implementing agency brings patients who need surgery to their hospital from camp site and after the treatment drop them back to camp site.

¹²http://www.sankaraeye.com/Centre.aspx?Type=C&cid=10

- The implementing agency has been engaged in similar work in different states of India in various geographical terrains which underlines their expertise in the field.
- Interaction with the villages suggested that they are happy with the services and they have been one of a kind in these areas. The beneficiaries also reported that the doctors stay in the village till the time they have examined all the patients and are flexible with their timings.



Photo 27: Beds for patients post surgery

• The hospital was observed to maintain all standards of cleanliness and hygiene and also had optimum infrastructure and state-of-theart equipments required for eye care.

• There are also regular follow-ups with patients after they have been dropped off to their villages in case of complications and to look after patients after surgery needs.

11.2. MEDICAL HEALTH CAMPS

11.2.1. Area of Implementation:

Village: Lambgaon, Rajakhet, Kammand, Koteshwar, Khadi&Chamiyala

District: Tehri Garhwal

11.2.2. About the implementing agency:

Shri krishnaseva ashram, Rishikesh, is a hospital which is organizing medical camps for THDC. The implementing agency is organizing these types of camps since 1982. The doctor is well known in whole city of Rishikesh, have experience of more than 50 years and people from faraway places comes to seek treatment from him. The implementing agency also works with Help Age India and organizes various health camps in remote areas of Uttrakhand.

11.2.3. Observations and observed impact:

- According to the implementing agency SEWA, THDC approached them for conducting the health camps.
- Total of 5 health camps were organized in different villages of Tehri with the help of THDC.
- During the medical camps team comprises of total 7 people which includes gynecologist, pathologist, 2 nursing staff, 1 reception and field staff etc.
- Equipments like ECG, pathology equipments, spirometer, etc are carried during the camps.
- The timing of camps starts early in the morning from 11 Am to late night.
- Main health problem are found TB, respiratory disorders, gynecology problems etc.
- From total number of patents seen in the camps, 30% of people visits the hospital afterwards and followed up.
- Proper records are maintained of the people who visit the camps site.
- For the patients who comes from medical camps to hospital for them accommodation in the hospital is free of cost and other medical charges are minimal.

11.3. Possible long-term impact:

The activities like medical camps and eye care camps have a positive long term impact on the Beneficiary's comments:

"Doctors who come in camps are very good and they do not go back till they finish all the patients" Beneficiary.

"I couldn't go to the hospital since its far away. But the doctors take us to the hospital in the ambulance and provide for stay etc until the operation. They even drop us back after the operation which is appreciative."

health of people. In long run the health seeking behavior of villagers will improve and overall status of health in state as well as in country will increase.

11.4. Scope for sustainability:

These camps are solely funded by THDC and although the impact of the project has the potential to display long term effects, the project itself will only be sustainable as long as it continues to receive funds from THDC.

11.5. Recommendations:

- Establishment of vision care centres: For eye care, permanent vision centers can be started in the villages by THDC and from that centers people of the villages can be referred to the hospitals.
- **Posters and Banners:** Permanent awareness banners can be posted in some common places of villages like panchyat, school, BDO office, etc about eye donations, diabetes, glaucoma, mother and child health care and other basic health care needs.
- Frequency of Health Camps: The frequency of health camps should be increased.
- Follow up: Proper follow up of the patient should be done.
- **Infrastructural needs:** The infrastructural needs of the implementing agencies can be looked into to increase the success of the medical camps initiative. Eg: According to the doctor of the Shri Krishna SevaAshram, they are in dire need of a medical van to be able to carry the man power and equipment required for the conduction of medical camps.

CHAPTER 12: ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN UPALIRAMOLI OF PRATAP NAGAR BLOCK IN UTTARAKHAND

12.1 Introduction to The Project: Major Goals And Objectives

The programme on Ecological restoration for sustainable livelihood at Deen Gaon is sponsored by THDC through their CSR and Sustainable Development initiative. The Programme is managed by Kirori Mal College, D.U. The programme covers 11 villages in Upali Ramoli Patti of Block Pratapnagar of District Tehri Garhwal. There are a total of 32 villages in that area, of which 11 are covered under implementation by KMC. The success of activities in these villages will be used as promoters for widening the implementation area and request for funds for the same in due course of time.

The project and its related activities are based on an exhaustive baseline survey conducted by the implementing agency where the strengths, weaknesses and geography of the area were studied along with people and people-land interaction. Needs of the community along with possible areas of intervention were, hence, derived upon. The resources available with the community and the area were also researched so as to help the interventions and make them inclusive and self-reliant so they are not dependant on external assets, hence, increasing the likelihood of sustainable impact.

According to the team of the implementing agency, the major objective is of overall growth and development of the area, in all spheres of living and quality of life, so as to reduce migration.

Given that man power is a vital asset for prosperity and growth, reduction in migration and the scope of development is a two-way process with these two variables interacting and feeding into each other. As reported by the team, to maintain the environmental equilibrium of a region, restoration and intervention need to be four-fold and needs to focus on four resources; forest, wasteland, watershed and infrastructure. Restoration of and development in these four aspects will ensure ecological stability of a region and hence these are tried to be intervened with by the implementing agency. Along with this, there are various other activities undertaken by KMC which directly or indirectly have an impact on the ecology or the individuals living in that ecology. They work in the area of education in terms of introducing technology to the students, skill development, women empowerment, creating alternate sources of income, promoting advanced agriculture etc.

According to the experts leading the project from KMC, the implemented area has a lot of potential in terms of its geography, given resources and scope of man-ecology interaction which can be tapped into to get maximum/ optimum results with the right kind of focused and scientific approach and adequate training and guidance.

Some of the activities undertaken are as follows:

- Local communities are mobilized to adopt scientific agriculture practices to raise their income.
- Supporting non agricultural activities through SHGs approach added for generating extra income.
- Women and child health is taken care through organizing health camps.
- Computer education is imparted to all those who want to learn.
- Girls are given stitching for economic empowerment.
- Eco tourism is being promoted and people are motivated to make this as another avenue for economic benefits.

12.2. The aims and objectives of the programme are as follows:

- Establishing research and development at Deen Gaon to carry out CSR activities of SEWA-THDCIL.
- > This centre will work as the nodal center and will be used to carry out all the activities
- Carry out awareness camps, training programmes, awarding progressive farmers etc from time to time
- > Infrastructure would help strengthen the local communities
- Training programmes for empowering youth male and female through various primary activities for jobs/business
- Suggestive measures in livestock management for milk production, fodder development to raise production and income.
- Develop progency-cum-demonstration farms related to horticulture, food crops, herbs, medicinal plants, ginger, off season vegetables etc. as educative centers for other farmers to adopt such techniques
- > Explore mechanisms for market channels for quick disposal of produce
- Evaluate activities for empowerment from time to time with the help of the experts and local communities
- > Promote improved methods of cooking, cleaning, clean drinking water, soil management
- Check the penance of social evils
- Promote eco-tourism and village tourism
- Ecological restoration programme would develop strategies on water management, forest development, wasteland management, water harvesting, fodder development, slope management, stream ecology

| Thematic Area | Name of the | Implementing | Budget of | Involvement of |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Program | agency | the project | THDC |
| | Ecological | Department of | Rs. | Project mode |
| Livelihood and | Restoration and | Geography, Kirori | 65,90,000/- | Implementation |
| community | Socioeconomic | Mal | | |
| development | Empowerment of | College, | | |
| | Rural | University of | | |

| Community for | Delhi | |
|--------------------|-------|--|
| Sustainable | | |
| Livelihood | | |
| and Resource | | |
| Management in | | |
| Upril | | |
| Raomoli of | | |
| Pratapnagar Block, | | |
| Tehri, | | |
| through Kirori Mal | | |
| College, Delhi | | |
| University. | | |

| Ecological Restoration and Socio-economic empowerment of Rural Communities for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Unali Ramoli of Pratan Nagar Block In Uttarakhand | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| Area of | Activities | Activity | Implementation | Impact | Impact | |
| Intervention | | Resources | imprementation | duration | Impact | |
| | Promotion of sports in schools | Sports Equipments, Coach, Availability of playground | Yearly since two years | Short Term | <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Increased involvement and inter village activities leads to enhanced cohesiveness and interaction with other children has an effect on the confidence level and overall development of students. <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Increased opportunities of inter | |
| Education | Debate and Essay Competition | Funds | Once a year | Short Term | village interaction and promotion of alternate methods of education. Increase in self- confidence. | |
| | Computer Training | Computers, Teacher, electricity connection, Room for classes, Whiteboards, Markers | Ongoing | Medium Term | <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Introduction to technology and increase in computer literacy bringing a little closer together the level of education in urban and rural areas and the facilities available to both | |

| Health | Cleanliness Programme related to health and hygiene | Judges from the community, Awards to winning candidates | Once a year | Short Term | <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Increased awareness about the importance of cleanliness. Induced habit to keeping the surroundings clean |
|---|--|--|-------------|---------------|--|
| | Water Conservation and Management Program | Land for digging recharge pits, Labour, other physical resources like tools | Completed | Short Term | Skill Benefits: Knowledge and awareness of methods for natural ground water recharge and rain water harvesting with its uses and benefits. Resource Benefits: Optimum use of natural resource that is rain water. Community members were used for labor which provided for their income. Natural recharge of ground water level |
| Awareness Program/ Community Empowerme nt | KissenGoshti | Subject experts, space to conduct sessions | Completed | Short Term | <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Learning of scientific methods of agriculture to increase yield. Training and guidance in new techniques. <i>Resource Benefit:</i> Implementation of learning and increase in yield of crops |

| | Horticulture Training | Subject Experts, Space to conduct session, plants and seeds for distribution | Completed | Short Term | Skill Benefits: Learning of scientific methods of agriculture to increase yield. Training and guidance in new techniques. Resource Benefit: Implementation of learning and increase in yield of crops. Received high breeds seeds hence financial increment |
|-------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Agriculture | Vegetable Farming Distribution of high yield seeds (haldi, ginger | Subject experts, seeds and plants for distribution and demonstration | Completed As per needs of the community | Short Term Short Term | <i>Resource Benefits:</i> Received high breed seeds for growing vegetables. Farming of these led to increased income and knowledge about future scope of vegetable farming. <i>Resource Benefits:</i> Received high yielding seeds hence financial increment. These crops don't become victim to man-animal conflict |
| Development | etc) | | | | hence production is high. |
| | Demonstration Farm | Subject experts, land for demonstration, hired vehicle for commutation | Completed | Short Term | Skill Benefits: Learning of scientific methods of agriculture to increase yield. Training and guidance in new techniques. Resource Benefit: Implementation of learning and increase in yield of crops |
| | BeejBachaoAnd olan | Subject Experts, community | Ongoing | Short Term | <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Promotion of traditional agricultural techniques which helps in |

| | mobilisers | | | increasing the yield of the farm without damaging the environment. <i>Resource Benefits:</i> Preservation of local seeds and demonstrating its benefits to local as well as visitors. |
|-----------------------|---|---------|----------------------------|--|
| Collection Centre | Community mobilisers and SHGs through which this is implemented | Ongoing | Short to Medium Term | SkillBenefits:Increased cohesiveness,understandingorganizationandflowofmoney,organizedgroupactivitiesforhigherresultsinincomegeneration.Skillsharingwhichcreatesalternateandaddedsourcesofincomegeneration </td |
| Fodder Development | Land for growing Napier grass, subject experts | Ongoing | Short to Medium Term | Skill Benefits: Training in plantation of a high yielding fodder crop which would benefit animal husbandry Resource Benefits: Reduces drudgery of women. Provides high quality fodder. Increased fodder availability. Additional Income |
| Rural | Eco huts | Ongoing | Short term | Promotion village tourism which can give |

| Tourism | | | | | employment opportunities to the villagers. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|--|
| Development of Fisheries | | Water tanks and a net of steel to cover the tank, fish seeds. | Currently not actively being worked on | NA | NA |
| Development of Poultry | | Funds | As per needs of the community | Short Term | NA |
| Advertiseme nt/ Publicity | | Slogan writing on walls | Ongoing | Short Term | Awareness generation among villagers related to social issues like smoking, drinking, dowry, etc. |
| Economic Empowerme nt | Gharat Development/ Upgradation | Subject Experts, labour, other material and physical resources required | Ongoing | Short Term | <i>Resource benefits:</i> Increased productivity by 40 to 50 percent, hence overall financial increment. |
| | Cutting and Tailoring Centre | Teachers, room for teaching, tailoring machines, other material and physical | Ongoing | Mid Term | Skill Benefits: Skill development and increased opportunities of alternate sources of income. Woman empowerment and increase in self-reliance and independence of women. Resource Benefits: Means of earning a livelihood for women |

| | | resources required | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|---------------|--|
| Social Forestry | Establishment of Nursery | Providing villagers with saplings of plants grown in the nursery, trainings | Ongoing | Mid Term | Skills Benefit: Training for plantation activity. Knowledge and guidance of planting different plants. Resource Benefits: Can prove to be added source of employment. Degraded land reclaimed and increased use of land in the villages. |
| | Tree Plantation | Seeds, volunteers | Completed | Long Term | <i>Resource Benefit:</i> Reduces effects of human induced bio diversity loss and hence a step towards a balanced ecosystem |
| Agricultural Equipment | | Funds | Completed | Short Term | <i>Resource Benefit:</i> Receiving of tools and equipment necessary for farming hence would facilitate farming |
| Promotion of Culture | | Volunteers | Once a year | Short Term | <i>Skill Benefits:</i> Retain the culture and heritage of the area. Increase in group cohesiveness. |

12.3. About the implementing agency:

Kirori Mal College, Delhi University is an institution of academic excellence and was established in 1954. The college has built a strong array of academic facilities and research. Department of Geography is one of the best departments in India. The programme on Ecological restoration for sustainable livelihood at Deen Gaon is sponsored by THDCIL through their CSR and Sustainable Development initiative. The Programme is managed by Kirori Mal College, D.U. The MoU was signed in March 2012 and it is a long term project with micro planning for 5 years.

It is a practical management strategy that would restores ecological processes to maintain ecosystem composition, structure and function. The programme covers 12 villages in Upali Ramoli Patti of Block Pratapnagar of District Tehri Garhwal. The programme is being run through a well established center at Deen Gaon with adequate staff for the day to day interaction with rural communities. Scientists, social workers, environmentalists, agriculturists, professional, policy makers etc. are roped in to strengthen the programme.

12.4. Area of Implementation

Area: Nagura Gad in UpaliRamoli PattiBlock: Pratap NagarDistrict: TehriGarhwal, Uttarakhand

The programme is being run through a central location at DeenGaon with a multi-faceted team of subject experts from various areas comprising of scientists, social workers, environmentalists, agriculturists, professionals, policy makers, community mobilisers etc. The team engages in constant interaction with the community and maintains adequate sync between the implementing agency and the beneficiaries.

12.4.1. Deengaon:

Deengaon is one of the most remote villages in UpriRamoli Patti which is situated at northern front of Their Garhwal District. It comprises of distinct features of social. economic and ecological attributes. Most of the population in



the village is engaged in primary activities like agriculture, manual labour etc. young population after finishing their senior secondary education tend to migrate in some nearby cities like Jalandhar, Dehradun and various other cities of Punjab in search of livelihood.

Locals depend on natural source of water for their domestic usage and also for their irrigation purposes. The produce is just enough to fulfill their family demands with nothing left to sell in the local markets. Central government policies, programs and plans are not implemented efficiently and locals are not happy with them. Health is also a major concern as there is no sanitation and makes villagers vulnerable to illness and diseases.

12.5. Initiative by SEWA-THDCIL and Delhi University:

More than 70 major and minor programmes have been identified for the next 5 years for the society. All the programmes are discussed with the stakeholders and then put to practice.

The alliance between SEWA THDCIL and Kirori Mal College finds its initiatives in the following areas of development:
- 1. Computer Education
- 2. Health and Hygiene
- 3. Education
- 4. Skill Development
- 5. Agricultural Development
- 6. Sustainable Development through plantation

Through the holistic approach of development the aim is to bring about a large social and economic change in DeenGaon though all the above initiatives. The aims and objectives of the programme are as follows:

- Establishing research and development at DeenGaon to carry out CSR activities of SEWA-THDCIL.
- > This centre will work as the nodal center and will be used to carry out all the activities
- Carry out awareness camps, training programmes, awarding progressive farmers etc from time to time
- Infrastructure would help strengthen the local communities
- Training programmes for empowering youth male and female through various primary activities for jobs/business
- Suggestive measures in livestock management for milk production, fodder development to raise production and income.
- Develop progency-cum-demonstration farms related to horticulture, food crops, herbs, medicinal plants, ginger, off season vegetables etc. as educative centers for other farmers to adopt such techniques
- > Explore mechanisms for market channels for quick disposal of produce
- Evaluate activities for empowerment from time to time with the help of the experts and local communities
- > Promote improved methods of cooking, cleaning, clean drinking water, soil management
- Check the penance of social evils
- Promote eco-tourism and village tourism

Ecological restoration programme would develop strategies on water management, forest development, wasteland management, water harvesting, fodder development, slope management, stream ecology

12.6. Observations:

• Needs Assessment: The project has been based on extensive research of the implemented



Photo 28: Gharat

caste, amount of land, individual skill etc is taken into consideration. This shows the level of involvement with the community and flexibility and adaptation in the given activities to customize it according to every beneficiaries need. For eg: people who have less agricultural land landless or are are made beneficiaries of activities that promote alternate means of livelihood such as Fish rearing, poultry etc since these are low

area with an adequate amount of literature review about the history, people's lives before the construction of the dam and how this developmental activity has affected them socially and economically. The current needs of the area, too, were established through a Baseline Survey with complete involvement and cooperation of the community. The activities implemented within the project are very much need based and have been designed keeping the local geography, resources and conditions under consideration. All conditions like, geographical conditions, weather,

soil type, land quality, Socio-Economic Status,



Photo 29: Metal shafts of the Gharat to increase efficiency

risk ventures and give double returns.

• Getting into the Community: All the activities have been designed using information and knowledge of the local population to understand their geography and the community is made completely involved in every step of the project and its decision making process. The members of the team responsible for community outreach have also been chosen from the community hence providing employment opportunity to the local people. Engaging local population for outreach will also ensure convincing other community members participation in the project activities as it increases a sense of trust.



Photo 30: Beneficiaries of the project

Every member of the implemented village is а beneficiary of the project through one activity or the other. Interactions with the community members indicated that they are very happy with the work being done by KMC and believe that this could lead to the overall development of their village.

• Self-Help Groups: A lot of the work within the activities

of the project is implemented through the creation of SHGs. There are various activities implemented through these SHGs such as Exposure visits to agricultural demonstration plots,

distribution of seeds to groups and encouraging community farming, juice making etc. The formation of these along with its associated activities will help community cohesiveness in the long run.

"My group members used to earn extra income by making rose juice and pickles" – Kirpal Singh from Pokhri village

• Flexibility: The activities under the project are all currently pilot projects which are being tried and tested in the area to see what works and what needs remodeling. Hence willing participants are made part of the program, individuals who are open to new ideas. Also, beneficiaries are selected by local authorities and community members leaving no scope for

ill feelings between community members about either receiving or not receiving benefits from the project. Also, the activities and the team of the implementing agency is highly flexible in terms of acceptance to change and suggestions and open to remodeling or redesigning their activities as and when required. The activities and the team are not rigid, which is a necessary requirement while introducing new and untested interventions within an area. Flexibility in work strategy increases effectiveness. Close watch on all activities and effective monitoring allows for flexibility and change of strategy as and when required to keep the scales of the input output ratio balanced. If

Something does not work, they are open enough to scrape off the activity. For eg. Fish Rearing was tried with a few community members along with providing them training but the activity was a failure and hence they plan to try it with a few more members and are willing to discontinue it if it does not yield good results.

- **Documentation:** Proper documentation is maintained by the implementing agency and there
- is complete transparency in process and
 execution. The documentation is made
 available to all the community members
 including beneficiary names, benefits
 received by each beneficiary, finances etc.
 Monitoring is two-fold and is done at the
 level of KMC as well as THDC through
 regular and timey site visits by THDC
 officials.
- Synergy between THDC and KMC: There is optimum sync between the

| NAME | VILLAGE | DATE | PARTIC | TOTAL | | enguon | | |
|-------------|-----------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| mba | Deengaon | 12-10-2012 | ULLAR Rajai cover | EARNING | GVK | NET PROFIT | REMARK | |
| | | 12-10-2012 12-10-2012 03-12-2012 | Salwar Petikot Suit | 40.00 50.00 50.00 | 10.00 10.00 5.00 | 30.00 40.00 45.00 | 02 Cover 02 Salwar | |
| NAME | VILLAGE | DATE | PARTIC | TOTAL | 100.00 | 1000.00 | | 1 |
| rti Matiyal | Mukhem | 29-06-2012 | ULLAR Suit | EARNING | GVK | NET PROFIT | REMARK | |
| | | 28-11-2012 20-02-2013 | Blouse Suit | 40.00 | 10.00 5.00 | 100.00 | | |
| NAME | VILLAGE | DATE | PARTIC | TOTAL | 00.00 | NET | 05 suit | |
| agirathi | Ghandiyal | 07-06-2013 | ULLAR | EARNING | GVK | PROFIT | REMARK | |
| | | 11-09-2013 21-12-2013 | | 220.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 200.00 | | |
| NAME | WILLACE | | PARTIC | 220.00 TOTAL | 20.00 | 200.00 | | |
| NAME | VILLAGE | DATE | ULLAR | EARNING | GVK | PROFIT | REMARK | |
| ru | Deengaon | 01-06-2013 23-09-2013 | Suit Suit | 1,100.00 220.00 | 100.00 20.00 | 1000.00 | | |
| | | 05-10-2013 | Suit Suit | 1,100.00 | 100.00 | 1000.00 | | |
| | | 2011 | 1 | 1,100.00 | 100.00 | 1000.00 | 1 | |



THDC and the implementing agency and decisions are made in collaboration with both parties together. Continuation or discontinuation of an activity is jointly decided based on the success of a programme and the information is then passed on to the Rishikesh THDC office where the final decisions are taken. It was observed that there is clarity of roles in both parties and no overlap of roles or ideas was observed.

• **Presence of THDC:** The presence of KMC and THDC is very high in all the project area villages. The community members are well aware about the presence of both the bodies and

their respective roles. Given that one of the objectives of CSR is also to promote goodwill of the company amongst community members, knowledge of their existence and their work within the community is a very good sign. Also, knowledge of the community members about the presence and work of the implementing agency suggests the reach of the implementing agency which is one of the biggest markers of the success of their project.

• **Community Participation:** Involvement of community is optimum and they are made part of the decision making process which is laudable since it takes care of THEIR needs and not

imposition of the implementing agencies ideas and also induces a sense of ownership for what's given to them: tangible or intangible in the form of knowledge and training.

• **Project Design:** The coming together of



Photo 32: School girls learning stitching and tailoring

projects and the overlap or interrelationship between the projects is well established. All factors related to agriculture and its advancement have been taken under consideration and remodeling of old traditional methods if they are good for the land have been executed in more scientific methods to get maximum results. It's a comprehensive model and works and every aspect of development including women empowerment, girl education, computer literacy, skill development, promotion of extra-curricular activities such as essay writing and debate competitions and sports, promotion and maintenance of local culture etc. Parallel intervention in all spheres would ensure holistic growth of the villages.

• **Project Execution:** The project being well researched and being handled by experts from the field maximizes likelihood of its success since there is constant watch of an expert on the project. Scope of the project is to produce model villages which can be used for development in other regions. Given that there is an involvement and constant invigilation by subject experts, the activities showcase a perfect blend of field knowledge + theory + need of the

community and can be said to be a perfect example of bringing lab to land that is putting theory and knowledge into real-time execution..

• Increased Initiative: The activities are not restricted to the ones proposed in the proposal but interventions are made as and when observed a need for by the team members and based on



Photo 33: Introducing computer education for children under the project

the conversations with the villagers. For eg. The found team two abandoned cow sheds hence and renovated them and made them into eco-huts to promote tourism. Also, in their computer classes, the students are taught one hindi and one English

word everyday in the form of 'word of the day'.

Also, the importance of cleanliness is inculcated in the students. A small structure was constructed to direct the natural water from higher grounds to be used as water for drinking and also it was channelized in a way

"We are very happy with their work. If we see our village in comparison to the other villages, it has progressed a lot because of all these projects" Beneficiaries

that it would irrigate the nearby fields. Small initiatives like that have an ability to have a major impact. Also, it shows the level of involvement of the implementing agency and commitment towards change.

• Sustainability: Given the implementing agency is involving local population, for the most part, for the ground level execution and implementation of the project, the project has a high scope of holding out to be sustainable. The community mobilizers are being trained in the area of project execution and management so that the implementing agency can slowly and gradually ease themselves out of the area without the fear of the learning's of the community being lost. The training to farmers and other community members will also ensure that the

impact of the project on the community will be sustained for years to come. Also, since the implemented area was researched, the activities have successfully managed to merge the natural resources of the geographical area (like flora, fauna and herbs etc) to the livelihood of people. Natural resources like water are used intelligently to increase man power efficiency by upgrading of 'Jalchakki/ Gharat'. Use of the strengths of the area will ensure increased sustainability of the project activities.

• Using Individual skills to promote alternate employment: One of the most positive points of the project is that individual skills of the local people are tapped into. They are encouraged and supported to enhance their skills and use it for income generation. This is done through SHGs and SHG fund so that the skill can be developed in other members of the community increasing scope of the income generating activity. Eg: One local individual had done diploma in juice making and able to make Rose Juice and Brass Juice. The skill was already there, he was supported through provision of infrastructure such as providing vessels and mixer etc so that he can develop the product in a bigger quantity. This individual also teaches the skill to other members of the SHG and profit made by the sale of these juices is shared by all the members. The KMC team also plans to help packing and sale of these juices to extend the scale of the activity.



• Visual aids for awareness: The use of wall writings is the most basic method of spreading awareness. The use of this is well thought of and should be increased.

Photo 34: Wall writing to generate awareness

12.7. Recommendations

• Equal Distribution: Any kind of intervention activity, for it to lead to an overall growth of the community or for it to be called a developmental activity must benefit all the members of the community equally. Also, it must be taken care that social determinants such as class, caste, etc. do not come in the way of the quality and quantity of benefits received by the

community. Eg: Provision of 600 apple plants to one farmer and 5 apple plantstoanother farmer, even if it is according to the size of the land owned, would prove to be unequal distribution of wealth and aid in widening the gap in the long run. Other benefits which would amount to the same benefit in the end can be given to those with less amount of land.

- Collaborate with HNB: The project can be collaborated with HNB as the work both the • agencies are doing is same in different locations. Both the agencies can learn from each other and can help each other in some short comings. The exposure visits to the area of implementation of each agency should be increased so that members of groups from both the agencies can learn from each other's success stories. When we say collaborated with KMC, we mean they can have monthly or two-monthly meetings so as to combine efforts and accelerate growth by learning from each others techniques and learning. Given that both of them are working in the same geographical area and most of the issues they are working on are similar in nature, too, joining hands could prove to have a greater impact of the community. Discussing their project plans can also ensure that the villages in both the areas get similar benefits since the project leaders for both the projects share their field of expertise, joining forces could prove to be highly beneficial. Eg: HNB has implemented activities such as poly houses and vermin-compost pits for the advancement of agriculture and to yield organic produce. The methods and learning of the same can be used by KMC and implemented in their project area as well.
- Follow-ups: Regular follow-up visits can be made to the beneficiaries after exposure visits and training and awareness programmes, so as to ensure that the knowledge is being put to use or to answer question of the beneficiaries and look at gaps in execution by them, if any. However, the verification of record needs to be done by THDC/ independent agency pertaining to the financials for the last three years.
- Awareness: Due topoor government policies convergence is a problem. There is lack ofawareness amongst people. So pressure groups canbe created to take this forward. As per implementing agency and literature review (Uniyal, 2006), it can be said that women are not given a status of farmer. So no benefits are given to women by the government as a farmer where as all the work is done by women in the farms. The gap in literacy rate too based on gender. Hence it is good to see that women are central to all the activities in the project.

However, awareness about government policies and their rights in addition to efforts to converge with the government can be made to further this effort to empower women.

- Water Shed Management: Along with recharge pits, household level and cost-effective water shed management techniques can be employed to work on the better usage of this resource since it's available in plenty in these regions due to optimum rainfall. Some of the villages already have water shed management, and more villages can be made a part of this with the help of the community. Local efforts for water shed management can also have major benefits such as improvement of irrigation facilities, reduction of soil erosion and recharge of ground water level. Along with increasing the involvement of the community in this effort, it was also increase the scale of the conservation project.
- **Training for household products:** Members of the SHG reported wanting to learn skills of pickle-making, papad-making, juice-making and other house hold products so that they can produce these things within their group and can increase their income and saving by selling those products in market. Training for marketing can also be given to some members of group who will be responsible for selling of the products in open market. Also, initial help to



create market linkages can be provided.

• Smokeless Chullahs: It was observed that the penetration of clean cooking fuel LPG is very less among the villages. Most of the households in every village use traditional chullahs which

Photo 35: Charred roof of the house due to use of chulla in a closed room without windows for ventilation

requires wood and dung as a fuel. Burning

wood or dung has very adverse effects on the health of women, as majorly women cook food in a household. It leads to various breathing problems, eye problems, etc as she inhales many harmful toxins like carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide etc. Provision of an alternative which is close to the traditional methods along with it being less of a financial liability than LPG needs to be introduced. Smokeless chullahs can be considered as an option to be introduced in these villages.

- Waste land development: The waste land available in the villages can be developed an put to appropriate use. The activity can be done with the help of SHGs which are formed by the implementing agency. Also, activities such as fencing around the farms to keep animals out, can be taken up using SHGs funds and involvement of the locals.
- Eco Tourism: One of the methods to promote tourism that was observed in Himachal Pradesh was the concept of 'Home Stay'. With this tourism is promoted through engaging tourists with the local customs and lifestyle and the local community. Local houses and families make a guest room in their houses where tourists are allowed to stay with the family. Methods such as these can be



Photo 36: Eco Hut

replicated in these areas as the tourism in this area already has a high scope given the religious value associated with it. These would also prove to be alternate methods for income generation for the local families.

- Expansion of scheme: The scheme can be observed to have a positive impact on the community and should be expanded to other villages in the area. Such as, The computer classes and stitching classes can be started in other villages from where its difficult for the children to come and attend the class.
- Timely follow up (fisheries took 8 months to know it isn't working): Regular follow-ups can be done for newer initiatives such as fish rearing. It was observed that the net was provided to an individual for fish rearing and during the visit (which was 8 months after), the individual had no fishes in the pond. If the failure of this could have been previously noted, the net could be provided to other beneficiaries or expert advice could have been provided to

the individual for reasons of its failure before his fishes died. Since this project is a long term project and has several activities running under the project it is essential conduct separate quantitative study to fully cover all the aspects of the project by an Independent agency once in a year.

- Health and Hygiene projects can be done with higher frequency to induce the habit: The sanitation initiative where positive reinforcement in the form of monetary prize is given to promote sanitation and sanitary practices should be conducted at a higher frequency so as to induce the habit of sanitation.
- **Financial Audit:** Since it is a long term project with multiple activities running under it, a close monitoring on the finance is required. Financial audits can be undertaken by THDC and/or an external agency.

CHAPTER 13: CONCLUSION

13.1.0verall Development:

Michael Cernea in his paper on 'the risks and reconstruction model for resettling displaced population' indicated that development-induced displacement and development project-affected population could face various potential socio-economic as well as cultural risks leading to impoverishment like joblessness, food insecurity, landlessness, homelessness; loss of access to common property, marginalization, and change is lifestyle patterns and cycle etc. Reconstruction and improving the livelihood of those who are affected requires risk-reversal through explicit strategies backed up by adequate financing. (Cernea, October 1997). This underlines the importance of required amends to mitigate the ill-effects on various aspects of the lives of the affected population. The projects being undertaken by THDC in conjunction with various implementing agencies are holistic in the regard that they touch upon all the different aspects of the lives of community members and intervene with all possible areas of development. With the strong financial backing provided by THDC, developmental intervention by the implementing agency finds its presence in the areas of education, skill development, livelihood, women empowerment, vocational training etc. The selection of beneficiaries and areas of intervention as well as the approach taken by the company is highly integrated and has the capacity for largescale and sustainable development of the project-affected area of TehriGarhwal.

13.2. Implementing Agencies:

The importance of choosing the implementing agency is as vital as structuring and picking the right themes and projects for CSR. The implementing agency should ideally be chosen with the following considerations:

i. *Experience*: The implementing agency should have experience in two contexts: work area and geographical area. They should have been engaged in similar work which would help establish their expertise in the field and also, they it is desirable if they have knowledge about

the area in which they would be implementing the project as different geography requires different strategical considerations for implementation.

- Credibility: The implementing agency should have proper documentation and also adequate resources required to implement a project in terms of human resources (subject experts and enough man power for administration) as well as physical resources.
- iii. *Flexibility:* The implementing agency should show openness for new ideas and novel approaches and willingness and flexibility for adaptability and change in strategy as and when required according to constantly changing surroundings and results.

The implementing agencies chosen by THDC for long-term programmes which require project-mode implementation have been chosen with great caution. These agencies have the right mix of all the required qualities and ability for developmental change. They have proven to be efficient, reliant and self-motivated and have showcased determination and complete involvement towards bringing change for the better and for overall growth. These qualities would ensure making the projects a sustainable success.

13.3. Monitoring:

The synchronization between implementing agencies, THDC and the beneficiaries is laudable. There is proper monitoring from both the implementing agencies side and from THDC. There is a huge involvement of THDC team, enough to be help exemplify proper project mode implementation of a project and not just a funding or one time grant where all the responsibility is handed over to the implementing agency. Involvement of the funders i.e. THDC can be said to be one of the major reasons for the success and smooth functioning of these projects. Involvement at every step and combined decision-making between the funders and the implementing agency can ensure proper use of the funds being provided by making the funding agency aware about how its money is being put to use so changes can be made to get optimum results as and when required. It is also essential to monitor that effective and proper communication is done to the community through various methods like pamphlets, banners, wall writing etc. For all the projects especially long term projects monitoring and follow ups are very crucial for keep a timely record and check

13.4. Presence of THDC in the community:

Any kind of business or a financial endeavor is a two way process where the community depends on the industry but the industry too depends upon the community and hence one reason for conducting CSR activities is also to promote the goodwill of the company within the community so as to ensure a harmonious existence of both. Due to THDCs direct involvement in the projects and continued monitoring, there is a high presence of THDC within the community and people are aware about who the project leaders for the projects being run in their villages are. This can be said to be a major achievement for the company.

13.5. Needs establishment:

All the projects or intervention activities being carried out by THDC have been implemented after establishing need for these projects which increases the relevance of the project, increases involvement and acceptance by the community and eventually be more likely to be a sustainable success. The projects have either been proposed after a direct request from the village authorities which can, hence, be said to be in line with the needs and wants of the community members or they have been proposed after conducting a thorough and scientific needs assessment of the area. Interactions with the village authorities indicate that their proposals were accepted in due time and the project implementation, too, was timely and that they were happy with the support provided by THDC.