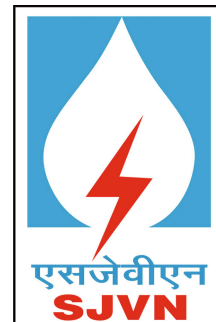


ASSESSMENT  
YEAR  
2025

SOCIAL IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT OF CSR  
PROGRAMS OF SJVN 2023-24



Indian Institute of Management Rohtak



## **DISCLAIMER**

This report has been prepared on the basis of the impact assessment study carried out for SJVN Limited. The material presented herein is intended for general informational purposes and is not designed to address the specific circumstances of any individual, institution, or stakeholder. The observations, suggestions, and interpretations included in this document should not be regarded as definitive or legally binding opinions.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Sustainable and inclusive development stands at the intersection of collective vision, shared responsibility, and coordinated action. True progress socially, economically, and environmentally can only be realized when institutions, communities, and stakeholders collaborate with intention, integrity, and a long-term commitment to societal well-being. The CSR initiatives of SJVN embody this philosophy of sustainable advancement, reflecting a deliberate focus on inclusive growth, environmental stewardship, and community empowerment. These initiatives are shaped through rigorous need identification, participatory consultations, and the thoughtful design of interventions that respond to both present challenges and future aspirations.

The process is further strengthened through close engagement with implementing partners, community committees, district authorities, and other local stakeholders who bring context-specific insights essential for sustainable outcomes. Regular monitoring and structured evaluations ensure that these interventions remain relevant, impactful, and aligned with the principles of responsible development.

This Impact Assessment of SJVN Limited provides a comprehensive evaluation of the sustainability outcomes and inclusive development impacts achieved through its CSR initiatives, with particular emphasis on its major projects. The report represents the culmination of an in-depth Impact Assessment Study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management Rohtak, made possible through SJVN's partnership, cooperation, and continued support.

We extend our sincere appreciation to SJVN's leadership for their unwavering commitment and facilitation throughout the study. We also acknowledge the tireless efforts of the field coordinators and data enumerators whose diligence and professionalism ensured high-quality data collection across diverse project locations. Our gratitude further extends to the community respondents, the CSR officials of SJVN, and all individuals who contributed their perspectives, time, and expertise. Their engagement has been instrumental in understanding the true depth and breadth of SJVN's contribution to sustainable and inclusive development.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)**

### **Overview**

SJVN Foundation implemented nine comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects across multiple states and sectors during 2023-2024. These initiatives were rigorously assessed through Social Impact Assessment (SIA) by the Indian Institute of Management Rohtak. The total CSR investment across all nine projects amounts to INR 2,019.15 Lakhs (INR 20.19 Crore), demonstrating SJVN's substantial commitment to community development and sustainable growth.

### **PROJECT PORTFOLIO AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

#### **1. Traditional Kinnauri Dress Distribution in Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh**

Budget: INR 110 Lakhs | Beneficiaries: 345 women | Impact Rating: HIGH

This cultural empowerment initiative successfully preserved the Kinnauri cultural heritage by distributing traditional attire to women from 11 Mahila Mandals. Among 30 respondents assessed, 28 reported being "very happy" with the initiative. The project reinforced cultural identity, enhanced self-esteem, and strengthened Mahila Mandals' leadership role in community development. Key outcomes include revival of interest in traditional attire, enhanced sense of cultural pride, and strengthened social cohesion within beneficiary groups.

#### **2. Strengthening Infrastructure of Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Rampur, Himachal Pradesh**

Budget: INR 104.04 Lakhs | Beneficiaries: 800 ITI students | Impact Rating: HIGH

This education initiative modernized ITI Rampur's technical training infrastructure through procurement of machines, tools, smart classroom digitalization, and computer systems. The project generated significant improvements in student learning outcomes, with 80% of instructors reporting enhanced learning after classroom digitalization. Students experienced increased motivation, confidence in operating real-world machinery, and better alignment with industry standards, directly improving employability prospects.

### **3. Nutrition Kit Distribution to Lactating Mothers in Chamba, Himachal Pradesh**

Budget: INR 100.70 Lakhs | Beneficiaries: 100 lactating mothers | Impact Rating: HIGH

This healthcare initiative distributed comprehensive nutrition kits containing protein supplements, vitamins, minerals, and immunity-boosting items to vulnerable women in Chamba district. Approximately 95% of beneficiaries reported positive feedback, with mothers experiencing faster post-delivery recovery and improved lactation levels. Observable improvements in infant health, weight gain, and overall family nutrition demonstrated the initiative's direct health impact on vulnerable communities.

### **4. Construction of Fodder Storage Sheds in Janpad Uttarkashi**

Budget: INR 769.66 Lakhs (Highest allocation) | Beneficiaries: 1,764 rural households | Impact Rating: VERY HIGH

This disaster management initiative constructed 1,764 durable fodder and wood storage sheds across Uttarkashi villages to mitigate forest fire risks. The project achieved significant reduction in fire-related losses, enhanced livelihood security, and improved disaster preparedness. Vulnerable and low-income households benefitted disproportionately, with strong community trust development and demonstrated capacity to cope with natural disasters.

### **5. Short-Term Skill Development Training (CIDC), Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhad**

Budget: INR 114.24 Lakhs | Beneficiaries: 200 youth (140 completed, 30% dropout) | Impact Rating: MODERATE (with improvement potential)

This skill development program provided industry-oriented construction training with CIDC certification. While training content was well-structured and appreciated, the program faced operational challenges including location mismatch (training in Dhaulana, UP) causing climate incompatibility for Himalayan youth, and placement salaries (INR 5,000-12,000) being inadequate for metro city living. Recommendations include shifting training closer to beneficiary communities and extending program duration to 6 months.

## **6. Tribal Hostel Construction - Himgiri Kalyan Ashram, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**

Budget: INR 126.72 Lakhs | Beneficiaries: More than 40 tribal and rural students | Impact Rating: VERY HIGH

This education initiative established safe, hygienic residential facilities for students from remote tribal regions including Lahaul Spiti, Kinnaur, and Chamba. Students reported enhanced motivation, confidence, and improved academic focus. Strong community ownership emerged with alumni returning as staff, and students aspiring to careers in Army, Police, and civil service. Infrastructure quality proved excellent with positive learning environments facilitating transformative educational outcomes.

## **7. Short-Term Skill Development Training (NSDC/NSDF), Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhad**

Budget: INR 155.33 Lakhs | Beneficiaries: 838 youth across three states | Impact Rating: MODERATE (with improvement potential)

This large-scale skill development program provided NSDC-certified training in electrician, wireman, fitter, and technical operations. Training content proved well-structured with good instructor engagement. However, the short 3-month duration limited job acceptance, COVID-19 period created dropouts, and lack of local job linkage reduced sustained impact. Enhancement recommendations include extending to 6-month duration and aligning with state-specific local livelihood opportunities.

## **8. Biodiversity Park Development in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**

Budget: INR 208.54 Lakhs | Beneficiaries: Community members and school children | Impact Rating: HIGH

This sustainable development initiative created a well-maintained green space featuring walking tracks, biodiversity conservation, and an educational working hydropower model. The park serves as a popular recreational venue for fitness activities and children's play, with strong community appreciation and regular usage. Educational value through the hydropower model demonstration enhanced environmental awareness and community well-being across age groups.

## 9. Running Four Mobile Medical Units (MMUs), Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra

Budget: INR 329.92 Lakhs | Beneficiaries: More than 100 patients per unit, particularly elderly | Impact Rating: VERY HIGH

This healthcare initiative deployed four fully functional mobile medical units across Rampur (HP), Buxar (Bihar - 2 units), and Khirvire (Maharashtra), providing primary healthcare, medicines, disease management, and health counselling. The MMUs became critical healthcare lifelines for remote communities, achieving significant reduction in untreated illnesses and regular chronic disease monitoring. Elderly populations felt particularly supported with substantial travel cost savings and improved health outcomes.

Given below is a bar graph to summarize the project wise CSR budget allocation (see figure 1). The highest budget was allocated to disaster management CSR programs and the second highest amount was allocated to Mobile Medical Units (MMUs).

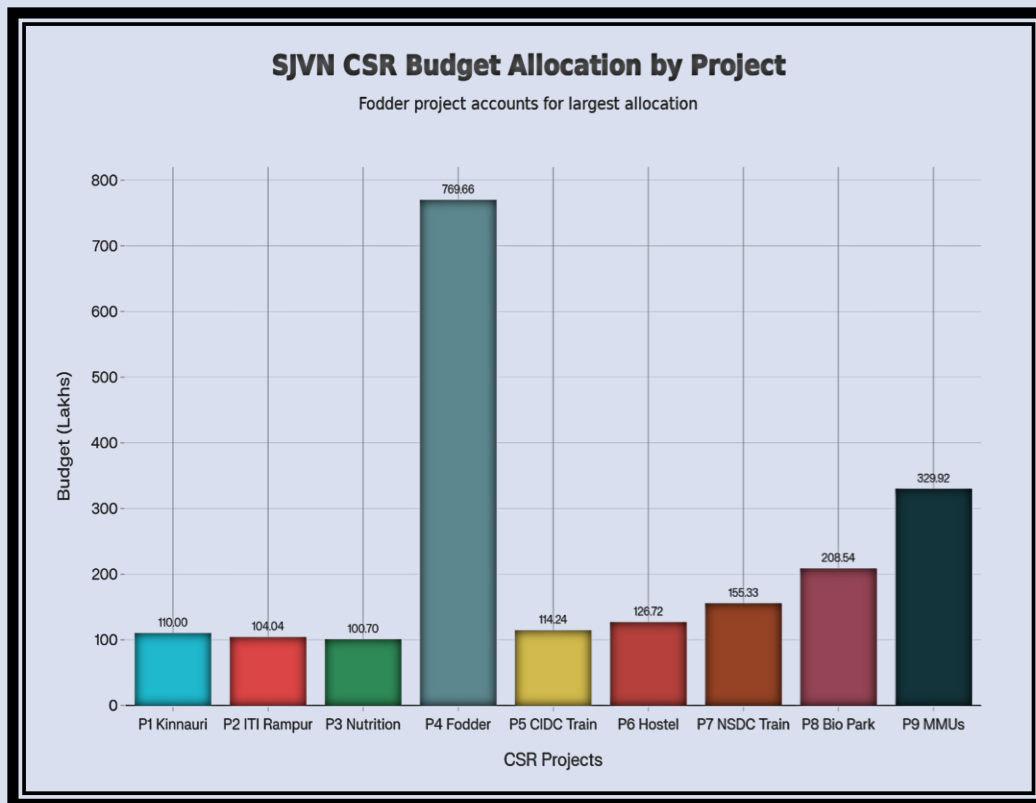


Figure 1: SJVN CSR budget allocation by project

It is insightful to note that the impact rating of majority of the projects was in high to very high rating see figure 2.

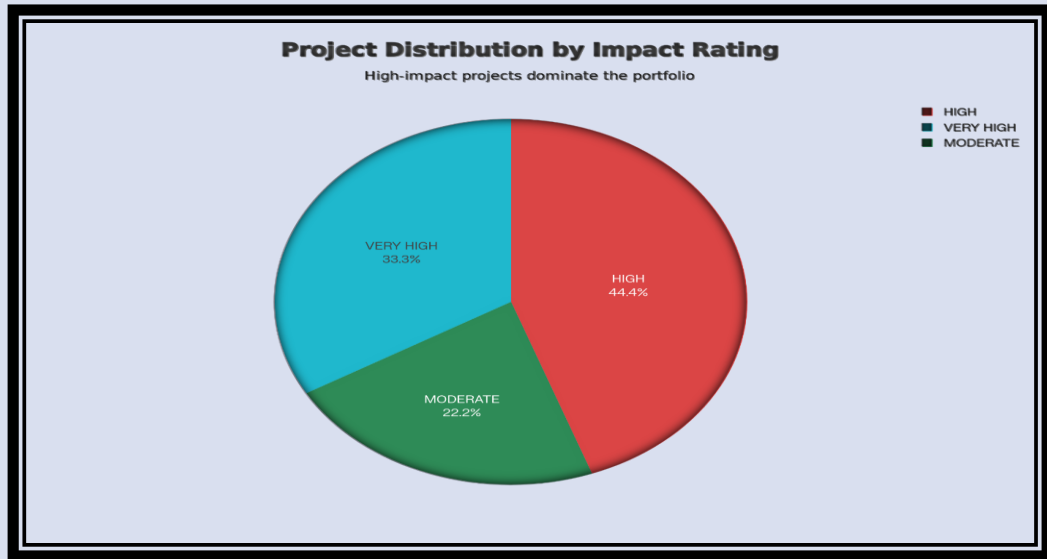


Figure 2: Project distribution by impact rating

It was also heartening to see that the CSR funds allocated by SJVN to five very important verticals see figure 3.

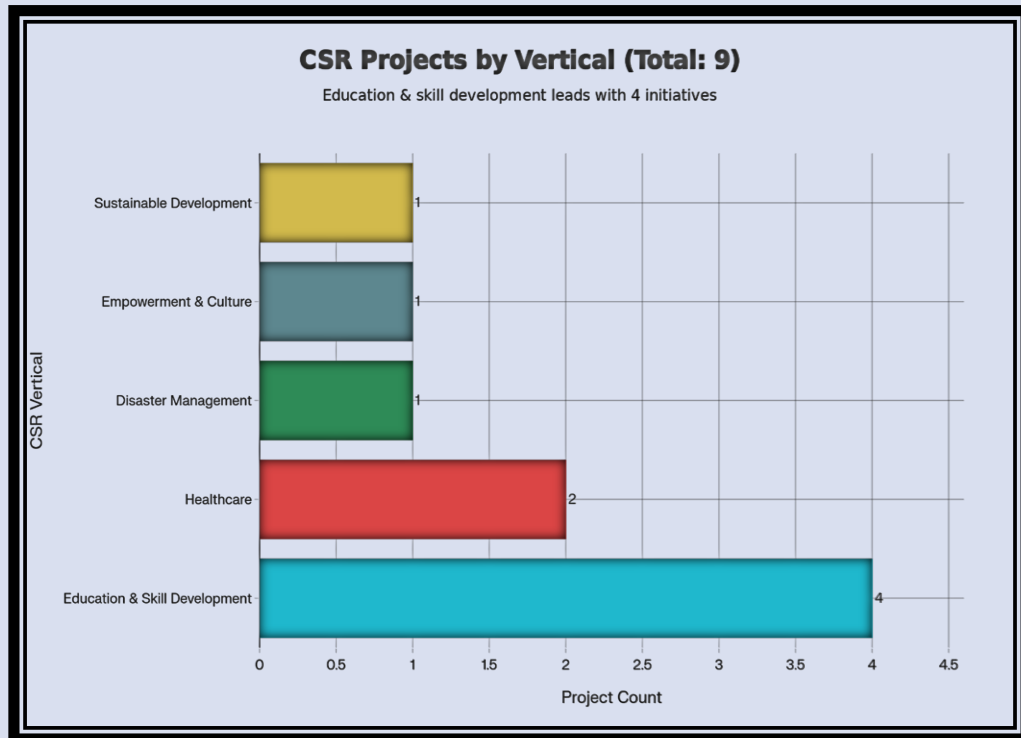


Figure 3: CSR projects by verticals

## INTRODUCTION

### About SJVN:

SJVN Limited, a Navratna CPSE under administrative control of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, was incorporated on May 24, 1988, as a joint venture of the Government of India (GOI) and the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP). SJVN is now a listed Company having shareholders pattern of 55.00% with Govt. of India, 26.85% with Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and rest of 18.15% with Public. The present paid up capital and authorized capital of SJVN is Rs. 3,929.80 Crore and Rs. 7,000 Crore respectively. The Net Worth as on 31.03.2025 is Rs.14282.10 Crore.

Beginning with a single project and single State operation (i.e. India's largest 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station in Himachal Pradesh), the Company has commissioned fourteen projects totalling 3856.64 MW of installed capacity and 123 km Transmission Line. SJVN is presently implementing or operating power projects in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh Karnataka and Chhattisgarh in India besides neighbouring country of Nepal. SJVN aims to be a 25000 MW company by 2030 and 50000 MW Company by 2040. Presently, total project portfolio of SJVN is 64,810.40 MW, out of which 3856.64 MW is under operation, 4399.36 MW is under Construction, 24127.40 MW is under Pre-construction and S&I stage and 32,427 MW capacity Projects are under allotment.

For more please click the following link: <https://sjvn.nic.in/companyprofile/21>

### About SJVN Foundation

The SJVN Foundation functions under a well-defined governance framework, supported by a seven-member Board of Trustees comprising senior officials from key functional and project domains of the Company. The Foundation is chaired by the Director (Personnel), SJVN, **Sh. Ajay Kumar Sharma**, who provides strategic leadership and overall guidance to CSR and sustainability initiatives. A tabular representation for indicating the office bearers of SJVN Foundation (see table 1.)

S.No	Office bearer of SJVN Foundation	Designation of SJVN Official	Present Incumbent
1	Chairman	Director (Personnel)	Sh. Ajay Kumar Sharma
2	Member	HOD (HR), Corporate Office	Sh. Chandra Shekhar Yadav
3	Member	HOD (Corporate Planning) Corporate Office	Sh. Ajay Kumar Singh
4	Member-Cum-Treasure	HOD (F&A), Corporate Office	Sh. B. R. Sethi
5	Member	HOP, DSHEP	Sh. Parminder Kumar
6	Member	HOP, NMHPS	Sh. Naresh Kumar
7	Member-Cum-Secretary	Head (R&R/CSR), Corporate Office	Sh. Parvind Negi

**Table 1: Office bearer details of SJVN Foundation**

### **Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of CSR Activity**

SJVN has undertaken a plethora of CSR activities on the above areas. However, the ultimate test of the success of any CSR and Sustainability are measured by the impact which the CSR interventions cast upon the society and environment. Every such activity is planned and implemented with some anticipated impact on society or environment.

In compliance to the MCA Notification dated 22.01.2021 (sub-rule (3) of rule-8 read with further amendments), all CSR interventions of more than Rupees 1.00 Cr. (100 Lakh) and completed not less than one year of time, should be assessed for its impact. Therefore, the public sector companies are required to conduct an assessment of the social, economic and environmental impact of their CSR and Sustainability activities.

It was observed that SJVN implemented a number of programs, which were of value greater than Rs.100 Lakh. Hence, an impact assessment was necessary for (1) legal compliance; (2) documenting and recognizing SJVN's CSR activities and (3) identifying the gaps in the project implementation for corrective measures. So SJVN proposed the impact evaluation of all its multiyear CSR projects having value of more than Rs.100 Lakh with IIM Rohtak as the assessment agency.

## **About IIM Rohtak**

Indian Institute of Management Rohtak is the IIM established by the Ministry of HRD, Government of India by IIM Act 2017. IIM Rohtak is an institute of national importance as per Ministry of HRD, Government of India. Established in 2009, Indian Institute of Management Rohtak is a benchmark for top management education in India with a vision to become a global leader in due course. The institute has an enlightened and progressive leadership, acclaimed faculty members, extensive infrastructure and robust teaching pedagogy in place. It continues to impart knowledge in the management domain with a unique cross-functional perspective to prepare future leaders who can manage and create powerful organizations.

To realize the vision of the Institute, IIM Rohtak is providing world-class education in management not only through full-time and regular programmes but also through various long duration and short duration programmes. Located within the National Capital Region (NCR) of India, IIM Rohtak is 90 minutes from Delhi international airport. The state-of-the-art campus spread over an area of 200 acres is strategically located on National Highway - 10 and is well connected to Delhi. IIM Rohtak has been ranked amongst the top five IIMs in research. Institute offers a dynamic environment for high-quality research in all functional areas of management that will benefit various segments of the business and society. More details about the institute click the below link <https://www.iimrohtak.ac.in/index.php/institute>

## **SCOPE OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) STUDY**

The proposed SIA study will be learning document for SJVN to introspect on both its goals and achievements in CSR programs and suggests steps for its better implementation. Document will be used by SJVN for both internal and external purposes. The study will cover the following: Impact assessment of all CSR Programs/Projects/Activities having value of Rs.100.00 lakh or more and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study (i.e. FY, 2023-24). Also success stories for each completed project/ activity along with relevant high resolution photographs/video clips are to be incorporated in the study.

## 1. PROJECT AREAS

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India has progressively transitioned from a voluntary philanthropic activity to a structured and legislatively governed dimension of corporate functioning. This transformation has been institutionally reinforced through the enactment of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the associated provisions under Schedule VII, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India. Within this regulatory and governance framework, SJVN Limited has emerged as an organization that has internalized the ethos of responsible business conduct well beyond statutory compliance.

In line with the principles outlined under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, SJVN has adopted a needs-based and participatory approach to CSR implementation. The Company has empanelled credible civil society organizations with domain expertise and grassroots presence to execute CSR programmes in project-affected and operational areas. This implementation model ensures professional delivery, community participation, and alignment with statutory CSR objectives, while enabling effective monitoring and evaluation as envisaged under MCA guidelines.

SJVN's CSR initiatives are implemented across multiple states, including Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Arunachal Pradesh. While the Company undertakes a wide spectrum of CSR activities across these geographies, the present Social Impact Assessment focuses on select completed programmes that fall within the thematic domains prescribed under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. These domains include Healthcare; Education and Skill Development; Empowerment of Vulnerable Sections of Society; Sustainable Development; and Disaster Management each representing nationally prioritized areas of social intervention as recognized by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

The healthcare initiatives assessed under this study aim to enhance access to primary medical services and nutritional support, particularly for women, children, and rural populations, in line with Schedule VII provisions relating to health and nutrition. Education and skill development interventions focus on strengthening institutional infrastructure, improving employability, and enhancing human capital, thereby contributing to inclusive economic growth as envisaged under the Act. Programmes targeting the empowerment of vulnerable sections underscore SJVN's commitment to gender equity, social inclusion, and cultural preservation, which are explicitly recognized under Schedule VII activities.

Environmental sustainability initiatives, including biodiversity conservation and ecological restoration, reflect the Company's alignment with Schedule VII provisions relating to environmental sustainability and ecological balance. Disaster management interventions undertaken by SJVN demonstrate responsiveness to emergent community needs and are consistent with the statutory emphasis on disaster relief and rehabilitation activities under the Companies Act, 2013.

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken to systematically examine the relevance, effectiveness, outcomes, and longer-term impact of these CSR interventions. As emphasized in MCA advisories and CSR implementation guidelines, impact assessment is a critical mechanism for ensuring accountability, learning, and continuous improvement in CSR programming. Accordingly, the present study seeks to move beyond expenditure reporting and output enumeration to assess qualitative and quantitative changes at the beneficiary and community levels.

The CSR projects covered under the scope of this assessment include women empowerment initiatives such as Kinnauri Dress Distribution in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh; education infrastructure development through the modernization of ITI Rampur; health and nutrition support for mothers in Chamba district; disaster management interventions such as fodder sheds in Uttarkashi; and multi-state skill development programmes implemented in collaboration with CIDC, NSDC and NSDF. Additional interventions include education support through tribal hostels, environmental initiatives such as biodiversity parks, and Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) services delivering healthcare to rural populations across Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, and Maharashtra. Collectively, these programmes represent a diversified CSR portfolio aligned with statutory priorities and regional development needs.

In conclusion, this Social Impact Assessment study seeks to provide an evidence-based evaluation of SJVN's CSR initiatives within the statutory framework of the Companies Act, 2013 and MCA guidelines. The study aims to capture beneficiary experiences, assess sustainability and scalability of interventions, and generate actionable insights to further strengthen SJVN's CSR governance and impact orientation in the years ahead.

A detailed list of CSR projects/programs that are relevant to the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study are given in the table 2 (see below).

Project No.	CSR Vertical	Project	Location	Beneficiaries	Minimum Sample Size	Budget Spent (Lakhs)
1	Women Empowerment	Kinnauri traditional Dress Distribution	Kinnaur (HP)	Women	22	110
2	Education	ITI Rampur Modernization	Rampur (HP)	Youth	24	104.04
3	Health	Nutrition Kits to lactating mothers	Chamba (HP)	Mothers	90	100.7
4	Disaster Management	Fodder Sheds construction	Uttarkashi (UK)	Rural Households	40	769.66
5	Skill Development	CIDC Training	Bihar/HP/MH	Youth	20	114.24
6	Education	Tribal Hostel construction	Shimla (HP)	Students	10	126.72
7	Skill Development	NSDC–NSDF Training	Bihar/HP/MH	Youth	40	155.33
8	Environment	Biodiversity Park construction	Shimla (HP)	Community	10	208.54
9	Healthcare	MMU Services	Bihar / HP / MH	Rural Population	20	329.92

**Table 2: CSR Programs under the scope of assessment. (\*HP-Himachal Pradesh, \*MH-Maharashtra, \*UK-Uttarakhand)**

## **2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Overview**

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of SJVN's CSR initiatives has been undertaken using a systematic, participatory, and mixed-method research design. The methodology has been consciously framed to capture not only measurable outcomes but also the lived experiences, perceptions, and behavioural changes among beneficiaries and community stakeholders. Given the multispectral nature of CSR interventions and the diverse socio-cultural contexts in which SJVN operates, the study adopted an inclusive and flexible methodological approach, combining quantitative rigor with qualitative depth.

From an academician perspective, social impact is not limited to numerical indicators alone; it is equally reflected in attitudinal shifts, enhanced agency, improved institutional trust, and perceived quality of life. Accordingly, the methodology was designed to balance statistical analysis with human narratives, ensuring that community voices remained central to the assessment process.

### **2.2 Research Design and Approach**

The study followed a descriptive and evaluative research design, aligned with the objectives of Social Impact Assessment under the Companies Act, 2013 and Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) guidelines. A mixed-methods approach was adopted, integrating both quantitative and qualitative techniques to generate comprehensive and triangulated insights.

The evaluative component focused on assessing relevance, effectiveness, outcomes, and perceived impact of CSR interventions across different thematic verticals, while the descriptive component documented implementation processes, beneficiary profiles, and contextual realities. This dual approach enabled a holistic understanding of how CSR inputs translated into social outcomes at the individual and community levels.

### **2.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

#### **2.3.1 Primary Data**

Primary data formed the core of the assessment and was collected directly from beneficiaries and key stakeholders associated with the CSR programmes. Multiple tools and techniques were employed to ensure depth, reliability, and inclusiveness:

## **Survey Questionnaires**

Structured questionnaires were administered to a representative sample of beneficiaries across project locations. The questionnaires were designed to capture demographic details, awareness levels, utilization patterns, satisfaction levels, and perceived changes attributable to the CSR interventions. Care was taken to ensure clarity, cultural appropriateness, and ease of understanding.

## **In-depth Interviews**

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key informants including community leaders, implementing partners, project coordinators, and local officials. These interviews provided contextual insights into program implementation, challenges, sustainability aspects, and community-level dynamics.

## **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**

FGDs were organized with homogeneous groups such as women beneficiaries, youth participants, and community representatives. These discussions enabled collective reflection, comparison of experiences, and articulation of shared concerns, thereby enriching the qualitative understanding of impact.

## **Observation and Physical Verification**

Direct field observations and physical verification of project sites and assets were undertaken to validate reported outcomes. Observational data helped assess functionality, usage patterns, maintenance status, and on-ground realities that are often not fully captured through surveys alone. This multi-pronged primary data strategy ensured methodological robustness and reduced respondent bias through triangulation.

### **2.3.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data was collected to complement and contextualize primary findings. Sources included:

- a. CSR policy documents and annual reports of SJVN
- b. Project proposals, progress reports, and completion records
- c. Implementing agency reports and monitoring documents
- d. Relevant government guidelines, including Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013

- e. District-level socio-economic data and baseline information, wherever available

Secondary data provided a macro-level understanding of program objectives, financial allocations, timelines, and statutory alignment, enabling cross-verification of field-level observations.

## **2.4 Sampling Framework and Coverage**

A purposive and stratified sampling approach was adopted to ensure adequate representation across CSR verticals, geographic regions, and beneficiary categories. Sample selection was guided by factors such as project scale, duration, beneficiary diversity, and accessibility.

Efforts were made to include participants from different age groups, gender categories, and socio-economic backgrounds, particularly in programmes targeting vulnerable sections of society. While the study does not claim statistical generalizability across all CSR interventions of SJVN, the sample was sufficiently diverse to generate meaningful and credible insights into program impact.

## **2.5 Tools for Data Collection**

The research instruments were developed through an iterative process, drawing upon prior experience in CSR evaluation and field-based research. Draft tools were refined based on pilot interactions and expert inputs to ensure relevance and reliability.

The questionnaires included a mix of closed-ended questions for quantitative analysis and open-ended questions to capture qualitative responses. Interview and FGD guides were designed to encourage open dialogue while maintaining focus on assessment objectives.

## **2.6 Data Analysis Techniques**

### **2.6.1 Quantitative Analysis**

Quantitative data obtained from survey questionnaires were coded and analysed using descriptive statistical techniques. Key measures included:

- a. Frequencies and percentages to understand distribution patterns
- b. Mean and median values to assess central tendencies
- c. Cross-tabulations, wherever relevant, to compare responses across categories

- d. These techniques enabled systematic interpretation of beneficiary responses and facilitated comparison across projects and locations.

### **2.6.2 Qualitative Analysis**

Qualitative data from interviews, FGDs, and observations were analysed using a thematic analysis approach. Responses were categorized into key themes such as accessibility, usefulness, perceived benefits, challenges, and sustainability. Narratives and verbatim excerpts were used selectively to illustrate patterns and enrich interpretation.

From an academician perspective, particular attention was paid to behavioural indicators such as confidence levels, skill application, community participation, and perceived institutional support.

### **2.6.3 Data Visualization and Presentation**

To enhance clarity and accessibility of findings, quantitative results were presented using bar graphs, pie charts, and other appropriate visualization tools. Visual representations were used judiciously to highlight trends, comparative insights, and key outcomes, thereby facilitating easier comprehension for diverse stakeholders including policymakers, practitioners, and community representatives.

## **2.7 Ethical Considerations**

Ethical sensitivity was maintained throughout the study. Participation was voluntary, and respondents were informed about the purpose of the assessment. Confidentiality of individual responses was respected, and data was used strictly for academic and assessment purposes. Cultural norms and local sensitivities were duly considered during field interactions.

## **2.8 Limitations of the Study**

As with any field-based assessment, the study faced certain limitations. Variations in project timelines, geographical remoteness, and availability of respondents posed practical constraints. Additionally, attribution of impact solely to CSR interventions must be viewed cautiously, as social change is often influenced by multiple external factors. These limitations have been acknowledged while interpreting findings.

## 2.9 Methodological Strengths

Despite these constraints, the study’s methodological strengths lie in its mixed-method design, stakeholder engagement, field verification, and triangulation of data sources. The approach enabled a balanced assessment that captures both measurable outcomes and human experiences, thereby aligning with best practices in Social Impact Assessment.

In conclusion, the research methodology adopted for this Social Impact Assessment is both rigorous and context-sensitive, reflecting an academic yet practitioner-oriented approach. By integrating quantitative analysis with qualitative insights, the study provides a nuanced understanding of the social value created by SJVN’s CSR interventions and offers a credible foundation for evidence-based recommendations.

Overall the study followed four step assessment methodology as proposed by Sairinen and colleague (2021). See figure 4.

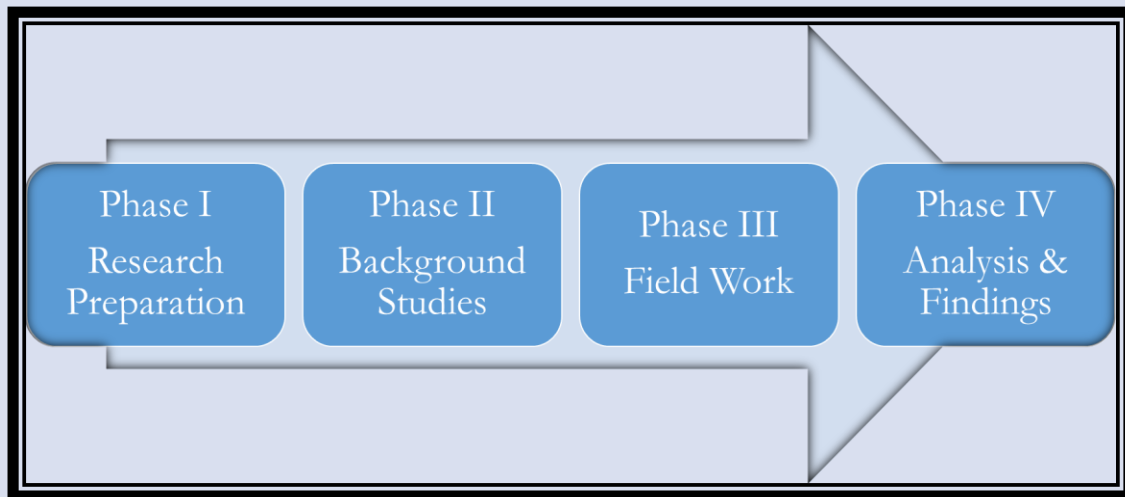


Figure 4: Four step research method followed in the SIA study

## 2.10 Sampling Plan

The sampling framework for the present Social Impact Assessment study was designed to ensure adequate representation of beneficiaries across the spectrum of completed CSR projects undertaken by SJVN. All individuals who had directly benefited from the selected CSR programmes constituted the universe of the study. Given the diversity of project locations, thematic areas, and beneficiary categories, a pragmatic and inclusive sampling approach was adopted to capture a balanced view of programme outcomes.

A convenient and snow ball sampling technique was employed to select respondents from the identified beneficiary pool for each completed CSR programme and activity covered under the assessment. The intent was to minimize selection bias while ensuring that voices from different demographic segments were adequately reflected. The sample drawn for each project represented both male and female beneficiaries, thereby allowing gender-balanced insights into programme effectiveness and perceived impact.

The minimum sample size for each CSR intervention was determined in accordance with the number of beneficiaries covered under the respective programme. Particular emphasis was placed on CSR projects completed during the financial year 2023–24 with an individual project cost of ₹100 lakh or more, in line with the scope of the assessment. This approach enabled focused analysis of high-value interventions while maintaining consistency with statutory and reporting requirements.

Data collection was carried out using a combination of in-person interactions and telephonic surveys, depending on the geographical location of beneficiaries, accessibility of project sites, and availability of respondents at the time of fieldwork. In remote or geographically dispersed areas, telephonic interactions were adopted to ensure continuity of data collection without compromising respondent coverage, while face-to-face interactions were preferred wherever physical access permitted deeper engagement and contextual understanding.

Overall, the sampling plan was structured to balance methodological rigor with field-level practicality, ensuring that the sample adequately reflected the diversity of beneficiaries and provided a reliable basis for assessing the social impact of SJVN’s CSR initiatives.

### **3. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS**

The process of data collection and analysis for the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study of SJVN’s CSR initiatives was undertaken in a systematic, methodologically sound, and context-sensitive manner. Recognizing the multidimensional nature of social impact, the research team adopted a mixed-method approach that allowed for the integration of quantitative measurement with qualitative understanding. This approach ensured that the assessment captured not only observable outcomes but also beneficiary perceptions, behavioural changes, and contextual realities associated with the CSR interventions.

### **3.1 Data Collection Process**

The primary data collection was initiated by the research team from IIM Rohtak using a structured survey questionnaire specifically designed for the purpose of assessing the social impact of CSR projects. The questionnaire was developed to elicit valid, reliable, and relevant responses from beneficiaries across different project locations and thematic areas. Care was taken to ensure that the questions were clear, non-leading, and appropriate to the socio-cultural context of the respondents. The instrument included both closed-ended and open-ended questions, thereby generating quantitative data that could be statistically analysed as well as qualitative insights that added depth to the assessment.

The quantitative component of the questionnaire focused on variables such as awareness of the CSR intervention, level of participation, utilization of benefits, satisfaction levels, and perceived changes in quality of life attributable to the project. The qualitative component provided respondents with an opportunity to articulate their experiences, expectations, and suggestions in their own words. This combination enhanced the richness of the data and reduced the risk of oversimplification that often accompanies purely numerical assessments.

In addition to the survey questionnaire, the research team conducted in-depth interviews with selected beneficiaries and key stakeholders, including representatives of implementing agencies, community leaders, and local functionaries. These interviews followed a semi-structured format, allowing for consistency across interactions while also providing flexibility to probe emerging themes and contextual issues. The interviews played a critical role in understanding implementation processes, challenges encountered, and sustainability considerations that may not be fully reflected in survey responses.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also organized as part of the data collection strategy. FGDs were conducted with homogeneous groups of beneficiaries, such as women participants, youth trainees, or community members, depending on the nature of the CSR intervention. These group interactions enabled the research team to capture collective perceptions, shared experiences, and divergent viewpoints within the community. FGDs further facilitated validation of individual responses obtained through surveys and interviews, thereby strengthening the credibility of the findings.

Alongside these primary data collection methods, the research team engaged in observation and passive field engagement. Site visits were undertaken to physically verify project assets and facilities and to observe patterns of usage, maintenance, and community interaction. Acting as passive observers, the researchers documented non-verbal cues, behavioural responses, and contextual conditions that contributed to a more nuanced interpretation of the data. This observational component was particularly valuable in assessing qualitative aspects such as beneficiary confidence, community ownership, and perceived institutional presence.

Secondary data sources were used to supplement and contextualize primary findings. These included publicly available information from open-source platforms, relevant digital repositories, and artificial intelligence–assisted data retrieval where appropriate. Internal documents such as SJVN Annual Year Books, CSR policy documents, records maintained by the CSR department, and reports provided by implementing agencies were reviewed on a need basis. Secondary data helped establish program background, financial allocations, timelines, and stated objectives, thereby enabling cross-verification of primary data and strengthening construct validity.

### **3.2 Data Analysis Framework**

The analysis of data followed a structured and phased approach, ensuring logical progression from raw data to meaningful interpretation. Quantitative data obtained through survey questionnaires were first cleaned, coded, and organized to ensure accuracy and consistency. Descriptive statistical techniques were employed using Microsoft Excel as the primary analytical tool. Measures such as frequencies and percentages were calculated to understand response distributions, while mean and median values were used to assess central tendencies across key variables.

These statistical measures enabled the research team to identify patterns, trends, and variations in beneficiary responses across different projects and locations. To enhance interpretability and stakeholder understanding, quantitative findings were visually represented using bar graphs, pie charts, and other appropriate visualization formats. Visual tools were carefully selected to present data clearly and avoid distortion, thereby facilitating evidence-based interpretation by both technical and non-technical audiences.

Qualitative data generated through open-ended survey responses, interviews, FGDs, and observations were analysed using thematic content analysis. Responses were systematically reviewed and categorized into key themes such as perceived benefits, accessibility, relevance, challenges, behavioural change, and sustainability. Recurrent patterns and contrasting perspectives were identified, allowing the research team to interpret not only what changed but also how and why those changes were perceived by beneficiaries.

Given the nature of social interventions, the research team exercised informed academic judgment in interpreting qualitative data. Drawing upon disciplinary expertise in Management, the researchers contextualized responses within broader social, cultural, and institutional frameworks. This interpretive lens was particularly important in understanding intangible outcomes such as increased confidence, skill application, community cohesion, and trust in institutional mechanisms.

Throughout the analysis process, triangulation was used as a key methodological strategy. Findings from surveys were cross-checked with interview insights, FGD discussions, observational notes, and secondary data sources. This triangulation enhanced the internal validity of the study by reducing the likelihood of single-source bias and ensuring that conclusions were supported by multiple forms of evidence.

### **3.3 Ensuring Reliability and Validity**

Several measures were consciously adopted to enhance the reliability and validity of the data and analysis. The use of standardized data collection tools ensured consistency across respondents and locations. Mixed-method data collection allowed for corroboration of findings across quantitative and qualitative dimensions. Field verification and observation helped validate reported outcomes, while secondary data review provided an external reference point for primary findings.

The research team's engagement as passive observers and reflective analysts further contributed to interpretive validity, particularly in qualitative assessment. Rather than imposing predetermined conclusions, meanings were derived inductively from the data, grounded in field realities and respondent narratives.

In summary, the data collection and analysis process for the SIA study was designed to be rigorous yet sensitive, structured yet adaptive. By combining statistical analysis with thematic

interpretation and field-based observation, the study provides a balanced and credible assessment of the social impact of SJVN's CSR initiatives. The methodological approach ensures that findings are not only empirically grounded but also reflective of the human experiences at the heart of CSR interventions.

### **3.4 Structural Plan of the Project Reports Findings**

The research team had documented each projects in 16 main sub sections to have an in depth understanding of each CSR project. The 16 subsections project-wise for SIA report documentation are (a) Executive Summary, (b) Background and Context, (c) Objectives of the Social Impact Assessment, (d) Project Description and Overview, (e) Methodology of the Assessment, (f) Baseline Situation (Pre-Intervention Status), (g) Output Assessment, (h) Outcome Assessment, (i) Beneficiary and Stakeholder Feedback, (j) Impact Assessment, (K) Sustainability Assessment, (l) Alignment with National Priorities and SDGs, (m) Key Findings, (n) Gaps and Challenges, (o) Recommendations, (p) Conclusion and Success Stories

The findings and outcome were normally analysed as highly effective, effective, moderate, ineffective basis the satisfaction score of the beneficiaries, alignment with the goals of SDGs and CSR Act schedule VII (Indian Companies Act 2013). Following sections have detailed project wise findings and success stories.

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## CSR PROJECT 1: TRADITIONAL KINNAURI DRESS DISTRIBUTION IN KINNAUR

**Project Vertical:** Empowerment of vulnerable section of society

**Project Location:** Nichar Block, District Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh

**Executing Agency:** SJVN Foundation, with the help of Local Panchayats

**Assessment Agency:** Indian Institute of Management Rohtak

**Assessment Type:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA – 2025)

**CSR Activities Completed:** 2024

**Amount Utilised:** INR 110 Lakhs

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SJVN Ltd. implemented a community-centric cultural empowerment project as part of its CSR initiatives at the Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station (NJHPS) in Nichar Block, Kinnaur. The initiative involved distributing traditional Kinnauri dresses to women associated with local Mahila Mandals. A total of 345 women were beneficiaries of the project. A total of INR 1 crore 10 lakhs was spent.

During the field visit for impact assessment, 30 women from Mahila Mandals and Gram Pradhan were interviewed individually and in a focused group discussion to explore the social and cultural impact of the above CSR initiative.

The focus group discussion and the interviews from the beneficiaries revealed overwhelmingly positive socio-cultural impact among women:

- Reinforcement of traditional **cultural identity and heritage**
- Increased **self-esteem and social confidence**
- Strengthened the role of **Mahila Mandals** in community leadership
- Full **utilization of allocated CSR funds** for intended beneficiaries
- Enhanced relationship between SJVN and the local community
- Positive brand image development of SJVN among the beneficiaries

Observations and evidence indicate that the project is highly effective, culturally relevant, and aligned with CSR Schedule VII, whose goals pertain to **empowerment, culture preservation, and community development**.

## 2. BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

Nichar Block in Kinnaur district is renowned for its rich cultural heritage, particularly the distinctive Kinnauri attire that symbolizes belonging, tradition, and local identity. With increasing modernization, traditional practices and attire are slowly declining, especially among younger generations. Hence, there was a need to support and promote the traditional Kinnauri culture.

SJVN, through its CSR interventions, has historically supported community development in Kinnaur (Nichar Block), where NJHPS operates. Recognizing the community's request for cultural preservation support, the project focused on the **distribution of traditional women's Kinnauri dress**, ensuring both material support and cultural revival. A total budget of INR 1 crore and 10 lakhs was allocated and spent as financial assistance to 11 Mahila Mandals in Nichar Block, District Kinnaur, to purchase traditional attire for the women of these Mahila Mandals for the preservation and promotion of culture.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Aligned with the SJVN SIA Proposal requirements following objectives were identified:

1. Evaluate immediate outputs and short-term outcomes of the CSR activity
2. Assess relevance of the intervention to community needs
3. Capture qualitative stories reflecting cultural and social impact
4. Identify strengths, gaps, and recommendations for future CSR programming
5. Provide preliminary insights for final SIA consolidation

## 4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**Project Title:** Distribution of Traditional Kinnauri Dress to Women of 11 Mahila Mandals in Nichar Block

**CSR Vertical:** Empowerment of Women & Cultural Preservation

**Target Group:** Local Mahila Mandals (women communities)

**No. of Beneficiaries:** 345 women from 11 Mahila Mandals

**Budget Utilization:** 100% of allocated CSR fund (INR 1, 10 Lakhs) used for purchase of traditional attire

**Completion Year:** 2024

The project was implemented in partnership with local Mahila Mandals and gram panchayat, ensuring transparency, inclusion, and community participation.

## 5. METHODOLOGY OF THE ASSESSMENT

The following methodology was adhered for the above SIA study

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### 5.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Mixed-method approach combining qualitative interviews and focus group discussions with more than 30 women of the Mahila Mandals, focus group discussions, and interviews with the Gram Pradhan. In addition to qualitative interviews, a quantitative questionnaire assessment was also conducted.

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### 5.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

- **In-depth interviews** with 30 Mahila Mandal members and Pradhan beneficiaries
- **Focus Group Discussions** with members of Mahila Mandals
- **Field Visit:** Nichar Block

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### 5.3 SECONDARY DATA

- CSR documentation, fund allocation details
- Project monitoring records as provided by SJVN officials

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## 5.4 TOOLS USED

- Semi-structured interview schedule
- Perception and satisfaction questionnaire

## 6. FINDINGS & OUTPUT

Based on the administered questionnaire and follow-up interviews, it was found that the members of the Mahila Mandals in the Nichar block of Kinnaur district expressed a high level of satisfaction with SJVN Limited's Corporate Social Responsibility initiative, which involved the distribution of traditional Kinnauri attire. Among the 30 respondents, 28 reported being very happy with the initiative, while the remaining 2 indicated that they were satisfied (see Figure 4).

Participants further reported that wearing the traditional Kinnauri attire instilled in them a strong sense of identity and belonging, reinforcing the sentiment that "we belong here." The attire was also perceived as a source of pride in their cultural heritage. In addition, the initiative appeared to foster a greater sense of connectedness, community participation, and empowerment among the Mahila Mandal members (see Figure 5). In total, 345 dresses were distributed and the quality of implementation was of high quality as reported by the Mahila Mandal members (see table 3).

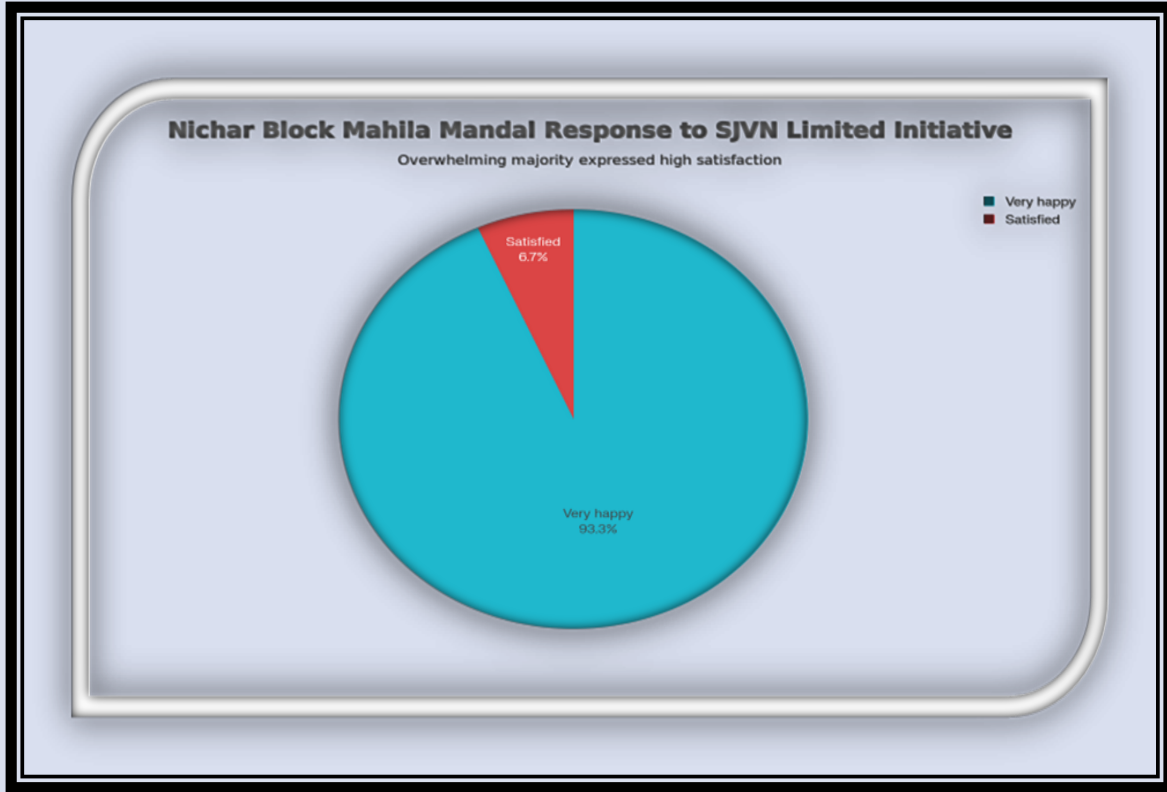


Figure 4. Showing satisfaction levels of Mahila Mandal members of Nichar Block (Kinnaur) with the traditional Kinnauri attire distribution (CSR initiative of SJVN Limited).

Output Indicator	Status	Evidence
No. of traditional dresses procured	345 purchased	Fund utilized fully (INR 01 crore, 10 Lakhs)
No. of beneficiaries receiving attire	345	Revealed from 30 interviews and physical verification
Implementation quality	High	Community appreciated quality & cultural relevance
Community participation	High	Mahila Mandals are actively involved

Table 3: Distribution and implementation indicators

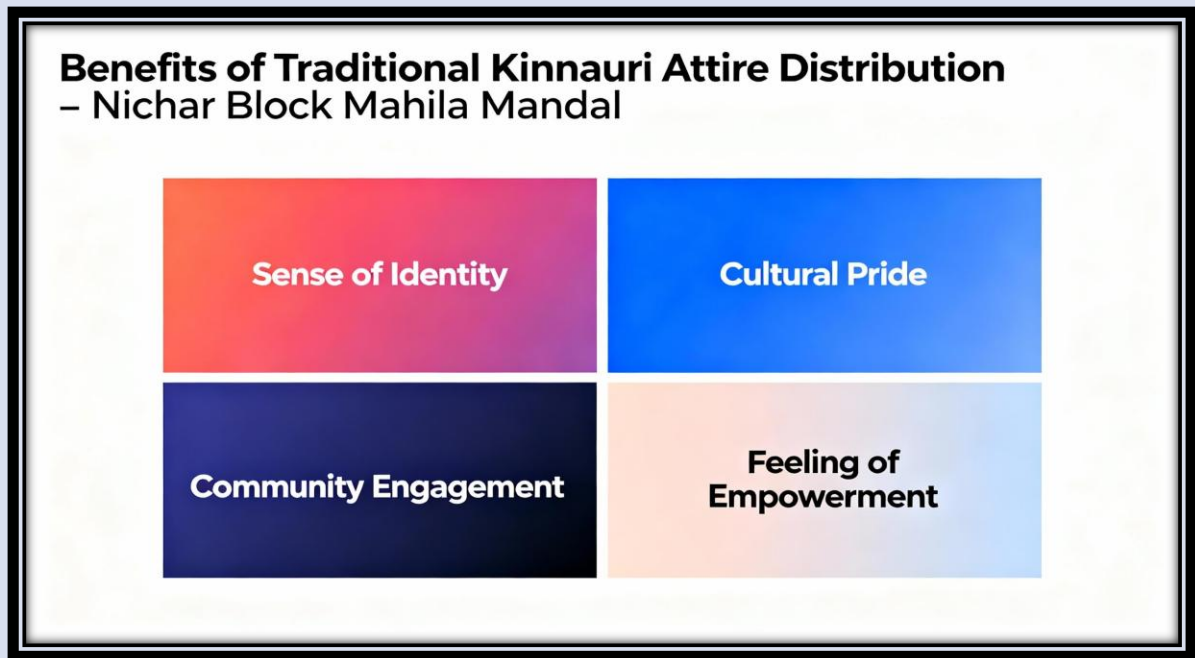


Figure 5: Showing key benefits of traditional Kinnauri attire distribution to Mahila Mandal members of Nichar Block (Kinnaur) by SJVN Foundation

In summary, the project met its planned outputs without deviation.

## 7. OUTCOME ASSESSMENT OF THE CSR INITIATIVE

### 7.1 IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES

From the interviews and focused group discussions of the Mahila Mandal women following was evident:

- Revival of interest among women in wearing **traditional Kinnauri attire**
- Enhanced **sense of identity and cultural pride**
- Strengthened group bonding within Mahila Mandals
- Improved visibility of traditional attire during festivals & events

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## 7.2 BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK (QUALITATIVE THEMES)

A few of the excerpts from the Mahila Mandal women, as reported during the interviews, are as follows:

*“Wearing our traditional dress makes us feel proud and connected to our roots. Our children are forgetting it. It will definitely remind them about Kinnauri culture”*

*“We feel valued because a large PSU like SJVN respects our culture and supports us in preserving the culture. Mahila Mandals feel more recognized in community and in the block now.”*



Figure 6: Mahila Mandal members of Nichar block during a focus group discussion

The excerpts from the interviews and focus group discussion reflect **high satisfaction and deep emotional impact of the CSR initiative** in the form of traditional Kinnauri attire distribution in the Nichar block, district Kinnaur.

## 8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE CSR INITIATIVE

### 8.1 CULTURAL IMPACT

Based on the interviews and the focused group discussion. The following broad themes can be identified:

- Reinforced preservation of local cultural identity “Kinnauri Culture.”
- Encouragement for younger women to adopt traditional dress
- Revival of intergenerational transmission of cultural knowledge

### 8.2 SOCIAL IMPACT

- Enhanced self-esteem and visibility of Mahila Mandal women in public spaces
- Greater participation of women in cultural ceremonies
- Strengthened social cohesion within Mahila Mandals

### 8.3 INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT

- Improved trust between SJVN and communities
- Recognition of SJVN as a culturally sensitive CSR partner

### IMPACT RATING: HIGH

## 9. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

The above CSR project, if studied in line with sustainability. It reflects the following sustainability indicators:

- Adoption and usage of dress will continue in community events
- Mahila Mandals are empowered as cultural ambassadors
- Project costs are one-time but produce long-term cultural value
- High acceptability ensures durability

Potential for scalability: **Yes — can be replicated in other blocks of Kinnaur District.**

## 10. ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES & SDGs

The CSR initiative and its outcomes were mapped to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and a brief summary of the linkage is presented in Table 4.

SDGs & National Priorities	Linkage
SDG 5 – Gender Equality	Empowering women via cultural participation
SDG 11 – Sustainable Communities	Protecting cultural heritage
SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities	Supporting rural and remote communities
Schedule VII (Culture & Heritage)	Strong compliance

**Table 4: Linkage of SJVN CSR initiatives with SDGs & National Priorities**

## 11. OVERALL CASE INSIGHT FROM ASSESSMENT TEAM

*“The distribution of traditional Himachali attire to local women was more than material support. It was a cultural revival. Women expressed renewed pride and identity something beyond metrics and deeply felt. The collaboration between Mahila Mandals and SJVN stands as a powerful example of culturally grounded and inclusive CSR. Such experiences reaffirm why thoughtful CSR matters not only for development indicators, but for strengthening the social and cultural fabric of communities.”*

## 12. KEY FINDINGS

- Project met all objectives effectively
- High social and cultural acceptance
- Strong beneficiary satisfaction
- No gaps observed in fund utilization or delivery
- Project created **non-quantifiable positive emotional and cultural impact**

## 13. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Scale up** the initiative across more blocks in Kinnaur
2. Organize **cultural exhibitions or festivals** showcasing traditional attire
3. Explore **livelihood opportunities** linked to local handicrafts

4. Continue strengthening **Mahila Mandal capacity** through parallel programs

## 14. CONCLUSION

The CSR initiative of distributing traditional Kinnauri dress has produced **strong social and cultural impact**, fully aligned with community needs and SJVN's CSR philosophy. The project has enhanced cultural pride among women, strengthened Mahila Mandals, and reinforced SJVN's role as a responsible and culturally sensitive corporate entity in Kinnaur.

The intervention is deemed **effective, relevant, and sustainable**, and is recommended for continuation and scale-up.

## 15. SUCCESS STORIES OF KINNAURI ATTIRE DISTRIBUTION

Below are the two success stories highlighting the impact and transformation created by the traditional Kinnauri attire distribution by SJVN in the lives of Mahila Mandal members in Nichar block, Kinnaur.

### A JOURNEY OF CULTURAL PRIDE AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT: MRS. SHANTA DEVI

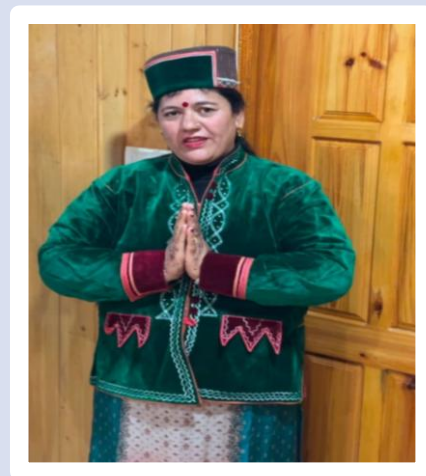
**Name:** Mrs. Shanta Devi

**Age:** 40 years

**Village:** Grangi, Nichar Block, Kinnaur (H.P)

**Role:** Pradhan, Mahila Mandal

Mrs. Shanta Devi of Village Grangi stands as a compelling example of how culturally rooted CSR initiatives can ignite pride, identity, and collective empowerment within a community. At 40 years of age and currently serving as the Pradhan of her Mahila Mandal, Shanta Devi has emerged



as a key ambassador of Kinnauri cultural revival following SJVN Limited's initiative to distribute traditional Kinnauri attire to Mahila Mandal members.

Before the intervention, she observed a gradual distancing of younger generations from their cultural heritage. However, receiving the traditional Kinnauri dress comprising the Dhori, Pattoo, Choli, Gachchi, Dhatu, and Chhanli became a turning point in her life. In her interview, Shanta Devi expressed that the attire not only strengthened her own cultural identity but also empowered her to reconnect her children with their roots. Wearing the traditional dress, she shared stories of Kinnauri customs, values, and traditions with her children, who now show renewed appreciation and respect for their heritage.

As Pradhan, she transformed this personal experience into a community-wide movement. She actively promotes the use of Kinnauri traditional attire in village gatherings and celebrations, ensuring that cultural visibility is not lost in the everyday lives of the community. She also supports other Mahila Mandal members in accessing and using the attire during religious and festive occasions, thereby enhancing social participation and fostering a shared sense of belonging.

Shanta Devi describes herself as “very happy and grateful” with SJVN Limited’s initiative, emphasizing that it has strengthened cultural connections, uplifted women’s confidence, and reinforced community pride. Her journey illustrates how a thoughtful CSR intervention can create meaningful and lasting social impact reviving cultural identity, inspiring younger generations, and empowering women to become custodians of their heritage.

Through her leadership and the support of SJVN’s initiative, Mrs. Shanta Devi has transformed a simple cultural asset into a symbol of unity, pride, and empowerment for the entire community of Grangi village.

**Name:** Mrs. Kanta Devi

**Age:** Approximately 43 years

**Village:** Grangi, Nichar Block, Kinnaur, (H.P)

**Role:** Member, Mahila Mandal



In the quiet village of Grangi, nestled within the mountains of Kinnaur, lives Mrs. Kanta Devi a woman whose life story reflects resilience, cultural pride, and the transformative power of a thoughtful CSR initiative. At approximately 43 years of age, and belonging to a financially constrained household, Kanta Devi had always cherished a heartfelt dream: to own and wear the traditional Kinnauri dress that symbolizes the identity and heritage of her people.

For years, this dream remained unfulfilled. The cost of the traditional attire placed it beyond her reach, despite her unwavering admiration for Kinnauri culture. She often watched other women wearing the beautifully woven Dhori, Choli, Gachchi, Dhatu, and Chhanli, imagining herself wrapped in the colours and patterns that told the story of her land. Yet that moment never seemed possible.

This changed when SJVN Limited initiated the distribution of traditional Kinnauri dress sets to Mahila Mandal members as part of its cultural preservation CSR program. For Kanta Devi, this was more than a piece of clothing it was the realisation of a lifelong aspiration. As she received the attire, she felt overwhelmed with gratitude. Wearing it for the first time was an emotional moment: she described it as finally “feeling part of the mountain culture *“Pahadi culture,”*” connected, and truly part of the cultural fabric she had always admired for.

Today, Kanta Devi wears her traditional Kinnauri dress with immense pride, not merely as clothing but as a symbol of dignity, identity, and inclusion. Her gratitude towards SJVN is profound, as the initiative enabled her to embrace a cultural heritage she could previously access only in spirit.

Inspired by her own experience, she now motivates fellow Mahila Mandal members to contribute more actively to cultural preservation. She encourages women to take up hand weaving and creation of traditional Kinnauri attire, ensuring that the legacy of their ancestors is kept alive through collective effort. Her story resonates throughout the village as a reminder that empowering even one individual can spark a broader cultural awakening.

Mrs. Kanta Devi's journey from longing to fulfilment is a powerful testament to the emotional and social impact of SJVN's initiative. Through a single act of thoughtful support, a dream was realised, a woman was empowered, and a community found renewed inspiration to safeguard its rich Kinnauri heritage.

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## CSR PROJECT 2: STRENGTHENING THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (ITI), RAMPUR

**Project Vertical:** Education and skill development

**Project Location:** Racholi, Village, Post, Rampur, District, Shimla (H.P)

**Executing Agency:** SJVN Foundation, with the help of ITI Rampur

**Assessment Agency:** Indian Institute of Management Rohtak

**Assessment Type:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA – 2025)

**CSR Activities Completed:** 2024

**Amount Utilised:** INR 104.04 Lakhs

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SJVN Ltd., under its CSR mandate at **Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station (NJHPS)**, implemented an educational development initiative aimed at **strengthening the infrastructure of the Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Rampur**. The intervention included provision of INR 104.04 Lakhs to ITI Rampur for below mentioned purposes:

- Procurement of **new machines and technical tools**,
- Renovation and modernization of **smart classrooms**,
- Installation of **computer systems and digital LED panels**, and
- Enhancement of overall training infrastructure.

During the Social Impact Assessment conducted by IIM Rohtak as per CSR-SIA methodology **30 stakeholders** (teachers, instructors, students, and administrators) were interviewed. The assessment basis the interviews and field visit revealed that due to the strengthening of the infrastructure of ITI Rampur, the following changes were witnessed in the learning outcomes of students:

- Significant improvement in **quality of technical training**,
- Increased **student motivation and class attendance**,
- Enhanced **teaching effectiveness** through digital learning tools,
- Greater alignment with **industry standards**, improving employability.

The project is assessed as **effective, highly relevant**, and strongly aligned with India’s skill development agenda, Schedule VII of the Companies Act, and SDG 4 (Quality Education).

## 2. INTRODUCTION

SJVN, as a responsible public sector undertaking, has continuously supported education and skill development initiatives in its adjoining project areas. The strengthening of **ITI Rampur** was undertaken to modernize technical training infrastructure and enhance employability among youth in the Rampur region.

ITI Rampur serves as a key vocational institution for students from rural and semi-urban backgrounds, particularly from Rampur, Racholi, Jakhri, Duttnagar, and surrounding areas. Prior to intervention, the institute faced challenges such as outdated machines, limited computer infrastructure, and non-digital classrooms. The CSR initiative was thus aimed at bridging these gaps.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the terms of references the SJVN SIA aims to:

1. Assess the adequacy and utilization of CSR-funded infrastructure.
2. Evaluate training improvements due to new machines, tools, and digital equipment.
3. Understand stakeholder satisfaction (students, instructors, administrators).
4. Examine short-term outcomes related to skill readiness and learning experience.
5. Offer recommendations for sustaining and scaling up institutional development.

## 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Project Title:** Strengthening of ITI Rampur Infrastructure

**Type:** Education & Skill Development

**Location:** Village Racholi, PO Rampur, Shimla (HP)

**CSR Vertical:** Education & Employability

**Beneficiaries:** 800 ITI Students

**Budget Utilization:** As per project office documents CSR budget of INR 104.04 Lakhs was fully utilized by ITI Rampur for the following items:

- Purchase of technical machines & tools
- Up gradation of technical labs
- Renovation of smart classrooms
- Installation of computers and LED teaching panels
- Enhancement of digital learning facilities

## 5. METHODOLOGY

The study followed the approved mixed-method approach such as interviews, focussed group discussion, observations and field visits.

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### 5.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

- **Qualitative:** Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Observations
- **Quantitative:** Beneficiary counts, usage frequency, training improvements

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### 5.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

- Structured interviews with students (trainee electricians, mechanics, welders, fitters)
- Interviews with instructors (trade instructors, workshop supervisors)
- Interview with ITI principal and administrative staff
- Site inspection of classrooms, labs, workshops, and renovated facilities

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### 5.3 SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION

- ITI records
- CSR expenditure documents
- Project monitoring reports
- Photos and usage logs

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## 5.4 DATA ANALYSIS

- Thematic analysis for qualitative data
- Output–Outcome analysis (subjective interviews)

## 6. BASELINE SITUATION (PRE-CSR INTERVENTION)

As reported in the interviews by the instructors and students of ITI Rampur, before SJVN's CSR support, ITI Rampur faced major gaps:

- **Outdated machinery** unsuitable for modern trades
- Lack of digital infrastructure
- Limited technical tools for hands-on learning
- Instructors struggling to conduct practical training effectively
- Students dependent on theoretical learning, reducing employability
- Weak alignment with NCVT/industry requirements

## 7. FINDINGS & OUTCOME

Responses to the questionnaire survey administered to 25 students at ITI Rampur revealed a very high level of satisfaction with the infrastructure improvements funded by SJVN's CSR initiatives (see Figure 7). The responses from five instructors aligned closely with those of the students.

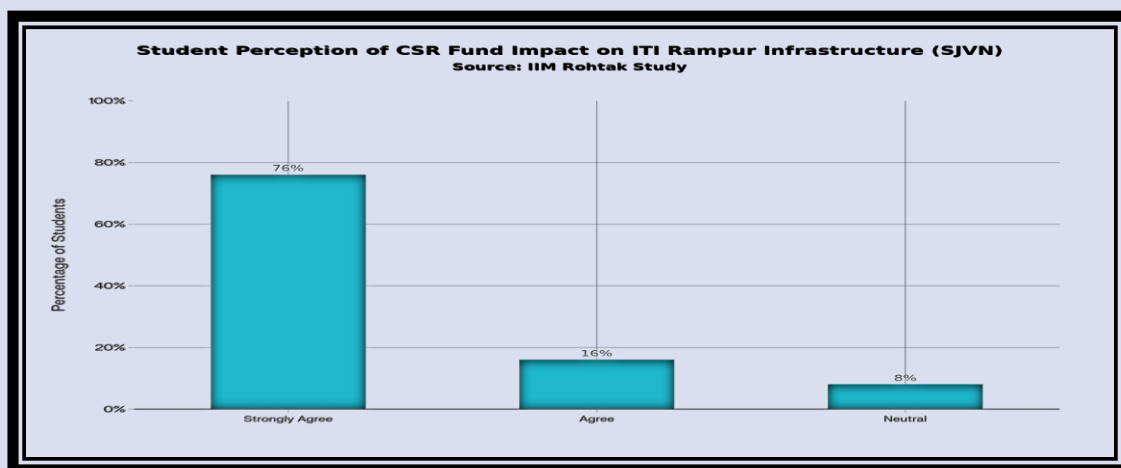
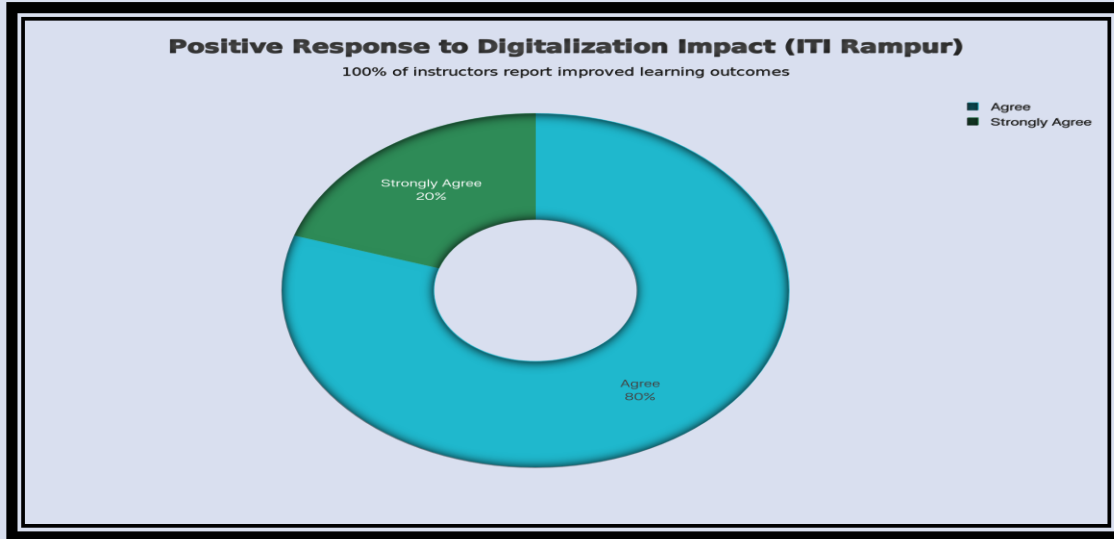


Figure 7: Student responses on how SJVN CSR fund has improved ITI Rampur infrastructure

A majority of instructors reported that student learning outcomes have improved following the digitalization of classrooms at ITI Rampur, with 80 percent agreeing and 20 percent strongly agreeing with this statement (see Figure 8).



**Figure 8: Instructor response on improved student learning outcomes after classroom digitalization at ITI Rampur.**

Given below is a detailed status of activities carried out by ITI Rampur with the help of CSR fund of SJVN. A total of INR 104.04 lakhs were given to ITI Rampur for infrastructure and educational improvement facilities. The activities carried out from the CSR funds are (a) purchase of tools and machines for workshops and laboratories, (b) renovation and digitalization of smart classroom, (c) purchase of motor vehicle, (d) laboratory renovation etc. A detailed CSR output and the status is presented in table 5.

CSR Output Component	Status	Evidence
Purchase of tools & machines	Completed	Machines installed, used daily
Renovation of smart classroom	Completed	LED panels, computers functional
Digital teaching tools	Completed	Students trained using digital aids

CSR Output Component	Status	Evidence
Infrastructure readiness	High	Classrooms, labs modernized
Stakeholder orientation	Completed	Instructors trained on new tools

**Table 5: CSR Output and the Status Report**

## 8. OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAINING QUALITY

Basis the interviews and discussions from the students, instructors and administrative staff following points were revealed:

- Students now receive **practical exposure** using updated machines that were purchased from the CSR fund provided by SJVN.
- Digital panels enable **demonstrations, animations, and technical videos**.
- Teachers report **higher engagement and faster learning curves** in students.

### 8.2 ENHANCED STUDENT MOTIVATION

Analysis of interview excerpts from students at ITI Rampur reveals enhanced learning motivation and reduced absenteeism. Key contributing factors include the modernization of classrooms and the availability of tools and computers procured through SJVN's CSR funding. Some of the stated benefits from students are as follows:

- Increased attendance in technical trades.
- Students feel confident in operating real-world machinery.

One of the students said that *“earlier we could only read about machines, now we operate them because we have it in good working condition. We also have led panels and computer labs to acquire the digital working knowledge”*. See figure 9.



Figure 9: Illustrating a smart digital classroom of ITI Rampur.

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### 8.3 IMPROVED INSTRUCTOR PERFORMANCE

- Instructors were more comfortable delivering practical sessions through the LED panels and computers.
- Ability to use digital teaching tools enhanced lesson quality.
- Saves time and makes the knowledge dissemination easier and faster.

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### 8.4 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

- ITI now better aligned with **Skill India standards**.
- Increased capacity to enrol and train more students.

Outcome rating: **High**

## 9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The CSR intervention has generated significant early-stage impact:

### 9.1 EDUCATIONAL IMPACT

- Improved learning outcome may enhance the employability due to hands-on working knowledge.
- Students develop industry-relevant competencies.
- Positive and faster shift in learning outcomes.

### 9.2 SOCIAL IMPACT

- Increased aspiration among youth towards vocational careers
- Enhanced institute reputation in the region
- Parents more willing to send children to ITI
- Existing students are happy and satisfied with the learning infrastructure in the ITI (see figure 10).

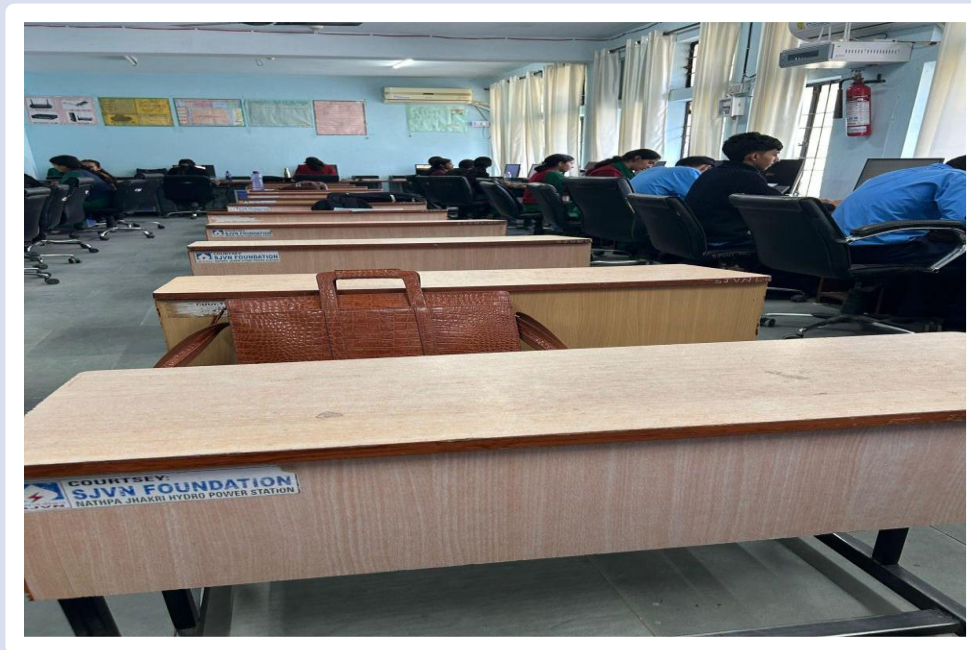


Figure 10: Illustrating a well renovated classroom equipped with furniture and computers.

### 9.3 INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT

- ITI's capacity to host industry workshops & practical demos increased
- Modern training environment helps attract guest trainers
- One of the interviewee (instructor) stated “*Because we have more than 30 computer and desktop system, we can host computer based test (CBT). ITI Rampur is allotted as a CBT centre for various state exams.*” See figure 10.

Overall impact rating: **HIGH**

## 10. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

The intervention demonstrates strong sustainability indicators:

- Machines and tools have **long operational life**
- Faculty trained to use & maintain new equipment
- Digital classroom will continue benefiting future student batches
- Local demand for skilled workers ensures relevance

Sustainability Rating: **High**

## 11. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs & NATIONAL PRIORITIES

SDGs and National Priorities	Alignment
SDG 4 – Quality Education	Strong alignment (infrastructure + skilling)
SDG 8 – Decent Work & Economic Growth	Enhanced employability
Schedule VII (Education & Skill Development)	Fully compliant
Skill India Mission / NSDC	Supports skill ecosystem

**Table 4. Linkage of SJVN CSR initiatives with SDGs and National Priorities**

## 12. STAKEHOLDER TESTIMONIALS (SUMMARIZED)

Given below are the focused group discussion (FGDs) and interviews excerpts from various stakeholders of ITI Rampur.

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### STUDENTS

- *“Now we work on computers and other technical machines and tools. Earlier either the tool was not available or not in working condition.”*
- *“The digital classroom and LED panels make learning exciting as we can see and visualise working demonstration of various tools and machines.”*

---

### TEACHERS

- *“As instructors we are now better placed to teach and impart knowledge to students and there is no doubt that our effectiveness has also increased significantly.”*
- *“Because of computer availability, we can now demonstrate real technical processes via audio video.”*

---

### ADMINISTRATORS

- *“SJVN’s support in strengthening the infrastructure has been very significant. There grants and funds are timely and quick in nature unlike other agencies. This help us as we are struggling to get funds on time from Government to build and upgrade our infrastructure.”*

## 13. KEY FINDINGS

- Project highly effective and well-received
- Modernization and up gradation of ITI has directly improved learning processes
- SJVN’s CSR funds was used appropriately for intended outputs
- ITI Rampur now has improved learning and infrastructure tools in line with industrial standards
- Strong positive social and educational impact observed

## 14. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Introduce periodic technical workshops** with SJVN employees (as guest lectures).
2. Extend support and help ITI Rampur get recognised as model ITI in Himachal Pradesh.
3. Encourage **student internships** through SJVN and partner/vendor industries.
4. Expand support to other ITIs in Himachal based on this success model.

## 15. CONCLUSION

The strengthening of ITI Rampur under SJVN's CSR initiative is a **high-impact, high-relevance, and strongly sustainable** intervention. The project has significantly improved ease of imparting of technical education, its quality through modernised infrastructure. It has enhanced employability of trained youth from the ITI as they are more job ready.

SJVN's CSR contribution was acknowledged with gratitude by teachers, students, and administrators, **positioning SJVN as a committed partner** in regional educational development.

## 16. SUCCESS STORIES OF ITI RAMPUR AUGMENTATION INITIATIVE

Below are the two success stories highlighting the impact and transformation created by SJVN foundation in the lives of ITI Rampur Students.

### A JOURNEY OF PROFESSIONAL TRANSFORMATION: MANISHA'S STORY

**Name:** Manisha

**Age:** 18 Years

**Village:** Rampur Bushahr, Shimla, (H.P)

**Role: Student:** COPA, ITI Rampur

At just 18 years old, Manisha from Rampur Bushahr stands as a powerful example of how the right opportunities can reshape a young woman's future. Enrolled in the Computer Operator and



Programming Assistant (COPA) course at ITI Rampur, she entered the program with curiosity but limited exposure to the world of computers. Today, she carries not only strong technical skills but also the confidence to build a career in the digital economy.

Manisha credits her transformation to her instructor, Shri Kirti Singh, whose unwavering dedication and mentoring played a central role in her learning. With access to advanced digital LED panels, upgraded computer systems, and modern smart-classroom infrastructure, she was introduced to learning that was both visual and hands on. These tools, made possible through SJVN's support to enhance the digital and smart classroom facilities at ITI Rampur, opened a world that had once felt distant and complex.

For the first time, Manisha experienced computers not as abstract machines, but as practical tools she could operate with ease. She acquired real working knowledge installing software, learning printing and scanning processes, and navigating essential system functions. The classroom became a place of experimentation and discovery. Slowly, the hesitation in her hands turned into confidence. The fear of machines turned into familiarity. The uncertainty about her future turned into purpose.

Today, Manisha feels fully capable of serving as a computer operator. Her ambitions have grown: she now aspires to pursue higher education in computer systems and ultimately secure a government job, becoming financially independent and a role model for other girls in her community. Her story is not merely about learning technology; it is about a profound trajectory change that shifts a young woman's path from limited opportunities to limitless possibilities.

Manisha's journey reflects the transformative ripple effect of SJVN's investment in digital education. What may seem like a small intervention upgrading ITI Rampur with digital teaching tools and modern infrastructure has become a catalyst for long-term empowerment. It is shaping the futures of many girls like Manisha, especially in small towns where exposure to modern technology is often limited. Each digital screen, each functional computer, and each practical demonstration is helping create a generation of confident, skilled young women prepared for the demands of a digital India.

Manisha's success is more than a personal victory; it is evidence of how targeted CSR efforts can uplift communities, restore hope, and inspire ambition. Her story stands as a testimony to

the power of opportunity and the life-changing difference that SJVN's support continues to make in Rampur Bushahr.

## EMPOWERING DREAMS IN THE MOUNTAINS: ANITA'S JOURNEY

**Name:** Anita

**Age:** 17 years

**Village:** Aizar, Rampur, Shimla, (H.P)

**Course:** Sewing Technology

**Institute:** ITI Rampur



Aizar, a quiet village nestled near Rampur Bushahr in the Shimla district, is a place where aspirations often rise higher than the surrounding hills but opportunities can be scarce. Among its determined young women is Anita, a motivated learner who is currently enrolled in the Sewing Technology trade at ITI Rampur. Her dream is bold and clear: to become a fashion designer, open her own boutique in the near future, and eventually build a thriving clothing business that can support her family and empower others. For Anita, a 17 years old learning sewing was not merely a skill-based decision it was the first concrete step toward transforming her life. What has made her journey possible is the timely support offered through SJVN's CSR initiative, which provided financial assistance for the purchase and maintenance of modern sewing machines for the institute. This support has ensured that the sewing trade continues to function smoothly, allowing young women like Anita to learn in a professional, well-equipped, and encouraging environment.

Every stitch she sews in the classroom strengthens her belief that she belongs in the world of design and creativity. With each completed pattern and fabric transformation, Anita feels a growing sense of independence something many young women in mountain villages rarely experience early in life. She often shares that without the upgraded machines and the structured training at ITI Rampur, her dream might have remained only a distant hope.

Today, Anita is more than a student; she is a symbol of what access, exposure, and encouragement can achieve. Her determination has begun inspiring other girls from Aizar and

nearby villages. As they watch her progress, they see possibilities for their own futures opportunities to learn, earn, and stand on their own feet.

SJVN's CSR support has done more than strengthen a training program; it has altered the trajectory of young women in the mountain region, where traditional roles have long limited ambition. By investing in modern equipment and sustaining vocational training, SJVN has created a pathway for rural youth especially girls to step into economic independence and entrepreneurial pursuits.

Anita's story stands as a testament to the transformative power of well-directed CSR interventions. It shows how a single investment in skill development can ripple outward: empowering a learner, uplifting a family, motivating a village, and expanding the horizons of an entire community.

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## CSR PROJECT 3: NUTRITION KIT DISTRIBUTION TO LACTATING MOTHERS IN CHAMBA DISTRICT

**Project Vertical:** Healthcare

**Project Location:** Chamba, District, Himachal Pradesh

**Executing Agency:** SJVN Foundation, with the help of Social Welfare Department

**Assessment Agency:** Indian Institute of Management Rohtak

**Assessment Type:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA – 2025)

**CSR Activities Completed:** 2023

**Amount Utilized:** INR 100.70 Lakhs

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CSR initiative under Dhaulasidh Hydro Electric Project (DSHEP) in the aspirational district of Chamba, involved the **distribution of nutrition kits** to lactating mothers and women from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The initiative was implemented in the **Aspirational District Chamba (H.P)**, identified for significant improvement in health and nutrition indicators.

IIM Rohtak conducted Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. During the visit, **100 women beneficiaries** and **more than 10 Anganwadi workers & health officials** were interviewed across multiple locations such as Chowari, Salooni, Mehla and Chamba block.

The preliminary findings basis the focussed group discussion and interviews highlight:

- Improved **post-delivery health and recovery**.
- Improved **lactation levels** and overall well-being of lactating mothers.
- Observably **healthier, active infants** due to intake of nutrition kits by lactating mothers.
- High **acceptance and satisfaction** among beneficiaries.
- Strong relevance for low-income, rural women.
- Women wanted the scheme to be continued and
- Distribution quantity may be increased from 2 Kgs to 5 Kgs.

The initiative demonstrates **high social and health impact**, fulfilling SJVN's CSR objectives and contributing to national priorities on maternal and child health.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

SJVN Ltd., under its CSR obligations, has been supporting key health interventions in remote and underserved areas around its project locations. The Aspirational District Chamba faces challenges including maternal under nutrition, postnatal weakness, and lack of access to quality nutritional supplements for women.

To address these challenges, SJVN implemented the **Nutrition Kit Distribution Programme** in collaboration with district administration aimed at improving maternal health, postnatal recovery, lactation, and child nutrition outcomes.

This assessment examines the impact of this intervention.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The objectives of the projects were:

1. Evaluate the immediate outcomes of nutrition supplementation among lactating mothers.
2. Assess beneficiary satisfaction with the nutrition kit components.
3. Examine changes in maternal and infant health indicators through beneficiary reports.
4. Capture perspectives of frontline workers (Anganwadi supervisors, health officials).
5. Identify gaps and provide recommendations for future CSR planning.

## 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Project Title:** Nutrition Kit Distribution to Lactating Mothers

**CSR Vertical:** Healthcare (Maternal Nutrition & Child Health)

**Project Location:** Rural and far flung area in District Chamba, H.P

### **Target Beneficiary Group:**

- Lactating mothers
- Women from marginalized socio-economic backgrounds
- Infants dependent on mother's health & lactation

### **Total Beneficiaries Covered:**

- 100 lactating mothers interviewed and questionnaire survey was administered
- 10 Officials including frontline Anganwadi workers, health supervisors and district administrative staff were consulted through interviews and focussed group discussion.

### **CSR Components of the Nutrition Kit:**

- Protein supplements
- Essential vitamins & micronutrients
- Iron, calcium, folic acid fortification
- High-calorie and immunity-boosting items
- Ready-to-eat nutrition products

### **Purpose:**

To improve maternal nutrition, enhance lactation, support post-delivery recovery, and improve infant health.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Mixed-method approach aligned with SJVN SIA Proposal:

- **Quantitative:** assessment of usage, health changes, frequency
- **Qualitative:** interviews, FGDs, testimonies

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## 5.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTED

- Interviews with:
  - 100 lactating mothers
  - 10 Anganwadi workers, district health officials and staff
- Field observations in blocks and village centres, Anganwadi centre facilities

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## 5.3 SECONDARY DATA

- Anganwadi attendance and distribution records
- CSR expenditure and project documents
- Health status records shared by frontline ASHA workers

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## 5.4 DATA ANALYSIS

- Descriptive outcome analysis
- Beneficiary satisfaction rating
- Thematic health impact evaluation

## 6. BASELINE SITUATION (PRE-INTERVENTION)

From Anganwadi & health centre reports:

- Many lactating mothers experienced **fatigue, low energy, and slow post-delivery recovery**
- Reported **insufficient lactation**
- Limited access to quality nutrition due to economic constraints
- Infants displayed **lower weight gain and sluggish activity**
- Women in remote villages lacked nutrition awareness

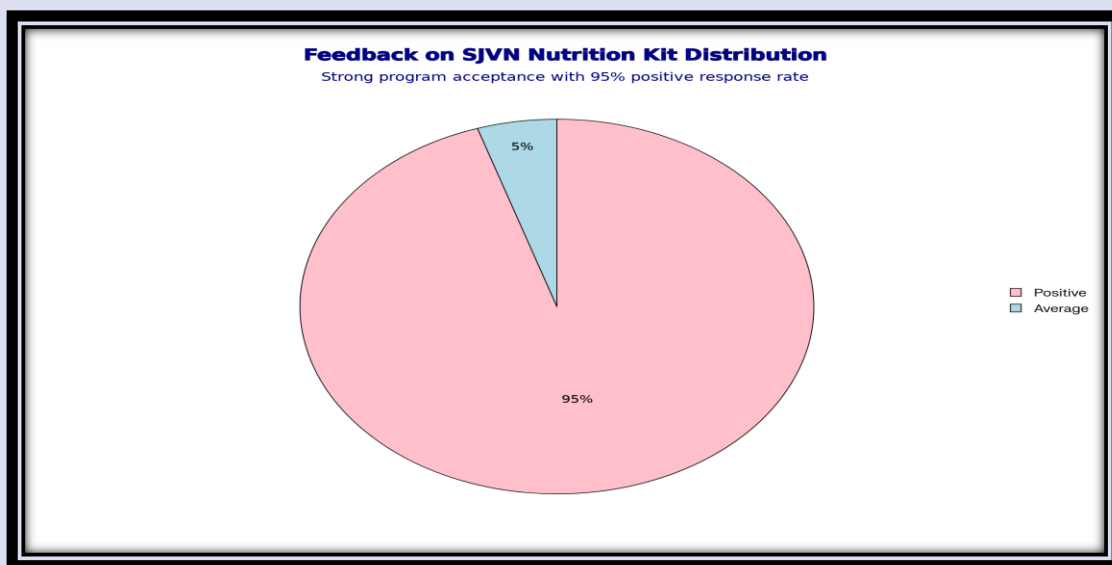
The CSR initiative directly targeted these gaps.

## 7. OUTPUT ASSESSMENT

Output Component	Achievement	Evidence
Distribution of nutrition kits	Completed for targeted group	Verified with AWC records
Awareness & demonstration	Completed	Anganwadi staff conducted briefings
Beneficiary coverage	High	100 women interviewed
Acceptability of kits	High	Approximately 95% women reported positive feedback
Implementation efficiency	Strong	Timely distribution & follow-up

**Table 7: Indicating the Output and Status of Implementation Efficiency**

On the basis of questionnaire survey approximately 95% of lactating mothers indicated a positive feedback. Beneficiaries noted faster recovery, better lactation, and improved energy from the kits.



**Figure 11: Indicating Feedback of Women Beneficiaries on SJVN Nutrition kits**

## 8. OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

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### 8.1 MATERNAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENTS

Beneficiaries consistently reported:

1. **Faster** post-delivery recovery
  2. Significant **increase in lactation levels**
  3. Improved **physical energy** and emotional stability
- 

### 8.2 CHILD HEALTH IMPROVEMENTS

- Infants of mothers consuming nutrition kits were **more active, healthier**, and more responsive.
  - Anganwadi workers observed **better weight gain** in these infants.
- 

### 8.3 EASE OF USE

- Kits were **easy to consume, packaged well**, and **culturally acceptable**.
  - Villagers were familiar with the impact of “Sund” a similar nutrition kits women consume post-delivery.
- Consumption was regular because products required minimal preparation and easy to consume.

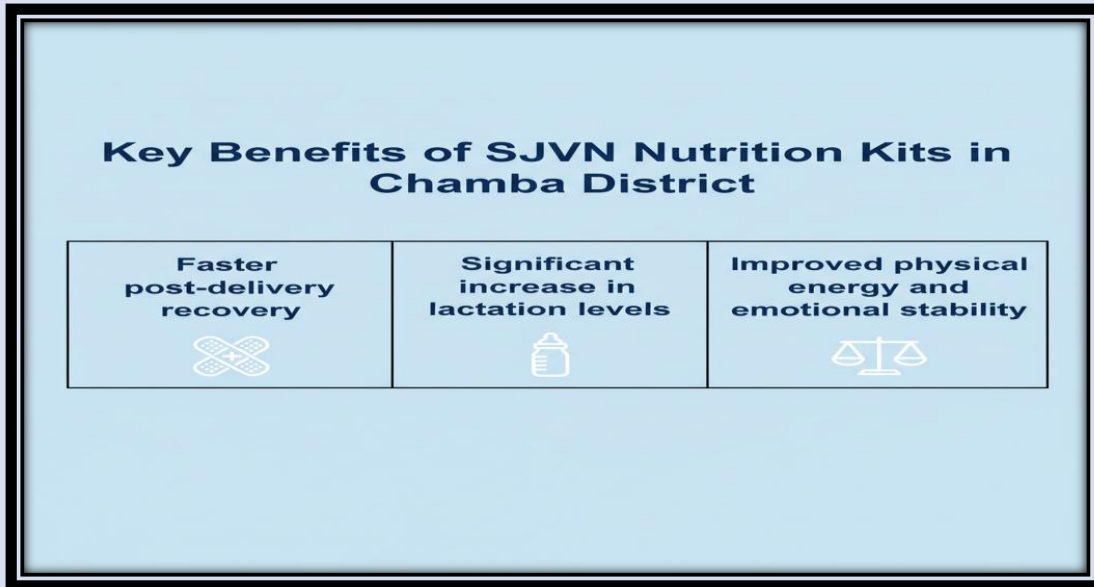


Figure 12: Indicating the key Benefits of Nutrition kits Distribution to Lactating Mothers in Chamba

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#### 8.4 INCLUSIVITY IMPACT

- Benefited **women from low income households**
- Reduced dependence on irregular government ration supply

Outcome Rating: **HIGH**

### 9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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#### 9.1 HEALTH IMPACT

- Improved maternal nutritional status
- Enhanced child activity & early development responses
- Higher lactation contributed to better child immunity

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#### 9.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Helped families who cannot purchase nutrition supplements or “Sund” as popular in local culture
- Saved household expenses on nutrition

- Provided psychological and physical support to new mothers

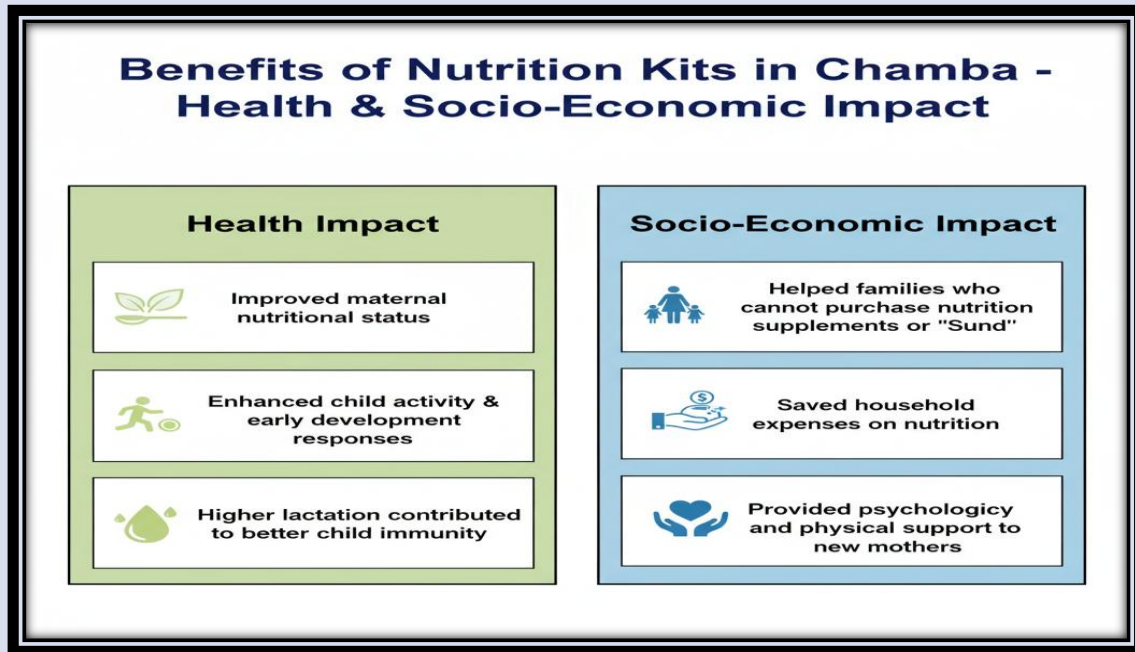


Figure 13: Indicating the Health and Socio Economic Benefit of SJVN Sponsored Nutrition kits

### 9.3 INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT

- Strengthened Anganwadi engagement
- Improved reporting & community outreach
- Built trust between SJVN and community institutions and villagers

**Overall Impact Rating: HIGH**

## 10. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

### STRENGTHS

- Easy-to-use kits encourage long-term habit formation
- Anganwadi system supports distribution & monitoring

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## CHALLENGES

- Nutrition improvement requires **long-term continuity**
- One-time distribution offers limited sustained benefit

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## BENEFICIARY SUGGESTIONS

- Women strongly requested **6-month continuous distribution**
- Desire for periodic nutrition awareness sessions

**Sustainability Rating: HIGH**

## 11. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs & NATIONAL PRIORITIES

SDG Goals	Alignment
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	Supports maternal & infant nutrition
SDG 3 – Good Health & Well-being	Improves postnatal health & child immunity
SDG 5 – Gender Equality	Supports women from marginalized groups
Schedule VII – Healthcare	Fully compliant
POSHAN Abhiyaan	Enhances community nutrition objectives

**Table 8: Indicating the Goal Alignment of Nutrition kit Initiative with SDGs and National Priorities**

## 12. BENEFICIARY TESTIMONIALS FROM RURAL AND FAR FLUNG AREA OF CHAMBA DISTRICT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

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### MOTHERS:

- *“My health improved faster after delivery because of the nutrition kit.”*
- *“My baby is now more active than before, I think panjiri kit played important role in this.”*

- *“I wish this kit could continue for 6 months and economically weaker women like me can get more benefits.”*



**Figure 14: During a Focus Group Discussion with the Women Beneficiaries of Nutrition kits from Rural and Far flung area of Chamba of Himachal Pradesh**

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ANGANWADI WORKERS:

- *“Mothers consuming SJVN sponsored nutrition kits popularly known as **“panjiri kit”** showed faster recovery and experienced less fatigue, body pain and weakness.”*
- *“Infants are healthier and showed faster growth signal, panjiri kit may have played important role. Because other kids from same mother when not received panjiri kit, growth reported was slower.”*

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13. KEY FINDINGS

- High usage and acceptance among all lactating mothers.
- Significant improvements in maternal and child health markers.
- Strong credibility of SJVN CSR intervention among villagers.

- Beneficiaries belonged mostly to low-income households. Although distribution was made to entire lactating mothers during the period.
- Demand for program extension indicates high relevance

## 14. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Extend kit distribution to 6-month cycles** per beneficiary.
2. Combine distribution with **more detailed benefit and usage session from Anganwadi workers.**
3. Collaborate with other state health initiatives may lead to increased impact.

## 15. CONCLUSION

The Nutrition Kit CSR initiative under DSHEP has shown **substantial positive impact** on maternal recovery, lactation improvement, and child health in Aspirational District Chamba. Beneficiary feedback strongly validates the importance of this intervention.

The project fulfilled the core objectives of CSR in healthcare, addresses SDG priorities, and strengthens SJVN's relationship with the local community.

The intervention is assessed as **Effective, Impactful, and Highly Beneficial**, with strong potential for long-term improvement if continued.

## 16. SUCCESS STORIES OF NUTRITION KIT DISTRIBUTION IN RURAL AND FAR FLUNG AREA OF CHAMBA DISTRICT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Below are the two success stories highlighting the impact and transformation created by SJVN foundation in the lives of lactating mothers in Rural and far flung area of Chamba district in Himachal Pradesh.

## STRENGTHENING MOTHERS, NOURISHING FUTURES: CHANDRESH KUMARI'S STORY FROM CHOWARI

**Name:** Chandresh Kumari

**Age:** 35 Years

**Village:** Chowari, Chamba, (H.P)

**Role:** Mother



In Chowari village of Chamba district where livelihoods are shaped by daily-wage labour and hard physical work, the birth of a child often brings joy mixed with financial strain. For Chandresh Kumari, age 35, this reality was deeply personal. Belonging to a mason family and part of an economically weaker section, she welcomed her new born with immense love but also with concerns about her own health and her ability to provide proper nutrition during the crucial postpartum months. When her baby was just six months old, Chandresh received a 2 kg nutrition kit, including dry fruits, protein supplements, and essential minerals sponsored entirely under the CSR initiative of SJVN. For her, this support could not have come at a more critical time. She openly shares that given her family's limited financial resources, affording such a comprehensive nutrition kit would have been impossible.

The impact of this timely support was transformative. The nutrient-rich supplements helped her regain strength after childbirth, countering postpartum fatigue and physical weakness. Today, Chandresh stands healthier, more energetic, and more capable of caring for her infant. Her baby, too, is thriving healthy, active, and growing well.

For Chandresh, the nutrition kit was not just a packet of supplements; it was a lifeline. It ensured that motherhood began on a healthier foundation, even in the face of economic hardship. She expresses deep gratitude to SJVN for recognizing the nutritional needs of women in vulnerable communities and for stepping in where support was most required.

Her heartfelt request is simple yet powerful: such kit distributions should continue. She believes that many mothers in her village and neighbouring hamlets face similar challenges and would greatly benefit from this essential support. The program, in her view, has the potential

to uplift hundreds of women by ensuring healthier recoveries, healthier infants, and stronger families.

Chandresh's story highlights the profound social value of targeted CSR interventions. By investing in maternal nutrition, SJVN is not only strengthening individual mothers but also contributing to long-term community well-being. Healthier mothers lead to healthier children, and healthier children form the foundation of stronger, more resilient rural societies.

Her journey is a reminder that sometimes small, timely support can change the health trajectory of both a mother and a child creating a lasting impact that echoes through generations.

#### NOURISHING STRENGTH, RESTORING HOPE: REENA DEVI'S STORY FROM LUNO VILLAGE

**Name:** Reena Devi

**Age:** 34 Years

**Village:** Luno, Chamba, (H.P)

**Role:** Mother

In the quiet village of Luno in Chamba district, Reena Devi, age 34, carries a story that reflects both struggle and resilience. As a mother of twins, her postpartum period was marked by immense physical strain, emotional exhaustion, and the constant worry of ensuring proper nutrition for herself and her babies. Coming from a financially weaker section of society, access to nutritious supplements locally known as "Sund" was far beyond what she could afford.

During this challenging phase, Reena received a nutrition kit sponsored under SJVN's CSR initiative. What seemed like a simple intervention became a turning point in her recovery as a mother of two new-borns. The kit, thoughtfully curated with essential nutrients, proteins, and supplements, offered her the strength that her body desperately needed.



Reena speaks with deep emotion about the relief she felt after using the kit. Her postpartum weakness gradually reduced, her energy returned, and most importantly, her lactation improved significantly, allowing her to nourish both her infants without anxiety or fear. As weeks passed, she watched her twins grow faster, healthier, and more active an outcome she attributes directly to the support provided through the nutrition kit.

For Reena, this support went beyond physical nourishment; it restored her confidence as a mother. It eased the financial pressure on her family, gave her children a stronger foundation, and highlighted the power of timely community intervention. She remains profoundly grateful to SJVN and the Anganwadi workers, whose dedication ensured that the kits reached those who needed them most.

Reena strongly believes that the nutrition kit distribution should continue. In her own words, countless women in remote mountain villages face similar challenges, especially those who cannot afford traditional “Sund” or commercial supplements. The initiative, she says, brings dignity, health, and hope to women who often silently struggle through postpartum difficulties.

Her story illustrates how a single CSR effort can make a life-changing difference for mothers in rural communities. The nutrition kit did more than support Reena’s recovery it safeguarded the health of two young children and strengthened an entire family’s future.

Reena’s journey is a powerful reminder that when vulnerable women receive the right support at the right time, they do not just recover they rise.

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## CSR PROJECT 4: CONSTRUCTION OF FODDER STORAGE SHEDS IN JANPAD UTTARKASHI

**Project Vertical:** Disaster Management

**Project Location:** Janpad Uttarkashi, Vikash Khand, Mori of Uttarakhand

**Executing Agency:** SJVN Foundation, with the help of district administration

**Assessment Agency:** Indian Institute of Management Rohtak

**Assessment Type:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA – 2025)

**CSR Activities Completed:** 2024

**Amount Utilised:** INR 769.66 Lakhs

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SJVN Ltd., under its CSR Disaster Management vertical at **Naitwar Mori Hydro Power Station (NMHPS)**, constructed **1,764 fodder & wood storage sheds** across multiple villages in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. The intervention targeted the long-standing issue of **forest fires**, which regularly devastate coniferous-forest-surrounded villages, causing:

- Loss of human life
- Death of livestock
- Destruction of traditional wooden houses
- Loss of stored fodder and fuel wood
- Threats to nearby villages and natural wildlife habitats

The Social Impact Assessment conducted by IIM Rohtak included engagement with:

- Gram Pradhan
- Panchayat staff
- SJVN CSR Officials
- More than 50 villagers across affected villages, including Bainol and Naitwar

The assessment revealed **high effectiveness**, significant **risk reduction**, and substantial **social and economic benefits** for rural households, particularly the poorer and socially vulnerable communities.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The Mori region in Uttarkashi is characterized by:

- Dense **coniferous forests**
- Steep terrain prone to soil erosion
- Traditional wooden houses highly vulnerable to fire
- Seasonal accumulation of **dry leaves, pine needles (chir-patta), and grass**, which easily ignite.
- Forest fires in this area spread rapidly and may burn continuously for days, damaging livestock, fodder reserves, and even entire ecosystem if not timely addressed.

Given these risks, SJVN in consultation with local district administration constructed durable **fodder and firewood storage sheds** to safeguard villagers' livelihood assets and reduce exposure to fire hazards in the village and nearby forest areas.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Following were the objectives of the CSR project under disaster management category:

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of the storage sheds in reducing fire-related livelihood losses.
2. Assess the adequacy, accessibility, and usability of sheds.
3. Understand community satisfaction and perceived safety benefits.
4. Examine social, economic, and disaster-risk mitigation outcomes.
5. Provide recommendations for scale-up, improvement, and long-term sustainability.

## 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Project Title:** Construction of Fodder & Wood Storage Sheds

**CSR Category:** Disaster Management

**Project Location:** Villages in the District Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand)

**Direct Beneficiaries:** Rural households, especially economically weaker communities

**Total Sheds Constructed: 1,764 units**

**Project Partners:**

- Panchayats
- Forest department
- District administration
- Local beneficiary households

**Purpose:**

To prevent loss of livestock fodder and stored wood due to forest fire, reduce fire risks, protect rural households, and offer safer storage for dry grass and forest produce.

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## 5. METHODOLOGY

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### 5.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Mixed-method approach:

- Quantitative observation of shed usage
- Qualitative interviews and focussed group discussions (FGDs)
- Institutional stakeholder consultations

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### 5.2 PRIMARY DATA

Interviews with:

- **Gram Pradhan**
- **50 villagers** (beneficiaries)

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### 5.3 SECONDARY DATA

- CSR expenditure records
- Panchayat beneficiary lists

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## 5.4 DATA ANALYSIS

- Thematic analysis for qualitative interviews
- Risk mitigation scoring (quantitative)

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## 6. BASELINE SITUATION (PRE-INTERVENTION)

Before the construction of fodder storage sheds following was the attitude (see figure 15):

- Villagers stored dry grass and wood **outside their houses**, making them extremely vulnerable to fires.
- Coniferous dry leaves (chir-patta) from surrounding forests accumulated near homes and fodder piles.
- Many villagers lacked financial resources to build secure storage structures.
- Efforts to mitigate the fire was low or ignorant

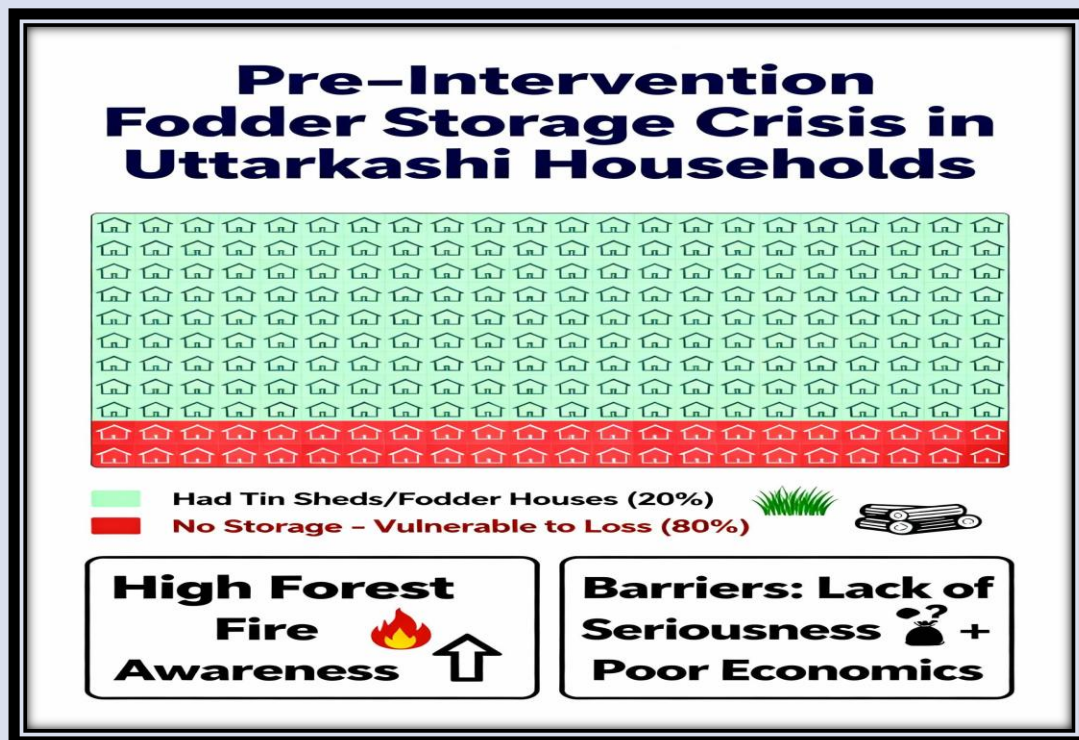


Figure 15: Indicating a baseline attitude of villagers before the CSR initiative of fodder shed construction

## 7. OUTPUT ASSESSMENT

Output Component	Achievement	Evidence
No. of sheds constructed	1,764	Confirmed through site visits & panchayat records
Structural quality	High	Durable construction observed
Beneficiary coverage	Large-scale	Villages across Mori block
Accessibility	High	Sheds allocated to households at risk
Implementation	Efficient & timely	Field visit and records of other audit documents

**Table 9: Indicating the Output of CSR Activity under the Disaster Management Vertical**

**Overview: The project met all planned outputs with accuracy and high coverage.**

## 8. OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 FIRE RISK REDUCTION

Villagers unanimously reported:

- Significant reduction in fodder losses
- Lower fear of fire spread
- Better protection of wood and grass stocks

Excerpts from one of the villagers of Bainol village is as follows *“In our village in Uttarakhand, forest fires have become a common danger. Once a fire starts, it spreads very fast through the dry grass and forests. Many times, these fires put our domestic animals like cows and goats—at serious risk, and we fear losing them. Earlier, villagers were also careless. Some people would throw burning cigarette ends on the ground, and even a small spark could set the dry grass on fire. This carelessness often made the situation worse and increased the chances of a forest fire.”* See figure 16.



**Figure 16: Data Collection in Bainol Village Regarding Disaster Management Initiative in Uttarkashi**

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## 8.2 LIVELIHOOD SECURITY

- Fodder is essential for livestock; loss earlier meant economic hardship.
- The storage sheds provided **predictability, safety, and reliable protection.**

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## 8.3 SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

- Poorer households, earlier unable to build sheds, now have resilient storage.
- Women, who manage fodder and daily animal care, expressed major relief.

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## 8.4 COMMUNITY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

- Villages feel more capable of dealing with fire hazards.
- Reduced dependency on emergency government support.

An overall summary of the key benefits of the fodder shed construction initiative is shown in figure 17.

**Outcome Rating: HIGH**







Benefits of Fodder Tin Sheds in Janpad Uttarkashi - Livelihood, Social & Disaster Impact		
Livelihood Security	Social Empowerment	Community Disaster Preparedness
<p>1. Fodder essential for livestock; loss meant economic hardship </p>	<p>1. Poorer households now have resilient storage </p>	<p>1. Villages more capable dealing with fire hazards </p>
<p>2. Storage sheds provide predictability, safety, reliable protection </p>	<p>2. Women managing fodder &amp; animal care express major relief </p>	<p>2. Reduced dependency on emergency government support </p>

Figure 17: Illustrating the Perceived Benefits of the Fodder shed Construction in the Uttarkashi

## 9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 9.1 DISASTER RISK MITIGATION IMPACT

- Perceived lower risk of fodder burning due to fire
- Perceived protection of livestock dependent on stored fodder
- Potential reduced spread of forest fire into village homes

### 9.2 ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Prevented loss of assets valued at several months of fodder stock due to fire
- Benefitted low-income households disproportionately (high equity impact)

### 9.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- Lower severity of forest fire spread
- Reduced burning of biomass → less smoke pollution

### 9.4 SOCIAL IMPACT

- Improved safety perception among villagers
- Strong community trust about SJVN and its CSR initiatives

## Overall Impact Rating: VERY HIGH

### 10. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

#### STRENGTHS

- Sheds are long-lasting and require little maintenance
- High usage due to relevance to daily livelihoods
- Supported by Panchayat and district administration

#### CHALLENGES

- Some villagers desire **larger storage capacity**
- Monsoon erosion affects **pathways and approach routes**
- Certain high-slope villages face accessibility issues

#### BENEFICIARY SUGGESTIONS

- **Increase shed size** for larger livestock owners
- Periodic shed maintenance support

## Sustainability Rating: High

### 11. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs & NATIONAL PRIORITIES

SDG Goals	Alignment
SDG 13 – Climate Action	Mitigates forest fire risks
SDG 3 – Good Health	Reduces fire-related injuries/deaths
Schedule VII – Disaster Management	Fully compliant

Table 10: Linking the CSR Activities of Fodder shed Construction with SDGs and National Priorities

## 12. STAKEHOLDER TESTIMONIALS (SUMMARIZED)

### VILLAGERS:

- *“The shed has created storage space for us that may prevent from potential fire issues. We could have not been able to build these sheds on our own because of weaker economic condition”*
- *“We are more aware about the issues of fire and its threats. We feel safer now.”*



Figure 18: A common fodder shed constructed by SJVN and a happy beneficiary

### PANCHAYAT MEMBERS:

- *“SJVN’s intervention on this important issue was very much needed and has prevented potential loss due to forest fire or fire due to negligence.”*

### WOMEN BENEFICIARIES:

- *“We no longer worry about losing fodder stored outside. Only one request if sheds could have been slightly bigger.”*

### 13. KEY FINDINGS

- Strong reduction in fire-related losses
- High satisfaction across communities
- Benefitted poorer and vulnerable households most
- Infrastructure directly supports livestock dependent rural economies
- Widespread coverage across the block (1,764 units)

### 14. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Increase shed size** in the next phase based on economic condition, family and livestock size.
2. Explore building **community-level fire prevention awareness programs**.
3. Integrate with **Uttarakhand Forest Fire Control Cell** for better coordination.

### 15. CONCLUSION

The construction of fodder & wood storage sheds under CSR has emerged as a **high-impact disaster-risk reduction initiative** in the villages of Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. The project successfully reduces vulnerability to forest fires, safeguards critical rural assets, and provides social and economic stability for disadvantaged communities.

Given its relevance, community acceptance, and life-saving potential, the project stands out as an **exemplary CSR intervention** under SJVN's disaster management vertical. Expansion and minor infrastructure enhancements are strongly recommended.

### 16. SUCCESS STORIES OF FODDER SHED CONSTRUCTION IN UTTARKASHI

Below are the two success stories highlighting the impact and transformation created by SJVN foundation in the lives of villagers of Janpad Uttarkashi in fighting the battle with wild fire and disaster management.

A SHIELD AGAINST FIRE, A PATH TOWARD STABILITY: THE SUCCESS STORY OF MR. DIWAN SINGH FROM BAINOL

**Name:** Diwan Singh

**Age:** 52 Years

**Village:** Bainol, Mori, Uttarkashi (UK)

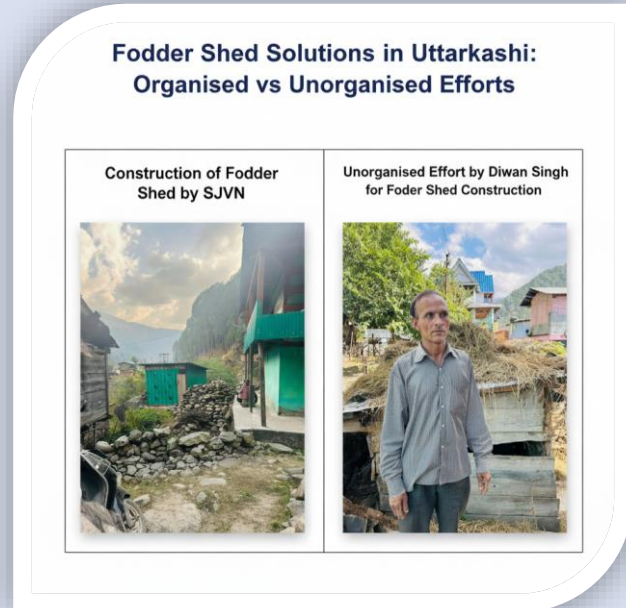
**Occupation:** Farmer

In the remote village of Bainol, nestled in the forested hills, Mr. Diwan Singh of age 52 has spent his life depending entirely on farming and a small orchard for his livelihood. Coming from a poor economic background, every harvest, every animal, and every bundle of fodder holds immense value for his family's survival.

Yet, year after year, one threat continued to overshadow all his hard work forest fires. In this region, fires spread rapidly through dry grass and forest patches, leaving farmers anxious about the safety of their livestock and fodder. Diwan Singh knew well the disastrous impact such fires could cause. But with limited financial means, there was little he could do to protect his cattle and fodder.

A proper tin-shed fodder house strong enough to withstand fire and protect stored grass cost nearly INR 50,000 to 60,000, far beyond what he could afford. He had managed to put up a small makeshift store for dry grass, but it offered little assurance in the face of a wildfire. Each season, he waited helplessly, hoping disaster would not strike.

This cycle of fear finally changed when SJVN foundation, with the help of district administration, extended support under their community-oriented disaster management efforts. Mr. Diwan Singh was asked only to provide a suitable piece of land; the rest was taken care of by SJVN and the administration. Together, they constructed a sturdy tin-shed fodder



house equipped to protect his fodder and ensure the safety of his livestock even during fire-prone months.

Today, the difference is visible not only in his fields but in his peace of mind. With a secure structure safeguarding his fodder and cattle, Diwan Singh is no longer living in constant fear of fire. The disaster that once seemed inevitable no longer dominates his days. Instead, he now focuses on improving his orchard, managing his fields, and exploring ways to strengthen his income.

He speaks with deep appreciation about the support he received, expressing heartfelt gratitude to SJVN and the district administration for providing a solution that he could never have afforded on his own. For him, the newly constructed fodder shed is more than a structure; it is a shield against disaster, a reassurance of safety, and a foundation for a more stable life.

Mr. Diwan Singh's story stands as a powerful example of how targeted CSR initiatives can protect vulnerable communities, reduce disaster risk, and restore dignity and security to individuals who depend on land and livestock for their survival.

## A STORY OF SAFETY, DIGNITY, AND CHANGE: SANITA DEVI'S JOURNEY WITH SJVN'S CSR INITIATIVE

**Name:** Sanita Devi

**Age:** 33 Years

**Village:** Naitwar, Mori, Uttarkashi (UK)

**Role:** Housewife

In the quiet village of Naitwar in Janpad Uttarkashi lives Sanita Devi, a 33-year-old woman whose life, like many in the hills, is shaped by hard work, modest means, and deep responsibility. Every day, she gathered wood from the nearby forest and cared for her cattle—tasks that were essential for her family's survival. Yet behind this simple routine lay a constant worry.



With no storage facility, Sanita had no choice but to keep her firewood in the open. In the dry, windy climate of the region, she feared that even a small spark or accidental fire could turn

into a disaster threatening not just the wood she depended on but also her cattle, her livelihood, and even nearby households. This silent fear weighed heavily on her every day.

Everything changed when SJVN Foundation, in collaboration with the district administration, constructed a safe and durable fodder shed for the village. For Sanita, it was more than a physical structure it was a promise of security, a shield against the constant anxiety she had lived with for years.

She recalls with relief how the worry of fire hazards has now faded from her life. “I am at peace now. Earlier, every night I slept with fear that anything could happen to the wood kept outside. Today, with the fodder shed, I feel secure. I am truly grateful to SJVN for understanding our needs,” she expresses with a quiet smile.

The facility has allowed her to store wood and fodder safely, protect her livestock, and carry out her daily tasks with confidence. For the village too, the initiative has reduced the risk of accidental fires an important safeguard for the entire community.

Sanita’s story is a testimony to how small, thoughtful CSR interventions can bring profound, life-changing impact. What seems like a simple shed to many has transformed into a symbol of safety, dignity, and empowerment for her.

SJVN’s initiative reinforces a powerful message: meaningful change does not always require grand gestures. Sometimes, it begins with understanding real needs on the ground and responding with empathy and purpose. When organizations invest in these seemingly “small” acts, they create ripples of transformation that uplift entire communities.

Through this intervention, SJVN Foundation has not only addressed a practical challenge but has also restored confidence and peace of mind to women like Sanita which is, in many ways, the true measure of social impact.

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## CSR PROJECT 5: SHORT-TERM SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING THROUGH CIDC

**Project Vertical:** Education and Skill Development

**Project Location:** Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

**Executing Agency:** SJVN Foundation with the help of CIDC

**Assessment Agency:** Indian Institute of Management Rohtak

**Assessment Type:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA – 2025)

**CSR Activities Completed:** 2023

**Amount Utilised:** INR 114.24 lakhs

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project involved the **Short-Term Skill Development Training Programme for 200 local youths** across Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Bihar. The program was implemented through **CIDC (Construction Industry Development Council)** and conducted at CIDC training centres such as **Dhaulana, Uttar Pradesh**.

The SIA team from IIM Rohtak conducted interviews with **26 student participants** (trainee beneficiary, online and offline) from HP, UK, and Bihar, along with interactions with SJVN training in charge and parents of youth.

Key findings include:

- Training content was **structured, industry-oriented, and appreciated**.
- However, training location (Dhaulana, UP) posed **climatic and adaptability challenges** for Himalayan youth.
- **20–30% dropout** occurred mainly due to harsh weather and health discomfort.
- Hostel stay and **food hygiene needed significant improvement**.
- Placement opportunities were provided to **70%** of the trained youth, but in **far-off metro cities** with **low salary ranges (₹5,000–12,000)**.
- Youth expressed interest in **hospitality, food processing, orchard management, and catering**, which align better with Himalayan and Uttarakhand culture and livelihoods.

Overall, the CSR initiative created positive skill development exposure but suffered from issues related to **dropouts, placement suitability, and logistic concerns**.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

SJVN has committed itself to empowering the communities around its hydro and thermal project sites by enabling employability, skill development, and income enhancement. Project 5 was designed to:

- Improve technical and vocational skill levels
- Offer industry-recognised certification
- Support youth employability and placement
- Provide exposure to industrial working environments

The programme specifically targeted youth from **project-affected families** across H.P, UK, and Bihar.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Following were the objectives of the social impact assessment (SIA) study:

1. Assess the quality and relevance of training provided by CIDC.
2. Understand completion rates and reasons for dropouts.
3. Evaluate placement outcomes and job suitability.
4. Measure satisfaction among trainees and parents.
5. Identify gaps in hospitality, hostel, and operational logistics.
6. Suggest improvements for long-term, sustainable skill development programming.

## 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Project Title:** Short-Term Skill Development Training for 200 Youth

**Duration:** Short-term residential courses

**Training Location:** CIDC Skill Training Centre, Dhaulana, Uttar Pradesh

### **Training Components:**

- Construction-related skills
- Safety training
- Basic accounts and documentation
- Employability and industrial exposure

**Placement Support:** Provided by CIDC (70% placement achieved). Verified from SJVN record.

### **Primary Beneficiaries:**

- Local youth from HP, UK, and Bihar belonging to project-affected families
- Mainly from low-income backgrounds

## 5. METHODOLOGY

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### 5.1 DATA COLLECTION APPROACHES

- In person qualitative interviews with more than **25 youth trainees (beneficiaries)**
- Focussed group discussions (FGD)s with parents and youths of the project affected areas (HP, UK and Bihar)
- Interviews with SJVN Officials and coordinators
- Review of training attendance and completion records
- Telephonic interactions with youth placed in different cities

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### 5.2 DATA SOURCES

- Primary interviews
- CIDC training modules and records
- Placement records as documented by SJVN in various locations (HP, UK and Bihar)

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### 5.3 TOOLS USED

- Semi-structured questionnaires
- Interview schedules
- Satisfaction scores

## 6. BASELINE SITUATION (PRE-TRAINING)

Before training as reported by youths and officials:

- Youth had **limited formal vocational knowledge and skills**
- Employment opportunities restricted to seasonal labour
- Minimal exposure to industry safety norms
- High dependency on agriculture or horticulture
- Low confidence & lack of frontline job-readiness
- No structured training available locally

## 7. OUTPUT ASSESSMENT

Output Component	Achievement	Evidence
Youth enrolled	200	Lists provided by CIDC
Youth trained	Approx. 140	Approx. 30% dropout reported
Training content delivery	Good	Participants satisfied
Safety & Accounts modules	Excellent feedback	Well appreciated
Placement assistance	70% placed	Verified with SJVN records as per CIDC data
Hostel, food & hygiene	Needs improvement	Reported by youth and SJVN coordinators

**Table 11: Indicating the output and achievement from the CIDC training CSR initiatives**

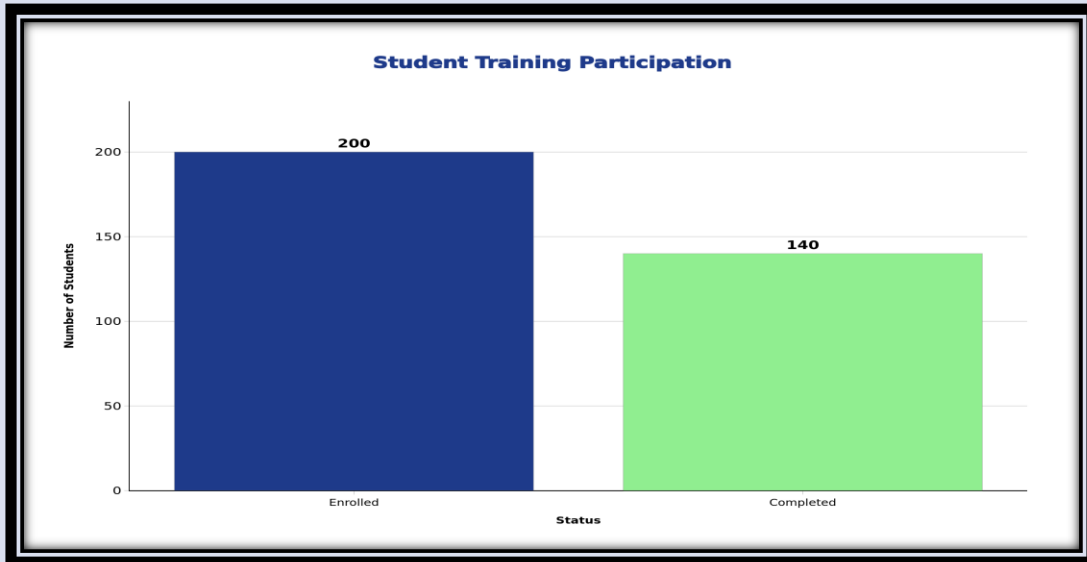


Figure 18: Illustrating the student training enrolment and completion number for CIDC

## 8. OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 TRAINING QUALITY

Youth across states appreciated:

- Structured teaching
- Hands-on content rich training
- Industry-level orientation
- Revision sessions, assessments

#### Positive feedback:

One of the participant reported

*“I opted from training in safety module because I was B.Sc. graduate. It was very useful. I was offered job also but the location was in Bangalore although payment was descent approx. INR 12,000. I quit after 6 months as I started feeling home sickness”.*

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## 8.2 CHALLENGES FACED

### 1. Climatic unsuitability of Dhaulana (UP)

- Youth from Himachal & Uttarakhand struggled with extreme heat.
- Reported issues: heat exhaustion, dehydration, headaches, and homesickness.

### 2. Dropout Rate of 30%

- Main reason: **climate incompatibility also accommodation facility not up to standards.**
- Some students became **unwell and returned** home.

### 3. Hostel & Food Quality

Improvements required in:

- Cleanliness
- Bathroom hygiene
- Food safety and hygiene

### 4. Placement Mismatch

- Jobs offered in **Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Delhi**
- Travel distance from home too far
- Wages ₹5,000–12,000 **not adequate** for living in metro cities as cost of living is drastically high
- Many youth **declined placements** due to low salary & relocation concerns

A brief summary of the CIDC training process, quality and outcome has been illustrated in figure 19.

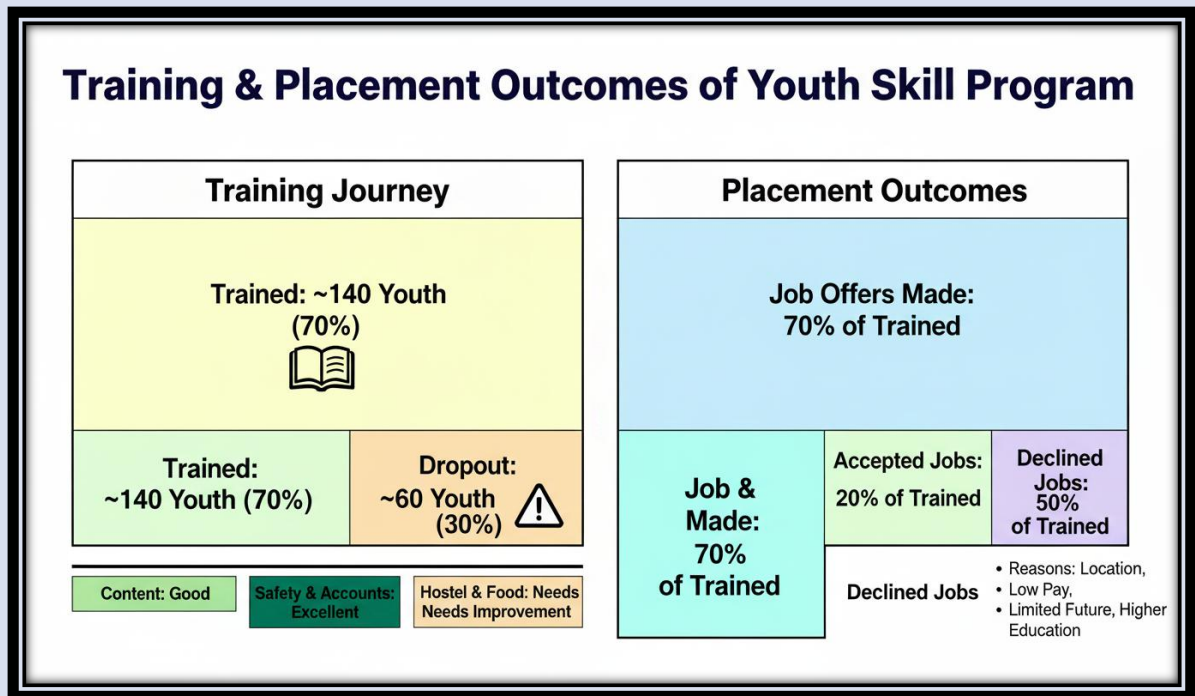


Figure 19: Illustrating the CIDC training process and outcomes

## 9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 9.1 POSITIVE IMPACTS

- Enhanced confidence and soft skills
- Awareness of industrial safety norms
- Acquisition of some technical skills
- Better clarity on future career paths
- 70% of graduates got job offers

### 9.2 LIMITATIONS ON IMPACT

- Impact limited due to high dropout during training program (30%)
- Placement not economically viable (majority of the students did not opt the job/declined upfront).
- Courses not fully aligned with **local livelihood ecosystem**
- Weak long-term retention of trained youth

- Youth chose to continue traditional educational degree such as graduation or B.Ed.

### 9.3 PARENTS AND STUDENTS FEEDBACK ON THE TRAINING

- Parents and students appreciated the training opportunity
- Since youth from Himachal or Uttarakhand has adjustment issues in plain areas due to pollution and high cost of living. Hence, training on locally relevant trades such as:
  - Hospitality
  - Food processing
  - Orchard management
  - Catering
  - Restaurant operations
  - Beautician and Parlour management (females).

**Will make them** locally employable and promote entrepreneurship culture in the hills strengthening the economy. A summary of the suggestions is given in figure 20.



Figure 20: Illustrating the possible local training trades for youths

**Impact Rating: MODERATE, WITH LOT OF POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT**

## 10. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

### STRENGTHS

- CIDC has strong technical training experience
- Safety/account modules relevant across industries
- Youth motivated to gain employable skills
- Panchayats and SJVN reach was significant and youth was aware about these opportunities

### CHALLENGES

- Climate & location mismatch may persist and increase the drop out problem
- Salaries offered inadequate for metro city survival
- High dropout rate reduces sustainability
- Offer rejection was on higher side (due to low lucrative value)

### FEEDBACK AND SUGGESTIONS FROM STAKEHOLDERS

- Provide **6-month certification** instead of short-term:
  - A participants said that *“A 6-month certificate or more time duration is more credible and widely accepted across industry. Moreover it gives us more time to learn hands on and gives practical exposure increasing our work performance very early on”*
- Prefer training trades suited to **home-state industries**
  - One of the mother (parent of the trainee) at **Sunni location said** *“Giving training or diploma in trades that are well suited to youths of hills such as training in hotel management, restaurant operation or orchard management will help in making youth pursuing entrepreneurial ventures”. Why my kid should go in Bangalore and get 12000 and the air fare itself is more than 15000. All money will be spent in travel only”*
- **Improve hostel hygiene** and accommodation

- One of the coordinating official said *“The food and stay condition at Dhaulana was not up to the mark. I visited the training centre because they invited me as Chief Guest, our kids told that the food quality and the stay arrangement such as washrooms are in sad state”*.

**Sustainability Rating: MODERATE**

11. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs & NATIONAL PRIORITIES	
SDGs and National Priorities Framework	Alignment
SDG 4 – Quality Education	Skill training & employability
SDG 8 – Decent Work & Economic Growth	Improving youth skill capacity
Skill India Mission	Direct alignment
Schedule VII – Education & Skill Development	Fully compliant

**Table 12: Showing alignment of CIDC training program with SDGs and National Priorities**

**12. STAKEHOLDER TESTIMONIALS (SUMMARIZED)**

TRAINEES:

- *“Training was good but climate was too harsh and many of my friends dropped after a month or so. Food and hostel facilities must improve, we received good food occasionally.”*
- *“Job location is too far and the salary offered is not so great that I can manage well in a city like Delhi or Bengaluru.”*
- *“Safety training was excellent; I want a longer-duration certificate. I got a job and worked for few months but did not see a great future hence came back. Although I liked the initiative by SJVN and CIDC”*



Figure 21: A group of CIDC participants from Buxar location

#### PARENTS:

- *“Provide training in hospitality and catering-our children of hills are naturally good in hospitality and sectors close to nature. They will do better in these trades.”*
- *“Why should I send my daughter in Delhi, she cannot afford housing in good locality at the present wage. Then she has to compromise with the locality and that raises safety concerns”*

### 13. KEY FINDINGS

- Training content good;
- Teachers are good and delivery is effective
- Logistics (location, stay, climate) unsuitable for Northern hill-state youth
- Dropouts reduces training impact and its overall purpose and success
- Placement salaries too low for metro cities
- Significant scope for **local livelihood-based training** (orchards, hospitality, food processing).

## 14. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Shift training location** closer to HP/UK regions (Shimla, Solan, Dehradun, and Ponta Sahib) or other Special economic zone (SEZs) in the state.
2. Improve **hostel/food/hygiene standards** including students as empowering voice in the overall set up.
3. Redesign trades to match **local economic activities**, including:
  - Hospitality management
  - Catering services
  - Bakery & food processing
  - Apple/fruit orchard management
  - Rural tourism operations
4. Offer **6-month or more duration certification courses** that carry higher credibility. One may reduce the number of beneficiary but it may have sustained success and impact.
5. Ensure placements within **nearby cities** (Chandigarh, Mohali, Dehradun, HP industrial hubs or SEZs).
6. Provide increased **monthly stipend** to reduce dropout caused by financial burden. Presently 2000 per month is provided.

## 15. CONCLUSION

The CSR-funded skill development training for 200 youth created meaningful learning and industrial exposure but faced operational, environmental, and placement-related challenges, limiting its full impact.

Beneficiary feedback strongly indicates that **localized, livelihood-aligned skill courses** will lead to better outcomes, higher completion rates, and improved economic stability.

The project's assessment yields a **Moderate Impact Rating**, with strong potential for becoming highly impactful if structural improvements are implemented.

## 16. SUCCESS STORIES OF CIDC TRAINING AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Below are the three success stories from Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Bihar related to short term training and skill development run by SJVN foundation with the help of CIDC.

### SUCCESS STORY OF AJAY DEVGAN: TRANSFORMING ASPIRATIONS INTO SKILLS THROUGH SJVN'S CSR INITIATIVE

**Name:** Ajay Devgan

**Age:** 25 Years

**Village:** Nirath, Rampur, Shimla (HP)

**Trade:** Safety Trainee

This story is of Ajay Devgan, a 25-year-old resident of Nirath near the Luhri Hydro Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh, represents the aspirations of many young people from rural, project-affected areas seeking a pathway to meaningful employment. Coming from a modest background, Ajay always wanted to build a career that allowed him to support his family while using his educational foundation as a B.Sc. graduate.



His journey toward skill development began when the Village Gram Pradhan informed him about SJVN's CSR-supported training opportunities for the local youth at CIDC Dhaulana. Driven by curiosity and hope, Ajay decided to enrol, and his close friends joined him as well. For many, this was their first experience stepping outside their village for a structured, industry-oriented training program.

At CIDC Dhaulana, Ajay chose the Safety discipline, aligning with his science background and interest in industrial operations. Over three intensive months, he gained practical knowledge, technical skills, safety awareness, and workplace discipline areas that are essential for employment in the infrastructure and construction sectors. Ajay performed well and successfully completed the training program.

His newly acquired skills quickly translated into an employment opportunity. Ajay was placed in a private organization in Bengaluru, a major industrial and technological hub. He took up

the role and worked diligently for eight months. The experience gave him exposure to the corporate environment, teamwork, and safety operations, helping him grow personally and professionally.

Although he eventually left the job due to homesickness, Ajay views the experience as a valuable stepping stone. He now feels more confident, skilled, and aware of the opportunities available to him. With firm determination, he plans to pursue employment opportunities closer to home in Himachal Pradesh, where he can contribute to the workforce while remaining connected to his family and community.

Ajay expresses heartfelt gratitude to SJVN for enabling him to acquire industry-relevant skills and for opening doors to new possibilities. His journey stands as a positive example of how CSR-led skill development programs can broaden horizons, empower youth from remote project-affected regions, and help them dream of a better, more stable future within their own state.

## A RURAL YOUTH'S JOURNEY TOWARD SKILL, CONFIDENCE, AND SELF-RELIANCE: ROHIT RAWAT

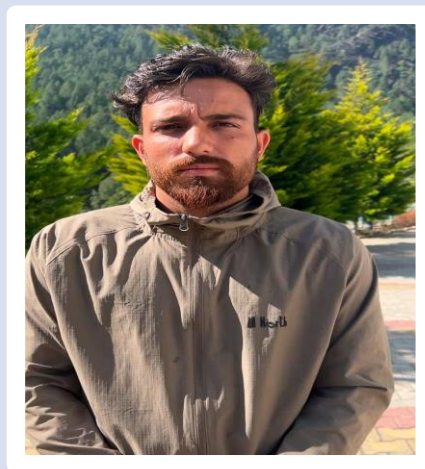
**Name:** Rohit Rawat

**Age:** 22 Years

**Village:** Naitwar, Mori, Uttarkashi (UK)

**Trade:** Electrical

In the remote village of Naitwar in Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, opportunities for structured skill development are limited, and many young people struggle to find pathways to stable livelihoods. Amidst these challenges, Rohit Rawat stands out as a powerful example of what focused training and timely support can achieve.



Coming from a humble rural background, Rohit always wanted to pursue a vocation that would allow him to support his family and contribute to his community. When he learned about the opportunity to attend the CIDC (Construction Industry Development Council)

training, sponsored by the SJVN Foundation, he saw a chance to build a future that once felt distant.

Rohit enrolled in the Electrical Trade program an area critical for both village households and the broader construction sector. Through rigorous, hands-on training, he learned how to troubleshoot electrical faults, handle wiring safely, repair household connections, and maintain essential equipment. The programme not only enhanced his technical skills but also instilled discipline, work readiness, and confidence.

Today, Rohit is equipped to manage a wide range of electrical tasks independently. His neighbors now rely on him for everyday electrical repairs something that gives him both pride and income. For a young man from a rural village, being able to fix electrical issues with skill and assurance marks a significant shift from dependency to capability.

What makes Rohit's story especially inspiring is his forward-looking mindset. He is not stopping at small assignments. Instead, he is preparing to build his future as an independent electrical contractor, envisioning a livelihood that is stable, dignified, and entirely rooted in his own effort. He hopes to expand his services, take up larger assignments, and eventually create employment opportunities for fellow youth in the region.

Rohit's journey highlights a powerful truth: skill development is one of the most transformative tools for rural empowerment. When young people are given structured training, practical exposure, and a chance to learn an employment-ready trade, they become capable of shaping their own futures.

The CSR initiative of SJVN Foundation, through its support for CIDC training, is enabling youth like Rohit to move from uncertainty to opportunity. It is helping rural communities build a skilled workforce, enhance local services, and foster sustainable livelihoods.

Rohit's story is a reminder that when organizations invest in building skills, they invest in dignity, ambition, and long-term progress. His journey from a hopeful trainee to a confident, employment-ready youth stands as a motivational example for others showing that with the right support, rural youth can become self-reliant and chart their own path to success.

**Name:** Vikash Kumar Chaudhary

**Age:** 23 Years

**Village:** Banarpur, Buxar (Bihar)

**Trade:** Electrical



From the modest village of Banarpur in Buxar, Bihar, Vikash Kumar Chaudhary represents the determination of rural youth who aspire to build a better future through hard work and focused learning. Coming from a family of five, with his father engaged in farming, Vikash always understood the value of stability and financial support. However, opportunities for skill-based employment around him were limited.

His turning point came when he enrolled in short-term electrical trade training at CIDC Ranchi, made possible through the support of the SJVN Foundation's skill development initiatives. For Vikash, this training was not merely a course it was a gateway to a livelihood that matched his capabilities and ambition.

During the programme, he learned the fundamentals of electrical wiring, safe handling of tools, installation techniques, troubleshooting, and customer service. The exposure he gained gave him both technical competence and the confidence to work independently.

Today, Vikash is successfully taking up small electrical wiring contracts, applying his training to real-world assignments. Though still pursuing his formal education, he works part-time and earns approximately INR 9,000 per month an important contribution that helps support his family's daily needs. Each project he completes strengthens his reputation in the local area and expands his practical experience.

What sets Vikash apart is his forward-looking mindset. He recognizes that skill development is an ongoing journey and is committed to becoming more professional and specialized in the electrical trade. His long-term aspiration is to scale up his work so that he can take larger

contracts, build a stable client base, and eventually create a sustainable livelihood that brings pride not only to him but to his entire family.

Vikash's story underscores how targeted skill training can empower rural youth to become employment-ready, self-reliant, and confident contributors to their communities. By bridging the gap between potential and opportunity, SJVN Foundation's initiative has helped Vikash turn his aspirations into actionable progress.

His journey illustrates an important message: when young individuals are given access to the right skills, even modest beginnings can evolve into meaningful and sustainable careers. Vikash stands as an encouraging example for other rural youths proving that with dedication, training, and opportunity, upward mobility is not just possible, but achievable.

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## CSR PROJECT 6: CONSTRUCTION OF TRIBAL HOSTEL (HIMGIRI KALYAN ASHRAM)

**Project Vertical:** Education and Skill Development

**Project Location:** Village, Kawara, Tehsil & District, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

**Executing Agency:** SJVN Foundation with the help of Himgiri Kalyan Ashram

**Assessment Agency:** Indian Institute of Management Rohtak

**Assessment Type:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA – 2025)

**CSR Activities Completed:** 2023

**Amount Utilised:** INR 126.72 Lakhs

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under its CSR mandate, SJVN Ltd. constructed a **Tribal Hostel (Himgiri Kalyan Ashram)** in Village Kawara, Shimla, to support students from remote, tribal, and socio-economically disadvantaged regions of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and other states of the country. To do the social impact assessment of the project research team from IIM Rohtak interacted with:

- **25 resident students,**
- **5 hostel administration staff,** and
- **4 local residents.**

#### Key findings revealed:

- Over **40 students** from districts such as Lahaul Spiti, Kinnaur, Chamba, Pangi, and remote areas of Jammu & Kashmir are currently residing here.
- Students expressed being **motivated, confident, and inspired** toward education and future career opportunities.
- Several **pass-out students** of the hostel have returned as **staff, instructors, and administrators**, showing strong community ownership.
- The infrastructure is **high-quality, hygienic, safe, and well-maintained.**
- The hostel plays a crucial role in shaping the **educational aspirations of tribal children**, many of whom aim to join the **Army, Police, or civil professions.**

Overall, the project demonstrates **high impact and exceptional social value**, particularly for children from vulnerable tribal communities. A key area for improvement is the need for a **systematic, criteria-based student selection process**, replacing the informal snowball selection.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

SJVN has focused on empowering marginalized and remote tribal communities through education and skill development. Himachal Pradesh has several tribal pockets such as **Kinnaur, Lahaul–Spiti, Pangi, Bharmaur, and Dodra Kwar** where access to quality education, safe accommodation, and exposure to mainstream opportunities is limited.

The **Himgiri Kalyan Ashram Tribal Hostel** was conceptualized to:

- Provide safe, hygienic, and affordable accommodation
- Encourage children from tribal and rural areas to pursue formal education
- Offer a nurturing environment for personal, cultural, and intellectual growth
- Support students whose schooling and travel conditions are difficult due to terrain & weather

A brief summary of the objectives of Himgiri hostel is illustrated in figure 22



Figure 22: Illustrating the key objectives of Himgiri Kalyan Ashram, Shimla

SJVN's CSR financial assistance directly supports the above objectives.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The objectives of the Social impact assessment (SIA) aimed to:

1. Assess the utilization and adequacy of hostel infrastructure fund as allocated by SJVN.
2. Understand socio-educational impact on students from tribal and remote areas.
3. Evaluate beneficiary satisfaction (students, staff, and local villagers).
4. Examine the hostel's contribution to education, discipline, and personality development.
5. Identify improvements needed in operational processes such as student selection.

### 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Project Title:** Construction of Tribal Hostel (Himgiri Kalyan Ashram)

**CSR Category:** Education & Skill Development

**Location:** Kawara village, near APG University, Shimla

**Total Students Benefitted:** More than **40 tribal/backward-region students**

**Source Districts:** Lahaul-Spiti, Kinnaur, Pangi, Chamba, Jammu etc.

**Hostel Facilities Include:**

- Dormitories
- Mess and dining hall
- Clean kitchen facility
- Study rooms
- Indoor activity area
- High hygiene standards
- Safe residential environment

**Target Group:** Tribal children, economically weak families, remote-area students

## 5. METHODOLOGY

---

### 5.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Mixed-method assessment including:

- Direct interviews
  - Focus group discussions
  - Infrastructure assessment
  - Observation of hostel environment
- 

### 5.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

- **25 students**
  - **5 staff members** (warden, coordinator, mess staff)
  - **4 local residents**
- 

### 5.3 SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

- Hostel records
  - Student background summary
  - CSR expenditure and construction details
- 

### 5.4 TOOLS USED

- Semi-structured interview schedule
  - Physical observation checklist
  - Beneficiary perception scoring on survey questionnaire
- 

## 6. BASELINE SITUATION (PRE-HOSTEL)

As informed by the hostel staff and students, several problems were revealed (see figure 23).

The key concerns are:

- Students from tribal areas struggled in their rural or tribal areas hometown for education.
- Uneducated parents, lack of facilities at home, travel distance, difficult terrain, and winter conditions posed challenges for continuing education.
- Many children discontinued education due to lack of access and affordability.
- Quality education and hostels were expensive or unavailable for tribal and rural children.

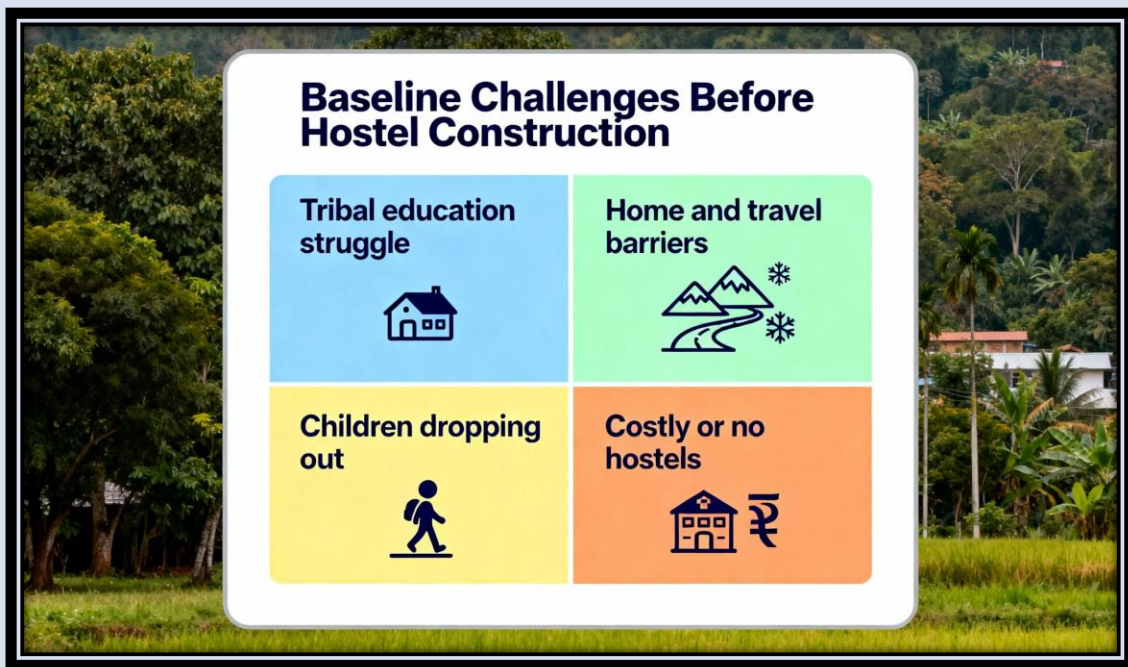


Figure 23: Illustrating the hardships that exist in tribal student’s educational journey

SJVN’s intervention addressed these critical gaps. Hence **social impact is HIGH** of this initiative.

## 7. OUTPUT ASSESSMENT

Output Component	Status	Evidence
Hostel construction	Completed	Inspected during SIA
Hostel operationalization	Completed	Students residing
Intake of students	Ongoing	40+ students currently
Quality of infrastructure	High	Verified during visit
Living & hygiene conditions	Excellent	Student & staff feedback positive

**Table 13: Indicating the outcome and status of the CSR initiative**

## 8. OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT

- Students now have stable access to **schools & colleges in Shimla**.
- Hostel environment encourages **discipline, regular study, and academic focus**.

### 8.2 PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

- Students feel **motivated**, inspired to pursue careers in:
  - Army
  - Police
  - Nursing
  - Teaching
  - Social service
  - Government jobs

A pictorial representation of the potential career options mentioned by students have been cited in figure 24.

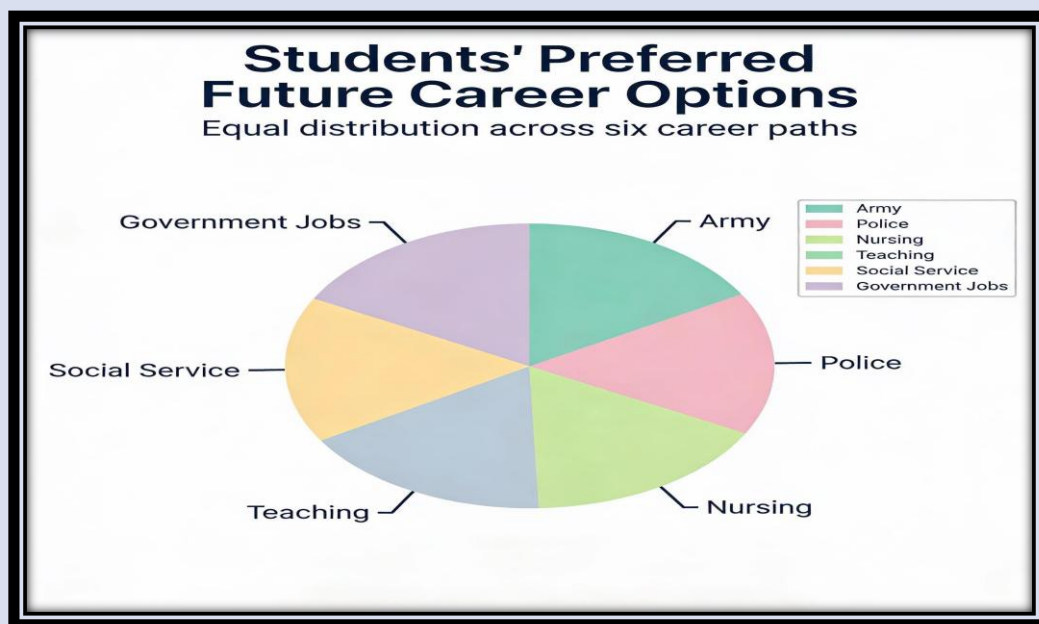


Figure 24: Illustrating the potential career option mentioned by the hostel inmates

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### 8.3 SOCIAL WELL-BEING

- Positive environment improves **confidence, interaction, and peer learning**.
- Students from Lahaul–Spiti and Kinnaur gain exposure to mainstream cultural activities.

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### 8.4 COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

- Pass-outs returning as staff is a strong indicator of **internal motivation** and success.

Outcome Rating: **HIGH**

## 9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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### 9.1 EDUCATIONAL IMPACT

- Major improvement in continuity of education
- Higher aspirations among students
- Increased school attendance and performance

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## 9.2 SOCIAL & CULTURAL IMPACT

- Students from tribal belts gain exposure beyond remote regions
- Improved communication skills and social adaptability

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## 9.3 ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Hostel reduces financial burden on poor families
- Access to education enhances long-term economic prospects

---

## 9.4 INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT

- Hostel staff is committed and plays parental role in the development of students
- Facilities support long-term student development (see figure 25).



Figure 25: Interior common area of the Himgiri Kalyan Ashram Hostel

**Overall Impact Rating: VERY HIGH**

## 10. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

### STRENGTHS

- Durable infrastructure
- Strong host environment
- High student satisfaction
- Community acceptance
- Staff commitment (many ex-students)



Figure 26: A group photo with the smiling students and staff members of the hostel

### CHALLENGES

- Student selection follows a **snowball method** rather than structured socio-economic/need-based criteria.

- Missing formal SCREENING AND DOCUMENTATION MECHANISM.

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BENEFICIARY SUGGESTION

- Implement a **systematic selection process** to ensure inclusion of the most deserving students.

**Sustainability Rating: HIGH**

11. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs & NATIONAL PRIORITIES	
SDGs and National Priorities	Alignment
SDG 4 – Quality Education	Strong alignment
SDG 5 – Gender Equality	Inclusion of tribal girls (if in future expanded)
SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities	Direct support for tribal youth
SDG 11 – Sustainable Communities	Community development
Schedule VII – Education & Social Welfare	Fully compliant

**Table 14: Indicating the alignment of SJVN CSR activities with the SDGs & National Priorities**

12. STAKEHOLDER TESTIMONIALS (SUMMARIZED)

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STUDENTS:

- *“We feel inspired to study and work hard. We are thankful to SJVN for making a positive change in our life. Now we have a space to read and pursue our education”*
- *“Hostel is clean and safe; we like staying here. We have lot of friends and I play and enjoy here. I want to join army.”*

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#### HOSTEL STAFF:

- *“Several alumni are now part of management. I myself have joined as a staff member here, I am also continuing my education. It has become like a family”*
- *“Children from remote tribal villages flourish here. They get economic and social support from the hostel administration. We are very grateful to SJVN and Chachi ji who donated land for the construction of this hostel ”*

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#### LOCAL RESIDENT: CHACHI JI

- *“This hostel is built on my land. I donated this because I have no child. But now these forty kids are my children. I live in a small hut. But I am very happy and content because I think I have done for the benefit of these small kids and families who cannot support their kids in education.”*



### 13. KEY FINDINGS

- Hostel infrastructure is excellent and fully functional
- Students from tribal/remote regions benefit significantly
- Staff involvement is high and meaningful
- Positive learning and motivational environment
- Snowball-based selection reduces fairness & reach
- Students, parents, and community deeply grateful to SJVN

### 14. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Introduce counselling support and career guidance programs to students to make this initiative more impactful and sustainable.
2. Introduce periodic health & wellness checks.

## 15. CONCLUSION

The **Tribal Hostel (Himgiri Kalyan Ashram)** constructed under SJVN CSR is a **strong, impactful, and socially transformative intervention**. It is successfully nurturing students from the most remote tribal belts and integrating them into mainstream educational systems.

The initiative stands out as a **high-impact, highly sustainable CSR model** that directly contributes to reducing educational inequality in Himachal Pradesh. With minor improvements in the selection process, the hostel can become a benchmark for tribal education support across India.

## 16. SUCCESS STORIES OF HIMGIRI KALYAN ASHRAM CONSTRUCTION

Given below are two success stories from Himgiri Kalyan Ashram highlighting the positive change that SJVN CSR foundation is bringing in the lives of rural and weaker section of the society.

**Name:** Gyan Sharma

**Age:** 32 Years

**Resident:** Sirmaur, (H.P)

**Role:** Hostel Staff

Gyan Sharma, a resident of Sirmaur district (In cap in the centre, see image), has been serving as the Hostel Caretaker at Himgiri Kalyan Ashram, Shimla, for the past seven years. His association with the institution began through a friend who was employed there as a helper. Initially, Gyan intended to work at the hostel for only a short period of three to four months. However, his perspective transformed significantly once he witnessed the profound impact the hostel had on the lives of tribal students.



Established with the support of SJVN's CSR funding, the Himgiri Kalyan Ashram provides educational and residential facilities to students from Class 6 to Class 12. Observing the

transformative influence of this environment especially how structured care, quality education, and emotional support enabled students to progress in life. Gyan developed a deep sense of purpose. Since 2017, he has dedicated himself fully to the welfare of the hostel's children.

Gyan's commitment extends beyond routine responsibilities. He actively engages with the local community, going door to door to mobilize resources and raise funds to ensure the hostel's sustained operations. His efforts are driven by the belief that no student should be deprived of education or a dignified standard of living due to financial constraints. He takes immense pride in seeing the children grow, excel academically, and move closer to achieving their aspirations.

Today, Gyan expresses profound gratitude to SJVN for supporting the establishment of the hostel, which has enabled hundreds of tribal students to access opportunities that can reshape their future. His dedication stands as an inspiring example of how individual commitment, combined with institutional support, can create lasting social impact. His journey reflects not only professional devotion but also a heartfelt mission—one rooted in service, empowerment, and the belief that meaningful change begins when one finds purpose in uplifting others.

## MAYANK – A YOUNG DREAMER FINDING OPPORTUNITY AND PURPOSE THROUGH HIMGIRI KALYAN ASHRAM

**Name:** Mayank

**Age:** 12 Years

**Resident:** Sirmaur, (H.P)

**Student:** 6<sup>th</sup> Standard

Mayank, a 12-year-old boy (in red and blue track suit, see image) from Sirmaur district, joined Himgiri Kalyan Ashram in June 2025. Coming from an economically disadvantaged family where his parents, though supportive, lacked the educational background to guide his studies,

Mayank faced significant barriers in pursuing quality education. His entry into the hostel



became possible when his uncle, who was familiar with someone in the hostel's management, informed the family about this opportunity.

Since arriving at Himgiri Kalyan Ashram, Mayank has experienced a transformative shift in his academic and personal life. The structured environment, supportive faculty, and positive peer group have enabled him to focus wholeheartedly on his studies. He expresses deep happiness and a renewed sense of confidence in his academic journey. Motivated by the learning environment and the encouragement he receives, Mayank now aspires to join the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), aiming to serve society and uplift communities like his own.

Mayank's story is a powerful example of how SJVN's CSR initiatives particularly the establishment of Himgiri Kalyan Ashram are creating pathways of hope for tribal and rural students. For children who lack educational facilities in their home villages, the hostel provides not only access to schooling but also the stability and support required to dream big and pursue ambitious goals.

Through Himgiri Kalyan Ashram and SJVN's sustained involvement, young learners like Mayank are moving beyond limitations and working towards a future filled with possibilities. His journey reflects the profound impact that targeted educational interventions can have on shaping brighter, more empowered generations.

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## CSR PROJECT 7: SHORT-TERM SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

**Project Vertical:** Education and Skill Development

**Project Location:** Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

**Executing Agency:** SJVN Foundation, with the help of NSDC and NSDF

**Assessment Agency:** Indian Institute of Management Rohtak

**Assessment Type:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA – 2025)

**CSR Activities Completed:** 2024

**Amount Utilised:** INR 155.33 Lakhs

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SJVN's Corporate Office implemented **Short-Term Skill Development Training Programs** through **NSDC & NSDF** for **838 local youth** belonging to SJVN project-affected areas across Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

As part of the Social Impact Assessment conducted by IIM Rohtak, interviews were conducted with:

- Youth trainees from different trades
- Support staff and administrative coordinators

Key findings:

- Training in trades such as **electrician, wireman, fitter, and basic technical operations** was well-structured and informative.
- Beneficiaries demanded **longer training duration (6 months)** for better job acceptance and credibility.
- More hands-on practical sessions are required; youth require **more field-based, task-oriented, and demonstration-based training**.
- Youth want training aligned with **state-specific job markets** and **local entrepreneurship opportunities**.

- High dropout rate as it was conducted during COVID period. Youth did not want to take health risk.

Overall summary of the short term skill development training program through NSDC and NSDF has been illustrated in figure 27.

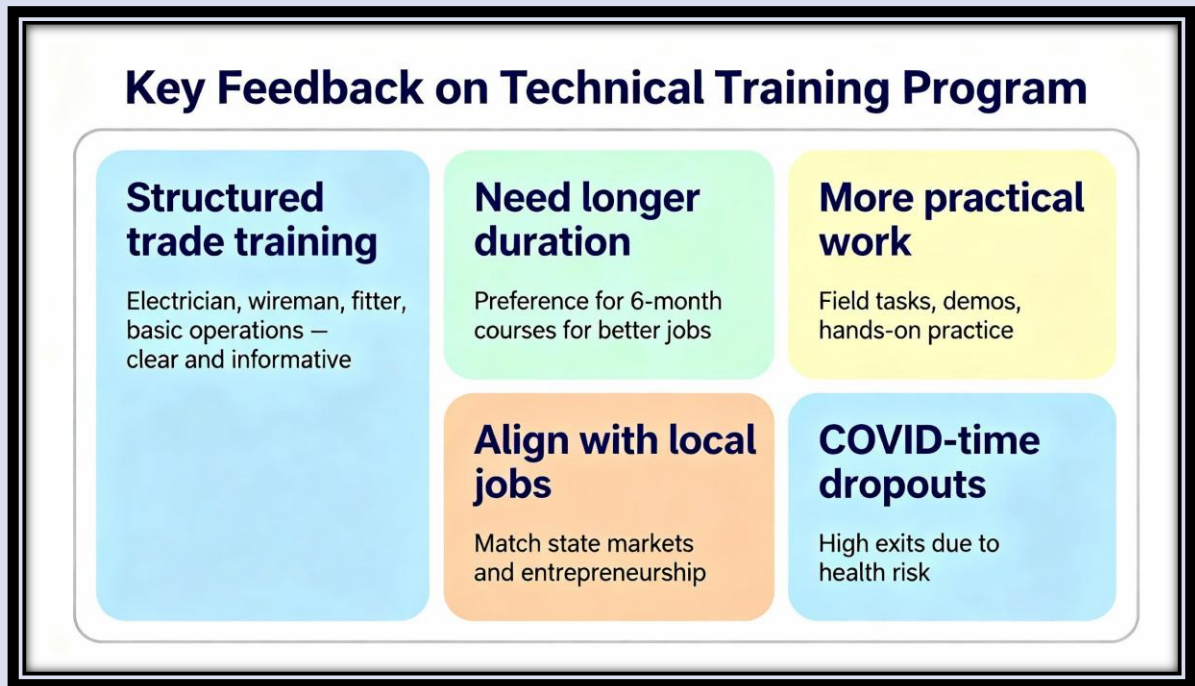


Figure 27: Illustrating the outcome and feedback of training program (NSDC & NSDF)

Overall the short term skill development initiative was well structured however due to (a) short duration, (b) lack of hands on exercises and practical sessions and (c) Covid-19 duration significantly reduced the overall impact of the CSR initiative. Hence to be impactful it requires strengthening in terms of duration, practical exposure, and placement alignment.

Overall Rating: **Moderate**

## 2. INTRODUCTION

SJVN supports sustainable development of local communities by promoting employability and skill-based empowerment. Through NSDC and NSDF, SJVN aimed to provide:

- Market-relevant vocational training
- NSDC-certified courses
- Training in demand-based technical trades
- Placement and entrepreneurship support

The program catered to youth from project areas around SJVN’s hydro and thermal power projects in Bihar, HP and UK.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Following were the objectives of the SIA study:

1. Assess training quality and relevance delivered through NSDC/NSDF.
2. Evaluate skill acquisition and hands-on competency among trainees.
3. Analyse suitability of training duration and course structure.
4. Examine employability outcomes and placement support.
5. Understand trainee and trainer satisfaction levels.
6. Provide recommendations to enhance the long-term program design.

### 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Project Title:** Short-Term Skill Development Training for Local Youth

**Training Partners:** NSDC & NSDF

**Training Themes:**

- Electrician
- Wireman
- Fitter
- Assistant Technician
- Basic safety & technical training

**Total Youth Trained:** 838 across three states

## Target Group:

- Youth from project-affected families
- Economically weaker households
- Skill-deficit youth seeking employment or entrepreneurship pathways

## 5. METHODOLOGY

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### 5.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Mixed-method assessment:

- Qualitative interviews (students and coordinating staff)
- Quantitative review of training modules and data as received from SJVN

### 5.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

- Interviews with trained youth
- Interaction with support staff
- Review of placement-related communication

### 5.3 SECONDARY DATA CONSULTATION

- Attendance sheets
- Skill certification records
- Placement/assessment documents

### 5.4 TOOLS USED

- Beneficiary perception scoring questionnaire
- Interviews

## 6. BASELINE SITUATION (PRE-TRAINING)

As informed by the CSR officials and youths of the project affected areas. It was revealed that:

- Limited professional training and competence
- High dependency on agriculture or informal work
- Minimal exposure to industry demands
- Lack of hands-on skill confidence

This training aimed to close these gaps.

## 7. OUTPUT ASSESSMENT

Output Item	Status	Evidence
Youth enrolled	838	Beneficiary list verified
Youth trained	High completion	NSDC certification data
Training content delivery	Structured & effective	Student feedback positive
Practical exposure	Moderate	Students requested more hands-on sessions
Duration of training	Short	Need for extended duration (6 months)

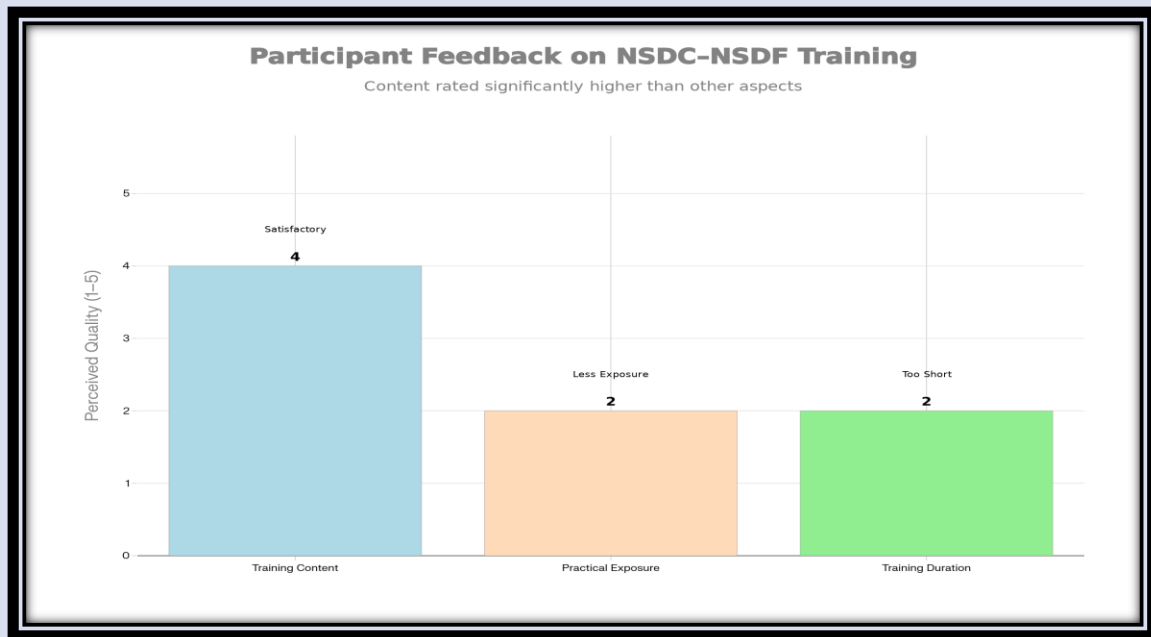


Figure 28: Illustrating the participants' feedback on NSDC and NSDF training program

## 8. OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 SKILL IMPROVEMENT

- Participants gained **introductory-level technical skills**.
- Safety training enhanced awareness of equipment handling.

### 8.2 PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

- Courses were useful but **too short**.
- Trainees wanted **6-month training certification** for recognition in industry.
- Strong demand for extending workshop-based practical sessions.

### 8.3 TRAINING CONTENT

- Theoretical instruction was strong.
- Practical modules needed scaling up to improve employability.

---

## 8.4 EMPLOYMENT RELEVANCE

- Youth expressed desire for **more detailed training program with 6 months or more duration.**
- Apart from these technical courses, centre should prepare youth for **tourism, hospitality, and rural enterprise.**

**Outcome Rating: Moderate**

## 9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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### 9.1 SKILL-BASED IMPACT

- Enhanced awareness of technical trades.
- Basic technical knowledge improved across trainees.
- Initial confidence building observed.

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### 9.2 EMPLOYMENT IMPACT

- Short duration limited job acceptance.
- Certification useful but not strong enough for formal industrial hiring.

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### 9.3 SOCIAL & COMMUNITY IMPACT

- First-time exposure to structured training for many youth.
- Positively influenced career aspirations.
- Increased interest in starting local ventures.

**Overall Impact Rating: MODERATE (WITH POTENTIAL TO BECOME HIGH)**

## 10. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

### STRENGTHS

- NSDC certification adds formal skill recognition.
- Large-scale coverage (838 youth).
- Strong interest among youth and families.

### CHALLENGES

- Duration too short for deep skill acquisition.
- Practical sessions insufficient.
- Lack of local job linkage reduces long-term impact.

### BENEFICIARY RECOMMENDATION

- Convert program to **6-month duration** with high practical content.
- Align with **local industry clusters**.

**Sustainability Rating: MODERATE, IMPROVING WITH RESTRUCTURING**

## 11. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs & NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	Alignment
SDG 4 – Quality Education	Vocational skill training
SDG 8 – Decent Work	Employability enhancement
Schedule VII – Education & Skill Development	Fully compliant

**Table 15: Indicating SDG alignment with the SJVN CSR initiatives**

## 12. STAKEHOLDER TESTIMONIALS (SUMMARIZED)

### TRAINEES:

- *“Training was good but too short. Moreover more time would have helped in grasping the learning”*
- *“We need more hands-on practice. That is what we will do and industry wants”*
- *“A 6-month course will help us get better jobs, 3 months is not sufficient to grasp as I also come from Hindi medium.”*



Figure 29: Participants of short term skill training program (NSDC)

## 13. KEY FINDINGS

- Training content is strong but requires enhancement.
- Duration too short for meaningful employability gains.
- High dropout rate in Bihar region as the training was conducted during COVID 19, Year 2020.
- Trainees lack practical confidence due to limited workshop hours and on the job training was missing.
- High potential for local entrepreneurship in HP/UK.
- NSDC model is strong, but modifications needed for regional suitability.

## 14. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Extend training duration to **minimum 6 months** for credibility.
2. Increase **hands-on training**, workshop hours, and practical demonstrations.
3. Introduce **state-specific modules**:
  - Himachal: hospitality, orchard management, apple grading, rural tourism
  - Uttarakhand: eco-tourism, food processing
  - Bihar: Agri-based processing, electrician/technician trades
4. Strengthen placement partnerships within each state.
5. Add entrepreneurship modules for local micro-enterprise development. How students can start business of their own.
6. Introduce post-training support:
  - Mentorship
  - Market linkage
  - Toolkits or starter kits

## 15. CONCLUSION

The NSDC–NSDF Short-Term Skill Development Training sponsored by SJVN has generated meaningful learning exposure for **838 youth**. While the training is valuable and well-structured, the **short duration, limited practical exposure, and weak local job linkage** restrict the full employability potential.

With enhancements in duration, practical depth, and region-specific job alignment, the project can evolve into a **high-impact, sustainable, and transformative CSR initiative**.

## 16. SUCCESS STORIES OF SHORT TERM TRAINING PROGRAM

Given below are four success stories from the short term skill development training run by SJVN foundation with the help of NSDC and NSDF.

### SUCCESS STORY OF AVANTIKA: FROM BUXAR CREATING OPPORTUNITY FROM GRIM SCENARIOS

**Name:** Avantika Rajbhar

**Age:** 27 Years

**Village:** Rajpur, Buxar (Bihar)

**Trade:** Computer Operation

Avantika Rajbhar, a 27-year-old resident of Village Rampur, Post Rajpur in Buxar district, represents a promising example of how short-term skill training can alter livelihood trajectories in disadvantaged regions. Enrolled in a short-term skill development programme under the aegis of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) during the challenging period of the COVID-19 pandemic, Avantika chose training in computer and software applications. Despite the disruptions and uncertainties of the time, the training centre in Buxar maintained regular classes, which enabled consistent learning and skill consolidation.



The structured curriculum in basic computer operations and software use strengthened Avantika's digital literacy and confidence. Building on these competencies, Avantika successfully secured employment as a Coordinator at the Kaushal Vikash Kendra in Buxar, with a monthly earning of approximately INR 15,000. In this role, Avantika is not only engaged in day-to-day centre coordination but also actively organises outreach camps for unemployed youth, thereby extending the benefits of skill development to peers from similar socio-economic backgrounds. The transition from trainee to local facilitator of skilling initiatives highlights a meaningful upward shift in both economic status and social role.

From an academic perspective, Avantika's trajectory illustrates how even short-duration NSDC programmes can function as catalysts for employment and local leadership in skilling

ecosystems. At the same time, Avantika's reflective feedback points to important design lessons for future programmes. While acknowledging that the classes were regular and highly beneficial, Avantika recommends extending the duration of such courses to around six months and incorporating more intensive, in-person, hands-on practice. These suggestions underline the need for deeper experiential learning and longer engagement to enhance job readiness and credibility in the labour market.

Overall, Avantika Rajbhar's experience demonstrates that well-delivered, short-term skill training can generate tangible employment outcomes and foster community-based change agents. Strengthening these programmes through longer duration and richer practical exposure could further amplify their impact, enabling more rural youth to translate training into sustainable and dignified livelihoods.

#### SUCCESS STORY OF DEEPAK FROM BUXAR: A RAY OF HOPE

**Name:** Deepak Pathak

**Age:** 35 Years

**Resident:** New Market, Buxar (Bihar)

**Trade:** Wireman



Deepak Pathak, a 35-year-old resident of New Market, Buxar, stands as a hopeful example of how targeted skill training can translate into dignified livelihood opportunities. After enrolling in an Electrical trade course under the NSDC skill training programme, he gained a solid foundation in both theoretical concepts and basic practical work related to wiring and electrical equipment. This structured exposure gave him the confidence to work safely and more professionally with electrical systems.

Today, Deepak plays an active role in his elder brother's electrical equipment shop, where he not only supports day-to-day operations but also guides new helpers who join the establishment. The skills acquired during training have enabled him to take up small wiring contracts in nearby villages, helping households and local establishments with their electrical

needs. Through this mix of shop work and contract assignments, he now earns around INR 15,000–16,000 per month, marking a clear improvement in income security.

Deepak views this progress as the first step toward a more stable future. As he plans for marriage, he aspires to establish himself more firmly as an electrical wireman contractor, expanding his client base and taking on larger projects to support his family. His journey reflects how NSDC’s skill training, even at a modest scale, can open pathways to self-employment, local service provision, and long-term livelihood prospects for motivated learners in small-town and rural markets.

### NITISH: A JOURNEY FROM A PROJECT-AFFECTED VILLAGE TO SKILLED EMPLOYMENT THROUGH SJVN’S TRAINING INITIATIVE

**Name:** Nitish

**Age:** 24 Years

**Village:** Barkeli, Rampur, Shimla (H.P)

**Trade:** General Works



At 24 years old, Nitish, a resident of Barkeli Village in the Luhri Hydro Electric Project–affected area, represents the new generation of rural youth who are determined to turn challenges into opportunities. His pathway to skill development began through a simple yet transformative channel information shared by his brother, who learned from the local panchayat about the training opportunities supported by SJVN.

Motivated to build a career beyond the limited options available in his village, Nitish enrolled in the General Work Supervisor training programme. The training became a defining period in his life. He found the curriculum well-structured and appreciated the dedication and clarity with which the instructors imparted technical skills. In addition to the training itself, he also received a monthly stipend of INR 6,000, which reduced the financial burden on his family and allowed him to focus fully on learning.

Armed with new skills and confidence, Nitish secured his first job in Chandigarh as a CAD Drafter. In this role, he used Computer-Aided Design (CAD) software to prepare 2D and 3D drawings, particularly for Airtel telecom tower projects. With a monthly salary of INR 10,000 and meals provided by the employer, he gained valuable exposure to professional work environments, deadlines, and industry expectations. He viewed this phase as an important stepping stone one that strengthened his technical understanding and broadened his career perspective.

After six months, he transitioned to another opportunity, carrying forward the experience and confidence he had earned. Nitish openly acknowledges that the training from SJVN laid the foundation for his employment journey. He is also mindful of areas for improvement and notes that adding more practical sessions could further enhance future trainees' readiness.

Nitish's story is a compelling example of how targeted skill development interventions can empower youth from project-affected and rural communities to access modern, employment-oriented roles. What began as an opportunity communicated through a local network has turned into a sustainable career pathway demonstrating that when corporate social responsibility initiatives align with real community needs, they can unlock life-changing possibilities.

His trajectory highlights the significance of structured training, local awareness, and continued support in shaping employment-ready youth. Nitish's success stands as a motivating narrative for other young people in similar circumstances: with the right opportunity, guidance, and determination, they too can build a future defined not by limitations, but by capability and ambition.

**Name:** Suraj Rawat

**Age:** 20 years

**Village:** Naitwar, Mori, Uttarkashi (UK)

**Trade:** Electrical



At just 20 years old, Suraj Rawat from Naitwar Village has already demonstrated how focused training and the right support can transform a young person's trajectory. Growing up in a rural setting, Suraj had limited exposure to formal technical education, yet he always wanted to acquire a practical skill that could make him independent and useful to his community.

His opportunity arrived through the SJVN supported skill development initiative, where he enrolled in the Electrician Training Programme. For Suraj, this was more than just a course it was a structured learning journey that opened his world to new capabilities and new confidence.

During the training, he learned the fundamentals of electrical systems, household wiring, safety measures, and basic troubleshooting. Concepts that once felt intimidating soon became manageable through hands-on practice and guidance from the instructors. The programme helped him build not only technical competence but also the assurance that he could independently handle essential household electrical work.

Although Suraj received a job offer after completing the course, he chose to stay in his hometown due to family circumstances. Yet this decision did not slow his progress. Equipped with the skills he gained, he now handles local electrical tasks, supports households in the village, and ensures that he continues to practice and strengthen his abilities.

One of the most enriching aspects of his training experience was the friendships he built with trainees from Himachal Pradesh and Bihar, who had also joined through the SJVN initiative. For Suraj, this exposure was meaningful it expanded his social circle, introduced him to

different perspectives, and gave him a sense of belonging to a larger community of aspiring youth.

With gratitude, Suraj acknowledges the role SJVN played in shaping his learning journey. The initiative not only provided technical training but also instilled the self-belief that he can grow further when the right opportunity comes again.

Suraj's story is a powerful example of how skill development empowers rural youth to become capable, confident, and future-ready. Even when life circumstances do not immediately allow for formal employment, skills remain, confidence grows, and opportunities continue to unfold. His journey demonstrates that learning is not just about getting a job it is about building the foundation for a lifelong pathway of progress and self-reliance.

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## CSR PROJECT 8: DEVELOPMENT OF BIODIVERSITY PARK

**Project Vertical:** Sustainable Development

**Project Location:** Village, Shanan, District, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

**Executing Agency:** SJVN Foundation

**Assessment Agency:** Indian Institute of Management Rohtak

**Assessment Type:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA – 2025)

**CSR Activities Completed:** 2024

**Amount Utilised:** INR 208.54 Lakhs

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SJVN's Corporate Office, Shimla undertook a sustainable development initiative for the **development of a Biodiversity Park** adjacent to its Corporate Office in Village Shanan, Shimla. The park aims to:

- Conserve biodiversity
- Promote environmental awareness
- Offer recreational space for health & well-being
- Educate children about hydroelectric power through a working model

Interviews and focus-group discussions with **20 stakeholders** from local Panchayat and residents revealed that:

- The Biodiversity Park is **well-organized, green, clean, and well-maintained**.
- Serves as a **popular recreational space** for local residents for walking, fitness, and children's play.
- The **working model of a hydropower plant** is a major educational attraction.
- Community values the park highly and considers it a positive asset created by SJVN.

Areas of improvement identified include:

- Park opening/closing timings need coordination with local Panchayat.
- Park remains closed sometimes due to official leave of security guard (e.g., Sundays/evenings).

- Gate management can be delegated or worked in consultation with Panchayat members and Pradhan.
- Connecting road to Bio Diversity Park requires maintenance.
- Environmental awareness activities like **nukkad nataks** and **role-plays** can further enhance community awareness about biodiversity and environmental ownership.

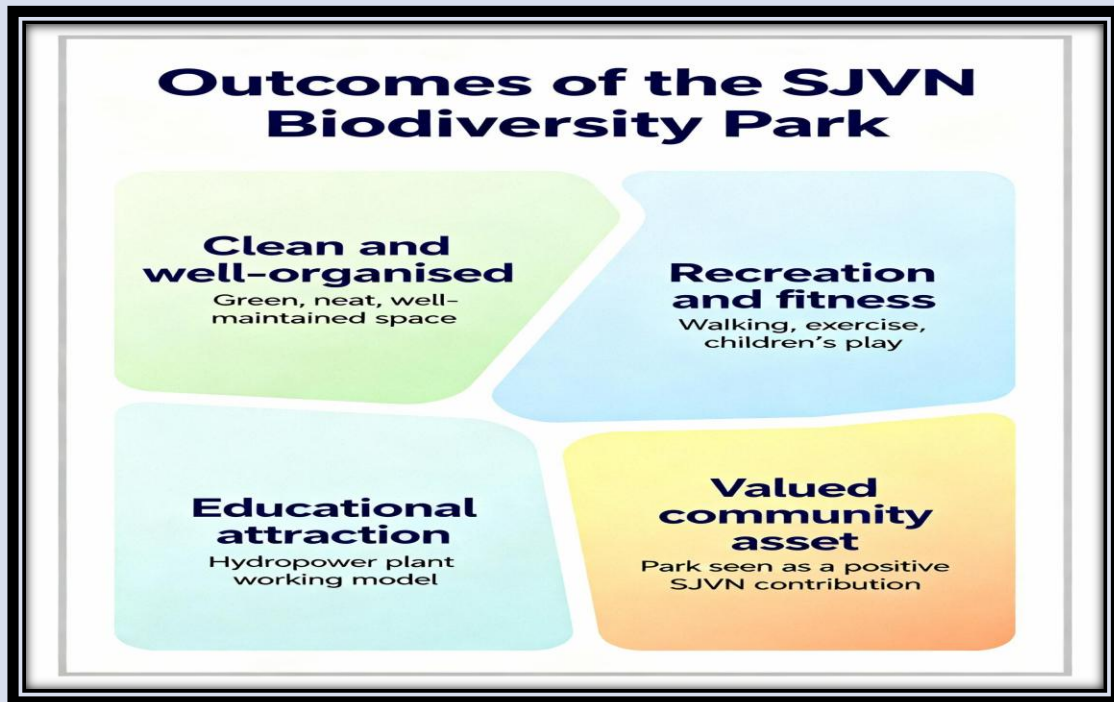


Figure 3o: Illustrating the benefits of SJVN Biodiversity Park

Overall, the project is assessed as **highly relevant, impactful, and strongly appreciated** by the community.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The Biodiversity Park project was conceptualized under SJVN's CSR efforts toward **environmental conservation, community well-being, and sustainable urban development**. Shimla, being a hill city with limited open spaces, faces constraints in terms of recreational and green zones. SJVN's intervention addressed this gap by converting an unused area into a **green, community-friendly, ecologically balanced Biodiversity Park**.

The park contributes to:

- Local ecological preservation
- Community recreation
- Environmental education
- Natural heritage awareness

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Aligned with PSU-standard and SIA norms the objectives of the assessment are as follows:

1. Assess the quality, usability, and maintenance of the Biodiversity Park.
2. Evaluate community benefits related to recreation, health, and education.
3. Understand user satisfaction among villagers, residents, and children.
4. Analyse ecological and social impact.
5. Identify gaps and recommend improvements for long-term sustainability.

### 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Project Title:** Development of Biodiversity Park, Village Shanán

**CSR Category:** Sustainable Development

**Beneficiary Communities:** Villagers of Shanán, nearby households, local residents, school children

**Major Components:**

- Landscaped walking paths
- Green zones with native biodiversity
- Exercise-friendly open spaces
- Child-friendly areas
- Working hydropower model for educational purposes
- Seating arrangements
- Maintained green cover

**Purpose:**

To create a green, community-centric space promoting biodiversity, environmental education, and social well-being.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

---

### 5.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Mixed-method evaluation using:

- On-site visits
  - Direct observation
  - Individual interviews
  - Focus group discussions
- 

### 5.2 STAKEHOLDER INTERACTIONS

Conducted with 20 respondents including:

- Counsellor
  - Ward members
  - Villagers & park users
  - Children and parents
  - Local residents living near the park
- 

### 5.3 SECONDARY DATA CONSULTED

- CSR project records
  - Photographs and design layout
- 

### 5.4 TOOLS USED

- Semi structured interviews
- FGD checklist

- Beneficiary perception scoring

## 6. BASELINE SITUATION (PRE-INTERVENTION)

Basis the interviews from the beneficiaries. It was revealed that: Before the park’s development:

- There was no dedicated space for morning walk, exercise, or recreation.
- Youth not engaged in physical exercises

SJVN’s initiative created a community-friendly green asset that is now utilised for environmental awareness and source for health activities.

## 7. OUTPUT ASSESSMENT

Output Component	Achievement	Evidence
Creation of Biodiversity Park	Completed	Verified via site visit
Walking tracks	Available	Residents using regularly
Hydropower model	Installed	Educational feature in park
Green landscaping	Well maintained	Stakeholders satisfied
User engagement	High	Children, adults, elders using park daily

**Table 16: Output and achievement of Biodiversity Park CSR initiative**

**Summary:** Outputs delivered are fully aligned with CSR objectives.

## 8. OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

---

### 8.1 RECREATIONAL & WELL-BEING BENEFITS

Residents reported:

- Regular walking, exercise, jogging in the park
  - Safe space for children to play
  - Improved mental & physical health as there is a place for meditation and yoga.
- 

### 8.2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- Conservation of green cover
  - Protection of local flora
  - Increased ecological awareness
- 

### 8.3 EDUCATIONAL IMPACT

- Hydropower model helps children understand how SJVN generates power
  - Parents appreciated the scientific demonstration
- 

### 8.4 SOCIAL IMPACT

- Park working as a **community gathering platform**
- Enhances interaction among villagers & residents
- Provides meaningful leisure for elderly citizens

Outcome Rating: **HIGH**

## 9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

---

### 9.1 ECOLOGICAL IMPACT

- Enhanced biodiversity preservation

- Improved greenery and oxygen levels
- Cleaner local environment

To have an overview of the key ecological impacts of SJVN Biodiversity Park see figure 31.

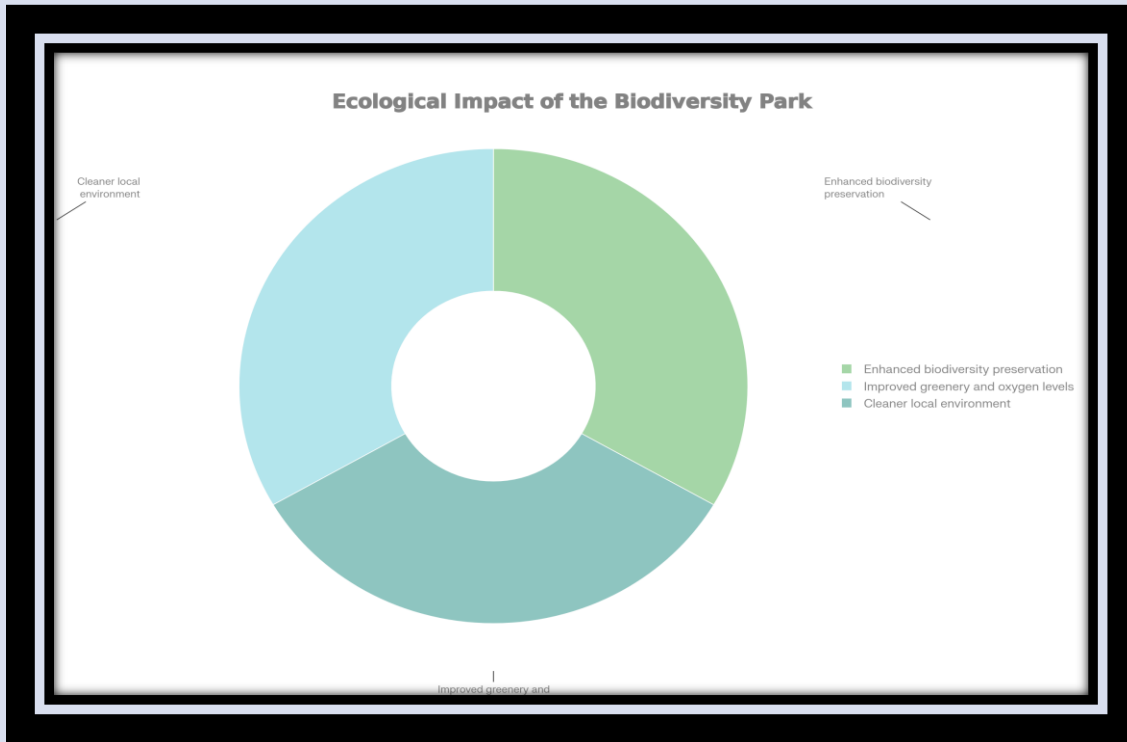


Figure 31: Illustrating the three key ecological impact of the SJVN Biodiversity Park

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## 9.2 SOCIAL & COMMUNITY IMPACT

- Strengthens social cohesion
- Fun, safe environment for families
- Increased community pride in local green infrastructure

---

## 9.3 EDUCATIONAL IMPACT

- Hydropower model builds scientific curiosity
- Children learn about renewable energy and SJVN's role

---

## 9.4 HEALTH & WELLNESS IMPACT

- Supports fitness, walking, stress relief
- Encourages healthy lifestyle habits

**Overall Impact Rating: HIGH**

---

## 10. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

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### STRENGTHS

- Strong local usage and community ownership
- Park infrastructure well maintained
- Educational & environmental value ensures long-term relevance

---

### CHALLENGES

- Park remains closed during Sundays/evenings due to guard's official leave
- Limited access hours decreases utility

---

### COMMUNITY SUGGESTIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

1. **Park opening & closing** should be managed jointly with local Panchayat.
2. Panchayat/Pradhan can **take charge of gate management**.
3. Approach road needs **repair, widening, and safety features**.
4. Conduct **environmental awareness programs**
  - Nukkad natak
  - Role-plays
  - School participation

**Sustainability Rating: High**

## 11. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs & NATIONAL PRIORITIES

SDGs & National Priorities	Alignment
SDG 3 – Health & Well-being	Community well-being through recreation
SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities & Communities	Urban green development
SDG 13 – Climate Action	Biodiversity conservation
Schedule VII – Environment, Sustainability & Conservation	Fully compliant

**Table 17: Indicating the alignment of SJVN CSR initiative with SDG & National Priorities**

## 12. STAKEHOLDER TESTIMONIALS (SUMMARIZED)

### VILLAGERS:

- *“Park is clean, green, and well organized. We use it for morning walk. There are lot of old people who go and sit with their grandchildren”*
- *“We walk here every day; children love to play inside. They have developed a habit of visiting the park”*

### WARD MEMBERS:

- *“It is good initiative by SJVN. There are lot of machines and equipment also inside for demonstration purpose. However if they give us little responsibility for opening/closing the gate in cooperation we (ward members) can manage better.”*



**Figure 32: Survey administration and response**

---

## RESIDENTS:

- *“Hydropower model is very educational for students. It helps in understanding how SJVN generates electricity”*

## 13. KEY FINDINGS

- Park is highly valued and widely used
- Strong educational, ecological, and health benefits
- High satisfaction among all age groups
- Excellent infrastructure quality
- Access-related challenges need attention
- Potential for expanded environmental awareness activities

## 14. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Collaborate with Wards** for time management and scheduling.
2. Keep the park open on **Sundays & evenings**.
3. Conduct yearly **environmental awareness programs** involving:
  - Local schools
  - Youth groups
  - Village committees
4. Introduce volunteer-led “park stewardship” group.

## 15. CONCLUSION

The Biodiversity Park created by SJVN has become a **significant ecological, social, and educational asset** for the residents of Village Shanan and surrounding areas (see figure 33). Its multi-dimensional benefits include:

- Promoting health & well-being
- Encouraging environmental sensitivity
- Providing recreational and educational facilities

- Supporting sustainable urban development

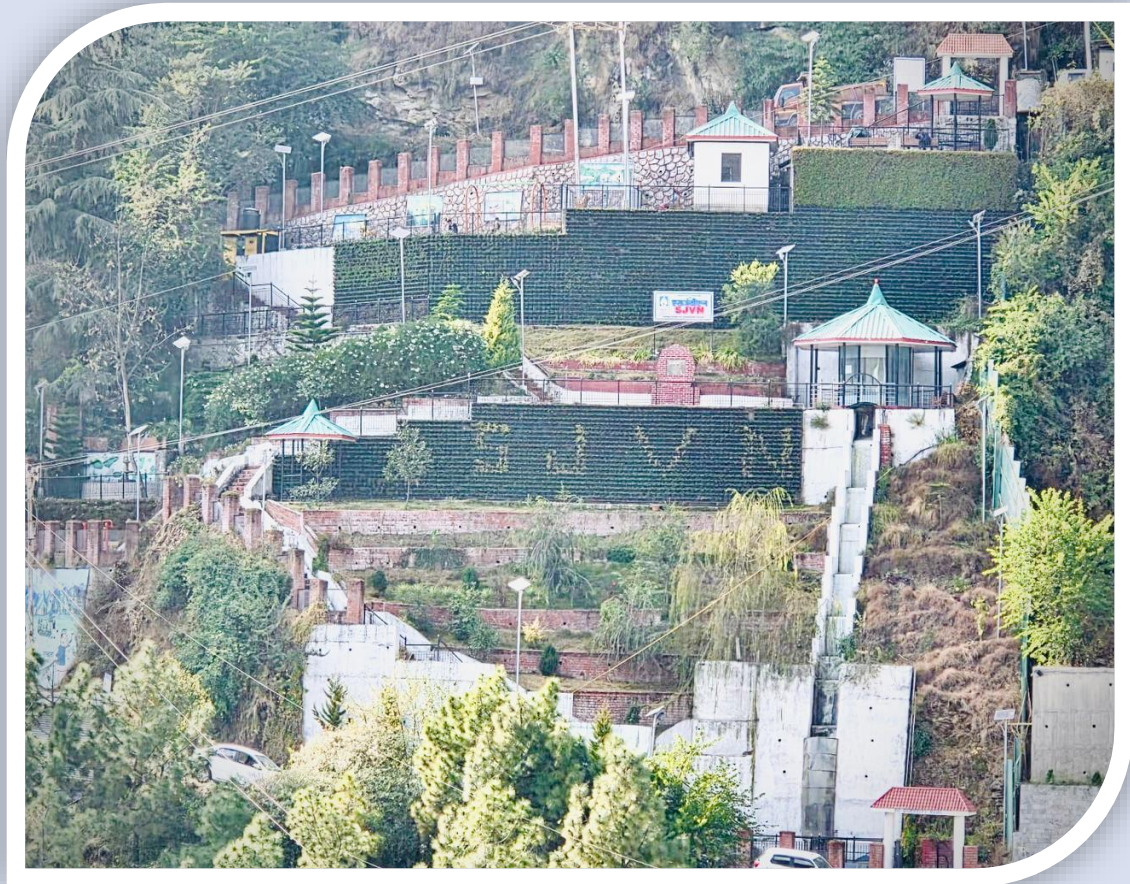


Figure 33: Biodiversity Park developed by SJKV Foundation in Shanan, Shimla

The initiative is **highly effective, deeply appreciated, and strongly aligned with CSR goals**. With improved access hours, better road connectivity, and enhanced community involvement, the park can become a long-term model for urban biodiversity conservation.

## 16. SUCCESS STORIES RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY PARK

Given below are few success stories from the local residents with respect to the Biodiversity Park and the change it has brought in the lives of the local residents.

### BIODIVERSITY PARK BOON TO COMMUNITY LIFE: SHANTA VERMA COUNCILLOR FROM MALAYANA

**Name:** Shanta Verma

**Age:** 45 Years

**Resident:** Malyana, Shimla (H.P)

**Occupation:** Councillor from Malyana Ward

Shanta Verma, a 45-year-old Ward Councillor from Malyana, reflects on the SJVN Biodiversity Park as a deeply positive addition to community life. She observes that the park has not only improved the local environment but has also nurtured a culture of fitness and outdoor activity among residents. In her view, the space offers a rare opportunity for families to spend time together in a clean and green setting.



She imagines parents regularly bringing their children to the park to play, women using the pathways for evening walks, and senior citizens meeting there for informal social gatherings. For her, these everyday interactions represent a quiet but powerful transformation in the well-being of the neighbourhood. She expresses sincere gratitude to SJVN for creating and maintaining such a space and hopes that this support will continue in the future.

From a governance perspective, Shanta Verma also underlines the importance of participatory management. She strongly believes that involving local residents in decisions such as park opening and closing timings would ensure that the facility is used to its fullest potential. By

aligning management practices with community needs, she feels that the Biodiversity Park can serve as an even more effective model of inclusive, people-centred urban environmental planning.

## SANDEEP PARMAR BUSINESSMAN FROM MALYANA: GOOD INITIATIVES CHANGE MINDSET

**Name:** Sandeep Parmar

**Age:** 48 Years

**Village:** Malyana, Shimla (H.P)

**Occupation:** Businessman

Sandeep Parmar, a 48-year-old businessman and long-term resident of Malyana, articulates a strong sense of pride and emotional attachment to SJVN and its developmental initiatives in the area. He expresses particular appreciation for the Biodiversity Park, which he regards as a pioneering effort and possibly the first of its kind in Shimla. In his assessment, the park has significantly improved the local environment; he highlights its clean surroundings, abundant greenery, and the presence of an open gym as features that make the space both attractive and functional for everyday use.



Sandeep routinely visits the park with his children for recreation, where they spend time walking, playing, and engaging in activities such as badminton. These visits, for him, represent more than leisure; they are moments of family bonding in a safe, health-promoting setting created through corporate social responsibility. He believes that such facilities have the potential to reshape the habits and aspirations of local youth by offering positive alternatives centred on physical fitness and constructive engagement.

Importantly, Sandeep links the park to broader social and moral outcomes. He observes with concern that some young people in the region are vulnerable to pathways such as substance abuse and social isolation. In his view, community assets like the Biodiversity Park can act as protective spaces that bring people together, encourage healthy routines, and strengthen

informal social support networks. By providing an inclusive public space where families, children, and youth can interact, the park helps reinforce a culture of well-being, collective responsibility, and mutual care.

Overall, Sandeep Parmar's reflections underscore how a single, thoughtfully designed environmental and recreational initiative can generate multi-dimensional benefits environmental, physical, social, and moral. His testimony conveys deep gratitude towards SJVN and positions the Biodiversity Park as a model intervention that not only enhances urban ecology but also contributes to steering the community, especially its youth, toward healthier and more positive life trajectories.

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## CSR PROJECT 9: RUNNING OF FOUR MOBILE MEDICAL UNITS

**Project Vertical:** Healthcare

**Project Location:** Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra

**Executing Agency:** SJVN Foundation with the help of Help Age India

**Assessment Agency:** Indian Institute of Management Rohtak

**Assessment Type:** Social Impact Assessment (SIA – 2025)

**CSR Activities Completed:** 2024

**Amount Utilised:** INR 329.92 Lakhs

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SJVN Ltd., under its Healthcare CSR vertical, deployed **four Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)** in partnership with **Help Age India**, covering project-affected villages across:

- **Himachal Pradesh** (Rampur HPS)
- **Bihar** (Buxar Thermal Power Plant)
- **Maharashtra** (Khirvire Wind Power Station)

The SIA involved interactions with local villagers, elderly beneficiaries, community leaders, and MMU staff.

Key findings indicate:

- MMUs have become **critical healthcare lifelines**, especially for elderly citizens, women, and economically vulnerable groups.
- MMUs provide **immediate first aid**, primary healthcare, medicines, and disease management support.
- They address common ailments such as **fever, injuries, infections**, as well as chronic diseases like **hypertension, arthritis, diabetes, and early-stage cataract**.
- The MMUs are highly appreciated for **accessibility, timeliness, and regularity**.
- Beneficiaries especially valued support for elderly individuals whose children are working away from home.

Suggestions provided by stakeholders include:

- Organizing **specialized medical camps**, especially cataract surgeries
- Provision for **blood tests and basic diagnostic screening** for early detection

Overall, the initiative provides **high-impact, inclusive, and essential healthcare services**.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

SJVN operates multiple large-scale energy projects in remote and rural regions across India.

Many of these regions lack easy access to:

- Primary healthcare
- Medicines
- Early disease diagnosis
- Regular health check-ups, especially for the elderly

To address these gaps, SJVN foundation with the help of **Help Age India** decided to run Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) that visit different villages as per a defined weekly route plan.

These units bring healthcare to the doorsteps of communities that otherwise struggle with:

- Distance to hospitals
- Economic barriers
- Mobility issues
- Lack of medical awareness

A brief overview indicating benefits of MMUs is illustrated in figure 34.

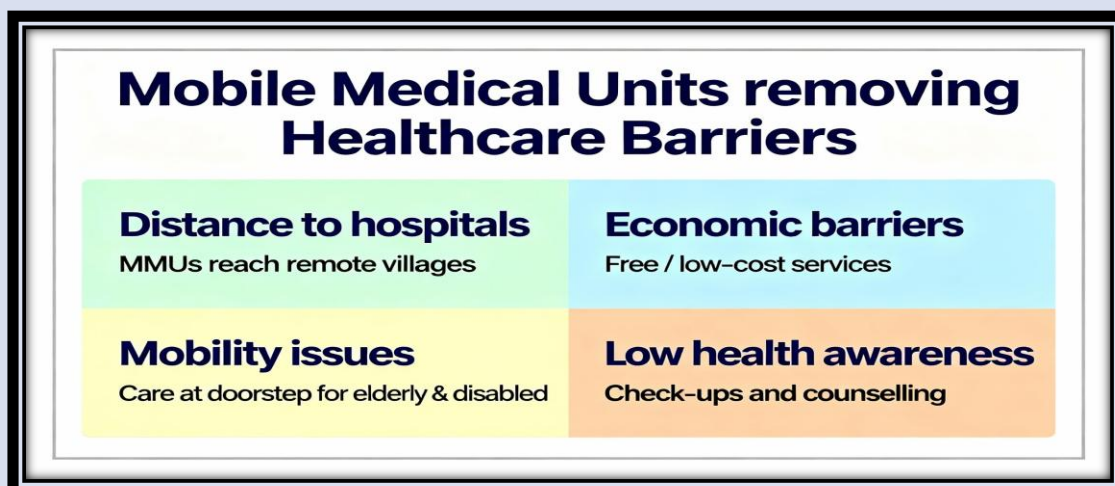


Figure 34: Illustrating benefits of MMUs

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Aligned with SJVN’s CSR SIA guidelines, the objectives of the assessment were to:

1. Assess accessibility, utility, and quality of healthcare services provided by MMUs
2. Evaluate coverage and beneficiary satisfaction
3. Identify improvements required to enhance medical impact
4. Understand the social and healthcare significance of MMUs in project areas
5. Assess relevance and scalability for long-term CSR planning

### 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Project Title:** Running of Four Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) by SJVN Foundation with the help of Help Age India

**CSR Category:** Healthcare

**Coverage:**

- Bihar (Buxar) – 2 MMUs
- Maharashtra (Khirvire) – 1 MMU
- Himachal Pradesh (Rampur) – 1 MMU

### Services Provided by MMUs:

- Primary healthcare
- First aid
- Medicines distribution
- Disease management
- Counselling and awareness
- Elderly care
- Health check-up camps

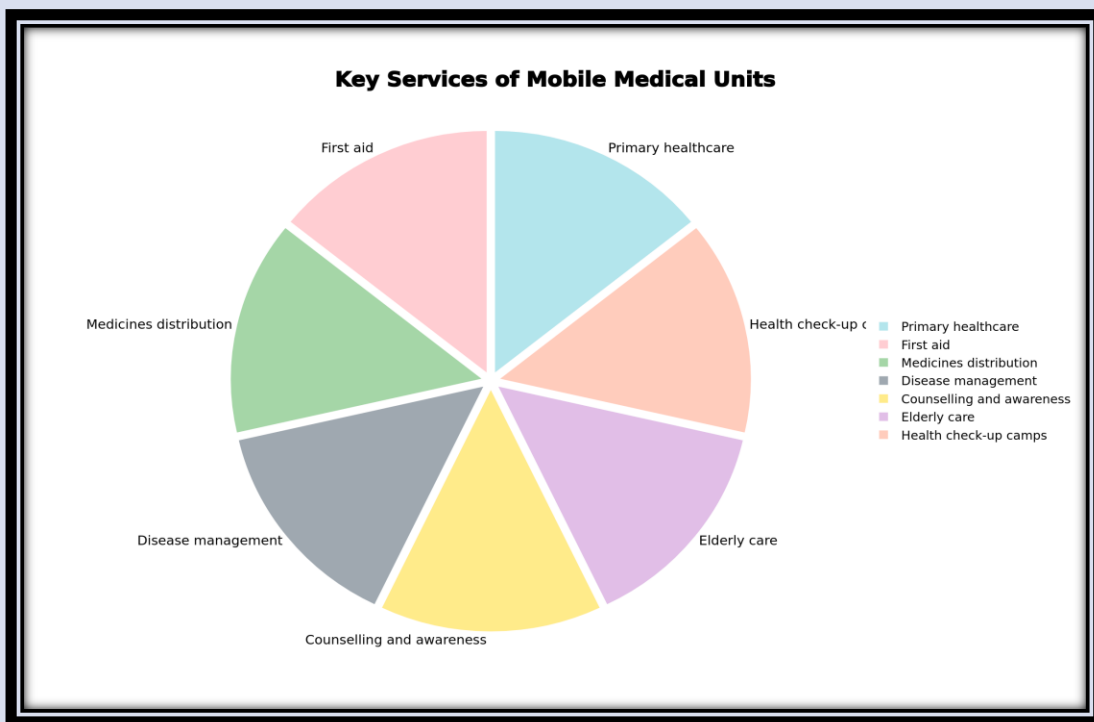


Figure 35: Illustrating the key services provided by MMUs sponsored by SJVN

### Target Beneficiaries:

- Elderly residents
- Women
- Economically weaker households
- Occupationally vulnerable groups (farmers, labourers)

## 5. METHODOLOGY

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### 5.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Mixed-method approach including:

- On-site MMU observation
- Interaction with healthcare staff
- Interviews with beneficiaries (elderly, villagers, women, farmers)
- Discussions with community leaders

---

### 5.2 DATA SOURCES

- Interviews (qualitative)
- MMU patient logs (secondary)
- Route and frequency schedules
- Medicine distribution records

---

### 5.3 SAMPLE SIZE

While visiting field locations, the team interacted with:

- 100 patients
- MMU doctors and pharmacist
- Local panchayat members
- Community elders

## 6. BASELINE SITUATION (PRE-MMU)

Basis the interviews of local villagers, panchayats it was revealed that before MMUs were deployed:

- Many villages lacked access to medical facilities and were largely dependent on Government operated PHCs and CHCs.

- Elderly citizens were highly dependent on neighbours for healthcare
- Travel to hospitals required long distances, high travel cost
- Chronic conditions were ignored and unaddressed/poorly managed
- Health emergencies often went untreated

There was a clear need for accessible healthcare services in the area.

## 7. OUTPUT ASSESSMENT

Output Item	Achievement	Evidence
MMUs deployed	All 4 functional	Verified during SIA
Route & schedule planning	Regular	MMU route logs
Daily patient consultations	High	Patient record sheets
Medicines dispensed	Wide range	Fever, antibiotics, BP/diabetes medicines
Elderly coverage	Strong	Interviews confirm large elderly turnout

**Table 18: Indicating the output and achievement level**

**Output delivery is highly efficient** and meets project objectives.

## 8. OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 IMPROVED ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

- Villagers receive **timely primary healthcare**.
- Elderly citizens benefited the most due to mobility challenges.

---

## 8.2 DISEASE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

MMUs effectively treat:

- Fever
- Skin infections
- Cuts and burns
- Minor injuries
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Arthritis
- Early detection of cataract

---

## 8.3 HEALTH AWARENESS & COUNSELLING

- Counselling on lifestyle diseases
- Education on medicine adherence
- Basic nutrition guidance

---

## 8.4 SOCIAL IMPACT

- Builds trust between SJVN and communities
- Significant relief for elderly living alone
- Reduces out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare

Outcome Rating: **VERY HIGH**

## 9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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### 9.1 HEALTH IMPACT

- Significant reduction in untreated illnesses
- Better management of chronic diseases
- Regular monitoring reduces complications

---

## 9.2 ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Saves travel cost, time, and wage losses
- Reduces dependency on private clinics

---

## 9.3 SOCIAL IMPACT

- Elderly feel cared for and supported
- Bridges healthcare accessibility gap

---

## 9.4 INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT

- Partnership with Help Age India is strong
- MMU operations highly structured and disciplined

**Overall Impact Rating: VERY HIGH**

## 10. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

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### STRENGTHS

- High acceptance among communities
- Regular frequency and reliability
- Skilled medical staff
- Strong institutional model with the help of Help Age India

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### CHALLENGES

- Limited diagnostic facilities in MMUs
- No blood test or basic pathology support
- Specialized medical camps needed

---

## COMMUNITY SUGGESTIONS

1. Organize **medical camps** periodically
2. Add **blood test facilities** for:
  - Blood sugar
  - Haemoglobin
  - Thyroid
  - Lipid profile

**Sustainability Rating: High**, with scope for medical diagnostic expansion.

### 11. ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs & NATIONAL PRIORITIES

SDGs and National Priorities	Alignment
SDG 3 – Good Health & Well-being	Direct health access
SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities	Supports vulnerable groups
National Health Mission	Primary healthcare model
Schedule VII – Healthcare	Fully compliant

**Table 19: Alignment of CSR initiative of MMUs with SDGs and National Priorities**

### 12. STAKEHOLDER TESTIMONIALS (SUMMARIZED)

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#### ELDERLY BENEFICIARIES:

- *“MMU gives us great relief; medicines are expensive otherwise. Also it is available weekly and we don’t have to go anywhere. They come directly to our village”*



- *“Doctor listens to us properly and checks BP and sugar weekly. Majority of the elderly are patient of diabetes, blood pressure. The timely address and medication is very critical and has helped significantly”*

---

VILLAGERS:

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*“MMU is a blessing for us; especially helpful to poor people like us who don't have money to go to hospital or travel long distance in remote areas.”*

- *“Most cases are elderly and they face largely diabetes (approx.40%), blood pressure (approx.45%) and/or arthritis (approx.60% elderly). Our typical crowd is aged people of age 45 years. Patients spread word of mouth and make regular visit.”(See figure 36)*

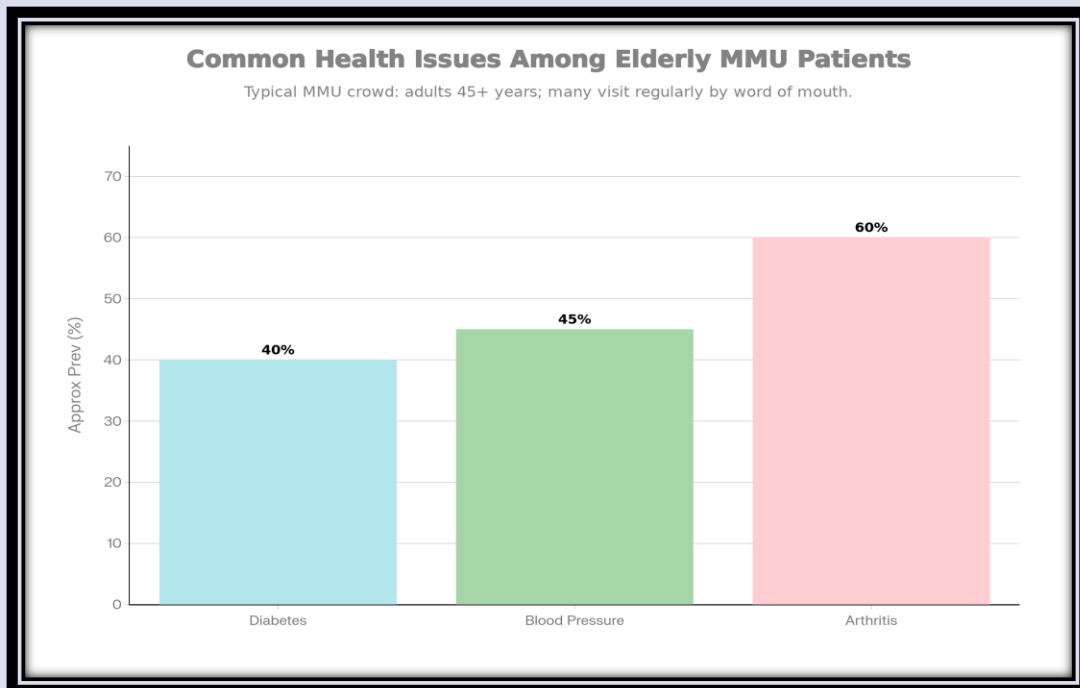


Figure 36: Illustrating the most common health issues in elderly

### 13. KEY FINDINGS

- MMUs are extremely helpful and widely appreciated
- Elderly and poor households benefit significantly
- Chronic diseases are being regularly monitored
- Lack of diagnostics limits early detection
- Need for special medical camps

### 14. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Add diagnostic facilities** (basic blood tests) if possible.
2. **Conduct cataract screening & surgery camps** in villages (yearly).
3. Increase availability of:
  - BP monitoring
  - Diabetes check strips
4. Can add monthly **specialist visits** (eye specialist, orthopaedic, ENT).
5. Strengthen referral linkages with government hospitals.

### 15. CONCLUSION

The Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) operating under SJVN Foundation as CSR initiative and makes a **remarkable difference** in delivering accessible, timely, and reliable healthcare services in remote project-affected villages (see figure 36). The model demonstrates:

- Excellent operational efficiency
- High relevance for elderly and vulnerable groups
- Strong community approval

With diagnostic enhancements and targeted medical camps, the initiative can further evolve into a **high-impact, long-term healthcare support system**.



**Figure 36: Provision of accessible, timely, and reliable healthcare services at door steps by SJVN**

## 16. SUCCESS STORIES OF MOBILE MEDICAL UNITS

Given below are three success stories from Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra related to the impact MMUs make in the lives of project affected areas.

### WE ARE THERE BECAUSE PEOPLE LIKE RAM DULAR NEED US

**Name:** Ram Dular Singh

**Age:** 55 Years

**Village:** Chausa, Buxar (Bihar)

**Occupation:** Farmer

This is a story of Mr. Ram Dular Singh, a 55-year-old resident of Chausa village in Buxar district, spent most of his adult life working hard and ignoring the early signs of ill-health. Like many older villagers, he had little habit of visiting doctors, partly because of limited awareness and partly because of the real costs involved. The nearest facility with qualified doctors was 10–15 kilometres away. For someone whose daily income was modest, the thought of spending money on travel, consultation, and medicines felt overwhelming. As a result, he

chose endurance over diagnosis, even as he began to notice that his body was slowing down and his energy was steadily fading.

Over time, Ram Dular started experiencing classic but unrecognized symptoms of chronic disease persistent fatigue, frequent urination, headaches, and a general sense of unease. He accepted these changes as a “normal” part of ageing. In reality, his health was deteriorating silently. Without regular blood sugar or blood pressure checks, he remained unaware that he was moving deeper into a high-risk zone. This situation reflects a common pattern in rural areas, where distance, cost, and lack of accessible information combine to delay critical medical care.



A turning point came when a Mobile Medical Unit (MMU), operated by Help Age India and financially supported by SJVN under its Buxar Thermal Power Plant (BTTP) initiative, began weekly visits to the Chausa market area. For many elderly residents, the MMU quickly became a trusted presence familiar doctors, reliable timings, and free or affordable services. Ram Dular initially watched from a distance, hesitant and unsure. However, encouragement from his elderly peers, who had already benefitted from the MMU, slowly changed his mind. Their stories of check-ups, free medicines, and respectful treatment convinced him to make his first real visit to a doctor in years.

During that visit, the MMU doctors conducted a systematic examination: blood sugar tests, blood pressure measurement, and basic clinical assessment. The results confirmed what his body had been signalling for a long time Ram Dular was in a diabetic phase and also suffered from high blood pressure. For someone who had never truly understood these conditions, the diagnosis came as both a shock and a relief. The shock lay in realizing how long he had lived with unmanaged illness; the relief came from finally having a clear explanation and a plan for action.

The MMU team did more than simply write a prescription. They offered careful counselling, explaining in simple language what diabetes and hypertension are, why they are dangerous if

left uncontrolled, and how medicines, diet, and lifestyle changes can keep them in check. They guided him on regular medication, dietary restrictions, the importance of walking, and the need for periodic follow-up. For the first time, Ram Dular felt that his health was not a mystery but something he could understand and manage with support.

Over subsequent weeks and months, he became a regular visitor to the MMU at Chausa. Each visit helped monitor his sugar and blood pressure levels, adjust his medicines when necessary, and reinforce health education messages. Gradually, he started noticing tangible improvements less fatigue, better sleep, and a renewed ability to participate in daily activities without feeling overwhelmed. The fear that had once kept him away from doctors was replaced by trust and gratitude.

Emotionally, this transformation was significant. Ram Dular began to see the MMU not just as a van, but as a lifeline that arrived at his doorstep. He often reflects that, without this intervention, his conditions might have remained undiagnosed until a severe complication occurred. Knowing that trained doctors come regularly to his own marketplace has given him and his family a new sense of security. He now encourages other villagers especially older men who are still hesitant to “at least get checked once,” using his own experience as living proof of the benefits.

From a broader perspective, his story highlights how mobile healthcare, when supported by committed organizations like SJVN, can bridge structural gaps of distance, affordability, and awareness. A man who once avoided medical care because hospitals were far and visits were expensive now receives regular, quality health services within walking distance of his home. The intervention has not only improved his clinical indicators; it has also restored dignity, hope, and confidence for the years ahead.

Today, Ram Dular Singh speaks of SJVN and the MMU team with deep appreciation. He credits them with placing his health “back on track” and enabling him to look toward the future with more optimism than fear. His journey from ignorance and silent deterioration to diagnosis, counselling, and controlled disease embodies the quiet yet profound impact that accessible, community-based health services can have on individual lives.

## MR. MANSUKH'S JOURNEY TOWARD BETTER HEALTH THROUGH THE MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT

**Name:** Mansukh

**Age:** 70 Years

**Village:** Swarage, Kullu, (Himachal Pradesh)

**Occupation:** Farmer



Mr. Mansukh, a 70-year-old resident of Swarage village in Panchayat Kharga, located on the right bank of the Satluj River in the Nirmand block of Kullu district, lives with his wife and two sons. He has five children in total three sons and two daughters. His daughters are married, and two of his sons continue to live with him and support the family. He is also blessed with a grandson and a granddaughter.

Coming from a humble farming household, Mansukh's livelihood originally depended on agriculture and daily wage labour. However, with advancing age and a prolonged illness, the family's ability to continue farming diminished over time. Today, the agricultural activities are managed primarily by his two sons, while Mansukh and his wife depend partly on an old-age pension. The family's income is approximately INR 45,000 per annum.

Despite these limitations, Mansukh has always been an active and respected member of his village. He regularly participates in community gatherings and religious activities, maintaining strong social connections and contributing positively to village life.

At the age of 59, Mansukh began experiencing severe leg pain and shortness of breath. Concerned about his worsening condition, he sought treatment at Khaneri Hospital, where he was diagnosed with diabetes and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). For nearly eight years, he relied on the hospital for medication and periodic follow-ups.

When he was 67, he encountered the Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) for the first time during one of its routine visits to the village. The medical team listened attentively to his symptoms and encouraged him to begin consistent treatment through the MMU. At that time, his health

indicators were alarming his blood sugar level was recorded at 1750 mg/dl, requiring immediate and systematic intervention.

Under the supervision of the MMU, Mansukh began receiving regular medication, monitoring, and health guidance. Over the past three years, his condition has improved dramatically. His blood sugar level has stabilised at 126 mg/dl, and he now feels significantly healthier, more energetic, and more optimistic about his wellbeing.

The Mobile Medical Unit has been serving remote locations including Swarage village for the last eight years. Mansukh learned about its services through local community members and has been consistently seeking treatment since his first visit. The MMU team provides him not only with routine medicine and check-ups but also with essential counselling on diet, exercise, hygiene, and lifestyle modifications. These interventions have been vital in managing his chronic conditions and preventing further health complications.

Mansukh's recovery is a compelling example of the impact of accessible healthcare in remote and underserved areas. Through sustained medical care, timely intervention, and compassionate support, the MMU has helped restore his health, dignity, and confidence demonstrating how community-focused healthcare initiatives can truly transform lives.

#### HEALING AT THE DOORSTEP: MR. MADHUKAR'S STORY

**Name:** Madhukar

**Age:** 54 Years

**Village:** Kombhalne, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

**Occupation:** Farmer

In the Kombhalne village, located in the Khirvire Wind Power Project affected area of Maharashtra, daily life often moves at the pace of the land slow, steady, and shaped by the rhythms of rural hardship. For villagers here, travelling long distances for even the most basic medical needs has always been a part of life. But for Mr. Madhukar, this journey became increasingly difficult as age and illness began to catch up with him.



For years, Madhukar suffered from persistent joint pain (arthritis) and the early stages of diabetes. The discomfort made routine tasks strenuous, and the growing fatigue began to affect his confidence. Yet the nearest healthcare facility was far, requiring not only time and energy but also money expenses that weighed heavily on rural families like his.

Everything changed when the SJVN Foundation introduced the Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) in his region.

For Madhukar, the arrival of the MMU felt like a burden lifted. Instead of worrying about how to reach the clinic, the clinic now came to him. With each visit, the medical team provided check-ups, medicines, and crucial guidance on managing his conditions. The joint pain became more manageable, his blood sugar levels stabilised, and the quiet fear of untreated illness slowly eased.

He speaks with genuine gratitude about the MMU's presence: it has not only saved him long hours of travel but has also reduced the financial strain of seeking healthcare. The relief, he says, is not his alone many in Kombhalne village depend on this service, especially the elderly, women, and those unable to travel.

In a region where healthcare access was once uncertain, the MMU has become a lifeline bringing dignity, comfort, and reassurance right to the doorsteps of people who need it most.

Madhukar's story captures a deeper truth: meaningful change often begins with access. By ensuring that essential medical care reaches remote communities, SJVN Foundation has helped restore hope and stability to lives that had long managed without either. For the people of Kombhalne, the MMU is more than a service it is a reminder that their wellbeing matters, and that supportive interventions can transform everyday struggle into renewed confidence for the future.

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PROJECT 1: TRADITIONAL KINNAURI DRESS DISTRIBUTION, KINNAUR (HP)

This project has been highly successful in promoting cultural preservation and strengthening community identity among beneficiaries. The distribution of traditional attire contributed to cultural revival, enhanced pride among local women, and generated high levels of satisfaction, indicating strong social acceptance and relevance to local needs.

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PROJECT 2: ITI RAMPUR MODERNIZATION, RAMPUR (HP)

The modernization of ITI Rampur has positively impacted institutional capacity and learning outcomes. Improved infrastructure and facilities have supported better academic delivery and skill development, resulting in high beneficiary satisfaction and contributing to the long-term growth and credibility of the institution.

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PROJECT 3: NUTRITION KITS FOR LACTATING MOTHERS, CHAMBA (HP)

This intervention has been highly effective in addressing maternal and infant health needs. The provision of nutrition kits led to observable improvements in health and well-being, making the project one of the most impactful initiatives in the CSR portfolio, with very high levels of success and beneficiary satisfaction.

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PROJECT 4: FODDER SHED CONSTRUCTION, UTTARKASHI (UK)

The fodder shed construction project has played a critical role in reducing fire risks and enhancing livelihood security for rural households. By safeguarding fodder and livestock assets, the initiative has contributed to risk mitigation and economic stability, achieving high satisfaction among local residents.

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PROJECT 5: CIDC TRAINING, HP / UK / BIHAR

The CIDC training programme delivered good-quality training content; however, its overall effectiveness remained average due to a relatively high dropout rate and low post-training placement retention. While the programme holds potential, strengthening follow-up, retention strategies, and placement linkages is essential to enhance long-term impact.

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PROJECT 6: HIMGIRI KALYAN ASHRAM HOSTEL, SHIMLA (HP)

This project has been highly effective in providing safe residential facilities and educational support to tribal students. By ensuring continuity of education for 40 beneficiaries, the hostel has contributed significantly to social inclusion and human capital development, with consistently high satisfaction levels.

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PROJECT 7: NSDC–NSDF TRAINING, BIHAR / HP / UK

The skill development initiative under NSDC–NSDF demonstrated moderate effectiveness. Although the training content was well received, the need for greater practical exposure and improved retention mechanisms was evident. Addressing these gaps would strengthen employability outcomes and programme sustainability.

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PROJECT 8: BIODIVERSITY PARK, SHIMLA (HP)

The Biodiversity Park has generated positive ecological and health benefits for the surrounding community. The initiative aligns well with environmental sustainability objectives, and local residents have expressed satisfaction, indicating successful integration of environmental conservation with community welfare.

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PROJECT 9: MOBILE MEDICAL UNITS, BIHAR / HP / MAHARASHTRA

The Mobile Medical Unit project has been one of the most impactful interventions, providing doorstep healthcare services to underserved populations. Its high effectiveness in improving access to primary healthcare and strong beneficiary response underscore its significance as a scalable and sustainable CSR initiative.

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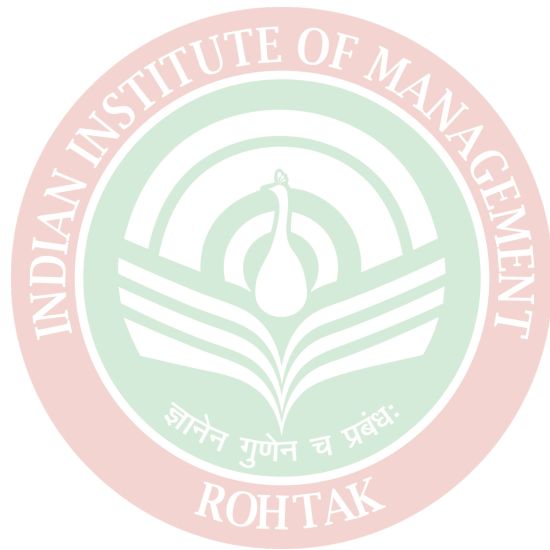
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