

Report On Impact Evaluation Study of CSR Programs

under

"Health Vertical"



Submitted to:-

SJVN Limited

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

HIMCON a professional development institution has many discipline professionals at their panel got a valuable opportunity of doing Impact Evaluation Study of CSR Programme carried out under Health Vertical with HIMCON's capacity and credentials in grassroots development intervention, the impact evaluation study has been successfully completed by constituting an exclusive resourceful impact evaluation team.

HIMCON conveys its gratitude and thanks to SJVN Limited and its officials for awarding the impact evaluation and acknowledge their cooperation and support by thanking him profusely. HIMCON also conveys it's thanks to SJVN Officials for accepting the final report and their valuable suggestions.

HIMCON intends to convey thanks to the Directors/Professors/Staff of Implementing Agencies and all their officers for their continued support in providing data and identifying the right beneficiaries for evaluating the impact.

HIMCON would fail in its duty, if it forgets to acknowledge all the beneficiaries who have expressed their impact with clarity, despite the farm sector during the study period time has been busy with marketing of apples. Thanks may look simple and the study team wish to blow to their relentless struggle to make all SJVN CSR initiatives/activities a success.

Last but not the least, HIMCON intend to convey its wishes to all those who are directly and indirectly extended their cooperation and support to make the study outcomes with sustained impact. All the members of study team and their extensive travel during the short study duration has been worth acknowledging by HIMCON.

Managing Director
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Gist of Project-cum- Executive Summary





Gist of Project-cum-Executive Summary

“The report presents the finding of the CSR Initiatives carried out by SJVN Limited under its Health Vertical i.e. Mobile Medicare Units, General & Specialized Health Camps, Ayurvedic Health awareness camps, Women & Child Development Scheme for BPL Women, Infrastructure support to health institution, Research and rehabilitation centre for persons with disability, Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre etc.”

SJVN limited under its CSR initiatives has carried out many Health related schemes and provide infrastructural support to various institutions. SJVN has been proactive in CSR programming and implementing a gamut of interventions for communities in around their plant locations. At this stage, the impact evaluation study was commissioned to carry out a comprehensive evaluation of CSR programmes implemented by SJVN Limited (through SJVN Foundation) across their project locations in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Bihar and Maharashtra to understand the direct and indirect impact/benefits of CSR interventions on beneficiaries.

The broader objectives of the study are mentioned below:-

- To analyse the health problem prevalent in the area
- Analysis of the health facilities available in the project areas.
- To evaluate the type of services provided to local people through health and hygiene programs of SJVN.
- To examine the relevance of the programs of SJVN for the local community.
- To examine whether the aspiration of the people have been met through the health and hygiene programs.
- To examine whether the benefits of the health and hygiene programs reaching to poorest of poor or communities devoid of health services.
- Consultation with the local communities with regard to evaluate their opinion on implementation, benefits, feedbacks etc. of the health & hygiene programs.
- Ro suggest feedback on the implementation of health and hygiene programs and to provide suggestive measures for improvement.
- Impact of health condition Pre and Post treatment.
- Mortality rate analysis per and post implementation
- Mother’s and Child health analysis pre and post implementation.
- Lifestyle change due to program implementation



Specific activities related to Impact Evaluation Study

The Impact Study fulfils the following

- a. The selection of samples by HIMCON carefully done by involving all the implementing agencies, stakeholders, beneficiaries, departments under all the category of projects and it also includes different level of pattern of investments.
- b. HIMCON has done plan and undertaken activities to achieve the objective outlines
- c. HIMCON has made visits/survey/discussions/consultations etc. to have specific information/assessment of the impact and outcome of each and every project separately run by the concerned implementing agency.
- d. Socio-economic impact of the locality as a whole is studied.
- e. The scope for replicating the projects in other areas and scaling up is studied.
- f. Relevant photographs are submitted along with the respect for better appreciation and presentation to be made subsequently.

Structure of the Report

This report has been framed as Chapters, as follows.

Chapter -1 Introduction: This chapter illustrates about the background, scheme guidelines, basis features of the scheme, implementation agency and specific activities proposed as per the terms of reference of the document/agreement outlines.

Chapter -2 Study Design and Methodology: explains about the framework for the study, tools and techniques used to capture the impact study, area and its geographical features.

Chapter -3 Brief Introduction about SJVN Limited: This chapter explains about the background of the sponsoring agency i.e. SJVN Limited, a renowned Public Sector Undertaking”

Chapter -4 Brief about SJVN CSR Policy: This chapter explains about the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, Schemes, Guidelines, Structure of SJVN Limited”.



Chapter -5 CSR activities of SJVN Limited: This chapter explains about the CSR activities by SJVN Limited in its project affected areas of state i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat etc.”

Chapter -6 Key Findings-cum-Assessing the Impact Created by CSR Activities: This chapter explains/discuss key findings for different CSR activities from Primary Research and Triangulates the same with field observations.

Chapter -7 Gist of Key Findings & Recommendations: This section of the report will discuss the Gist of Key Findings & Recommendations of various schemes under Health Verticals.



Chapter – 1

Introduction





Chapter No.: 1

Introduction

“This chapter illustrates about the background, scheme guidelines, basic features of the scheme, implementation agency and specific activities proposed as per the terms of reference of the document/agreement outlines”

1.1 Background

The growth of a nation is not just about tallying its industrial, agricultural and services balance sheets, it is equally about tallying its performance on the human development indices. The state of its healthcare is one of the critical measures of how a nation state is performing. For a country the size of India, that is even more important.

While the population growth rate for India has steadily gone down, it is still at over 1.3 percent and is not expected to go below one percent in the near future. Also, it is interesting to note that our population aged above 60 years is projected to grow to around 193 million, compared with over 96 million in 2010. This change in the population pyramid is expected to fuel the demand for healthcare in general, particularly lifestyle diseases.

Lifestyle-related diseases comprised 13 percent of total ailments in India, according to a 2008 data, this number is expected to increase to 20 percent by 2018. This is expected to trigger an additional demand for specialized treatment, which in turn will lead to increased margins for hospitals since these diseases lie at the high margin of the spectrum.

While the urban India is witnessing a mushrooming of world class medical facilities, the rural areas are lacking of even basic healthcare facilities. This has resulted in severe inequities between the urban and rural areas across all major health indicators. However, the outlook for the healthcare industry is optimistic, there is a need to move towards an integrated healthcare delivery system, which leverages technology and has the patient at its centre. On this backdrop, SJVN has initiated various health programs under its banner of Corporate Social Responsibility.



1.2 Introduction to Implementing Agency & CSR activities respectively.

Sr. No.	Name of Program	Name of Implementing Agency	Area of Operations
1	Satluj Sanjivani Seva – Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU) - 12 Mobile Medicare Units	Help Age India, New Delhi	NJPHS, RHPS, LHEP, DSHEP, NMHEP, DHEP, BTPP and KVPP
2	2 Mobile Medicare Units	SJVN Project Officers	NJHPS and RHPS
3	3 Ambulances	Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samiti, Shimla	Shimla
4	General & Specialized Health Camps	Help Age India, New Delhi	NJPHS, RHPS, LHEP, DSHEP, NMHEP, DHEP, BTPP and KVPP
5	Ayurvedic Health Awareness Camps	Bharatiya Dhorohar, Shimla	NJPHS, RHPS, LHEP, DSHEP, NMHEP, DHEP and JSHEP.

1.2.1 Satluj Sanjivani Seva – Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU)

Under their CSR initiatives, SJVN runs a free health consultancy services for the rural people residing around their project areas through mobile medical units (MMU) under the “Satluj Sanjivani Sewa” initiative. This project is being implemented by Help Age India as well-known NGO on behalf of SJVN Foundation for which Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 17th April 2013. Each MMU is manned by a qualified medical team (which includes a doctor, pharmacist, social protection officers and others) and is equipped with basic diagnostic test equipment. The MMUs help address the problems of unaffordability, inaccessibility and non-availability of basic essential healthcare to poor people.

The MMU is designed to provide Primary Healthcare services to the rural poor which fall under the following categories.

- **Free Treatment:** Each patient is diagnosed free of cost by the registers Medical Practitioner in the MMU. If required, patients are referred to pathological laboratories for detailed investigations/secondary/ tertiary health care service providers for specialist treatment and care.



- **Basic Diagnostics:** The MMU is equipped with basic diagnostic equipments such as stethoscope, blood pressure (BP), thermometer, weighing machine etc. for checking the vital signs. In addition to this there is a “glucometer” for blood sugar testing as well. In case any advanced diagnostic is required for a patient, they are referred to the nearest Hospital.
- **Free Medicines:** The MMU stocks medicine for all common ailments including common cold, fever, hypertension, diabetes, arthritis etc. which are issued to patients free of cost by the pharmacist on the basis of doctor’s prescription. The pharmacist also explains the dosage of medicine and their side effects, if any, to the patients.
- **Home visits by doctor (in case of bed ridden patients):** The doctor and the paramedic team conduct weekly visits to houses of bedridden elderly who otherwise cannot approach or be brought to the vehicle. The doctor and paramedic team examine & clinically diagnoses the medical issues and prescribe medicine(s) and advice the patient and their caregivers.
- **Counselling for Patients:** The counsellor and the doctor provide necessary advice and counselling to patients and caretakers on various ailments and home care. The project team also conduct regular counselling sessions on various aspects for health i.e. diet & nutrition, weight reduction, regular exercise, smoking, alcohol, social activities.

1.2.2 Implementing Agency: Help Age India

Introduction:

Help Age India is a leading charity in India working with and for disadvantaged elderly for nearly 4 decades. It was set up in 1978 and is registered under the Societies’ Registration Act of 1860. There are an estimated 106 million elderly in India. Help Age advocates for their needs such as for Universal Pension, quality healthcare, action against Elder Abuse and many more at a national, state and societal level with Central and State governments. It advocates for elder friendly policies and their implementation thereof. It works hand-in-hand with Senior Citizens Associations understanding elder needs working with and for them. The aim is to serve elder needs in a holistic manner, enabling them to live active, dignified and healthier lives.



Help Age's focus over the years has moved from Welfare to Development. It provides elderly relief through various age care interventions such as – it runs one of the largest mobile healthcare programs through its Mobile Healthcare Units spanning the country providing free healthcare services to destitute elders, it helps elders earn their livelihood through the formation of Elder-Self-Help Groups making self-reliant, it conducts cataract surgeries to restore their sight, looks after their basic needs through its Support-a-Gran program, runs Elder Helplines across the country, provides relief & rehabilitation for elders post disasters and provides active-ageing opportunities.

All donations to Help Age India are eligible for 50% tax exemption under section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

1.2.3 Implementing Agency : Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samiti, Shimla

In addition to the MMUs being operated by the company, SJVN has also funded a MMU for Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samiti at a cost of about Rs. 28 lakh during the year. SJVN's efforts thus complement the mandate of National Rural Health Mission of India towards improving the lagging health indicators among rural and out reached people. In addition to the health services being rendered through the mobile medical units, every year the company has long been organizing as many as 40 health camps for the benefit of people in the vicinity of its operations. These specialized health camps have also proved a boon to the out reached people of the society. During the year more than 13,000 patients were treated for various ailments in these camps.

Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samiti is registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 working in social sector to provide social services like organising blood donation camps, free medical camps and providing education to the children of weaker section of society. The SJVN Foundation has approved a financial support of Rs. 27.82 lakhs to Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samiti. The mobile health van has been named As "Shayamla Aarogyam Sewa" and has been flagged off by Hon'ble Health Minister Sh. Vipin Singh Parmar on 18.10.2018. The "Shayamla Aarogyam Sewa" is providing medical services in radius of 30 KM of Shimla Town to the local residents of villages.



Sr. No.	Name of Program	Name of Implementing Agency	Area of Operations
I	Infrastructural support to Health Institution	Vivekananda Medical Institute (a unit of Vivekananda Medical Research Trust, Palampur, Distt. Kangra (HP))	Palampur

1.2.4 Implementing Agency : Vivekananda Medical Institute (a unit of Vivekananda Medical Research Trust, Palampur, HP)

Born out of a vision to provide healthcare to all strata of society, Vivekanand Medical Trust, Palampur opened its doors in July 2013 and since has grown strength by strength into one of the most reputed secondary & tertiary care hospitals in Himachal Pradesh.

Set up amidst the serene hills of Palampur in a sprawling 1.5lac sq. ft. site, the Vivekanand Medical Institute was established under the Vivekanand Medical Trust.

It is a multi-speciality hospital, equipped with the latest facilities to provide best quality healthcare and wellness service to the people of Himachal Pradesh. Vivekanand Medical Institute offers holistic treatment at the hands of expert consultants and surgeons and also characterises the process with best practices and protocols for the convenience of patients and their family members.

Vivekanand Medical Institute renders a confluence of expert consultants from varied fields of Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Neurosurgery, Critical Care, Orthopedics, Dental Surgery, Radiology, Otorhinolaryngology (E.N.T), Urology, Dermatology, Nephrology etc. and combines it with policies and practices created with patients and their families in mind.

It is equipped with a formidable strength of medical and allied professionals and the latest technology which helps in delivering quality care.

“With expert professionals, technology and the tranquillity of the hills of Himachal, Vivekanand Medical Institute offers a perfect healing experience.”



Sr. No.	Name of Program	Name of Implementing Agency	Area of Operations
1	Infrastructural support to Research and Rehabilitation Centre for persons with Disability	CHETNA, BILASPUR (Research and Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disability)	Bilaspur

1.2.5 Implementing Agency : Chetna Bilaspur (Research and Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disability)

CHETNA (Research and Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disability) was established on 15th August 1998 with an aim to empower and assist the deprived, disables and weaker section of the society in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh. Chetna works dedicatedly for the betterment of “Intellectually Challenged” and other differently abled people to bring a change in their lives and mainstream them in the society.

MISSION: To empower people with disabilities

AIM: To mainstream the differently-abled persons who are from the deprived and disadvantaged sections of the society, develop their potential, ensure their active participation in functioning of society and support them to live a life with dignity and honor.

OBJECTIVES:

- To identification and early intervention of the disabled in the community.
- To empower persons with special needs by providing educational, medical and vocational rehabilitation facilities.
- To create awareness in the community regarding health, environment, medical and vocational issues.
- To provide games/sports and recreational opportunities to “Children with Special Needs (CWSN).

“An inclusive society which values human diversity, enables and empowers full participations of “Persons with Disability” to live independently with dignity, equal rights and opportunities”.



Chapter – 2

Study Design, Approach & Methodology





Chapter No.: 2

Study Design, Approach and Methodology

“This chapter explains about the framework for the study, tools and techniques used to capture the impact study, area and its geographical features”

2.1 Introduction

Study design facilitates the research team of HIMCON for accurate data collection both quantitative as well as qualitative. Data collection is the prime step in any research, for this kind of impact evaluation study, which leads to proper estimates of parameters relevant to the study objective.

Impact assessment is a continuous process and an important tool for assessing the consequences of possible and actual programmes and presents relevant evidence on the positive and negative effects of CSR intervention. The study took a cohesive and integrated approach to assess the socio-economic impact of CSR projects implemented by SJVN Limited and assessed its impact on the lives of beneficiaries. The approach also focused on capturing the gender differentials and address equality to the extent possible. This chapter deals about the studies frame work, methodology adopted to capture the impact, study area and its geographical features.

2.2 Frame Work for the Study

On according approval by the SJVN Foundation, HIMCON has constituted exclusive research teams for the entire period of research and gave periodic orientations on study frame works, tools and techniques, data collection both primary and secondary, data entry, consolidation and analysis.

Each methodology mentioned below has comparative advantages in addressing particular concerns and needs in impact evaluation. A mix of methods is useful to triangulate the information from different approaches, which can be used to assess different facts of complex outcomes or impacts, yielding greater validity than from a single method. Stratified random sampling and purposive sampling method were used to find out the beneficiaries under each scheme.



2.3 Tools and Techniques

Designing a tool for data collection is more of a skilful task and therefore lot of exercises are needed in a systematic way. Interview schedule, Participatory Impact Evaluation tool, case study/good practises and other documentation tools were used for primary data collection. Study team that took up this evaluation study is enclosed as annexure- 1.

2.4 Interview Schedule:

To design an interview/questionnaire schedule, the following steps were followed:

- Drafting the variable and questions objective wise.
- Consulting the experts and redrafting the interview schedule.
- Pre-test of the interview schedule.
- Preparing guidelines to the interview schedule.

After pre-testing/piloting the interview schedule, training was given to the study team for maintaining uniform clarity. The analytical approach for Impact Assessment Study for evaluation of CSR activities of SJVN limited are as under:-

- ❖ CSR Polices
- ❖ Resources
- ❖ Staff
- ❖ Funds
- ❖ Training

- ❖ Improved access to quality primary Healthcare
- ❖ Improved rural infrastructure
- ❖ Environmental Sustainability
- ❖ Communal harmony
- ❖ Improved Health conditions
- ❖ Community Welfare
- ❖ Enhanced Sustainability
- ❖ Improved access to civic amenities
- ❖ Socio Economic community welfare.
- ❖ Direct and Indirect Impacts.

2.5 Participatory Impact Evaluation:

Impact Evaluation with the beneficiaries of CSR activities was conducted based on the number of beneficiaries residing in a single area and department concerned to measure the value of project impact. Purpose of this survey is top determine the beneficiary satisfaction with the CSR Programs. Each item scored were based on the beneficiary satisfaction. “10” indicates the highest satisfaction and “1” indicates the lowest satisfaction. Completely satisfied, very satisfied, satisfied, less satisfied and dissatisfied scores were used for assessment. Check list used for participatory impact evaluation is enclosed as annexure.



The following parameters were assessed during the Participatory Impact Evaluation:

- Project Commencement in appropriate time.
- Stakeholders (implementing agency) support in Project Implementation
- Equality in Project Areas
- Quality process adopted during the project implementation
- Additional Benefits due to project intervention
- Sustainability/follow up of the project or service or practice
- What us the beneficiaries “level of satisfaction with the product or service of the project?
- What is the level of beneficiaries’ satisfaction with the project management process?
- Overall observation about the projects and impact due to this project implementation.
- Recommendation to improve the project implementation.

2.6 Study Area:

The study area for Impact Evaluation Study of SJVN CSR programmes under health vertical and infrastructural development is project affected areas of SJVN Limited i.e. Himachal Pradesh (Jhakri, Rampur, Luhri, Sunni & Hamirpur), Uttarakhand (Uttarkashi & Chamoli), Bihar (Buxar), Maharashtra (Khirvire) etc. The CSR programme benefited large number of people of different states during its implementation period. These CSR programmes are still continued by SJVN Foundations.

By following stratified random sampling and purposive sampling method. Beneficiaries were selected for individual survey, participatory impact assessment and case studies through discussions with the nodal agency/implementing authorities.

The present impact assessment study was based on a log frame based analytical approach in order to understand the impact of CSR programmes by SJVN Limited on the society in general and on beneficiaries in particular. A log frame based approach helped to understand the processes and its impact at a disaggregated level. Each program was looked into from the perspective of inputs-process-outputs-outcomes-impact.



Chapter – 3

Brief Introduction about SJVN Limited





Chapter No. 3

Brief Introduction about SJVN Limited

“This chapter explains about the background of the sponsoring agency i.e. SJVN Limited, a renowned Public Sector Undertaking”

3.1 SJVN-Powering Progress, Innovation & Excellence

SJVN Limited, a Mini Ratna, Category-I and Schedule –‘A’ 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 61.93 % with Govt. of India, 26.85% with Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and rest of 11.22 % 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 31.03.2019 is Rs.11238.78 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 five projects totalling 2015.2 MW of installed capacity including wind and solar power. SJVN is presently implementing power projects in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat in India besides neighbouring countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan.

3.2 SJVN-Vision

To be best-in-class Indian Power Company globally admired for developing affordable clean power and sustainable value to all stake holders.

3.3 SJVN-Mission

To drive socio-economic growth and optimize shareholders and stakeholders interest by:

- Developing and operating projects in cost effective and socio-environment friendly manner.
- Nurturing human resources talent with care.
- Adopting innovative practices for technological excellence.
- Focusing on continuous growth and diversification.

3.4 SJVN-Objective

- In the pursuit of above mission, the company had set for itself the following corporate objectives:
- Operating and maintaining power stations with maximum performance efficiency.



- Establishing and following sound business, financial and regulatory policies.
- Taking up of other hydro power projects.
- Completion of the new projects allocated to SJVN in an efficient and cost effective manner.
- Use of the best project management practices for the project implementation by applying latest universally accepted Project Management Techniques, and by enabling its Engineers, to become certified Project Managers through further trainings.
- Dissemination of available in-house technical and managerial expertise to other utilities / projects.
- Creating work culture and work environment conducive to the growth and development of both the organization and the individuals through introduction of participative management philosophy.
- Fulfilling social commitments to the society. Achieving constructive cooperation and building personal relations with stakeholders, peers, and other related organization.
- Striving clean and green project environment with minimal ecological and social disturbances.
- To strive for acquiring Nav Ratna Status.

3.5 Portfolio

The present installed capacity of SJVN is 2015.2 MW comprising of five projects and one transmission line of 86 km length as tabulated below:

Sr. No.	Project	Installed Capacity
1.	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	1500 MW
2.	Rampur Hydro Power Station	412 MW
3.	Khirvire Wind Power Project	47.6 MW
4.	Charanka Solar PV Power Plant	5.6 MW
5.	Sadla wind Power Project	50 MW
6.	400 kV, D/C cross border transmission line	86 Km

SJVN has expanded its horizons and envisions developing itself into a fully diversified transnational power sector company in all types of conventional and non-conventional forms of energy along with power transmission. SJVN aims to be a 5000 MW company by 2023, 12000 MW Company by 2030 and 25000 MW Company by 2040. Total portfolio of SJVN is 6801.2 MW, out of which 2015.2 MW is under operation, 2880 MW is under construction, 528 MW is under pre-construction & investment approval and 1378 MW is under survey & investigation stage. Besides, 217 Km 400 kV D/c transmission line from Arun-HEP in Nepal to Bathnaha on Nepal-India border is also under construction.



Project wise detail is as per under:

Sr. No.	Project	Capacity
Projects under construction		
1.	Arun- 3 HEP	900 MW
2.	Naitwar Mori HEP	60 MW
3.	Kholongchhu HEP	600 MW
4.	Buxar Thermal Power Project	1320 MW
5.	400 KV, D/C Transmission Line from Arun-3 HEP in Nepal to Bathnaha (Nepal- India Border)	217 Km

Projects under Pre- construction and Investment approval		
1.	Luhri Stage-I HEP	210 MW
2.	Dhauasidh HEP	66 MW
3.	Devsari HEP	252 MW
Projects under Survey and Investigation stage		
1.	Jakhol Sankri HEP	44 MW
2.	Sunni Dam HEP	382 MW
3.	Luhri Stage-II HEP	172 MW
4.	Jangi Thopan Powari HEP	780 MW

SJVN commissioned 86 km 400 kV double circuits Indo-Nepal Cross Border Power Transmission corridor between Sursand and Muzzafarpur on 19.02.2016 in JV with Power Grid, IL&FS, and Nepal Electricity Authority. The same was dedicated to nation by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 20.02.2016. In addition to above, Company is engaged in implementation of 400 kV double circuit associated transmission line of 217 km (upto Indo- Nepal Border) for its 900 MW Arun-3 Project in Nepal.

3.6 Subsidiaries

SJVN Arun -3 Power Development Company Pvt. Ltd. (SAPDC)–Fully owned subsidiary incorporated in Nepal for implementation of 900 MW Arun-3 Project in Nepal. JVN Thermal Private Limited –Fully owned subsidiary incorporated for execution of 1320 MW Buxar Thermal Power Project in Bihar.

3.7 Joint Ventures

Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited (CPTC)-To construct and maintain 86 km long, 400 kV D/C transmission line from Muzaffarpur-Sursand and a bay extension at Muzaffarpur substation. Equity contributions by SJVN, PGCIL, and IEDCL & NEA are 26%, 26%, 38% & 10% respectively in the Joint Venture Company.



Kholongchhu Hydro Energy Limited-To execute of 600 MW Kholongchhu Hydro Electric Project in Bhutan, a joint venture Company of SJVN and Druk Green Power Corporation Ltd, Bhutan (DGPC) having 50% shareholding each was incorporated in Bhutan on 12.06.2015.

3.8 Financial Performance

The total Income of the Company for the FY 2018-19 was Rs. 2908.99 Crore and earned profit after Tax at Rs.1364.29 Crore. SJVN has paid an interim dividend of Rs 1.50 per share. Board of Directors recommended final dividend of Rs 0.65 per share taking the total dividend to Rs 2.15 per share for 2018-19.

3.9 SJVN- A Mini Ratna Company

SJVN Limited was conferred with “Mini Ratna: Category-I” status by the Government of India in the year 2008.

3.10 SJVN- Schedule ‘A’ Company

Meeting the criteria laid down by the Department of Public Enterprises, SJVN on qualifying both qualitative and quantitative parameters was upgraded as Schedule ‘A’ PSU in 2008.



Chapter – 4

Brief about SJVN CSR Policy





Chapter No. 4

SJVN Limited-CSR Policy

“This chapter explains about the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, Schemes, Guidelines, Structure of SJVN Limited”

4.1 Introduction

SJVN Ltd was incorporated on May 24, 1988 as a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Himachal Pradesh to plan, investigate, organise, execute and operate and to maintain Hydro-electric power projects. Ever since the commission of the largest underground 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Power Project, SJVN has been expanding its base from a single project to multi project.

Its vision is to be best in class Indian Power Company globally admired for developing affordable clean power and sustainable value to all stakeholders by embracing Corporate Social Responsibility, SJVN endeavours to make meaningful contribution towards improvement of social infrastructure and sustainable socio-economic development of communities.

The CSR and Sustainability Policy of SJVN has been evolved on the basis of CSR and sustainability guidelines issued from time to time by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, GOI and statutory enactments like the Companies Act, 2013.

4.2 SJVN’s Approach for CSR and Sustainability

Power projects are located in far reaches of isolated regions which are scarce in infrastructural facilities and where the populace is socio-economically backward. SJVN being a responsible corporate citizen strives to bring about overall positive impact on societies living in such regions. Besides, its CSR and Sustainability activities will also cover a wide range of issues relevant to larger society and of activities that could have lasting impact.

SJVN endeavours to leverage green technology, processes and standards to produce goods and services that contribute to social and environment sustainability. CSR programmes in SJVN shall not be adjunct to R&R activities.



4.3 CSR Implementation Process:

4.3.1 CSR Committee

- (i) There shall be a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director. The CSR Committee shall,
- Recommend to the Board CSR Policy of SJVN which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken and any changes/amendments in the CSR Policy from time to time on the basis of evolving legislations/Govt. Policies/ Directives related to CSR and sustainable development.
 - Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities related to CSR and sustainable development.
 - Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility of SJVN from time to time.
- (ii) The composition of the CSR Committee shall be disclosed in the Board's report under Sub-section (3) of Section 134 of Companies Act. 2013.

4.3.2 SJVN Foundation:-

There shall be SJVN Foundation in the nature of a Trust comprising of the following trustees to implement CSR activities and sustainability:

(i)	Director (Personnel)	-	Chairman
(ii)	Corporate Head (F&A)	-	Member
(iii)	Corporate Head (P&A)	-	Member
(iv)	Head (Corporate Planning)	-	Member
(v)	HOP (Project-1)	-	Member
(vi)	HOP (Project-2)	-	Member
(vii)	Corporate Head (R&R/CSR)	-	Member

The tenure of member-trustee from each of the two projects will be for a period of two years. Every project will have its representative in the Board of Trustees on rotational basis to be nominated by the Trustees.

The Trust with the permission of Chairman can co-opt any special invitee form time to time.

The charter of the Foundation will cover the following:-

1. SJVN's Vision on societal issues.
2. To support institutions for long term activities in general in the areas of education, health, sports and welfare of disadvantaged and the underprivileged. Grants/endowments should support such activities.
3. To allocate certain portion of budget to cover works that meet local demands in project areas and to support relief measures during natural disasters.
4. To identify schemes in project areas in consultation with local communities and administration.



5. To leverage technology for production of good and services which are resource efficient, consumer friendly and environmentally sustainable throughout their life cycles.
6. To align the CSR and sustainability programmes with the activities as may be specified from time to time by statutory authority/ Govt. Notifications.
7. To have overall supervision and control of CSR and Sustainability programmes.

4.3.3 Involvement of specialized agencies and community based organisations:-

In order to make a linkage between corporate, social and environmental processes, the services of agencies which can effectively deliver should be engaged to identify and implement CSR and sustainability activities, Such agencies could be Community based organisations (CBOs) whether formal or informal, Voluntary Agencies (NGOs), Institutes/ Academic Organisations, Professional consultancy Organisation etc.

4.4 CSR and Sustainability Programmes:

The focus of CSR and sustainability programmes will be broadly in the areas of education, health care, sustainable livelihood, community development, infrastructure development sustainability and espousing social causes.

4.4.1 Education:

SJVN will promote education by supporting educational institutions through endowments like SJVN Scholarships or chairs or centres or corpus contributions to the institutions. The other activities could be vocational training to the youth, partnership with industrial training institutes, girl child education, adult education employment enhancing vocational skills etc.

4.4.2 Health Care and Welfare:

SJVN will support health institutions/centres reducing mortality and improving maternal health, combating human immune-deficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases, facilitating health care to people living in the villages and elsewhere through grants/endowments for related programmes.

4.4.3 Empowerment of Women:

SJVN will support agencies/ schemes promoting gender equality and empowering women.



4.4.4 Infrastructural Development and Community Development:

SJVN will support creation of community assets/institution in the project areas.

4.4.5 Eradication of Hunger and Poverty:

SJVN will support institutions/agencies striving for elimination of hunger and poverty.

4.4.6 Assistance during Natural Disasters:

SJVN will make contributions to appropriate forums/organisations/agencies in case of natural calamities.

4.4.7 Contribution to State Relief Funds:

SJVN will contribute the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socio-economic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled tribes other backward classes, minorities and women.

4.4.8 Social Business Projects: SJVN will support social business projects.

4.4.9 Environmental Sustainability:

SJVN will support institutes/ agencies promoting environmental sustainability and will strive to support towards clean and sustainable environment, usage of renewable energy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, efforts towards reduction/reusing/recycling and measures for biodiversity conservations.

For undertaking CSR and sustainability activities, preference shall be given to the local areas where SJVN operates its business activities. Such other matters as may be prescribed from time to time by statutory authorities/ Govt. notifications.

4.5 Budget Allocation

The annual CSR and sustainability: Budget provision for a financial year will be 2% of the average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years or any limit prescribed by the law. The average net profits shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 revised for time to time.

If the CSR fund allocated in a financial year is not spent fully, the Trust shall inform the CSR Committee the reasons for unutilized funds, subsequently the BOD shall include the reasons in its report made under the clause (O) of sub section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.



4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation:

4.6.1 Monitoring:

The Trust shall submit progress report of CSR activities to CSR Committee/ Committee of Directors (COD) on CSR at least twice a year. SJVN shall prepare a separate chapter on CSR and sustainability activities for its Annual Report. The facts and figures relating to physical and financial progress will be highlighted in the report. SJVN will provide timely progress report to Ministry of Power, other concerned ministries and National CSR Hub for appraisal.

4.6.2 Evaluation:

The impact evaluation study of the CSR and sustainability activities will be carried out by an independent external agency after every five years. The evaluation report will reveal effectiveness of CSR and sustainability programmes of SJVN. The findings from such studies will help framing appropriate corrective measures.

4.7 Documentation and Disclosure:

Documentation relating to CSR and sustainability policies, approaches programmes, will be prepared and put in the public domain/ Company's Website and in Company's annual report and made available to the National CSR Hub.



Chapter – 5

CSR activities @ SJVN Limited.....





Chapter No. 5

SJVN Limited-CSR Activities

“This chapter explains about the CSR Activities initiated by SJVN Limited in its project affected areas and other areas of state i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Bihar, Arunanchal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc.”

5.1 Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility is a broad concept that can take many forms depending on the company and industry. Through CSR programs, philanthropy and volunteer efforts, business can benefit society while boosting their own brands. As important as CSR is for the community, it is equally valuable for a company. India is the first country in the world to make Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mandatory, following amendments of the Company Act 2013 in April 2014. Businesses can invest their profits in areas such as education, poverty, gender equality and hunger.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) assumes significance as it permits companies to engage in projects or programs related to activities related to social welfare and improvement enlisted under the terms of Companies Act, 2013. There is an element of flexibility in company activities by allowing them to select their preferred CSR engagements that are in agreement with the overall CSR policy of the company. In this article, we review the applicability of CSR, policy of CSR, role of Board of Directors and activities of CSR

5.2 Applicability of CSR to Companies:

Corporate Social Responsibility is required for all Companies viz private limited companies, limited company. The following companies are necessary to constitute a CSR committee.

- Companies with a net worth of Rs. 500 Crore or greater or
- Companies with the turnover of Rs. 1000 Crore or greater or
- Companies with a net profit of Rs. 5 Crore or greater

5.3 Role of Board of Directors in CSR:

The board of directors of a company plays a significant role in CSR activities of the company. The role of Board is as follows:-

- Approval of the CSR Policy
- Ensuring its implementation



- Disclosure of the contents of CSR policies related to its report
- Placing the same on Company's website
- Ensuring that statutory specified amount is spend by the company with reference to CSR activities.
- It's significant to note that there is no penalty if the particular amount is not spent on CSR activities. In such case, the board's report must identify the reason for such short spending.

5.4 CSR Committee and Policy:

All qualifying company required to have a CSR committee are required to spend atleast 2% of its average net profit for the directly preceding 3 financial years on CSR activities. Additionally, the qualifying company shall be necessitated to comprise a committee (CSR Committee) of the Board of Directors (Board) comprising of 3 or more directors. The CSR Committee will prepare and recommend to the Board, a policy which will specify the activities to be undertaken (CSR Policy), advocate the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred and monitor the CSR Policy related to the company. The Board will take into account the recommendations made by the CSR Committee and support the CSR policy of the Company.

5.5 Activities permitted under CSR:

The following activities can be performed by a company to accomplish its CSR obligations:-

- Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty
- Promotion of education
- Promoting gender equality and empowering women
- Reducing child mortality
- Improving maternal health
- Combating human immunodeficiency virus, acquired, immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases.
- Ensuring environmental sustainability
- Employment enhancing vocational skills, social business projects
- Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Government for socio-economic development.
- Relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women and such other matters as may be prescribed.



5.6 Importance to Local Areas and Neighbourhoods:

Under the terms of Companies Act, preference must be given by companies in its CSR activities to local areas and the areas where the company operates. Company may possibly also choose to link with 2 or more companies for fulfilling the CSR activities provided that they are competent to report individually.

The CSR Committee will also prepare the CSR Policy in which it includes the projects and programmes which is to be undertaken, organise and list of projects and programmes which a company plans to embark on during the execution year also focus on Integrating business models with social and environmental priorities and process for the reason of creating share value.

The company can in addition make the annual report of CSR activities in which they declare the average net profit for the 3 financial years and also approved CSR expenditure but if the company is not capable to spend the minimum required expenditure the company has to provide the reasons in the Board Report for non-compliance so that there are no related penal provisions.

5.7 CSR activities @ SJVN Limited:

SJVN identifies with this principle and has evolved a strong presence with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives that were in place even prior to 2011, before it was institutionalized by establishment of SJVN Foundation. Backed by a dedicated budget and framing of guidelines has fortified the CSR interventions of SJVN that has benefitted the organization, the community around it and the society at large. SJVN implements its CSR activities with the belief that a business cannot succeed unless the society around it also develops alongside it. Govt. guidelines, millennium development goals, human rights and the national agenda are the principles which guide the organisation's CSR orientation. The SJVN corporate vision statement that motivates all of us "to be the best-in-class Indian power company, globally admired for developing affordable clean power and sustainable value to all stakeholders" and mandate of the mission statement for "developing and operating projects in cost effective and Socio-environment friendly manner" – is how we judge ourselves and draw satisfaction about the smooth alignment that we have been able to demonstrate between our business goals with that of societal needs.



5.8 Activities of SJVN under CSR:

The following CSR activities are initiated by SJVN Limited.

- ✓ Deen Dayal Upadhyaye SJVN Jal Sarankshan.
- ✓ Projects on Gau Sadans in Himachal Pradesh
- ✓ SJVN Silver Jubilee Merit Scholarship Scheme
- ✓ SJVN Silver Jubilee Women and Child Care Scheme
- ✓ Communication & Knowledge Management Plan for Stakeholders with Special Emphasis on Local Communities.
- ✓ Scheme for Reward to the Meritorious Students studying in Govt. Schools situated in project affected areas of SJVN.

5.8.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyaye SJVN Jal Sarankshan

Prelude

Activities of man like deforestation, wrong farming techniques, livestock over-grazing and faulty land use to the destruction of plant and tree cover exposing the earth to the natural forces like heavy rains, direct sunshine and high velocity winds. These in turn lead to environmental problems such as soil erosion, floods or water scarcity and reduction in green cover areas.

Thus the issue of water conservation has come into the forefront and also has found its place under schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013. Taking the cognizance of this SJVN has launched “Deen Dayal Upadhyaye SJVN Jal Sarankshan Scheme”

Objective

The guidelines aim at Conservation of water and soil, regeneration of green cover and the judicious use of natural resources within a particular watershed and increase the productive potential of degraded lands through various watershed interventions.

Scope

The projects on water conservation shall be taken up on a micro watershed basis in public land and the following activities can be covered under the scheme.

- Construction of concrete/ gabion check dams, contour trenching, Water Adsorption Tank (WAT) etc.
- Rejuvenation of natural water bodies like Bauri, Kulhs etc.



- Creation of water bodies like ponds, water tanks/water absorption tanks etc. Through natural water drains in the catchment area.
- Plantation activities in upper catchment area and grass seeding as per the requirement of watershed basin.
- Capacity building awareness campaigns for sustainability of the structure's and use of conserved water.
- Roof water harvesting of public buildings such as Panchayat Bhawan, School, Hospital etc.

General Conditions

1. The activities shall be carried out by SJVN units in its affected areas after carrying out the base line/need assessment survey and should be carried out in a project mode. It should have start date, completion date, the detailed action plan etc.
2. The activities/ projects shall be undertaken departmentally or through department of Union/State Govt. Panchayati Raj Institutions, registered NGO/ Trust/Foundation/Section 25/8 company, Community based organisations. The agency should have technical expertise to carry out such projects.
3. The project may take assistance of expert agencies like State Level Nodal Agency for Integrated Watershed Management Program (Deptt. Of Rural development), Agriculture Deptt/ Universities, Horticulture Department/ Universities, NABARD, I&PH Deptt. Forest Department etc.
4. The sustainability of the project/s is/are to be ensured by before the projects are accepted and approved. No recurring expenditure is allowed under the scheme.
5. The project can also be undertaken in other areas of state with the approval of Chairman, SJVN Foundation.
6. The mechanism for disbursement (milestone based), utilization certificate and monitoring of projects may be developed/decided as per the nature of project and existing mechanism.
7. The HOPs of respective Project will be the overall In-charge and competent to approve such projects.
8. Observance of transparency and due diligence in the selection and implementation of projects should be ensured.

5.8.2 Project on Gau Sadans in Himachal Pradesh

Prelude

Cows plays an important role in the economy of the hill farmers. Almost every household in the HP maintains a few heads of cows. The cows are dependent on grazing/pasture land and feed provided by the owners. When theses cows become unproductive, non-lactating, old or sick, there is a tendency to abandon them rather than be responsible for feeding them. The problem has been exacerbated by the shortage of fodder as holdings have become smaller and the extent and productivity of common grazing lands has also reduced.



Male animals are also being abandoned by the farmers, since with mechanization of agriculture, rearing of males is often not considered necessary these days. These are main reasons for generation of stray cows. As per livestock census 2012 of HP, the estimated size of stray cattle is 32,130 including cows.

Though a number of statutory provisions exist for fair treatment to cattle like Prevention of Cruelty of Animal Act 1960. HP High Court order dated 07.10.2014, HP Govt. Policy dated 04.06.2014 to tackle problem of Stray Cattles, however while making budget and plan for cows/animals protection, a wide gap has been observed between resources available and size of cattle available for providing protection. That is why a need was felt as a responsible corporate citizen to come forward for this noble cause.

Objective

- To provide shelter to the stray cows and enhance the quality of services in Gau Sadans.
- To facilitate the agencies managing the Gau Sadans for self-sustainability by using farm products besides contributing to ecological balance.
- To encourage organic farming for sustainable development.
- To sensitize and create the awareness among the public for protection of cows.

Eligibility

- Registered NGO/Trust/Foundation/section 25/8 Company, Panchayat, engaged in running and maintenance of Gau Sadans shall be eligible for financial support under this scheme.
- As per the recommendations of COD on CSR in its 14th meeting, the non-registered credible agencies with proven track record can also be considered for the financial support under this scheme. Their credentials are to be verified by local bodies such as Panchayat through local administration. However registration of such agency will be mandatory within the period of six months from the date of approval of the project.
- The agencies should be non-profit organisation.
- The agencies should have clear title in terms of ownership/lease of the land where Gau Sadanare constructed/proposed to be constructed.

Scope

The financial support shall be extended for the following:

- Renovation and repair of the infrastructure of the existing Gau Sadans.
- Extension of the existing infrastructure of the Gau Sadan.



- Construction of new Gau Sadans.
- Financial support to meet part of recurring expenditure for rearing the cows like health and fodder etc.

Financial Assistance

1. The financial assistance for Renovation/ repair of the infrastructure of the existing Gau Sadans, extension of the existing infrastructure of the Gau Sadan, construction of new Gau Sadans and support to meet part recurring expenditure for health and fodder of cow can be given within the allocated budget for the project.
2. Recurring expenditure (apart from infrastructural support) limited to Rs. 800/- per cow per month (9,600/- per cow per year) can be given to the Gau Sadan.
3. The mechanism for disbursement, receipt of utilization certificate and monitoring of funds may be developed /decided at respective project level by HOP.
4. Transparency and due diligence is to be observed in selection of such agencies.

5.8.3 SJVN Silver Jubilee Women & Child Scheme

Introduction

SJVN Ltd. a Mini Ratna and Schedule 'A' Central Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, is a joint venture between Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The company has adopted its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy to make meaningful contribution towards sustainable socio-economic development of communities through various programs. The company is committed to enhance the quality of life and health care of the local inhabitants surrounding the projects through its various programs under Corporate Social Responsibility. In this endeavour SJVN has introduced "SJVN Silver Jubilee Women and Child Development" scheme.

Objective

The objective of the scheme is to provide health care to BPL women and their children during ante natal and Post Natal period.

Eligibility

- i. All BPL women residing in Project Affected area of SJVN in India are eligible for getting benefit under this scheme.
- ii. BPL woman could avail benefit under the scheme for maximum two occasions. An occasion comprises ante natal and post natal periods.



Scheme

The scheme envisages:

- To extend financial assistance of Rs. 5,000/- each during ante natal and post natal period for proper nourishment to each mother under BPL category.
- To provide free consultation to each BPL woman in either PHC, Sub Centre, Panchayat Bhawan or at suitable place in respective village during ante natal and post natal period. The consultation may be organised in coordination with doctors and medical staff of SJVN or any govt. hospital. The honorarium of resource person will be borne by SJVN as per standing norms, during both the consultations gift pack worth Rs. 1,000/- comprising of nutritional food, soaps and other hygienic items etc. Will be given to each of the BPL women. During the consultations BPL mothers will be educated about importance of nutritional diet and proper immunization of the child.

Procurement for Disbursement

- i. Necessary database of eligible mothers will be obtained from PHC, Panchayat or directly from the individual concerned. The application will be submitted by eligible mother in the prescribed format.
- ii. First instalment of Rs. 5,000/- along with gift pack will be released on or after the 6th month of pregnancy during first consultation. Second instalment of Rs. 5,000/- along with gift pack will be released during second consultation after delivery but within three months of delivery.
- iii. The above benefit from SJVN shall be over and above any benefit extended by Government/other Institutions.
- iv. The above assistance will be given to BPL mothers through account payee cheque/or any other suitable mode.
- v. R&R Department of the project will be the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.

Involvement of NGOs/Community based Organisations/Govt. Deptt. Of the concerned field:

As far as possible, the scheme will be implemented through engaging NGO working in the Women and Child Development area or community based organisations/Govt. department like Angandwadi/Public Health Centre involved in the vicinity of project area or elsewhere.

Amendments and Relaxation:

Chairman SJVN Foundation will have power to relax or make amendments in the scheme.



5.8.4 Scheme for Reward to the Meritorious Students studying in Govt. Schools situated in Project Affected Areas of SJVN

Background

SJVN Ltd a Mini Ratna and Schedule “A” CPSU under the Ministry of Power Govt. of India, is a joint venture between Govt. of India and Govt. of HP. The company has emerged as a major hydro power player in the country. The company is committed to enhance the quality of life of the local communities through various CSR and Sustainability programs.

Objective of the Scheme

The scheme is aimed to encourage the students for in-depth study, to create competitive attitude amongst the students, to encourage the teachers and parents to support their students to acquire quality education and to create goodwill gesture amongst the local populace.

Eligibility

The meritorious students of the Govt./Govt. aided schools situated under project affected of the SJVN’s project in the immediate previous academic year will be eligible for monetary reward under this scheme as per detail below:

Sr. No.	Project Stage	Eligibility	Position Holder eligible for reward
1	Operation and Maintenance (O&M) or construction Stage	Meritorious students of class 8 th or 10 th or 12 th of the Govt./Govt. aided schools situated under project affected areas of the SJVN’s Project in the immediate previous academic year	1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd
2	Project under survey and investigation/ or any other stage (other than mentioned at sr. No. 1)		1 st Position

For class 12th, the meritorious students as per above table from each stream i.e. medical science, non-medical science, arts and commerce will be eligible for the reward.

Definition of Project Affected Area: means declaration by the Appropriate Government an area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act in force or an areas that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project or area situated over the underground component of the project. It also includes areas as notified by project authority. The unit for measuring project affected areas shall be Panchayat.

Definition of Meritorious Students: means student who have secured first or second or third position in a class of a school covered under this scheme. If Board exam is not applicable for a class, then the final exam conducted by the school would be considered for this purpose.



Rate of Rewards

The eligible meritorious students will be rewarded as per following values:

Class	Monetary rewards in Rs.		
	First Position	Second Position	Third Position
8 th	5,000	4,000	3,000
10 th	7,000	6,000	5,000
12 th	10,000	8,000	7,000

Procedure

- ❖ The Head of the Project will circulate the scheme to all schools and panchayats of project affected area twice in a year.
- ❖ The eligible student will submit the filled in application as per the prescribed format through the head of the institute where the students secured any of the first three positions.
- ❖ In case of tie in the marks obtained by the students in position 1st, 2nd and 3rd all toppers in respective positions will be rewarded with full amount.
- ❖ In case of classes 8th and 10th wherever grading system is in vogue, all students, ensuring at least 3 students, in the highest grade will be selected for rewards. If 3 students are not available in highest grade then remaining number of students of next lower grade(s) will be selected for the rewards.
- ❖ The Head of the Project will examine the applications as per the scheme and sanction monetary rewards to the eligible meritorious students as per the rates mentioned in foregoing clause 4 of this scheme.

Procurement for Disbursement

Rewards may be disbursed to the selected students by SJVN through cheque/DD/Bank gift voucher/cash etc. At respective schools or at a function organised at project location etc.

5.8.5 Communication and Knowledge Management Plan for Stakeholders with Special Emphasis on Local Communities

Concept

Knowledge is the source of competitive advantage in organisational and institutional context. Knowledge remains in its implicit form unless it is passed on to the stakeholders of the organisation through means of communication. Knowledge Management has been conceptualized as a process of transformation of implicit knowledge into explicit knowledge through communication. Thus communication is an important tool of knowledge management in present scenario of organisational business “Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability” have emerged as distinct institutions having formidable stake with a large section of societies, employees, civil society groups, government and non-government organisations, local communities, environment etc.



For accomplishment of CSR and Sustainability practice, it is essential that various stakeholders groups or end users especially the local community are made aware of as well as be involved in the process of this practise. Therefore, to meet such objective adoption of “Communication and Knowledge Management Plan for stakeholders” has become an essential organisational tool.

Objective

The objective of “Communication and Knowledge Management Plan for stakeholders” is to explain and promote the benefits of CSR and Sustainability practice to stakeholders with special emphasis on local communities and establish its directives to guarantee ethical principles for people and laws of the land and environment.

Eligibility

The CST and Sustainability activities are established through effective communication with the stakeholders. The company’s stakeholder’s dialogues are at the centre of the CSR and sustainability strategies, which function as “C” in the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle. Thereby stakeholders acknowledge whether the CSR and Sustainability activities are implemented in true spirits of the related policy and benefits are percolated to the target groups. As envisaged in the Guidelines on CSR and Sustainability of DPR, GOI 2013. “CSR Communication Strategy” specific to SJVN has been framed. Further mechanism is evolved for engagement of stakeholders in a dialogue to know their expectations, public disclosure and reporting of the company’s performance in economic, social and environmental areas in public domain.

In line with SJVN objective and govt. guidelines on CSR and Sustainability, SJVN will implement its “Communication and Knowledge Management Plan” to cover but not limited to the following aspects:

1. Sensitization of the stakeholders on CSR and Sustainability practice.
2. Adoption of systematise communication channels
3. Adoption of consultative mechanism to get feedback on the expectations of the key stakeholders/ end users.
4. Consultation with Central/State Government and/or District / local administration to obtain their views on areas specific needs or the priorities of the intended beneficiaries of the CSR and Sustainability projects planned for the areas under their jurisdiction.



5. Consultation with Gram Sabhas and Panchayati Raj institutions at the village level for assessing the social, economic and environmental needs in rural areas.
6. Involvement of local communities in CSR and Sustainability process
7. Employees involvement in CSR and Sustainability process.
8. Public disclosure and reporting of SJVN performance in economic, social & environmental areas.
9. Transparency in CSR strategies and process.
10. The key stakeholders include employee, investors, stakeholders, customers, business partners, clients, civil society groups, Government and Non-Government organisation, local communities, environment and society at large. However under this plan the emphasis will be given on internal stakeholders and local communities.

Communication and Knowledge Management Programs

The various programs for “Communication and Knowledge Management Plan’ are as under:

Sensitization Program on CSR and Sustainability practices

Sensitization Program will aim at stakeholder’s awareness of concept of CSR-sustainability practices, its relevance to societies, related policies, impact etc.

a. Sensitization Program for Internal Stakeholders

- i. Awareness sessions will be organised by each project CSR/R&R/PR team for employees in projects and corporate centre. The awareness sessions will focus on integration of company’s strategic objectives with CSR/SD objectives and familiarization of employees with current CSR/SD programs, activities etc.
- ii. Every year, external training sessions for employees will be arranged by Training & HRD section to appraise about latest trends and practices in the industry so that some of these could be adopted in SJVN to keep the pace with the industry.
- iii. To persuade employees for taking up active part in CSR and Sustainability activities of the organisation, interested employees will be offered an opportunity for contributing one working day every year to volunteer for any of the CSR project being undertaken by the company.
- iv. Employees Unions/Associations represent collective conscience of the organisation. Awareness session for unions/association will be organised for creative inputs and disseminating knowledge about CSR activities amongst employees.
- v. SJVN Foundation is the responsive body for implementation and monitoring of CSR and Sustainability activities. Foundation meeting with the concerned HOPs/HODs will conducted periodically with view to deliberate the CSR issue for decision making and also to sensitize the participants with the current issues.



b. Sensitization Program for External Stakeholders

- i. Meeting with Pradhan's of Project Areas Panchayats/Local Bodies:** CSR and SD activities are primarily targeted towards local communities. Therefore, it becomes imperative that the CSR plans and activities are planned and executed in consultation with and participation of local communities.

Periodic meetings will be conducted by respective projects with Pradhan's, local NGOs, community based organisation etc. The meetings will focus on basis framework of CSR and Sustainability policy, schemes and status of ongoing activities and the nature of upcoming CSR and Sustainability projects.

- ii. Reinforcement of Public Information Centers (PICs):** All information related to CSR and Sustainability activities, various schemes, CSR and Sustainability news, leaflets on CSR works etc. Will be made available in all PICs in soft and hard copies. The boards reflecting salient features of the project and CSR progress will be displayed in the PICs. Audio-Video and Electronic devices will be installed in PICs for effective and speedy flow of information.
- iii. Dissemination of Knowledge through SJVN website:** All CSR and Sustainability policies, plans, journals etc. Will be made available on SJVN website for the use of stakeholders.
- iv. Publication through local newspapers:** Whenever new CSR and Sustainability schemes will be launched, the same will be published through local newspapers.
- v. Collaborative Programs:** Meetings with senior executives of different PSUs preferably Power PSUs will be conducted for sharing best CSR and Sustainability ventures/practises so that CSR and Sustainability projects are taken up jointly. This will help bringing together efforts and resources of PSUs which will result in synergy effect.
- vi. Hoardings and Display Boards:** Hoardings stimulate the minds of public at large. Therefore, at every site where SJVN has contributed for development of infrastructural assets and other CSR projects, hoardings will be displayed with brief description of works.
- vii. Hoardings and Display Boards:** Hoardings stimulate the minds of public at large. Therefore, at every site where SJVN has contributed for development of infrastructural assets and other CSR projects, hoardings will be displayed with brief description of works.

Transforming of implicit knowledge to explicit knowledge:

In the transformation process of knowledge, CSR groups and Public Relation groups will work together towards following programs to have synergized effect.



- i. **Interview:** Each project CSR and Sustainability team will conduct extensive interview of Pardhans or local representatives on the implementation of CSR and Sustainability activities by the SJVN. Such interviews will be published in the CSR Bulletin of the Company.
- ii. **Case Study:-**Each project CSR and Sustainability team will come up with case studies or success story of 1000 words. The same will be published in the CSR and Sustainability bulletin.
- iii. **Progress Report:-**Monthly progress report of CSR activities will be uploaded on the website by respective projects. Consolidated details will be uploaded by the corporate office.
- iv. **CSR and Sustainability Journals:-**Information to internal stakeholders will be disseminated through periodic CSR and Sustainability journals, and will be available to external stakeholders through SJVN website.
- v. **Local knowledge related to area:-**In order to make the people aware of market trends, an effort will be made to utilize Public Information Centres (PICs) for providing information specific to our projects area like Mandi prices, weather updates, crop advisories and agriculture related news. This will educate the local people and also improve relations with the communities.
- vi. **Videography/Documentation:-**Each project will videography the tangible CSR and Sustainability projects/activities undertaken during FY along with interviews of a few beneficiaries. Corporate centre will come up with video graphic documentaries covering all projects.

Engagement of Stakeholders in CSR and Sustainability Process:

Engagement of stakeholders at the planning stage of selection of CSR and Sustainability projects/initiatives is crucial for success of its implementation.

- i. Village Development Advisory Committee will be constituted in projects for regular dialogue and participation of local communities for effective implementation of CSR and sustainability works. The CSR and sustainability projects/activities will be finalized in Village Development Advisory Committee meeting chaired by HOP/ representative.
- ii. Similar meetings will also be held with local NGOs, community based organisations etc. The suggestions so received will be complied and converted to viable projects and placed in Foundation meeting and before Committee of Directors on CSR and Sustainability.



- iii. Central/State Government and local administration will be contacted from time to time to obtain their views on area specific needs or the priorities of the intended beneficiaries of CSR projects planned for the areas under their jurisdiction. Here care will be taken to avoid duplication in allocation of funds.
- iv. SJVN will seek membership of national and international CSR and sustainability related forums like SCOPE, HR Forum, Global Compact Network to base its CSR/SD projects on nationally and internationally proclaimed principles.

CSR and Sustainability Reporting and Disclosure:

CSR and Sustainability reporting systems in SJVN aim at disclosing to its stakeholders the economic, social and environmental initiatives taken by SJVN, as an indication of its commitment to sustainable development. The policy directives of Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI) also lend impetus for disclosures of reporting of the environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives through following systems:

- a. A separate chapter on CSR and Sustainability will be kept in Annual Report of SJVN.
- b. Annual CSR and Sustainability report will be prepared and put in public domain like District Libraries, PICs, SJVN website etc.
- c. Annual CSR and Sustainability report will be submitted to National CSR Hub i.e. TISS, Mumbai.
- d. For CSR and Sustainability reporting the format on the pattern of internationally accepted reporting frameworks like GRI or any other format suggested by Govt. or is practised by CPSEs will be resorted to.

Feedback:

The CSR and Sustainability teams will make efforts to obtain suggestions from the stakeholders for better CSR and Sustainability implementation and provide solutions to their problem in the following manner.

- i. Officers at PICs will be trained to receive the opinion and feedback of local people on CSR works. This will be recorded in a register.
- ii. A link will be provided in the website of SJVN allowing access to stakeholders to give their suggestions/feedback. Feedbacks will also be sought through structured questionnaires and feedback forms from time to time.
- iii. Public consultation meetings will be held during impact evaluation.
- iv. Social Development Experts, Media Personnel etc. Will be engaged for preparing case studies/success stories and publication of same through newspapers.



5.8.6 SJVN Silver Jubilee Merit Scholarship Scheme

Introduction

The company has adopted its Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) Policy to make meaningful contribution towards sustainable socio-economic development of communities through various programs. In this endeavour SJVN has introduced “SJVN Silver Jubilee Merit scholarship Scheme” which aims at inculcating competitive spirit amongst students and to nurture their academic talent.

Eligibility for the Scheme

- i. The students who have secured minimum 60% or its equivalent grade in 12th class examination in any discipline from a school under State Education Board, CBSE or ICSE in the immediate preceding academic session in the State of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. Eligibility for percentage of marks for BPL will be 50% and for PWD pass marks.
- ii. There will be no domicile restriction for the students for eligibility for the scheme.
- iii. Recipients of any other scholarship will not be eligible for getting this SJVN scholarship.
- iv. Students will be awarded scholarship of Rs. 2,000/- per month for pursuing regular course for the whole duration of next higher course after class 12th like B. Tech, B. Com, B.A., LLB/CA/CS etc.

Selection Procedure

Duly filled application forms will be screened by agency engaged by SJVN.

The committee/agency will shortlist the candidates on following criteria:

- a. Rank obtained by the student in terms of marks/equivalent grade obtained in 10+2 Board Examination.
- b. In case of tie of the ranking, the candidate of higher age will be preferred.
- c. The shortlisted candidates will be called for the screening with all original academic certificates and testimonials. Mere submission of the application will not guarantee the eligibility for the scholarship.
- d. SJVN will have the right to accept or reject the candidature of any candidate at any stage without assigning reasons.
- e. If sufficient applications are not received in a particular board/category then the vacant seats can be filled by other boards with the approval of Chairman SJVN Foundation.



Release of Scholarship

The scholarship will be provided annually subject to passing of previous year/session examination successfully. The scholarship will be discontinued for the succeeding year/session if a student fails to pass the examination or passes the examination through supplementary examination, the student will be required to submit prescribed requisition form for scholarship for release of the scholarship. The first instalment of scholarship to the students will be provided on some special occasion like SJVN Raising Day, Republic Day, Teacher's Day etc.

Definition of Project Affected Area

Project Affected Area means declaration by the Appropriate Government an area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act in force or an areas that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project or area situated over the underground component of the project. It also includes area as notified by project authority. The unit for measuring project affected area shall be Panchayat.

Removal of doubts

Where a doubt arises as to the interpretation of any of the provisions of this scheme, the matter shall be referred to Chairman, SJVN Foundation whose decision shall be final.

Amendments

The COD on CSR may amend, modify or add to these provisions, from time to time, and all such amendments, modifications or additions shall take effect from the date started therein.



Chapter – 6

Key Findings-cum-Assessing the Impact created by CSR Activities





Chapter No. 6

Key Findings-cum-Assessing the Impact created by CSR Activities.....

“This Chapter of the report discusses key findings for different CSR activities from Primary Research and triangulates the same with field observations”

6.1 Assessing the Impact created by CSR activities

Each of the CSR intervention has been assessed as per criteria and indicators defined i.e. Inclusiveness, Relevance, Effectiveness, Convergence and Sustainability. After the assessment, observations have been provided on the concept and design of projects, followed by research team’s findings on the efficacy of the implementation process and on the value/impact created among the stakeholders, with an emphasis on local community being at the core of our analysis.

6.2 Back ground of the Impact Assessment Study- “CSR activities under Health Vertical and Infrastructural Development”

6.2.1 Health and Hygiene

Free health consultancy and medicines to the rural people residing in the project areas in the states of HP, Utrakhand, Bihar and Maharashtra are being provided under the umbrella of project “Satluj Sanjeevani Sewa” through 12 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs). The project is implemented through Help Age India. The MMUs are equipped with qualified medical staff (MBBS Doctors, Pharmacists, social protection officers) and basic diagnostic test equipment.

The details of the cumulative treatment provided through 12 MMUs till 31.03.2019 are as below. The state wise details of the beneficiaries are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Mobile Health Unit	Total Treatments for FY 2018-19	Total consolidated treatments by MMUs till dated 31.03.2019.		Grand Total
			Male	Female	
1	HP-Nathpa Jhakri-1	10,256	33,077	42,440	75,517
2	HP-Nathpa Jhakri-2	12,605	14,348	17,417	31,765
3	HP-Rampur-1	8,918	19,178	29,301	48,479



Sr. No.	Mobile Health Unit	Total Treatments for FY 2018-19	Total consolidated treatments by MMUs till dated 31.03.2019.		Grand Total
			Male	Female	
4	HP-Dhauhasidh-1	10,774	25,460	37,261	62,721
5	HP-Luhri-1	13,535	32,545	35,857	68,402
6	HP-Luhri-2	13,969	31,584	38,896	70,480
7	UK-Devsari-1	5,185	25,199	24,337	49,536
8	UK-Devsari-2	5,728	22,702	17,996	40,698
9	UK-Naitwar Mori-1	5,580	11,088	8,848	19,936
10	Bihar-Buxar-1	13,030	33,979	30,291	64,270
11	Bihar-Buxar-2	26,036	37,424	31,944	69,368
12	Maharashtra-Khirvire-1	11,907	26,275	28,647	54,922
	TOTAL	1,37,523	3,12,859	3,43,235	6,56,094

The state wise details of the beneficiaries are as follows:-

Sr. No.	State	Total Treatments for FY 2018-19	Total consolidated treatments by MMUs till dated 31.03.2019.		Grand Total
			Male	Female	
1	Himachal Pradesh	70057	156192	201172	357364
2	Uttarakhand	16493	58989	51181	110170
3	Bihar	39066	71403	62235	133638
4	Maharashtra	11907	26275	28647	54922
	TOTAL	1,37,523	3,12,859	3,43,235	6,56,094

In addition to the above, one MMU is operational in RHPS. 1927 patients benefitted from this service.

6.2.2 Mobile Medical Unit: Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samiti, Shimla for purchase running & maintenance of Mobile Medical Unit

SJVN has granted financial support for purchase, running & maintenance of Mobile Medical Unit by Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samiti, Shimla. The mobile medical unit will be operated in the areas like Darlaghat, Junga, Gumma, Sunni and any other nearby areas to be decided by the Samiti. The target beneficiaries are the senior citizen, children women and underprivileged section of the society. The duration of the project is two years to be reckoned from the date of starting operations of the vehicle.

SJVN Foundation agrees to provide onetime capital cost towards purchase of vehicle, insurance, medical equipment, fabrication cost along with running expenses of Rs. 8,16,000/- for two years and Rs. 1,00,000/- for maintenance of vehicle.



Under the project Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samiti, Shimla has to designate a nodal officer along with team of relevant field to execute the project and manage the accounts in relation to the project, monitoring of the project, ensure timely compliance of progress report, utilization certificates.

The financial support extended by SJVN is limited to two years only and sustainability of the project after the completion of the two years is to be ensured by the Samiti. Further the Samiti will ensure that the Mobile Health Van is run for minimum period of five years from the start of the operations.

6.2.3 Health Camps in Association with Help Age India

The objective of organising health camps is to provide specialised medical services in the areas of gynaecology, ophthalmology, orthopaedics pedagogy etc. which also include various medical tests. As per decision taken in 25th meeting of SJVN Foundation, an MOU has been signed with Help Age India on 13.08.2018 for conducting 20 health camps with a financial implication of Rs. 32,00,000/- (Rs. 1,60,000/- per camp). All 20 camps have been organised benefitting 7429 patients.

The project wise detail of the health camps organised is as under:-

Sr. No.	Camps	Specialised Health Camps
1	Nathpa Jhakri HEP	4
2	Rampur HEP	4
3	Luhri HEP	2
4	Daulasihd HEP	2
5	Devsari HEP	2
6	Naitwar Mori HEP	2
7	Jhakol Sakari HEP	1
8	Khirvire HEP	1
9	Buxar Thermal Power Project	2
	TOTAL	20

6.2.4 SJVN Empowering Women of Weaker Section:

Under Women and Child Development Scheme launched in the year 2012, financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- in two equal instalments each during ante natal and post natal period for proper nourishment to each expected mother under BPL category is provided in project area. During both the consultations gift pack worth Rs. 1,000/- comprising of nutritional food, baby soaps and other hygienic items etc. is also provided to beneficiaries.



During the FY 2018-19, total 130 BPL women have been benefitted under this scheme as per following details:-

Sr. No.	Camps	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Nathpa Jhakri HEP	6
2	Rampur HEP	26
3	Luhri HEP	18
4	Daulasihd HEP	8
5	Naitwar Mori HEP	20
6	Khirvire HEP	2
7	Jhakol Sankari HEP	52
	TOTAL	130

6.2.5 Ayurvedic Health Awareness program in Association with Bhartiya Dharoahar

An MOU dated 05.09.2018 was entered with Bhartiya Dharoahar for conducting 20 Ayurvedic Health Awareness programs with financial implication of Rs. 66.80 lakhs in the states of HP and Uttrakhand.

The details of the programmes conducted are as per following:-

Sr. No.	Camps	No. of Programs allocated	No. of Programs Organized	Total Beneficiaries
1	Nathpa Jhakri HEP	40	40	3311
2	Rampur HEP	40	40	5412
3	Luhri HEP	40	40	4609
4	Daulasihd HEP	30	30	4428
5	Naitwar Mori HEP	20	20	2232
6	Jhakol Sakari HEP	10	10	756
7	Devsari HEP	20	20	2063
	TOTAL	200	200	22811

6.2.6 Financial Support for Construction of “Research & Rehabilitation Centre for differently abled” in Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.)

SJVN Foundation has funded an amount of Rs. 65.00 Lakhs to Chetna-Research & Rehabilitation Centre towards furnishing/construction of balance work of ground floor for the project on construction of Research and Rehabilitation Centre for differently abled children/person in Distt. Bilaspur (HP).



6.2.7 Construction of Building for Indian Association of Muscular Dystrophy:

SJVN Foundation is partly funding to Indian Association of Muscular Dystrophy (IAMD) for construction of Manav-Mandir-an Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre at Solan with the sole objective for providing complete care management, rehabilitation, orientation, rejuvenation & research of muscular dystrophy sufferers at no profit no loss basis, to the public at large.

The objective involving public interest has been accordingly accepted by SJVN CSR Department for financial support of construction of RCC structure of Manav-Mandir during last two Financial Years. The amount of Rs. 55.48 lakhs as per the estimate duly signed by M/s Sai Engineering Consultant engaged by IAMD will be released IAMD. The fund will be utilized for construction of 3rd floor of the building as per the plan submitted by IAMD.

The financial assistance is aimed to achieve the specific object i.e. providing complete care management, rehabilitation, orientation, rejuvenation & research of muscular dystrophy sufferers, at no profit no loss basis.





6.3 Key Findings-cum-Assessing the Impact created by CSR Activities.....

This chapter bring out an assessment of the health services and benefits provided by the MMUs, Health Awareness Camps, Ayurvedic Health awareness camps, Women and Child Development Scheme for BPL Women, Infrastructure Support to Medical Research Institute, Research & Rehabilitation Centre for persons with disability and Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre and also it reviews the operational and managerial effectiveness of the activities of health vertical in delivering those services to the people.

Finding of the interviews conducted with the targeted households/beneficiaries, key village level informants and health service providers associated with the MMUs and other health verticals are presented in this chapter. Both primary and secondary data collected by the study team were analysed and are reported in this chapter. This chapter has been structured into the following important sections. The section present the responses of the beneficiaries interviewed in the study.

1. Background information about the study respondents.
2. Health needs and problems of people vs. health facilities /providers visited.
3. Knowledge of people about the MMUs services.
4. Health Services availed from the MMUs
5. Effectiveness & achievement of the MMUs
6. Operational and Managerial effectiveness of the MMUs.
7. To analyse the health problem prevalent in the area.
8. Analysis of the health facilities available in the project area.
9. To evaluate the type of services provided to local people through health and hygiene programs.
10. To examine the types of benefits provided to people under health and hygiene programs.
11. To examine the relevance of the programs of SJVN for the local community.
12. To examine whether the aspiration of the people have been met through the health and hygiene programs.
13. To examine whether the benefits of the health and hygiene programs reaching to poorest of poor or communities devoid of health service.
14. Consultation with the local communities with regard to evaluate their opinion on implementation, benefits, feedback etc. of the health and hygiene programs.
15. Impact on health condition Pre and Post Treatment
16. Mother's and Child health analysis pre and post implementation.
17. Lifestyle change due to program implementation.



6.4 Key Findings – Satluj Sanjivani Seva “Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU)

6.4.1 Background Information about the Study Respondents

6.4.1.1 Profile of Households

The study interviewed the total beneficiaries of 18 Mobile Medicare Unit implemented through Help Age India, SJVN Limited, Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samiti-Shimla and HP Red Cross Society etc. The study interviewed about 1700 beneficiaries. A brief demographic and social economic profile of the 1700 households interviewed in the MMUs served villages is presented below:-

Sr. No.	Demographic Indicators	No.	%
1	Total Beneficiaries	1700	
2	Total Family Members	10200	
3	Average Family size per household	6	
4	Male Family Members	5374	52.68
5	Female Family Members	4826	47.32
6	Male to Female Sex Ratio	1000/898	
7	Children Family Members below 5 years	1224	12.24%
8	Women Family Members in the reproductive age group 15-49 age group	3570	35%
9	Pregnant & Lactating Women's	530	5.2%
10	Ages Family Members above 60 years	1836	18%

The 1700 households have total of 10200 family members with the average size of 6 members/family. The sex ratio is 898 Female/per thousand Male. Among the family members, 1224 (12.24%) are the children below five years and 3570 (35%) are women with the reproductive age group of 15-49 years. Out of those women in the reproductive age group 530 (5.2%) were in pregnancy and lactating stage during the time of survey. Only 18% i.e. 1836 are aged people above 60 years of age.

Sr. No.	Demographic Indicators	No.	%
1	Total Households	1700	100
2	Total Family Members	10200	100



Sr. No.	Demographic Indicators	No.	%
3	Total Illiterate family members (out of those who are above 5 years of age)	3060	30
4	Scheduled Tribe Households	595	35
5	Scheduled Castes	335	19.70
6	Other Backward Classes	120	7.05
7	General Caste Households	370	21.76
8	Households having BPL Cards	1399	82.30
9	Average Family Income (PA)	Rs. 68,000/-	
10	Major source of Income of Households – Agriculture	782	46
11	Households living in Kacha Houses	1110	65.30
12	Household living without Electricity connections	255	15
13	Households living without toilets	153	9

Majority i.e. 30% of the family members (out of those who are above 5 years of age) are illiterate. Maximum of the households i.e. 595 (35%) interviewed in the study belong to scheduled tribes communities followed by 335 (19.70%) are from scheduled caste.

The average income of the family stand at Rs. 68,000/- per annum. As many as 82.30% i.e. 1399 out of 1700 belongs to Below Poverty Line families. Among the earning family members maximum i.e. 782 (46%) members draw their income from agriculture activities. Housing pattern of these households suggested that highest i.e. 1110 (65.30%) stayed in kuchha houses, 590 (34.70%) stayed in pakka houses, 255 (15%) live without electricity connections and 153 (9%) households are living without toilets facilities.

In brief the households living in the MMUs served villages are mostly from the backward class and have low educational and economic status.

6.4.2 Profile of Key Villages Level Informants

The study interviewed 34 key informants all of them are from MMUs served villages. Out of these 34 members 6 are Panchayat representative and 28 are key influential persons of the villages.

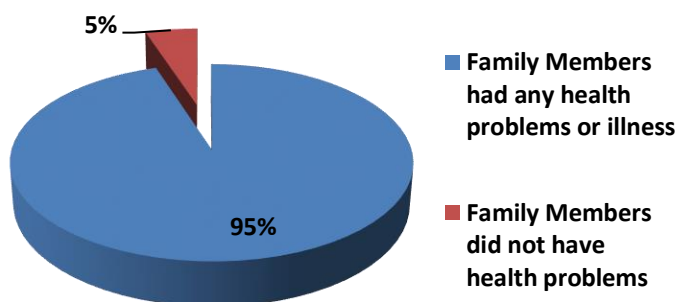


6.4.3 Profile of the Key Service Providers Interviewed in the Study:-

- All the 18 MMUs covered in the study have MBBS Doctor.
- None of the doctors engaged in the MMUs are from Ayurvedic background.
- The work experience of Doctors engaged with MMUs varies from 1 to 8 years
- The Pharmacist engaged in MMU's is diploma holders/bachelor degree qualification in pharmacy.
- The study interviewed Asha/Anganwadis Workers and Panchayat representatives.

6.4.4 Illness/Health Problems of Family Members during past:-

Chart: Percentage of Beneficiaries had health problems in Past



Except 510 (5%) family members of remaining 9690 (95%) family members had health problem during prior the survey. (Chart-above)

In the MMUs served villages which are located mostly in the remote and in accessible areas, as high 95% of family members had health problems prior to the survey. This not only gives an idea about the extent of health needs of people stating in the remote or inaccessible areas but also justify the need of health care support provided by the SJVN Limited (SJVN Foundation) through MMU's.

A list of various health problems or illness suffered by people during last six months is given in below table

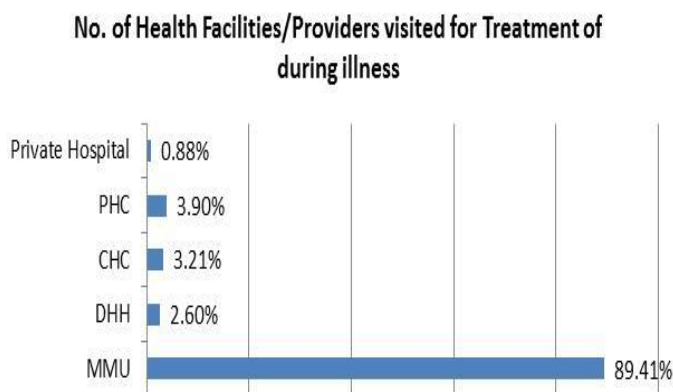
Type of health problems suffered by people in MMU's served villages			
Illness	%	Illness	%
Cold	26	Liver Problem	6.70
Hypertension/BP	42	Worm Infections	6.50
Blood Sugar	29	Diarrhoea/Vomiting	5.60



Type of health problems suffered by people in MMU's served villages			
Illness	%	Illness	%
Body Ache	31	Stomach Problem	5.60
Fever	35	Toothache	4.00
Head ache	29.30	Jaundice/Yellow Fever	3.80
Back/Leg/joint Pain	31.20	Foot Crack	3.20
Skin/ Rash/Infection	28	Malaria	3.00
Cough/ Chest infection	27	Abdominal Pain	2.40
Chest pain	22	Eye/Ear Infections	2.30
Diarrhoea without blood	20	Measles	2.30
Tuberculosis/TB	16.20	Blood in Urine	1.90
Asthma	16	Small Pox	1.50
Gastric/Acidity	15	Colour Blindness	1.20
Allergy	12.30	Vomiting	1.2
Anaemia	12	Diarrhoea with blood	7
Note: Multiple incidents of illness were reported by some of the households interviewed.			

Out of the 9690 family members who had illness, 35% suffered from fever and 3% had malaria and it is important to note that most of the inaccessible and remote villages in the project are prone to malaria which could be on the key reason behind people suffering from fever. Although, the study finds only 3% of malaria cases reported by people during the course of interview, the actual percentage of malaria cases might be more. Followed by fever and malaria, the other common health problems suffered by the people are; hypertension/BP (42%), Back/leg/joint pain (31.2%), Cough/Chest Infection (27%), Cold 26% and skin rash/infection 28 % etc.

6.4.5 Health Facilities/providers visited by the people for treatment of their illness:-



The majority of households i.e. 89.41% preferred visiting MMU at the time of illness, only 2.60% & 3.21% visit Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre respectively. A negligible percentage of people preferred private hospital at the time of illness.

Almost 89.41% of the people those who have illness always visited/availed treatment from MMUs which clearly give indication about the degree of dependence of people on MMUs



6.4.6 Knowledge of the Households about the MMUs and its services:-

6.4.6.1 Knowledge of the Households regarding the visit of MMUs to their village/neighbouring villages

Although the implementing agency Help Age India after consultation with SJVN Foundation has pre-defined roaster for visit of MMUs keeping this in mind the study access the knowledge and awareness of households regarding the visit of MMUs and services provided.

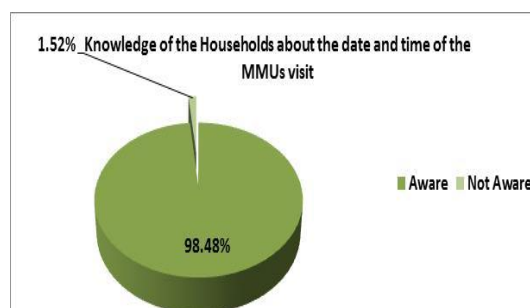
“As per the assessment made almost all i.e. 1700 households interviewed in the study know about the MMUs visiting their areas for providing health care services.”

Source of information to households about the MMUs visiting their villages		
Source	Count	%
Panchayat Representatives	92	5.40
Awareness Camps	1295	76.20
Time Table Charts	65	3.80
Public Announcements	44	2.60
Implementing Team Members	68	4.00
Villagers/Neighbours	136	8.00

Highest i.e. 76.20% of the household got the information about the MMUs first time from the Awareness Camps and 5.40% of the households gets information from Panchayat representative in the villages. Some of the people are directly informed by MMUs staff itself. There are also households who received information from multiple sources about the visit of MMUs.

6.4.6.2 Knowledge of the Households about the date and time of the MMUs visit:

Out of 1700 households 98.48% could correctly tell the fixed date and time of the MMUs visit to their villages remain 1.52% are either could not correctly tell the same or are completely ignorant about the fixed date and timing of the MMUs visit to the village.



While almost all knows about the MMU visits to their village, relatively lesser i.e. 1.52% of them are not aware about the date and timing of the MMUs visits.



6.4.6.3 Knowledge of Household about the Time/Venue of MMUs supposed to visit the villages:

All the beneficiaries of the project affected area are well known to the venue and time schedule of the MMU. Stakeholders of the nearby villages/non project affected are also well known to the timing of the MMUs.

It is important people in the beneficiary villages are aware about the mandated numbers of trips the MMUs must make in month so that they can demand when every there is short fall in the frequency of MMUs in village. Apart from assessing the knowledge of people on the numbers of times that the MMUs supposed to visit, the study also made an attempt to know from the beneficiaries on the actual numbers of times that the MMUs visiting their village. In this regard the majority of households reported that the MMUs visits are as per approved roaster.

It was also observed that the people especially the patients of Blood Pressure from 40-50 Km are regularly visiting the Satluj Sanjeevani Sewa-Mobile Medicare Units.

6.4.6.4 Knowledge of Household about the location of the MMUs camps in the project affected areas:



As against 98.5% of households know about the date and timing of the MMUs visit much higher i.e. 98.5% of households have knowledge about the exact place or point where the MMUs hold its camps in the villages.

6.4.6.5 Knowledge of households about the various health personnel required to visit with the MMU's:

Knowledge about the various health personnel required to visit with the MMU's	
Health Personnel	%
Doctor	100%
Pharmacist	80%
Driver	100%



Among the various health personnel required to visit with the MMUs, Doctor and Pharmacist was mentioned by majority of households i.e. 100%.



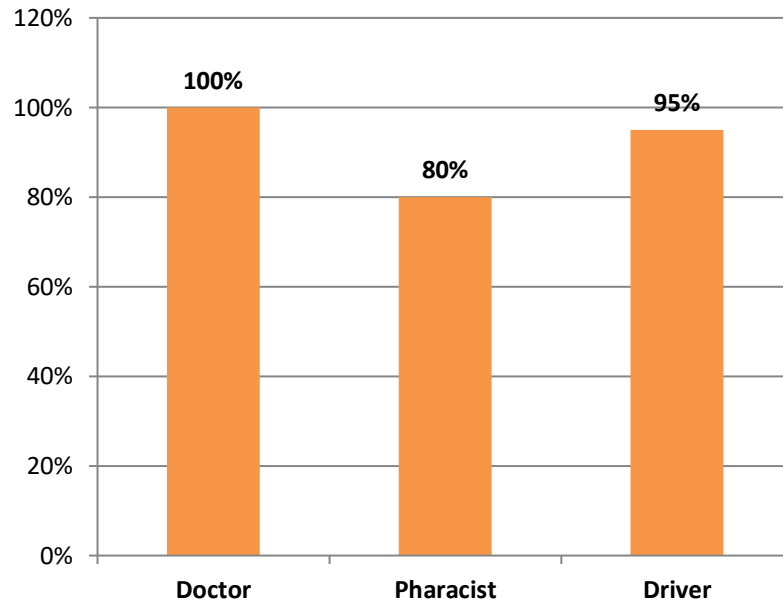
All Help Age Mobile Medical Units are equipped with the following team of personnel:

- **Social Protection officer:** Leads the team, coordinates social and health awareness aspects of the project and looks after all the administrative works of the projects.
- **MBBS Doctor:** Examines patients and prescribe medicines and is also the prime person for the health activities of the project.
- **Pharmacist:** The Pharmacist is required legally for stocking medicines and responsible for issuing medicine to the patients as per doctor's prescription. He also explains the dosage of medicine and their side effects (of any).
- **Driver cum Community Facilitator:** He holds a valid driving license and is trained to assist the MMU team in registering the beneficiaries. He also plays a key role in community mobilisation.

A total of 12 MMUs are run by SJVN Limited across the eight plant locations, The MMUs reach out to more than 450-570 beneficiaries across locations and serve a sizeable population of the community.



Knowledge about different health Persons to be there in MMUs



6.4.6.6 Knowledge of Households about the services provided by MMUs:

Except curative services people are unaware of various diagnostic services the MMU is required to provide. Household are aware that the medicine and tests are free of cost. Negligible percentage of the households is not aware about the services provided by MMUs.

6.4.7 Effectiveness And Achievements of the MMUs:-

The effectiveness and achievements of the MMUs were accessed in the study on the following key parameters:-

- a. Health care services available in the village due to the introduction of the MMUs.
- b. Importance given to the MMUs by the people over other health facilities or providers
- c. Extent of the coverage of the patients by the MMUs.
- d. Health status of people after treatment received from MMUs
- e. Cost Benefit to people
- f. Value addition made by MMUs in the life of people.
- g. Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by MMUs.
- h. Increase in goodwill and branding of SJVN throughout the area.



6.4.8 Health Care services available in the village due to introduction of the MMUs:-

More than 95% households interviewed in the study feels that the introduction of MMUs has helped them to get various health care services which was not available to them earlier in their village.

No. of Households who feel that introduction of MMUs helped them to get various services, which was not available earlier		
Health Services	Count	Percentage (%)
Free Check-up and Medicine	1600	94.10
Free Diagnosis Test	680	40
Health Awareness	1690	99
Complicated Cases referred	21	1.5

Free Health check-up and distribution of medicines were reckoned by most of the households i.e. 1600 out of 1700 as the key service received from the MMUs which was not available to them earlier in their village.

In fact the introduction of MMUs has helped people living in remote and accessible areas to get the health care services at their door steps, in otherwise people would have to cover long distance to visit the static health facilities for treatment.

The above table also brings out that 40% households mentioned about the free diagnostic tests done by the MMUs which was not available in their village earlier. While free diagnostic of patients is one of the key tasks of MMUs. 98.2% of households informing the same clearly indicate that the stakeholders are fully satisfied with the diagnostic services provided by the MMUs at their door steps.

6.4.9 Importance given to the MMUs by the people over other health facilities or providers:-

In order to access the effectiveness of the MMUs the study made an attempt to know the preference given to the MMUs over other health facilities or providers. According to the study finding the MMUs are the first point of connect for majority i.e. 94.24% of households to get the required health care services or treatment which it-self shows the greater need of MMUs at the time of illness and the higher degree of dependence or people on the MMUs.

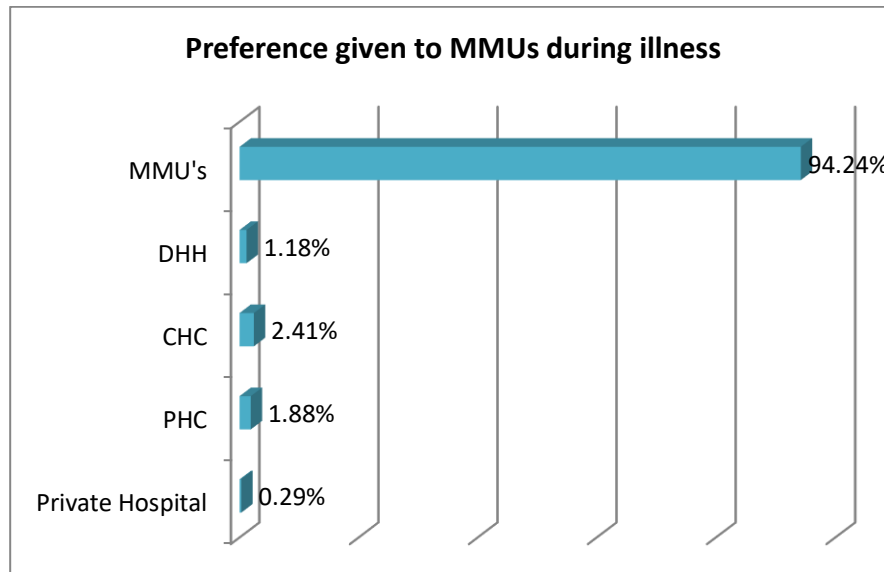


Chart: Preference given to the MMUs during illness

The other facilities or providers like PHC, CHC, DHH etc. were the first point of connect for the remaining 5.76% for availing health care services, this clearly indicates the higher importance given to MMUs by people over the other health facilities and very much justifies the effectiveness of MMUs in terms of reaching to the majority as their first preference to avail health care facilities.

6.4.10 Extent of the coverage of the patients by the MMUs:-

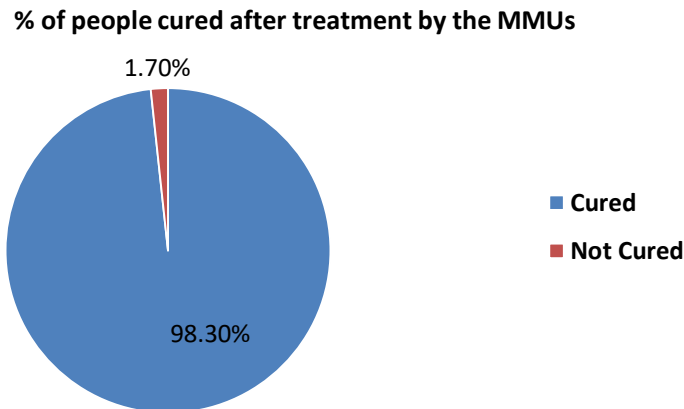
The extent of the coverage of patients by the MMUs is another important indicator to access the effectiveness and achievement of MMUs

According to the study finding maximum 89.41% received curative health care services from the MMUs more importantly the study reveals only 1.20% cases was referred to the higher health facilities for the treatment by MMUs.

So the majority of patients were provided curative health services by the MMUs rather they were referred to the higher health facility for treatment. This can be treated as one of the achievements of MMU programme introduced by GAIL India Limited, though the study results suggest a great deal of inclusion of rendering the RCH/family planning by the MMUs.



6.4.11 Health Status of people after treatment received form MMUs:-



As per the study findings; almost all the stakeholders i.e. 98.30% people who had availed curative services from MMUs got cured after treatment by the MMUs. So not only large percentage of people are availing curative services from the MMUs but also are getting cured by the MMU, that justifies the usefulness and importance of this programme by **SJVN Limited**.

6.4.12 Value Addition made by MMUs in the life of people:-

In order to access the importance and effectiveness of MMUs the study made an attempt to know from them whether the MMU has made any value addition in their life's the following finding would help to assess the same.

Out of 1700 households interviewed in the study all households felt that the visit of MMU to their village has made value addition in their lives. Out of them 45.80% (780) reported that the MMU visit has helped them to get services at nearest place, avoiding wage loss 43.29% (736), avoiding time loss 36.47% (620), travel cost 26.47% (450) etc points towards various value additions made by the MMUs in term of saving the time and money of the beneficiaries. There are 17.65% households who feel that the MMUs service is of great help for the vulnerable people like aged, handicapped etc. in the communities.



These vulnerable people in otherwise would have to face a lot of difficulties for visiting the strategic health facilities located in the distant places from their villages.

Various values addition made by MMUs in the life of beneficiaries /households		
Value Additions	Count	Percentage (%)
Need not have to visit other health facility	210	12.35
Get services at nearest place	780	45.88
Avoiding wage loss	736	43.29
Avoiding time loss	620	36.47
Avoiding Travel Cost	450	26.47
Vulnerable community got services at village	300	17.65
Avoiding accompanying cost	50	2.94
Free diagnosis test	205	12.06
Health Awareness	101	5.94
Get primary health services	50	2.94
Mortality rate decreased	8	0.47
Complicated Cases referred	1	0.06%

6.4.13 Reduced distance of travel by people as a result of introduction of MMUs:-

In the study villages the average distance that people have to cover is 16-40 Kms for visiting the Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre similarly for visiting District Health Hospital people have to cover an average distance of 60-120 Kms so due to the visit of the MMUs to the village, majority of people need not have to travel such long distances for getting the basic primary health care services.

6.4.14 Cost saved by people as a result of introduction of MMUs:-

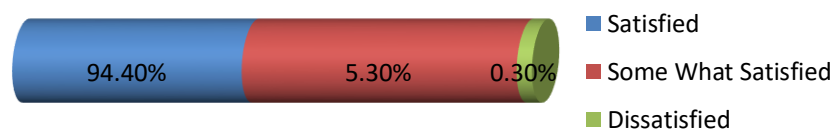
On an average the target beneficiary spend Rs. 188/- on travel for visiting the block PHC/CHC followed by Rs. 250/- for visiting the DHH. In order to the private health facility or hospital, the target beneficiaries on an average incurred Rs. 280/- on travel expenses.



That means an amount of Rs. 188/- to 280/- need to be spent on travel by the beneficiaries for visiting the strategic health facilities mostly located at the block and district health quarter. Since majority of people visited the MMUs for health care services, most of the beneficiaries of the MMUs need not have to incur such high travel expenses as the health care services is available to them in their villages. Had there been no MMU, most of the people would have to incur huge expenses on their mobility for visiting the static health facilities located in the distant places from the villages.

6.4.15 Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by MMUs:-

The level of satisfaction on the services provided by the MMUs is another important parameter used in the study for assessing the performance of MMUs.



Source: HIMCON Survey

Out of the 1700 households availed health care services from the MMUs, majority i.e. 1605 (94.40%) were found to be satisfied and 90 (5.30%) were found somewhat satisfied with the services provided by MMUs none of them were dissatisfied with the services provided by MMUs.

Adding all the location together, maximum of households expressed their satisfaction over the various health services provided by the MMUs the reason for their satisfaction are presented in table below. As per the same majority i.e. 99.50% of household felt satisfied with the MMUs because of availability of health care services at the nearest place followed by 92.8% expressed their satisfaction for distribution of free medicine by the MMUs. Slightly less than half i.e. 47.3% and 45.8% of households were satisfied due to proper treatment and regularity of health services provided by MMUs respectively. But as far as the free diagnostic test is concerned only 56.70% showed their satisfaction on the availability of same. This could be because of only few people had diagnostic tests by the MMUs.



Reasons of satisfaction on health services provided by MMUs		
Reasons	Count	Percentage (%)
Health Services at nearest place	1692	99.50
Regular Health Services	779	45.80
Proper Diagnosis	964	56.70
Proper Treatment	804	47.3
Free Medicines	1578	92.80
Free Diagnosis	337	19.80
Need not have to visit other health facility	438	25.70
Need not have to incur any cost by visiting	56	3.30
Health services were not given in village earlier	524	30.80
Diagnosis of Complicated Cases and Referral	84	4.90
Note: This includes 90 household somewhat satisfied. Multiple responses were received from some of the households interviewed.		

Negligible percentages of people are dissatisfied by the health services provided by the MMUs. In brief, people were found to be highly satisfied due to the availability of the health care services on the village and for free medicine provided by the MMUs.

6.4.16 Increase in goodwill and branding of SJVN Limited through the area:-

Presence of SJVN Limited in their project affected areas is increasing the goodwill and branding of SJVN Limited in the eyes of stakeholders. People very well know about the SJVN Limited and they never forget to “thanks SJVN Limited” for such great initiative under CSR for the benefit/social up-liftment of the general rural people under their project affected areas.

6.4.17 Assessment of Operational and Managerial effectiveness of the MMU's:-

Apart from knowing the impact of MMUs on beneficiaries, the other important task before the study team was to assess the operational and managerial effectiveness of the MMUs functioning in the project affected areas of SJVN Limited. The idea behind the same was to find out various positive practices of the MMUs and know the constraints, gaps and difficulties of the MMUs operation in the assigned areas.



In the light of the same, the study made an assessment of the various operational and managerial processes of the MMUs such as availability of staff members, availability of Medicines, Roaster of Vehicle, Target Patients, MIS system/reporting and monitoring are as follows.

6.4.17.1 Personnel Support to MMUs:-

The type and number of personnel provisioned under the MMUs is another important contributory factor for making the MMUs more effective in delivering required health care services.

The MMUs team as per the agreement guidelines comprises of Doctor, Pharmacist, and Driver all the 12 MMUs covered in the study has no vacant post. All the Doctors appointed under the MMUs are from Allopathic Background and holds MBBS degree.

It is understood from the above that the staff/personnel support to the MMUs is satisfactory.

6.4.17.2 Availability of Medicines:-

The availability of medicines at every MMUs is up to mark of satisfaction. The medicines recommended/demanded by the doctors are provided by the Help Age India. Only strip medicines are distributed by MMUs and date of expiry was randomly verified.

The study finds that the Stock Registers are not regularly verified by the Help Age India Officials or SJVN officials. To have a adequate check over the consumption of medicines periodic check/verification of stock is must by SJVN Officials.

6.4.17.3 Roaster of Vehicle/MMUs:-

All the MMUs covered in the study has the pre-define monthly/weekly roaster to visit the villages. The MMUs visit plan includes name of the MMUs points, name of the targeted villages, time of visit and fixed day of visit. Moreover, for the facilitation of beneficiaries at every service points of MMUs proper sign boards should be placed which clearly mentions the schedule of the MMUs visits with proper branding of SJVN Limited



The stakeholders find the roster of vehicle satisfactory. If some issue regarding the roster arises the same are resolved in consultation with Doctor/Team Leader and Panchayat representative and SJVN Officials

6.4.17.4 Target Patients:-

As per the terms of agreement between SJVN Ltd and Help Age India each MMUs is expected to works 6 hours per day apart from movement time and cater 60-80 patients per day.

During the field survey of the MMUs it got clear that every MMUs caters more than the targeted patients per day. Moreover the personnel with the MMUs are handling the patients at an average of 100 & more.

6.4.17.5 Infrastructure & Logistic Support to the MMUs:-

The MMUs in order to perform its role & responsibilities needs to have required infrastructures, equipment's, medicines and various other supplies. The data collected by the study team reveals that all the MMUs have their vehicle fully equipped with BP instruments, Stethoscope, Nebulizer, Torch, Magnifying glass, weighing scale, pulse oxymeter, sugar test equipment etc. for attempting various medical tests.

6.4.17.6 GPS Monitoring of MMUs:-

A real time tracking device is attached in every van to track the whereabouts of the van. The study team didn't have the access to check the GPS Monitoring of the MMUs and personnel staff present at the MMUs knows that the vehicle is having GPS monitoring system but they are also not authorised to access the same.

6.4.17.7 MIS System/Reporting & Monitoring:-

As per the terms of the agreement SJVN Limited has imposed an obligation on Help Age India to developed dedicated MMU MIS website which shall present the record of patient checked on daily basis. For the same the Help Age India has developed a website. Help Age India regularly provide the detail of patients to SJVN Limited.



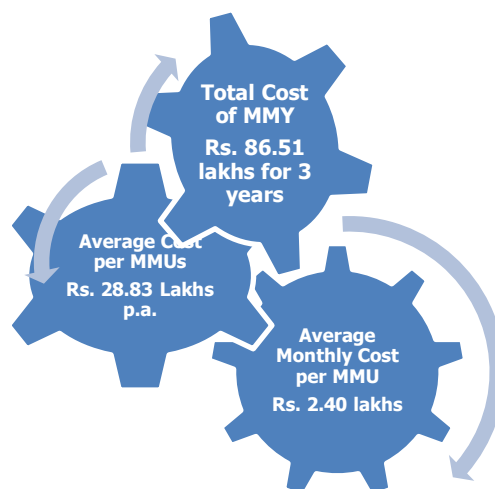
6.4.18 Financial Support to MMU's:-

Apart from manpower, infrastructure and logistic provisions, the MMUs require adequate and timely disbursement of funds for undertaking the various tasks assigned to it. As mentioned in the previous chapters of the report, there is a fixed budget provisions made by the SJVN Limited.

The order to access the financial parameters, the cost of 1 MMUs was studied, all the MMUs are having different rates and depending upon the area of services. The One MMUs selected during the study for comparison in term of financial parameter has budget of Rs. 86.51 lakhs for three years (i.e. Rs. 28.83 Lakhs per year). In order to access the financial support to the MMUs the expenditure details of MMUs were collected and analysed. The expenditure includes Van Cost, Manpower Salaries, Maintenance, Awareness, Medicines, Diagnostics Expenses, Fuel Cost, Quality Audit, GPS and Admin Cost.

The study team has access the following points related to the financial aspects of the project:-

- All the MMUs received the personnel cost in time as per the budgeted amount.
- The MMU team members viz. Doctor, Pharmacist and Driver were paid their monthly remuneration in time across all the MMU covered in the study.
- There was no delay found with regard to the release of monthly remuneration to the team
- Mode of payment followed by Help Age India for release of monthly remuneration and other expenses through RTGS/NEFT.
- The MMUs on monthly/weekly basis submit the indent for medicines to Help Age India and accordingly, the medicine is supplied to them. There was no delay reported with regard to the supply of medicines to the MMUs.
- There was no complaint made by the MMUs/stakeholders with regard to the quality of medicines provided to them. During the interview with the Doctor and Team Leader it was informed to the study team that they procure quality medicines and give more emphasis to procure medicines with multiple compositions.
- MMU team feels that the amount provisioned for the medicines should be enhanced so that more medicines, tonics and vitamins can be supplied to MMU as there is more demand for the same among the beneficiaries.



On an average Rs. 2.40 lakhs per MMU was spent under the project. Out of which 10% i.e. 27,200/- is admin cost which includes head office expenses, courier charges and charges related to procurement of medicines and delivery to the site, website maintenance, travelling charges etc. The Doctors are paid between 45,000/- to 65,000/- according to their experience and practise in line. The other personnel were paid between 12,000 to 20,000/- salary per month.

The study team access the utilization of funds on the bases of information collected from the key staff personnel's. The table below is showing the accessed utilization of funds:-

Utilization of funds on the basis of key personnel interviewed during the study	
Approx. Expenses Head	Amount
Admin. Expenses	27,000/-
State Coordinating Office	5,000/-
Average Doctor's Salary	55,000/-
Average Social Protection Officer	20,000/-
Average Pharmacist	18,000/-
Average Driver-cum-Community Facilitator	12,000/-
Average MMU Repair and Maintenance	10,000/-
Average Fuel Expenses	15,000/-
Average Medicines Expenses	78,000/-
TOTAL	2,40,000/-
Note: The amount mentioned above is tentative and doesn't have any documentary evidence/proof.	

An average amount of Rs. 2,40,000/- per MMUs is quite a justified amount for providing the health services.



6.5 Key Findings – Women and Child Development Scheme

6.5.1 Concept and Design

SJVN is providing financial support of Rs. 10,000/- to pregnant women from households in the Below Poverty Line category. The money was provided into two instalments, before and after pregnancy to ensure pre and post natal care. The aim of this initiative is to help them financially to purchase the requisite nutritional supplements to aid during pregnancy. Apart from the money, a gift kit is also offered to the beneficiaries.

6.5.2 Key features of the scheme

To extend financial assistance of Rs. 5,000/- each during ante natal and post natal period for proper nourishment to each mother under BPL category (Rs. 10,000/- in total)

To provide free consultation to each BPL woman in either PHC, Sub Centre, Panchayat Bhawan or at suitable place in respective village during ante-natal and post natal period. The consultation is organised in coordination with doctors and medical staff of SJVN or any Govt. hospital. The honorarium of resources person is borne by SJVN. During both the consultations gift pack worth Rs. 1,000/- comprising of nutritional foods, soaps and other hygienic items etc. is given to the beneficiary. During the consultations expecting mothers are educated about importance of nutritional diet and proper immunization of the child.

Necessary database of eligible mother sis obtained from PHC/Panchayat or directly from the Individual concerned. The application is then submitted by eligible mother in the prescribed format. First instalment of Rs. 5,000/- along with gift pack is released on or after 6th month of pregnancy during first consultation. Second instalment of Rs. 5,000/- along with gift pack is released after within three months of delivery.

Under the scheme approximately 603 BPL women were benefited throughout the all project affected area of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, and Maharashtra etc.

6.5.3 Key Finding

The study interviewed 60 beneficiaries of the scheme and the response of the beneficiaries was recorded according, during the survey beneficiaries were asked to give/mark score from 1 to 10. 10 score means excellent, 9 score means very good, 8 score means good and 5-6-7 score means Satisfactory and below 5 means poor.

6.5.3.1 Complete experience about SJVN Limited

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Complete experience about SJVN Limited											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	28	8	3
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25%	46.66%	13.33%	5%
	Poor					Satisfactory			Good	V-Good	Excellent

8beneficiaries respondents i.e. 46.66% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Faculty/Experts at training institute is GOOD. 13.33% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good and about 5.00% of the total have marked the experience with Faculty/Experts as Excellent.

6.5.3.2 Considering the behaviour of Implementing Agency/SJVN Officials?

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

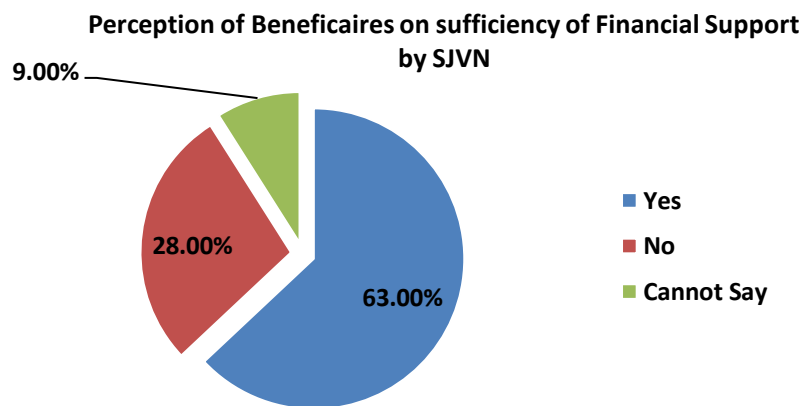
Complete experience about SJVN Limited											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	22	6
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.33%	36.66%	10%
	Poor					Satisfactory			Good	V-Good	Excellent

32beneficiaries respondents i.e. 53.33% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Faculty/Experts at training institute is GOOD. 36.66% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good and about 10% of the total have marked the experience with Faculty/Experts as Excellent.



6.5.3.3 Perception of beneficiaries on sufficiency of financial support by SJVN

Beneficiaries were also asked for their opinion on sufficiency of the financial assistance provided by SJVN. Close of 63% beneficiaries mentioned that the financial assistance provided was good enough to take proper care of mother & child both. Around 27% beneficiaries also mentioned that the support could have been more in monetary items.



Source: HIMCON Survey

6.5.3.4 Average ratings for Financial Assistance provided through Women & Child scheme by SJVN:

To further understand the impact, respondents were asked to rate Financial Assistance provided through Women & Child scheme by SJVN on the scale of 0-10 (lowest to highest).

Average ratings for Financial Assistance provided through Women & Child scheme by SJVN											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	18	-
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.00%	30.00%	-
	Poor			Satisfactory				Good	V-Good	Excellent	

42 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 70% of the total have marked 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Faculty/Experts at training institute is GOOD. 30% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good.



6.5.3.5 Quantifying the impact of Women and Child scheme through primary research:

- All the beneficiaries of the scheme were asked for their opinion about perceived benefits from the support rendered by SJVN. 66% of beneficiaries responded that they could avail necessary medication during pregnancy as a result of the financial support they received as a part of the initiative. They opined that earlier they had to rely on local home-made remedies for any complications during pregnancy, but now as a result of the financial assistance from SJVN, they could reach out and seek proper medical attention, which has led to a reduction in complications during pregnancy and ensure the safety and proper health of mother and child.
- Near about 33% beneficiaries mention that the support has helped them to get necessary nutrition like dry fruits, green vegetables and fruits etc. which are a source of essential vitamins needed during pregnancy. In general, these poor beneficiaries (BPL Families) could not afford such nutrition and the pregnant women were fed normal diet, which sometimes led to anaemia among women. But as a result of support provided, they could now avail better nutrition.
- 26% of the beneficiaries also responded that one of the key impact of the support has been an increased emphasis on institutional delivery, which, in itself is an indicator for better maternal and child health. The primary reason for the same is that the second instalment under the scheme is released only if the beneficiary produces a certificate for institutional delivery. If the delivery is made at home by an untrained day, the same is not applicable for disbursement of funds under the scheme.
- Care for new born child during the initial months is a crucial factor to avert any post-natal fatalities. Regarding the same, close to 29% beneficiary mothers mentioned that financial support provided by SJVN helped in availing post-natal care services for new born childlike nutritious food and health check-ups.



6.6 Key Findings – Infrastructure Support for CHETNA “Research and Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disability”

6.6.1 Concept and Design

SJVN Foundation is funding Chetna-“Research and Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disability” for project on construction of Research and rehabilitation centre for differently abled children’s at Bilaspur. SJVN has contributed Rs. 90.00 lakhs over the period of three years.

The centre is still under construction and is aimed to be completed in another 1.5 years. Out of total amount donated by SJVN, 70% funds have been utilized by September 2019. It is assumed that once the centre is functional, this will be one of its kind institute in the nearby area.

6.6.2 Key Finding

The study interviewed 160 students coming to the Chetna-“Research and Rehabilitation Centre” and the response of the students and their parents/beneficiaries was recorded according, during the survey students/parents were asked to give/mark score from 1 to 10. 10 score means excellent, 9 score means very good, 8 score means good and 5-6-7 score means Satisfactory and below 5 means poor.

6.6.2.1 Complete experience about SJVN Limited

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Complete experience about SJVN Limited											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	55	-
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.63%	34.38%	-
	Poor			Satisfactory				Good	V-Good	Excellent	

105 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 65.63% of the total have marked 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with SJVN Limited at training institute is GOOD. 34.38% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good.



6.6.2.2 Complete experience about faculty at Chetna, Bilaspur (H.P.)

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Complete experience about faculty at Chetna, Bilaspur (H.P.)											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	49	12
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.88%	30.63%	7.50%
	Poor			Satisfactory				Good	V-Good	Excellent	

88beneficiaries respondents i.e. 61.88% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Faculty/Experts at institute is GOOD. 30.63% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good and 7.50% marked as Excellent.

6.6.2.3 How would rate the quality of alternate format academic materials that you receive?

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

The quality of alternate format academic materials that you receive at Institute											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	58	48
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.75%	36.25%	30.00%
	Poor			Satisfactory				Good	V-Good	Excellent	

54beneficiaries respondents i.e. 33.75% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with quality of alternate format academic materials provided at training institute is GOOD. 36.25% stakeholders marked as Very Good and 30% marked as Excellent.

6.6.2.4 Do your instructors respond to you alternate format accommodations needs in a timely manner?

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Do your Instructors respond to you alternate format accommodations needs in a timely manner				
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10			
Scale	Always	Sometimes	Never	Not applicable
Beneficiaries Response	150	10	-	-
Percentage	93.75%	6.25%		

93.75% beneficiaries says Always and 6.25% says Sometimes.



6.7 Key Findings – Infrastructure Support for construction of Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre at Solan

6.7.1 Concept and Design

SJVN Foundation is funding Indian Association of Muscular Dystrophy (IAMD) for construction of Manav Mandir- an Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre at Solan. SJVN has contributed Rs. 3.00 Crores over a period of 3 years for the construction of Manav Mandir. In addition to the initial support, SJVN also provided a financial support of Rs. 55.38 lakhs for construction of another floor in the building as per plan submitted by IAMD. The financial assistance was aimed to achieve the objective of providing complete care management, rehabilitation, orientation, rejuvenation and research in muscular dystrophy.

SJVN Foundation is partly funding Indian association of Muscular Dystrophy (IAMD) for construction of Manav Mandir- an Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre at Solan. Over a period of 6 years SJVN Foundation has released a sum of Rs. 5.16 Crore to IAMD towards construction of Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre. The centre is still under construction and is aimed to be complete in another 1 year. Institution have already started the Weekly Camps in which the patients can visit for consultation/therapy etc. on regularly basis.

6.7.2 Introduction – Indian Association of Muscular Dystrophy

Indian Association of Muscular Dystrophy (IAMD) is working since 1992 to provide relief, rehabilitation to the people afflicted with Muscular Dystrophy (MD) in India and to create public awareness. It is the contrivance of Sanjana Goyal afflicted with Muscular Dystrophy who is also President's Award Winner 2004 which was conferred to her by Late Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (President of India). It is run by people living with Muscular Dystrophy. The organizations main is to cater to all kind of neuromuscular disorders and other disabilities such as C. P. Ortho related problems etc. as well at its headquarters. IAMD headquarters is located at Solan, Himachal Pradesh. The institution is working on a mission i.e.

- To spread awareness about Muscular Dystrophy
- To reach out to each and every person living with Muscular Dystrophy in attempt to provide as normal, a life as possible by appropriate and timely interventions
- To establish a center providing various specialized services for people living with Muscular Dystrophy.



6.7.3 Key Finding

Indian Association of Muscular has provided its services to 427 beneficiaries. The study interviewed 50 beneficiaries and the response of the beneficiaries and their parents/beneficiaries was recorded according during the survey. They were asked to give/mark score from 1 to 10. A score of 10 means excellent, 9 means very good, 8 means good and 5-6-7 means Satisfactory and below 5 means poor.

6.7.3.1 Complete experience with our medical facility, how likely would you be to recommend

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Complete experience with our medical facility, how likely would you be to recommend											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	12	-
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76%	24%	-
	Poor			Satisfactory				Good	V-Good	Excellent	

38 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 76% of the total have marked 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with medical facility at institute is GOOD. 24% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good.

6.7.3.2 Please state your level of satisfaction with the process of appointment with doctor?

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

State your level of satisfaction with the process of appointment with doctor?					
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10				
Scale	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very Unsatisfied
Beneficiaries Response	4	36	10		-
Percentage	8.00%	72%	20%		

Out of 50 beneficiaries interviewed 8% marked that they are Very Satisfied, 72% marked they are satisfied and 20% responded as neutral about the level of satisfaction with the process of appointment with doctor.



6.7.3.3 How satisfied were you with the following during your treatment at Institute?

The following table shows the reply of Beneficiaries:-

Satisfied with the following during your treatment at Institute					
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10				
Scale	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very Unsatisfied
Professionalism of our Staff	14	26	10	-	-
Hygiene at the Medical Centre	31	17	2	-	-
Care provided by medical personnel	5	16	29	-	-
Time that a Doctor spent with you	2	42	4	2	-
Attentiveness towards concerns	-	19	31	-	-

6.7.3.4 Satisfaction Level on Hospital Services?

The following table shows the reply of Beneficiaries:-

Satisfaction level on Hospital Services					
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10				
Scale	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very Unsatisfied
Information provided on registration	14	26	10	-	-
Waiting time in Registration	31	17	2	-	-
Formalities in Registration	5	16	29	-	-
Approach of the Receptionist	2	42	4	2	-
Time taken in Consultation	-	19	31	-	-
Answering in the Quires promptly	6	35	9	-	-
Counselling by the Doctors	10	37	3	-	-
Explanation given for ailment	8	29	13	-	-
Approach of the Doctors	7	38	5	-	-
Any others specify	-	-	-	-	-

6.7.3.5 Rate the Infrastructural Facilities by the Hospital/ Institute?

The following table shows the reply of Beneficiaries:-

Rate the Infrastructural Facilities by the Institute					
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10				
Scale	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very Unsatisfied
Availability of the Rooms	4	26	20	-	-
Cleanliness of Floors	6	24	20	-	-
Sanitation of the Hospital	9	35	6	-	-
Hygienic condition of the rooms	7	26	17	-	-
Ventilation of the rooms	2	37	11	-	-
Drinking Water Facility	3	24	23	-	-
Provisions for Rooms	4	35	11	-	-
Provisions for Security	9	26	15	-	-
Any other specify	8	29	13	-	-



6.7.4 Key Finding of Ayurvedic Awareness Camps:-

SJVN Limited has also taken many initiatives in various areas of Indian Legacy like Ayurveda, Yoga, Culture and Ancient Science. In this regards SJVN Limited starts organising various Ayurveda Awareness Camps in its project affected areas and other areas in associated with Bharatiya Dhorohar. Till date about one lakhs beneficiaries have attended these programmes. During the survey HIMCON tried to cover all the beneficiaries related to 230 Ayurvedic health awareness camps conducted by Bharatiya Dhorohar.

Bharatiya Dhorohar came into existence on 9th April 2007 as a Trust, registered under Trust Act under the registrar of Trust, New Delhi. The notion behind existence of Bharatiya Dhorohar lies in the name i.e. the legacy of Bharat. Since its inception as a Trust. Bharatiya Dhorohar has taken many initiatives in various areas of Indian Legacy like Ayurveda, Yoga, Culture and ancient science. The impact of Ayurveda Awareness Camps on the beneficiaries/stakeholders of the areas are as under:-

6.7.4.1 Complete experience Ayurveda Awareness Camps

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Complete experience with our medical facility, how likely would you be to recommend											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	78	6	-
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%	78%	6%	-
	Poor				Satisfactory			Good	V-Good	Excellent	

78 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 78% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Ayurveda Awareness Camps is GOOD. 6% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good.

6.7.4.2 Adopted the Ayurvedic Tips in their Daily Life Style:

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Complete experience with our medical facility, how likely would you be to recommend											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	55	20	-
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25%	55%	20%	-
	Poor				Satisfactory			Good	V-Good	Excellent	



55% beneficiary's respondents told that they have adopted some of the Ayurvedic/Yoga Tips in daily life. The age group of above 50 years have adopted the tips in their daily life style.

6.7.4.3 Satisfaction Level/Change in Life Style of Beneficiaries?

The following table shows the reply of Beneficiaries:-

Satisfaction level/Change in Life Style of Beneficiaries					
Particulars Scale	Scale of Ranking 0-10				
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very Unsatisfied
Stomach Problems	15	21	55	-	-
Blood Pressure Problem	5	16	29	-	-
Diabetes Problem	2	42	4	2	-
Urine Problem	-	19	31	-	-
Say Goodbye to Stress	6	35	9	-	-
Reduce Inflammation	10	37	3	-	-
Low Cholesterol	8	29	13	-	-

It was observed during the survey that people are adopting Yoga Tips, Ayurvedic Medicines and they are practising Ayurvedic in their daily routines. Day by Day people are becoming more aware about the benefits of Yoga moreover now people are also using more and more organic products in their life. The above table shows that people have observed that practising Yoga/Ayurvedic tips in their daily life style will brings a wave of general well-being to their daily life, active lifestyle, and adequate sun exposure. Ayurveda works in perfect harmony with alternative medicine so it is practical for everyday use.



Chapter – 7

Gist of Key Finding & Recommendations





Chapter No. 7

Gist of Key Finding& Recommendations

“This section of the report will discuss the Gist of Key Findings & recommendations of various schemes under Health Verticals”

7.1 Gist of Key Findings:

The table below shows the point wise Key Finding of Field Survey regarding the CSR activities under Health Verticals.

Satluj Sanjivani Seva “Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU)

Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
1	Back Ground information about the Study Respondents a. Profile of Households	The 1700 households have total of 10200 family members with the average size of 6 members/family. The sex ratio is 898 Female/per thousand Male. Among the family members, 1224 (12.24%) are the children below five years and 3570 (35%) are women with the reproductive age group of 15-49 years. Out of those women in the reproductive age group 530 (5.2%) were in pregnancy and lactating stage during the time of survey. Only 18% i.e. 1836 are aged people above 60 years of age.
	b. Socio-Economic Profile of the Households interviewed during Survey	Majority i.e. 30% of the family members (out of those who are above 5 years of age) are illiterate. Maximum of the households i.e. 595 (35%) interviewed in the study belong to scheduled tribes communities followed by 335 (19.70%) are from scheduled caste. The average income of the family stand at Rs. 68,000/- per annum. As many as 82.30% i.e. 1399 out of 1700 belongs to Below Poverty Line families. Among the earning family members maximum i.e. 782 (46%) members draw their income from agriculture activities. Housing pattern of these households suggested that highest i.e. 1110 (65.30%) stayed in kuchha houses, 590 (34.70%) stayed in pakka houses, 255 (15%) live without electricity connections and 153 (9%) households are living without toilets facilities.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
		<i>In brief the households living in the MMUs served villages are mostly from the backward class and have low educational and economic status.</i>
2	Profile of Key Villages Level Informants	The study interviewed 34 key informants all of them are from MMUs served villages. Out of these 34 members 6 are Panchayat representative and 28 are key influential persons of the villages.
3	Profile of the Key Service Providers Interviewed in the Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the 18 MMUs covered in the study have MBBS Doctor. • None of the doctors engaged in the MMUs are from Ayurvedic background. • The work experience of Doctors engaged with MMUs varies from 1 to 8 years • The Pharmacist engaged in MMU's is diploma holders/bachelor degree qualification in pharmacy. • The study interviewed Asha/Anganwadis Workers and Panchayat representatives.
4	Illness/Health Problems of Family Members during past:-	<p>Except 510 (5%) family members of remaining 9690 (95%) family members had health problem during prior the survey. (Chart-above)</p> <p>In the MMUs served villages which are located mostly in the remote and in accessible areas, as high 95% of family members had health problems prior to the survey. This not only gives an idea about the extent of health needs of people staying in the remote or inaccessible areas but also justify the need of health care support provided by the SJVN Limited (SJVN Foundation) through MMU's.</p>
5	Health Facilities/providers visited by the people for treatment of their illness	<p>The majority of households i.e. 89.41% preferred visiting MMU at the time of illness, only 2.60% & 3.21% visit Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre respectively. A negligible percentage of people preferred private hospital at the time of illness.</p> <p>Almost 89.41% of the people those who have illness always visited/availed treatment from MMUs which clearly give indication about the degree of dependence of people on MMUs</p>



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
6	Knowledge of the Households regarding the visit of MMUs to their village/neighbouring villages	Highest i.e. 76.20% of the household got the information about the MMUs first time from the Awareness Camps and 5.40% of the households gets information from Panchayat representative in the villages. Some of the people are directly informed by MMUs staff itself. There are also households who received information from multiple sources about the visit of MMUs.
7	Knowledge of the Households about the date and time of the MMUs visit	While almost all knows about the MMU visits to their village, relatively lesser i.e. 1.52% of them are not aware about the date and timing of the MMUs visits.
8	Knowledge of Household about the Time/Venue of MMUs supposed to visit the villages:	All the beneficiaries of the project affected area are well known to the venue and time schedule of the MMU. Stakeholders of the nearby villages/non project affected are also well known to the timing of the MMUs. It was also observed that the people especially the patients of Blood Pressure from 40-50 Km are regularly visiting the Satluj Sanjeevani Sewa-Mobile Medicare Units.
9	Knowledge of Household about the location of the MMUs camps in the project affected areas	As against 98.5% of households know about the date and timing of the MMUs visit much higher i.e. 98.5% of households have knowledge about the exact place or point where the MMUs hold its camps in the villages.
10	Knowledge of households about the various health personnel required to visit with the MMU's	Among the various health personnel required to visit with the MMUs, Doctor and Pharmacist was mentioned by majority of households i.e. 100%.
11	Knowledge of Households about the services provided by MMUs	Except curative services people are unaware of various diagnostic services the MMU is required to provide. Household are aware that the medicine and tests are free of cost. Negligible percentage of the households is not aware about the services provided by MMUs



12	Effectiveness And Achievements of the MMUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Health care services available in the village due to the introduction of the MMUs. b. Importance given to the MMUs by the people over other health facilities or providers c. Extent of the coverage of the patients by the MMUs. d. Health status of people after treatment received from MMUs e. Cost Benefit to people f. Value addition made by MMUs in the life of people. g. Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by MMUs. h. Increase in goodwill and branding of SJVN throughout the area.
13	Health Care services available in the village due to introduction of the MMUs	<p>More than 95% households interviewed in the study feels that the introduction of MMUs has helped them to get various health care services which was not available to them earlier in their village.</p> <p>Free Health check-up and distribution of medicines were reckoned by most of the households i.e. 1600 out of 1700 as the key service received from the MMUs which was not available to them earlier in their village.</p>
14	Importance given to the MMUs by the people over other health facilities or providers	<p>The other facilities or providers like PHC, CHC, DHH etc. were the first point of connect for the remaining 5.76% for availing health care services, this clearly indicates the higher importance given to MMUs by people over the other health facilities and very much justifies the effectiveness of MMUs in terms of reaching to the majority as their first preference to avail health care facilities.</p>
15	Extent of the coverage of the patients by the MMUs	<p>According to the study finding maximum 89.41% received curative health care services from the MMUs more importantly the study reveals only 1.20% cases was referred to the higher health facilities for the treatment by MMUs.</p> <p>So the majority of patients were provided curative health services by the MMUs rather they were referred to the higher health facility for treatment. This can be treated as one of the achievements of MMU programme introduced by GAIL India Limited, though the study results suggest a great deal of inclusion of rendering the RCH/family planning by the MMUs.</p>



16	Health Status of people after treatment received from MMUs	As per the study findings; almost all the stakeholders i.e. 98.30% people who had availed curative services from MMUs got cured after treatment by the MMUs. So not only large percentage of people are availing curative services from the MMUs but also are getting cured by the MMU, that justifies the usefulness and importance of this programme by SJVN Limited.
17	Value Addition made by MMUs in the life of people	Out of 1700 households interviewed in the study all households felt that the visit of MMU to their village has made value addition in their lives. Out of them 45.80% (780) reported that the MMU visit has helped them to get services at nearest place, avoiding wage loss 43.29% (736), avoiding time loss 36.47% (620), travel cost 26.47% (450) etc points towards various value additions made by the MMUs in term of saving the time and money of the beneficiaries. There are 17.65% households who feel that the MMUs service is of great help for the vulnerable people like aged, handicapped etc. in the communities.
18	Reduced distance of travel by people as a result of introduction of MMUs	In the study villages the average distance that people have to cover is 16-40 Kms for visiting the Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre similarly for visiting District Health Hospital people have to cover an average distance of 60-120 Kms so due to the visit of the MMUs to the village, majority of people need not have to travel such long distances for getting the basic primary health care services.
19	Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by MMUs	<p>Out of the 1700 households availed health care services from the MMUs, majority i.e. 1605 (94.40%) were found to be satisfied and 90 (5.30%) were found somewhat satisfied with the services provided by MMUs none of them were dissatisfied with the services provided by MMUs.</p> <p>Adding all the location together, maximum of households expressed their satisfaction over the various health services provided by the MMUs the reason for their satisfaction are presented in table below. As per the same majority i.e. 99.50% of household felt satisfied with the MMUs because of availability of health care services at the nearest place followed by 92.8% expressed their satisfaction for distribution of free medicine by the MMUs. Slightly less than half i.e. 47.3% and 45.8% of households were satisfied due to proper treatment and regularity of health services provided by MMUs respectively. But as far as the free diagnostic test is concerned only 56.70% showed their satisfaction on the availability of same. This could be because of only few people had diagnostic tests by the MMUs.</p>



20	Increase in goodwill and branding of SJVN Limited through the area	Presence of SJVN Limited in their project affected areas is increasing the goodwill and branding of SJVN Limited in the eyes of stakeholders. People very well know about the SJVN Limited and they never forget to “thanks SJVN Limited” for such great initiative under CSR for the benefit/social up-liftment of the general rural people under their project affected areas.
21	Personnel Support to MMUs	It is understood from the above that the staff/personnel support to the MMUs is satisfactory.
22	Availability of Medicines	The study finds that the Stock Registers are not regularly verified by the Help Age India Officials or SJVN officials. To have a adequate check over the consumption of medicines periodic check/verification of stock is must by SJVN Officials.
23	Roaster of Vehicle/MMUs	The stakeholders find the roaster of vehicle satisfactory. If some issue regarding the roaster arises the same are resolved in consultation with Doctor/Team Leader and Panchayat representative and SJVN Officials
24	Target Patients	During the field survey of the MMUs it got clear that every MMUs caters more than the targeted patients per day. Moreover the personnel with the MMUs are handling the patients at an average of 100 & more.
25	Financial Support to MMU's	<p>On an average Rs. 2.40 lakhs per MMU was spent under the project. Out of which 10% i.e. 27,200/- is admin cost which includes head office expenses, courier charges and charges related to procurement of medicines and delivery to the site, website maintenance, travelling charges etc. The Doctors are paid between 45,000/- to 65,000/- according to their experience and practise in line. The other personnel were paid between 12,000 to 20,000/- salary per month.</p> <p>The study team access the utilization of funds on the bases of information collected from the key staff personnel's. An average amount of Rs. 2,40,000/- per MMUs is quite a justified amount for providing the health services.</p>



Women and Child Development Scheme

Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
1	Complete experience about SJVN Limited	28 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 46.66% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Faculty/Experts at training institute is GOOD. 13.33% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good and about 5.00% of the total have marked the experience with Faculty/Experts as Excellent.
2	Considering the behaviour of Implementing Agency/SJVN Officials?	32 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 53.33% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Faculty/Experts at training institute is GOOD. 36.66% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good and about 10% of the total have marked the experience with Faculty/Experts as Excellent
3	Perception of beneficiaries on sufficiency of financial support by SJVN	Beneficiaries were also asked for their opinion on sufficiency of the financial assistance provided by SJVN. Close of 63% beneficiaries mentioned that the financial assistance provided was good enough to take proper care of mother & child both. Around 27% beneficiaries also mentioned that the support could have been more in monetary items.
4	Average ratings for Financial Assistance provided through Women & Child scheme by SJVN	42 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 70% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Faculty/Experts at training institute is GOOD. 30% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good.

Infrastructure Support for CHETNA “Research and Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disability”

Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
1	Complete experience about SJVN Limited	105 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 65.63% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with SJVN Limited at training institute is GOOD. 34.38% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
2	Complete experience about faculty at Chetna, Bilaspur (H.P.)	88 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 61.88% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Faculty/Experts at institute is GOOD. 30.63% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good and 7.50% marked as Excellent.
3	How would rate the quality of alternate format academic materials that you receive	54 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 33.75% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with quality of alternate format academic materials provided at training institute is GOOD. 36.25% stakeholders marked as Very Good and 30% marked as Excellent
4	Do your instructors respond to you alternate format accommodations needs in a timely manner	93.75% beneficiaries says Always and 6.25% says Sometimes.

Infrastructure Support for construction of Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre at Solan

Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings		
1	Complete experience with our medical facility, how likely would you be to recommend	38 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 76% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with medical facility at institute is GOOD. 24% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good.		
2	Please state your level of satisfaction with the process of appointment with doctor	Out of 50 beneficiaries interviewed 8% marked that they are Very Satisfied, 72% marked they are satisfied and 20% responded as neutral about the level of satisfaction with the process of appointment with doctor.		
3	How satisfied were you with the following during your treatment at Institute	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral
	Professionalism of Staff	28%	52%	20%
	Hygiene at the Medical Centre	62%	34%	4%
	Care provided by Medical personnel	10%	32%	58%
	Attentiveness towards concerns	-	38%	62%



4	Satisfaction Level on Hospital Services	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral
	Information provided on registration	28%	52%	20%
	Waiting Time in Registration	62%	34%	4%
	Formalities in Registration	10%	32%	58%
	Approach of the Receptionist	4%	84%	8%
	Time taken in Consultation	~	38%	62%
	Answering in the Quires promptly	12%	70%	18%
	Counselling by the Doctors	20%	74%	6%
	Explanation given for ailment	16%	58%	26%
	Approach of the Doctors	14%	76%	10%
	Any others specify	~	~	~
5	Rate the Infrastructural Facilities by the Hospital/ Institute	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral
	Availability of the Rooms	8%	52%	40%
	Cleanliness of Floors	12%	48%	40%
	Sanitation of the Hospital	18%	70%	12%
	Hygienic condition of the rooms	14%	52%	34%
	Ventilation of the rooms	4%	74%	22%
	Drinking Water Facility	8%	48%	46%
	Provisions for Rooms	18%	52%	22%
	Provisions for Security	16%	58%	30%
	Any other specify	4%	42%	26%

Ayurvedic Health Awareness Camps:

Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
1	Complete experience regarding Ayurvedic Awareness Camps	78 beneficiaries respondents i.e. 78% of the total have market 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Ayurveda Awareness Camps is GOOD. 6% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good.
2	Adopted the Ayurvedic Tips in their Daily Life Style	55% beneficiary's respondents told that they have adopted some of the Ayurvedic/Yoga Tips in daily life. The age group of above 50 years have adopted the tips in their daily life style.



3	Satisfaction Level/Change in the Life Style of Beneficiaries	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral
	Stomach Problems	38%	42%	20%
	Blood Pressure Problem	42%	34%	24%
	Diabetes Problem	20%	42%	38%
	Urine Problem	-	48%	52%
	Low Cholesterol	10%	38%	52%
	Encouraged to Love yourself	5%	80%	15%
	Nurturing Approach to Being Healthy	12%	62%	26%
	Stronger Digestion	8%	22%	70%

7.2 Recommendations/Suggestions for the Better Implementation of CSR Programmes under Health Verticals :

Few suggestions given by the beneficiaries and stakeholders for transform the good and very good scale to excellent are,

Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
Satluj Sanjivani Seva “Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU)”		
1	Coverage of only Project Affected Villages	SJVN Foundation may think of revising their strategy to cover only project affected villages. Stakeholders demanded the availability of MMUs in non-project affected villages also. In this regard, it is suggested to include non-project affected villages by each MMUs per week.
2	Fallow-up of the patients provided treatment by the MMUs	It is important that the medicines provided by the MMUs are utilized properly for getting cured from the illness. It is necessary to ensure by the implementing team that the free-medicine given to the people should be used by them properly and the medicine should not be given with the sake of increasing the no. of patients or achieving daily target. The focus of the fallow-up should be on proper consumption of medicines, referral visit to higher health facilities, conducting diagnostic tests etc.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
3	Emergency Health Care Services	Since Emergency Health Care Services are one of the important areas of MMUs. The SJVN Foundation may provide First-Aid Service in all these MMUs which will facilitate the Doctor to provide atleast First-Aid in case of small incident before referral to higher hospital. In case of emergency health referrals of patients, the vehicle provided to the MMUs may be used in carrying patient to the hospital on the day of visit to the respective villages.
4	Medicines	Adequate and proper medicines are supplied to the MMUs by Help Age India. It is observed during the study that the medicines given to the patients are supplied from various manufacturers. It is recommended that the medicines supplied must have printed "NOT FOR SALE"/ONLY TO BE USED AT SJVN Limited MMUS etc." just to prevent the resale/black marketing of medicines.
5	Stock Verification of Medicines	Stock Registers were maintained at every MMU but they are not periodically verified by Help Age India & SJVN Project Officers. To maintain a proper check over the procurement & utilization of medicines a periodic verification of stock must be made mandatory and it should be done by SJVN Officials
6	Data Base of Patients	As of now the MMUs were maintaining OPD register which only records Patient Name/Age/Diagnosis/Medicines. It is proposed that the data base of patients should be maintained on mechanized software, so the patient history can be maintained/tracked properly. This will also help in analysing the common issues for which are patients are coming again and again.
7	GPS Monitoring	It was told that the vehicles are having GPS monitoring but the study team doesn't given accesses to check the same. It is recommended that periodic checking of the same should be done by SJVN Officials
8	Injection Facilities	Stakeholders reported that the MMUs are not authorised to give injection to the patients due to some technical obligation. It is recommended/suggested by the beneficiaries/stakeholders that injection facility should be provided in the MMUs.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
9	Myths and Misconception of the Targeted Beneficiaries	In view of the demand for injections, tonics, liquid medicines the MMU needs to apply proper IEC/BCC strategy to dispel such myths and misconceptions. The IEC/BCC programmes are also need for preventive measures and improving the health seeking behaviour of the people
10	AC Facilities	It was observed that the MMU are not AC equipped, although on the other hand medicines needs to be store at prescribed temperature. These MMUs stay almost 1-2 hours at one place and this increases the inside temperature, which is not good for the medicines and it also create uncomfortable conditions to the MMUs staff members. It is recommended to make these MMUs AC equipped or atleast provide refrigerator in MMUs State Offices.
11	Limited Test Facility Available	It was observed that only Sugar Test and BP test is available in the MMUs. Due to limited availability of tests in MMUs Doctor are unable to diagnose the patient properly. It is recommended to introduce some more important test in the MMUs and for the same one Lab. Technician can also be introduced with every MMUs to conduct those tests. This will directly help the Doctors to diagnose properly and give proper consultation to patients.
12	Female Examination	As of now, MMUs are not having Separate facility for examination of female patients. Doctors of MMUs and some Panchayat representatives suggested that if SJVN wants or initiate Panchayat Ghar/mahila mandal room can be used for examination of female separately. MMUs stands in public and provided medical services due to which female patients are unable to discuss the female related problem openly. If we provide separate space or small examination room having Chair, Table etc. Doctors and Female Patients both will be comfortable to discuss problem and better examination and consultancy can be provided.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
13	Sanitary Napkins	Just to make the women aware about the Sanitation, it was suggested during the survey that Sanitary Napkins should be distributed through MMUs and Doctors/Nurse can education girls/women about the benefits. This step will be a curative measure towards prevention of many diseases.
14	Family planning measures	Awareness Camps/Workshop should educate the people about family planning, benefits of small family and methods of contraception like long-acting reversible contraception, such as the implant or intra uterine device (IUD), hormonal contraception, such the pill or the Depo Provera injection, barrier methods, such as condoms, emergency contraception, permanent contraception, such as vasectomy and tubal ligation.
15	Addition in BP and Sugar Patients	It was observed during the survey that patients of Sugar and BP are increase day by day in the project affected areas. It is recommended to conduct a detailed study to know the actual facts of increase in BP and Sugar patients. Moreover some curative measures must be taken to educate people about their lifestyle, eating habits, balance diets etc. so that we can prevent the unnecessary increase in number of patients.
Women and Child Scheme of SJVN		
1	Fallow-up	SJVN could organize a fallow up session in collaboration with the local community to ensure that the money has been put to correct use.
2	Instalment Issues	It was observed across the villages that many of the beneficiaries were not aware of the second instalment to be received post submission of required application and birth certificate of the child
3	Monitoring Issue	It is recommended to have a monitoring mechanism in place with support from Gram Panchayat/Aanganwadi workers to ensure that the eligible women after delivery fill up application processes on time for availing the rest of the benefits as well. It should ensure properly that multiple beneficiaries are not selected under the scheme.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
Infrastructural Support to Institutes		
1	Chetna- Research and Rehabilitation Centre	<p>Research and Rehabilitation Centre is provided/encouraging 160 beneficiaries. The institute is under construction and thus any impact could not be quantified at this point of time. However, the beneficiaries getting support from the institute are Satisfied, their parents/guardian are satisfied with the services provided by the institute.</p> <p>Once the construction work will be completed it will help improve learning outcomes of disable children.</p> <p>It was suggested by the respondent, that some monthly remuneration amount should be given to these disabled children, just to support their monthly or weekly expenses.</p> <p>Institute requires more financial support in terms of transport facilities, study material, study equipment's etc.</p>
2	Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre at Solan	<p>Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre at Solan is the only institute in Himachal Pradesh which is providing services for the patients of Muscular Dystrophy. There are many people, who don't even know about Muscular Dystrophy.</p> <p>Beneficiaries/other stakeholders are satisfied that such a GOOD initiate was taken by SJVN Limited and IAMD. Some part of institute is still under construction and it is assumed that once the centre is fully functional this will be one of its kind research and treatment centre for Muscular Dystrophy and the impact on live of beneficiaries will be significant.</p> <p>Financial support to such institution was high appreciated by the beneficiaries/patients/their parents and guardians etc.</p>



Feedback/Success Stories.....



“During the field survey few of the success story are recorded and reported just to exhibit the impact of the CSR activities on the ground”

1. Mrs. Ramdulari Devi (73 years)

Mrs. Ramdulari Devi is 73 years old resident of Sikroul village, Chousa. She is having two son, two daughter-in-law and seven grandchildren. Mrs. Ramdulari Devi belongs to project effected village of Buxar Thermal Power Project, Buxar, Bihar.

Due to high blood pressure, she has suffered attach hemiplegia of both lower extremities and unable to move. Mrs. Ramdulari Devi becomes a bedridden patient. **Safuj Sanjivani Seva** “Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU) get the information about Mrs. Ramdulari Devi that she is suffering high blood presser and also get paralysed.





The respondent told during the survey that SJVN MMU team told them about the medical services provided by SJVN and thereafter Medical Consultant examined her and perceived some medicines with some routine exercises. SJVN also provided one wheel chair to Mrs. Ramdulari Devi so that she may move outside and feel better. The blessings given by 73 years old lady to SJVN and its employees are quoted below **“BETA TU LOG SADA KHUSI RAH JA”**. She is presently also under treatment from SJVN-MMU and getting regular medicines on weekly basis.

2. Smt. Maheshwari Devi (73 years)

Smt. Maheshwari Devi age 74 years w/o late Sh. Shyam Singh Village & PO Bagoli, Block Karamparag, Distt. Chamoli, Uttarakhand. She visit MHU services with major complaints regarding generalized body ache and acidity. She is taking medicine for High Blood Pressure. **Satluj Sanjivani Seva “Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU)** advised her to drink adequate amount of water and reduce her dietary salt intake along with physical exercise.



Now, during the regular visit she is feeling better and symptoms of generalised body ache and acidity were reduced. During the survey she has no fresh complaints and responding positive to our medicines. Smt. Maheshwari Devi thanks SJVN Limited for this **“PUNE KA KAM”**

3. Sh. Keshav Ram (55 years)

Sh. Keshav Ram is a resident of Magara (HP). He is running a grocery shop in the area and his shop. He is having two son and two daughters. Sh. Keshav Ram is suffering from sugar since past 3 years.



Satluj Sanjivani Seva “Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU) makes its life a lot easier. He has been visiting the Mobile Medical Unit since last 3 years. Sh. Keshav Ram told the survey team that free sugar medicine, blood pressure check-ups, free doctor consultation and door to door free medicines by **Satluj Sanjivani Seva “Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU)** is helping him and his family a lot.



He told that doctors advised him to eat less-rice, potato and arhar dal, not to eat sweets and fried things a lot. He was also advised by Medical consultant to do regular exercise for his better health.

He highly appreciates the help that SJVN Limited has provided. His sugar problem is under control and he is feeling well. Sh. Keshav Ram added that government does not care about the people of remote areas but they are thankful to SJVN Limited for providing such facilities in their areas.

4. Sh. Paras Ram (70 years)

Sh. Paras Ram is a 70 years old man who is a resident of Mashnoo. Family member of Sh. Paras Ram are staying outside Himachal Pradesh. He used to live with few servant and take care of its apple orchards and agriculture fields.



Sh. Paras Ram is experiencing severe headaches from 6 years and after medical check-up he came to know that he is having a problem of hypertension. He start visiting **Satluj Sanjivani Seva “Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU) for free blood pressure check-ups.**

Sh. Paras Ram told that he is really happy with the services of SJVN Limited as in the age of 70 years he doesn’t have to travel to Rampur for medicines, free medicine and free check-ups at door steps is helping him a lot. He is satisfied with the services and health care facilities provided by SJVN Limited.

5. Sh. Raghuvver Singh (77 years)

Satluj Sanjivani Seva “Mobile Medical Van/Unit (MMU) Natha-Jhakri is providing health check-ups to poor and other needy beneficiaries, community and for those who can’t afford medical care and are not having access to health services. Stakeholders/beneficiaries told during the survey that SJVN is taking good care of project affected areas.



Mr. Raghuvver Singh highly appreciates the help that SJVN Limited is provided. He told that, now he doesn’t have to worry about Sugar and Blood Pressure levels as Medical Team regularly monitor the same on weekly basis. He also told that other medical problems like fever, rash etc. are also cured with proper medical diagnoses by SJVN MHU. Mr. Raghuvver Singh feels very pleased that his villagers are having such medical facilities at their door step.



B. Women and Child Development Scheme

1. Smt. Heera Devi

W/o Sh. Ranjeet Singh, Village Bayal, Rampur, Shimla (H.P.)

SJVN has given Rs. 5,000/- and one gift packet before prenatal. Inside the gift there was dry fruits for me and Rs. 5,000/- and one gift voucher after delivery/postnatal which has baby care things. My health and child health is good. I am very thankful to SJVN.



2. Smt. Sushma Devi

W/o Sh. Mukesh Kumar Village Gaura, Dhargaura, Shimla (H.P.)

SJVN has given Rs. 5,000/- and one gift packet before prenatal and child birth also Rs. 5,000/- and gift. My delivery was normal and child health was also good. I am very happy and thankful to staff of SJVN Limited.



3. Smt. Sushma Negi

W/o Sh. Jitender Singh Village Puje, Nichhar, Kinnaur (H.P.)

SJVN has given Rs. 5,000/- and one gift packet twice for me and my child. My child health is good. I am very happy and grateful to SJVN Limited.



4. Smt. Reena Devi

W/o Sh. Yash Pal Village Banog, Taban, Tehsil Karsog, Shimla (H.P.)

I am Reena Devi at the time of my pregnancy SJVN has given Rs. 5,000/- and one gift packet during pregnancy for me and my child health. Money help me in purchasing medicines & health supplement and after delivery I got Rs. 5,000/- and gift again for me and my child. My delivery was normal and child health was also good. I am very happy and thankful to SJVN Limited.



C. Infrastructure Support for Chetna "Research & Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disability"

1. Miss. Pooja Kumari

D/o Sh. Kuldeep Singh

Address: Village Kandraur, Tehsil & Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.)

Games: World Summer Games 2019

Medal: 3 Bronze Medal



Pooja D/o Sh. Kuldeep Singh and Smt. Soma Devi, resident of Kandraur, District Bilaspur H.P. Her D.O.B is 30. 12.1996. She is an Intellectual Child. At the Age of 14 years she was sent to a normal school.



She is faced very difficulties in continue her studies in Government School. She belongs to Middle Class Family. Her father, mother and sisters are very cooperated in nature. She was enrolled in Special School Ghumarwin run by Chetna Sanstha Bilaspur H.P, on date 28.04.2016 by her Mother. After her admission in Special School, Staff observed that she was very good at sports. Seeing her talent and quickness. She was trained into Summer Games e.g. Boccee, & Weight Lifting.

She has taken part in many competitions in the state and national level and won many prizes. She was selected to participate in International Summer Games by Special Olympics Bharat held at Abhudabhi in 2019 and won 3 Bronze Medal. On her arrival from Abhudabi a Welcome Ceremony function was organized to welcome her to Chetna Sanstha, Bilaspur H.P.

After going to Abhudabhu she has gained confidence. Presently Staff of Chetna Sanstha is given her Vocational Training for her better future. Pooja Kumari and her parents are grateful and thankful to Chetna Sanstha, SJVN Limited, Dr Mallika Nadda (Founder, Chetna Sanstha) and Special Olympics Bharat.

2. Mr. Subham Kumar

S/o Late Sh. Subhash Chand & Smt. Champa Devi

Address: Bhager (Baghtheru), Ghumarwin, Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.)

Games: World Summer Games 2019 Medal: 1 Gold Medal and 1 Bronze Medal

Subham Kumar S/o Late. Sh Subhash Chand & Smt. Champa Devi is resident of Bhager (Baghtheru) Ghumarwin District Bilaspur H.P. His Date of Birth is 12.03.1999 and he is an Intellectual Child. At the Age of 12 years he was sent to a normal school but he faces very difficulties in continue of his studies. As the parents had no other option, he had to continue in the school for 5 year by the time the boy also develop a dislike towards studies and hated going to school. So his studies were discontinued. He belongs to very Poor Family. He is enrolled in Chetna Special School Ghumarwin run by Chetna Sanstha Bilaspur H.P. during the year 2013 by his Parents.



After his admission in School, Staff observed his intelligence & ability and accordingly develop an individual Educational Programme for him. He was given all facilities like Educational, Vocational Training and Medical Facility etc. on regularly basis. Slowly he starts picking up & showing interest and confidence in studies. With timey education he is able to speak and communicate in simple sentences. He was found very well at sports. Seeing his talent and quickness he was initiated into various activities like Cycling, Football, Handball and other athletic Sports activities.

He has taken part in many competitions in the state and national level and won many prizes. He was selected to participate in International Summer Games by Special Olympics Bharat held at Abhidabi in March 2019 and Won One Gold and One Bronze Medal. On his arrival from Abhudabi a Welcome Ceremony function was organized to Welcome Mr. Subhash Kumar to Chetna Sanstha in Bilaspur H.P.



The boy who was very shy and shows no interest in studies is totally different today, after going to Abhidabhi Summer Games 2019, he has gained confidence. Subham Kumar and his parents are grateful to Chetna Sanstha, SJVN Limited, Dr Mallika Nadda (Founder Chetna Sanstha) and Special Olympics Bharat for helping him to become what he is today.

3. Mr. Rakesh

S/o Sh. Malkyeet Singh

Address: Naswal, Bilaspur (H.P.)

Rakesh was born in 9-11-1992, in a very poor family at Naswal in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh. The name of his father is Sh Malkyeet Singh and mother's name is Smt. Vidhya Devi. He has a one little brother and two sisters. Along with studies her brother does some work to support her family. Rakesh's intellectual abilities, motor activities, speech development were not developed as compared to normal children. Rakesh's teachers told her mother that Rakesh is a special child and he needs a special school.



In March 18 April 2011 Rakesh was admitted in Chetna Special School Bilaspur. At Chetna, teachers found that he was stubborn, roaming here and there, talkative, collected unwanted things and could not pay attention in studies, after rigorous training now he is independent in his activities of daily living and participates in sports and other activities enthusiastically.

After seeing her interest in sports our coach Mr. Ajeet trained his in Hand ball for four years. Rakesh was selected in Handball represent India for 13th World Summer Games America, Laus Angels. Now he has become more responsible and also helps other children to learn the skills of Handball. Chetna express its thanks to Special Olympics Bharat for selection of their students. Special thanks and congratulations to Madam Mallika Nadda, Chair Person of Special Olympics Bharat. Chetna also pay its gratitude to SJVN Limited for financial support to the institution.

D. Infrastructure Support for construction of Integrated Muscular Dystrophy Centre at Solan

1. Sh. Binaki Talukdar (Father)

Place: Kolkata

I am from Kolkata, my son is suffering from Muscular Dystrophy. I came to know about IAMD-Solan through my Doctor. I am staying in this organisation with my child. IAMD-Solan is placed at a very beautiful and pictorial valley of Solan. The institute is having latest & modern equipment's. The Staff, Doctors, Nurses, Physiotherapist are very supportive and encouraging.





Everybody at the institute is so lovely. Outward and forward looking attitude of institution is really appreciable. Organisation is working for the suffered of muscular dystrophy, organisation is working day & night to bring positive change in lives of many Muscular Dystrophy patients. Organisation is committed for the services of Muscular Dystrophy patients in comforting them and giving them chance to live better lives.

I am thankful & grateful to SJVN Limited for supporting the Muscular Dystrophy patients and giving financial support to such institutions who are transforming the lives of Muscular Dystrophy patients.

2. Mr. Pragalbha Gupta (12 years)

Place : Ujjain, MP

Sh. Pankaj Gupta (Father)

My son Mr. Pragalbha Gupta is suffering from Muscular Dystrophy from the age of 4 years. Initially we contacted Govt. Hospital Indore and they told that this is incurable disease and my son will be completely on bed in the age of 12-16 years. I got very disturbed and then somebody told about IAMD-Solan. My child was unable to work, walk and climb stairs. I attended the IAMD Camp, this institute is wonderful, people used to eat together, my child confidence level increase and now he feels better and more confident after treatment. I am very thankful to IAMD Staff, Nurse, Doctors and Physiotherapist and always pray to GOD that no-body should have such diseases.



I am thankful to donators and institutions like SJVN, REC & other for providing financial support to such institutions.

3. Miss Akshita Jain

Place : Jaipur, Rajasthan

Smt. Pravitra Jain (Mother)

10 years ago, we came to know that my daughter is suffering from Muscular Dystrophy, we have Child Doctor in family so it was very difficult to accept that my daughter is suffering from Muscular Dystrophy but later on everybody understand about it. I came to know about IAMD-Solan from Dr. Sharvam Jain and it is beyond the expectations. Everybody at this institute is so nice and caring they encourage my daughter self-confidence. IAMD told us that never feel that your child be disabled. They take care of their patients like a MOTHER. I am grateful to the efforts of IAMD-Solan.



I am also very grateful & thankful to the organisation like SJVN Limited for providing financial support & help to such institutions in bringing latest technologies and research works to the overall benefit of the society.



4. Mr. Rohit Thakur (26 years)
Place : Hamirpur, H.P.

I was normally born, but as I grow-up my parents understand that I am facing some serious problem related to health and growth. They initially approach Govt. Hospital Hamirpur but they are unable to understand problem. Govt. Hospital Hamirpur referred me to PGI-Chandigarh and then the reports clear states that I am suffering from Muscular Dystrophy.



Muscular Dystrophy is an incurable disease, parents take me everywhere but there was no-improvement. Muscular Dystrophy effects my education, I have cleared polytechnic degree in 3 years and thereafter staying at home and starts preparing entrance exams. I was selected into B. Tech and now I am perusing the same. I attended the IAMD-Solan camp at Shoghi for 10 days and notice improvement in my body. The institute helps in building positively & courage in me and patients like me at institute. I am very thankful to IAMD-Solan and institutions like SJVN & others for financial supporting such organisations.

E. Ayurvedic Health Awareness Camps”

1. Sh. Umesh Uniyal (54 years)
Place : Devsaro, Uttrakhand

Bharatiya Dhorohar has organised an Ayurvedic Medical awareness camp at Devsari Jal Vidyut Pariyojana which was attended by me (Ex-Pradhan) and some other people of my panchayat. Sh. Ramesh Singh and Sh. Kuldeep Singh members of my gram panchayat and me has adopted some of the tips of Ayurveda like yoga & balance diet in our daily life and realize that there was a tremendous change in life style, health and overall fitness of the body.



On behalf of my gram panchayat and inter college, I request SJVN Limited to organise few more camps related to our Daily Life Style. I also want to thank SJVN Limited for taking care of poor people health & hygiene in such a remote areas of Uttarakhand.

2. Sh. Ramesh Singh Bhachhan,
Place: Naitwar, Uttarkashi

My mother attended the awareness camp of SJVN Limited, she was suffering from joint pains, sugar & BP. Now, she is taking ayurvedic medicines, doing exercise & yoga on daily basis.



Now, she is feeling much better, I am very grateful to SJVN Limited and all the staff members of SJVN-Naitwar Mori they all are very nice, good & helpful.



**3. Sh. Mohan Singh,
Place : Naitwar, Uttarkashi**

Bharatiya Dhorohar has organised an awareness camp related to health, diet, daily routine & hygiene at Naitwar Inter-College on behalf of Naitwar Mori Jal Vidyut Pariyojana. The camps organised was very good, it provide health related many useful tips for the students. If such ayurvedic tips are adopted in our daily routine, I am sure that problems related to Sugar, BP, Stomach Pain and Malnutrition can be easily solved to some extent.



Naitwar Inter-College pay its gratitude to SJVN Limited for organising such awareness camps for new generation.



Questionnaire



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY Research & Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disability

1. Name of Respondent : _____
2. Date of Birth : _____
3. Percentage of Disability : _____
4. Type of Disability : Locomotor (OH), Visual Handicapped, Mental Retardation,
Hearing Impaired, Speech & Hearing Impaired, Blindness
5. Critical : _____
6. Gender : Male / Female
7. Category of Person : General SC ST OBC MINORITY
8. Age Group : 0-5 years 5-10 years 10-15 years 15-18 years Above 18
9. Family Status : 1-2 Lakhs 2-3 lakhs 3-5 lakhs above 5 lakhs (p.a.)
10. Any other disable person in family : YES/NO (if yes _____)
11. Period at Institution
1-6 months 6-12 months 12-18 months more than 18 months
12. Know about SJVN : YES/NO
13. Improvement after Rehabilitation : YES/NO
14. Special Skill : YES/NO

15. Transport Facility for Disable person at Institution : YES/NO

16. Did you choose this school on the basis of (check more than one if applicable):-

Accessibility (of service offered)		Accessibility (of service offered)	
Academic Programs offered		Location	
Reputation		Scholarship or Grant	
Other, please specify			

17. Please indicate your disability/impairment (or disabilities/impairments):-

Blind/Visually impaired		Learning Disability	
Mobility Impaired		Neurological Disability	
Deaf/Hard of Hearing		Mental Health Disability	
Medical Disability			
Other, please specify			



18. On a day-to-day basis, what kinds of aids or services do you use to accommodate your disability? The following is a list of some aids and services, check all that apply

Alternate Formats (e.g. Braille, large print, audio tape)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Academic accommodation (e.g. note-takers, extended testing time, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communication Technology (e.g. Chat PC or VicaFlex)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Language interpreters	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobility aids (e.g. crutches, wheel chair, scooter)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drugs and Medical supplies	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guide Dog/White Cane	<input type="checkbox"/>	Assistive Listening Device	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specialised Transportation Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tutor	<input type="checkbox"/>
No aids or services used	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

19. Do you currently receive financial aid in the form of a scholarship, students loan/grant or academic award? YES / NO
If yes please specify _____

20. Does this funding support access to academic material in an acceptable alternate format?

- Yes • Partial • • No • Do Not Know

21. In which format(s) do you require academic materials? Check all that apply.

- E-text • Braille • • Large Print • MP3
• PDF image • PDF text • Audio – analogue • Audio - Digital
• DAISY Books • Tactile graphics • Descriptive video • None
• Other Please Specify _____

22. What academic materials does your institution currently provide to you in alternate format(s)? Please check appropriate boxes and/or comment.

- E-text • Braille • • Large Print • MP3
• PDF image • PDF text • Audio – analogue • Audio - Digital
• DAISY Books • Tactile graphics • Descriptive video • None
• Other Please Specify _____

23. Which materials do you require in alternate formats? Check all that apply.

- Text Books • Work books • • Assignments • Exams
• Supplemental readings • Online courses • Online databases
• Library catalogues • Print periodical indexes • Web resources
• Course-packs • Audio Visual Resources • None
• Other Please Specify _____

24. Do your instructors respond to your alternate format accommodations needs in a timely manner?

- Always • Sometimes • • Never • Not applicable

25. How would you rate the quality of alternate format academic materials that you receive?

- Poor • Average • • Good • Excellent

26. Suggestions/Remarks in details:



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY Women & Child Development Scheme for BPL Women

1. Name of Respondent : _____
2. Age : _____
3. Gender : Male / Female
4. Education : Illiterate Middle High Graduation PG
5. Category of Mother : General SC ST OBC MINORITY
6. Family Status/Income : less than 1 Lakhs 1-2 Lakhs 2-3 lakhs 3-5 lakhs
above 5 lakhs (p.a.)
7. No. of Children : One Two Three More than Three
8. Gender of Children : Girls _____ Boys _____
9. Amount Received from SJVN : YES / NO
10. On a scale of 0-10, considering your complete experience about SJVN Limited?
0 ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___
11. On a scale of 0-10, considering the behaviours of implementing agency/SJVN Officials?
0 ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___
12. Amount received from SJVN used for?
Mother Health Child Health Mother Nutrition Child Nutrition
13. **Do you want to continue the scheme?** Yes _____ No _____
14. **Status of Delivery/Child Birth?** Normal Natural _____ Sigerian Delivery _____
15. **Delivery Status of Child?** Healthy _____ Weak _____
16. **Child Weight at the time of birth?** Under Weight Normal Weight
Over Weight
17. **Present status of Child:** Healthy _____ Weak _____ Poor _____
18. Suggestions/Remarks in details:



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

Indian Association of Muscular Dystrophy, Solan

1. Name of Respondent : _____
2. Date of Birth : _____
3. Percentage of Muscular Dystrophy : _____
4. Type of Muscular Dystrophy : Myotonic, Duchenne, Becker, Limb-girdle, Facioscapulohumeral, Congenital, Oculopharyngeal, Distal and Emery-Dreifuss
5. Critical : _____
6. Gender : Male / Female
7. Category of Person : General SC ST OBC MINORITY
8. Age Group : 0-5 years 5-10 years 10-15 years 15-18 years Above 18
9. Family Status/Income : 1-2 Lakhs 2-3 lakhs 3-5 lakhs above 5 lakhs (p.a.)
10. Any other disable person in family : YES/NO (if yes _____)
11. Period at Institution
1-6 months 6-12 months 12-18 months more than 18 months
12. Know about SJVN : YES/NO
13. Improvement after Rehabilitation : YES/NO
14. Transport Facility for patients at Institution : YES/NO
15. On a scale of 0-10, considering your complete experience with our medical facility, how likely would you be to recommend us to a friend or colleague?
0 ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___
16. Please state your level of satisfaction with the process of booking an appointment with your doctor?
Very Satisfied _____ Satisfied _____ Neutral _____
Unsatisfied _____ Very Unsatisfied _____
17. Please rate your primary healthcare provider in:
Very Satisfied _____ Satisfied _____ Neutral _____
Unsatisfied _____ Very Unsatisfied _____
18. Are you currently covered under a health insurance plan: Yes _____ No _____
19. When requesting an appointment, were you given a chance to see your primary provider:
Always _____ Sometime _____ Never _____
20. How long did you have to wait (past the appointment time) to meet the doctor?
0-30 minutes _____ 30-60 minutes _____ More than a hour _____ More than two hours _____



21. Since how many months/years have you been visiting this healthcare facility?

<6 months _____ Between 6 months to a year _____ Minimum 1 year but less than 3 years _____
Minimum 3 years but less than 5 years _____ Minimum or more than 5 years _____

22. How satisfied were you with the following during your treatment at our medical facility?

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral
Professionalism of our staff	_____	_____	_____
Hygiene at the medical centre	_____	_____	_____
Care provided by medical personnel	_____	_____	_____
Time that a doctor spent with you	_____	_____	_____
Attentiveness towards concerns	_____	_____	_____
Co-ordination between different departments	_____	_____	_____

23. How would you rate us on the following parameters?

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral
Our Concern for your privacy and transparency	_____	_____	_____
Quality of service received	_____	_____	_____
Information provided towards leading a healthier life	_____	_____	_____

24. What is the ownership type of this hospital?

Non-Profit, not religious order affiliated _____ Non-profit, religious order affiliated _____
Government _____ Proprietary _____ Other (Please specify) _____

25. Does Hospital use electronic medical records (EMR) or electronic health records (HER) system? Do not include billing record systems

Yes, all electronic _____ Yes, part paper and part electronic _____
No _____ Don't Know _____

26. Awareness on Hospital Services?

- | | | |
|--|-------|----|
| a. Are you aware of the number of hospitals in your location? | YES | NO |
| b. If yes, how many hospitals are located in your area? | _____ | |
| c. Are you aware of the Specialty of each hospital located in your area? | YES | NO |
| d. If yes, state the specialty of the hospitals Known to you? | _____ | |
| e. Are you aware of the general charges fixes by those hospitals Locate in your area | YES | NO |
| f. Are you aware of the doctor's Qualifications & Specialization | YES | NO |



27. Mention the factors that influence you towards the selection of a hospital?

Sr. No.	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Familiarity of the Doctor					
2	Reputation of the Hospital					
3	Inducement by Advertisement					
4	Augmented Facilities					
5	Fee Charged					
6	Accessibility					
7	Any other specify					

28. Mention the Person who induces you in selecting a hospital?

Sr. No.	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Friends					
2	Family					
3	Relatives					
4	Neighbours					
5	Colleagues					
6	Any others specify					

29. Quality Measurement of Hospital Services?

Sr. No.	Particulars	
1	Does management understands correctly what patients expect of the services?	YES NO
2	Do you translate knowledge of patient's expectations into quality specifications, Standards or guidelines?	YES NO
3	Do you communicate effectively to patients about services available to them in the languages they can understand?	YES NO
4	Do you communicate effectively to patients about services available to them in the languages they can understand?	YES NO
5	Does your hospital system listen to contact staff like nurses, paramedics, doctors etc. about what the patient think of services provided for adequate service resolution	YES NO
6	Are lower level employees empowered and appropriately trained in delivering service to patients?	YES NO
7	Do employees have the requisite competencies to serve patients in terms of relevant and professionally required knowledge, experience, skills and abilities?	YES NO
8	Is hospital environment patient-centred and focused on providing "individualized" care rather than a "one-fit-size" care?	YES NO
9	Does your organisation provide employees and patients with up-to-date facilities, technology and a clean environment?	YES NO



30. Satisfaction level on Hospital Services? (Rate the following Patient Care Facilities provided by the hospital based on perception)

Registration/Diagnosing:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
1	Information provided on registration					
2	Waiting time in Registration					
3	Formalities in Registration					
4	Approach of the Receptionist					
5	Time taken in Consultation					
6	Answering in the Quires promptly					
7	Counselling by the doctors					
8	Explanation given for aliment					
9	Approach of the Doctors					
10	Any others specify					

31. Rate the Infrastructural facilities by the Hospital?

Sr. No.	Particulars	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
1	Availability of the Rooms					
2	Cleanliness of Floors					
3	Sanitation of the Hospital					
4	Hygienic condition of the rooms					
5	Ventilation of the rooms					
6	Drinking Water facility					
7	Provisions for rooms					
8	Provisions for security					
9	Any other specify					



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY MOBILE MEDICARE UNITS

1. Name of MMU Unit & Location : _____
2. Vehicle No. : _____
3. Name of Respondent: _____
4. Social Category : SC ST OBC MINORITY
5. Religion :
6. Total Family Members Male..... Female.....
 - a. Children below Five Years
 - b. Aged Family Members above >60years
 - c. Women Family Members in the reproductive age group (15 to 49 years).....
 - d. Pregnant & Lactating Women.....
7. Illiterates' Family Members.....
8. Average Family Income.....
9. Source of Income Private Job/Daily Wage/Govt. Job/Business
10. House Pacca/Kacha
11. Toilet Facility available Yes/No
12. With or With Electricity Yes/No
13. Any member suffered health problems in last Six months Yes/No
 - a. If yes how many members Type of Health Problem _____
14. Visited Hospital or PHC or MMU YES/NO
15. Are you aware about SJVN MMU YES/NO
16. Are you aware about Roster Of the MMU YES/NO
17. Frequency of MMU in the Village Or Your Area (How many times in a week) _____
18. Are you aware about date and time of MMU Visit YES/NO
19. Are you aware about Location of MMU YES/NO
20. Distance of House from Service Point Of MMU

Less than 200 meters	about 0.5 km A bout 1 km	More than 2.5 km
----------------------	--------------------------	------------------
21. Knowledge about different Health Persons to be there in MMU YES/NO
22. Knowledge of households about the various services provided by MMU

Awareness	Diagnostic	Curative
-----------	------------	----------
23. Are you aware about free medicines provided In MMU YES/NO
24. Are you aware of different type of Test Conducted in MMU YES/NO
25. Preference given to MMU during illness MMU OR PHC/Hospital
26. Have you or your family member visited MMU YES/NO

If Yes Type of Health Problem _____



Report On Impact Evaluation Study of CSR Programs

under

**Skill Development Programs
of Farmers belonging to SJVN Project Areas
carried out through Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of
Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni and CSK H.P.
Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur"**

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HIMCON conveys its gratitude and thanks to SJVN Limited and its officials for awarding the impact evaluation and acknowledge their cooperation and support by thanking him profusely. HIMCON also conveys it's thanks to SJVN Officials for accepting the final report and their valuable suggestions.

HIMCON intends to convey thanks to the Directors/Professors/Staff of Agriculture Universities, Department Head of Implementing Agencies and all their officers for their continued support in providing data and identifying the right beneficiaries for evaluating the impact.

HIMCON would fail in its duty, if it forgets to acknowledge all the beneficiary farmers who have expressed their impact with clarity, despite the farm sector during the study period time has been busy with marketing of apples. Thanks may look simple and the study team wish to blow to their relentless struggle to make farming-cum-agriculture sector successful and ensuring availability of horticulture produce throughout the country and state.

Last but not the least, HIMCON intend to convey its wishes to all those who are directly and indirectly extended their cooperation and support to make the study outcomes with sustained impact. All the members of study team and their extensive travel during the short study duration has been worth acknowledging by HIMCON.

Managing Director
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Gist of Project-cum- Executive Summary





Gist of Project-cum-Executive Summary

“Realizing the need to increase the farmer’s income, Central government has taken substantial steps in this direction. The goal set by the Hon’ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi to double farmer’s income by 2022 is central to promote farmers welfare, reduce agrarian distress and bring parity between income of farmers and those working in non-agricultural professions”

SJVN limited for furthering “Skilling India Initiative” of the Government of India as well as the National Mission of doubling the income of farmers, SJVN has partnered with Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni and with CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur for conducting skill development programs for farmers from SJVN project areas as well as farmers from other parts of Himachal Pradesh on the field of agriculture and horticulture. The total number of farmers benefited under the program from 2016 to 2019 are 4200 farmers. The impact study conducting on the following objectives:-

- a. To study the value of the project.
- b. To study the socio economic profile of farmers pre and post skill training.
- c. To find the opinion of the farmers regarding the skill training.
- d. To document the success stories and best practises.

Introduction

Farming is the world’s oldest profession across the country and remained as the single most prominent sector in engaging unskilled labour force into farming operations. Though, there has been significant growth in other sectors, the Agriculture Sector still remains to be the mainstay of livelihood for human civilization. Development in the agricultural sector is very vital for ensuring food security and also in reducing poverty across the rural regions, in addition to supporting the growth of other sectors. Nonetheless, growth of non-farm sectors viz Secondary and tertiary can be sustained only when the agriculture sector continues to develop and supply sufficient demand for goods and services. The above facts are highly relevant for Himachal Pradesh where nearly 72.1 percent of the workforce is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Even though, the share of workers involved in agricultural activities are revealing reducing trend, yet a quantum of workforce mainly depends on agriculture sector.



To strengthen the growth of Agriculture and allied sectors, the National Development Council (NDC) resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme could be introduced with an aim to incentivize states so as to improve the public investment in agriculture and allied sectors. Hitherto, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) came into reality and operational.

It was also fairly evident from the resolutions of NDC that agricultural development strategies must be reoriented to meet the needs of farmers and called upon the Central and State governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture on agro-climate contexts. The NDC reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 4 percent annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th five year plan onwards.

Undoubtedly, National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP)/RKVY is an important national level flagship programme of Government of India for strengthening agriculture and allied sectors based economy in different states. Government of Himachal Pradesh through its Department of Agriculture and Horticulture has been implementing the RKVY since its inception. These schemes are implemented through different departments with convergence approach with the prime objective of increasing agriculture production and enhancing socio-economic status of the farmers. Allied departments are also involved in implementation of the project activities based on their priorities.

SJVN limited also giving hand hold support to the farmers of Himachal Pradesh through skill development to programs, such programs helps the professional universities, agriculture, horticulture universities to take their research to the door step of farmers. Such skill development training programs giving a hand-holding support to the farmers to know about new techniques related to High-Yield production, Irrigation technologies and other technical know-how developed by the Institutions.

Farmers can implement those techniques in the field and can share their practical experience and suggestion. Such suggestion and actual field result will again help the institutions/researchers to develop some other techniques for better life of the farmers.



Need/Purpose for an Effective/Impact Evaluation

Impact evaluation aims at evaluating the impact of skill development program conducted by CSK, Palampur and UHF Nauni from 2016 to 2019 for the farmers belonging to SJVN project areas situated in Distt. Shimla, Kinnaur, Kullu, Mandi, Hamirpur and Kangra as well as other parts of Himachal Pradesh. The data collected as part of the survey should allow for the measurement of the impact of the scheme on key socio-economic parameters and provide recommendations for further improvement of the scheme. The scope of impact study is as under:-

- a. To study the value of the project.
- b. Data base of the candidates enrolled trained and certified under the program with address, gender, caste, age, qualification, occupation, income etc.
- c. To study the socio economic profile of farmers pre and post skill training.
- d. To find the opinion of the farmers regarding the skill training.
- e. To document the success stories and best practises.

Specific activities related to Impact Assessment

The Impact Study fulfils the following

- a. The selection of samples by HIMCON carefully done by involving all the implementing agencies, stakeholders, beneficiaries, departments under all the category of projects and it also includes different level of pattern of investments.
- b. HIMCON has done plan and undertaken activities to achieve the objective outlines
- c. HIMCON has made visits/survey/discussions/consultations etc. to have specific information/assessment of the impact and outcome of each and every project separately run by the concerned implementing agency.
- d. Socio-economic impact of the locality as a whole is studied.
- e. The scope for replicating the projects in other areas and scaling up is studied.
- f. Relevant photographs is submitted along with the respect for better appreciation and presentation to be made subsequently.



Structure of the Report

This report has been framed as Chapters, as follows.

Chapter -1 Introduction: This chapter illustrates about the background, scheme guidelines, basis features of the scheme, implementation agency and specific activities proposed as per the terms of reference of the document/agreement outlines.

Chapter -2 Literature Review: gives the results of literature review in the areas of why impact evaluation studies and its different meaning, way to conduct impact evaluation, finding and major limitations to carry out the impact evaluation.

Chapter -3 Study design and Methodology: explains about the framework for the study, tools and techniques used to capture the impact study, area and its geographical features.

Chapter -4 Brief Introduction about SJVN Limited: This chapter explains about the background of the sponsoring agency i.e. SJVN Limited a renowned Public Sector Undertaking

Chapter -5 Brief about SJVN CSR Policy: This chapter explains about the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, Schemes, Guidelines, Structure of SJVN Limited.

Chapter -6 CSR Activities @ SJVN Limited: This chapter explains about the CSR activities initiated by SJVN Limited in Project Affected Areas and other areas of State i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc.

Chapter -7 Assessment of Agricultural Performance during the Recent Planned Period: characterizes the performance of agriculture and horticulture in the recent years, rainfall pattern, land utilization pattern, land holding size, labour, market etc.

Chapter -8 Key Finding (Socio-Economic Characteristics, Cropping Pattern, Productivity, Income, Farming Technology etc. explains the Introduction, Selected sample and their socio-economic profile, landholding details of beneficiary households, livestock and farm assets, cropping pattern, household income, crop productivity and profitability, beneficiary households awareness about the SJVN CSR Programmes/schemes.

Chapter -9 Gist of Key findings and Recommendations This present section of report discuss the Gist of Key Findings of Skill Development Trainings Programmes from primary research and triangulate the same with the field observations.



Chapter-1

Introduction





Chapter No.: 1

Introduction

“This chapter illustrates about the background, scheme guidelines, absis features of the scheme, implementation agency and specific activities propos as per the terms of reference of the document/agreement outlines”

Introduction and Brief History

Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, was established on 1st December, 1985 with the objective to promote education, research and extension education in the fields of Horticulture, Forestry and allied disciplines. Late Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar, the first Chief Minister and the architect of Himachal Pradesh perceived the importance of Horticulture and Forestry to develop and improve the State economy which led to the establishment of this University. Its history lies in erstwhile Himachal Agricultural College, Solan, established in 1962 and affiliated to the Panjab University. It became one of the campuses of Agriculture Complex of Himachal Pradesh University on its formation in 1970. Consequent upon the establishment of Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya in 1978, this campus became its Horticulture Complex and finally in 1985, assumed the status of a State University, being the only University in the country engaged exclusively in teaching, research and extension in Horticulture and Forestry. The University is located at Nauni in Solan District of Himachal Pradesh, 13 km from Solan on Solan-Rajgarh Road, at an elevation of 1300 metres above mean sea level. Solan town is situated on national highway (NH-22) and is well connected by train and bus services.

The University has four constituent colleges, out of which, two are located at the main campus Nauni, one for horticulture and the other for forestry, having 9 and 7 departments, respectively. The third College i.e., College of Horticulture & Forestry is located at Neri in Hamirpur District on Nadaun-Hamirpur state highway, about 6 Km from Hamirpur town and is well connected with bus service. The college offers three Undergraduate Degree Programmes i.e. BSc (Hons.) Horticulture, BSc (Hons.) Forestry and B. Tech. Biotechnology and MSc degree programme in a few subjects.



The fourth college i.e. College of Horticulture and Centre of Excellence for Horticulture Research & Extension Mandi (Thunag) is located at Thunag District Mandi. This college offer BSc (Hons.) Horticulture degree programme. In addition, there are five Regional Research Stations, 12 Satellite Stations and five Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) situated in different zones of the State.

1.2 Mission

The mission of the college became synonymous with the sustainable growth and development for three major components of horticulture, i.e. fruits, vegetables and ornamental crops which can be identified with nutritional and economic security of the populace of trans- Himalayan region. With the provision for seat reservation to the learners from other states, the mission attained national perspective and with the globalization of the national economy the mission acquired global dimensions. The current mission of the College is:

“To impart quality education in frontline areas of horticulture and allied disciplines at undergraduate and postgraduate levels so as to improve competence of the students for professional handling of their respective areas of learning to conduct research and disseminate results for sustainable security of the state”.

1.3 Goals of Institute

- a. Educate and train human resource at undergraduate and post graduate levels in frontier areas of horticulture and allied sciences
- b. Advanced research in elite areas of horticulture and allied sciences, dissemination of technology in coordination with state departments and institutions for sustainable growth of horticulture
- c. Transform Himachal Pradesh into a fruit bowl of India and act as a model of horticultural development for other hill states
- d. Maintain diversity and environmental quality of the fragile ecosystem of Himalayan region by generating eco-friendly technology of horticulture crops production.

The above goals have evolved as a result of our contribution in the field of agro-horticultural education and research during the past more than four decades. The growth of horticulture in the past has guided us in prioritizing our goals. At the very inception, the institution had the transformation of agriculture as its focus. Today the focus is horticulture centric with no damage to the ecosystem.



1.4 Mandate

- a. Providing education in Horticulture, Forestry and allied branches of learning and scholarship
- b. Advancement of basic and applied research pertaining to Horticulture, Forestry and other allied sciences
- c. Extension and dissemination of Scientific information among rural masses of the state
- d. Developing linkages with the State/Central/International Institutions, NGOs, Orchardists, Farmers and Industrialists for ensuring economic and ecological security in the State
- e. Pursuit of other objectives that the University may determine from time to time



Chapter-2

Literature Review





Chapter No.: 2

Literature Review

“This chapter gives the results of literature review in the areas of why impact evaluation studies and its different meaning, way to conduct impact evaluation, finding and major limitations to carry out the impact evaluation”

2.1 Introduction and Brief History

The literature review is one of the accepted research requirements which describe how the proposed study is gaining relevant insights for study design, methodology and the like from the prior studies. In specific, review of literature justifies the proposed methodology and demonstrates the preparedness to complete the research in time. Impact evaluation appraises the transformations that can be ascribed to a particular intervention, such as a project, program or policy both the intended ones, as well as ideally the unintended ones. Measuring the impact of any investments has been a key priority, impact assessment program helps to refine the priorities moreover learn the lessons from current and past projects.

2.2 Why Program/Project Impact Evaluation

Impact Evaluation is an independent study that measures the changes in production, income and/or other program objectives that are attributable to the defined intervention. Impact evaluation require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual that estimates what would have happened to the beneficiaries in the absence of such project/program. Estimated impacts, when contrasted with total related costs, provide an assessment of the intervention's cost effectiveness, what is commonly referred to as the project's "bang for the buck". Impact evaluation serve two keys purposes- accountability and learning. Accountability compares costs and impacts on final outcomes such as income and poverty that are attributed to investments. Learning tests development hypotheses and explores how well or poorly a particular development approach works. Learning relates to better understanding of the causal chains expected to link the investments to these income changes e.g. trained farmers should (a.) learn why improved soil management practices increase yields (b.) adopt these practices (c.) improve their yields (d.) increase farm income (e.) ultimately raise their households incomes. Learning requires understanding how and why these causal linkages do or don't happen and is essential to testing the assumptions behind program design".



The proper analysis of impact requires a counterfactual of what those outcomes would have been in the absence of the particular intervention. Counterfactual analysis is also called with versus without method. This is not the same as before versus after, as the situation before may differ in respects other than the intervention. There are however, some cases in which before versus after is sufficient to establish impact, this being cases no other factor could plausibly have caused any observed change in outcomes (e.g. reductions in time spent fetching water following the construction of water tanks).

2.3 Why to Conduct Impact Evaluation

Evaluators need to keep a balanced appreciation of the strengths and weaknesses of different methodological approaches. One could argue that the combination of randomization and panel dataset offers the potential for a rigorous impact analysis. However, no single methodology for impact evaluation is perfect under all settings-each method has advantages and disadvantages. Careful theoretical analysis of the impact pathway is important in guiding the choice of design and methodology to evaluate a specific program. There is a growing emphasis on measuring results in agricultural interventions using Impact Evaluation Methodology.

Randomized Control Trials (RCTs or experimental designs), with appropriate use of mixed methods are the impact evaluation methodology that generally provides the greatest opportunity for learning and for structuring a strong counterfactual. However, when an RCT is not feasible or desirable, quasi-experimental impact evaluations that use methodologies such as propensity score matching and regression discontinuity design, combined with mixed methods, are other means that facilitate learning and allow for attribution of impact.

Advantages and Disadvantages of various Evaluation Designs and Methodologies:

Evaluation Design	Advantages	Disadvantages
Experimental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Free from selection bias issues b. Ease of measurement (simple econometric methods) c. Ease of interpreting results High internal validity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. May be expensive and time consuming b. Can be politically difficult Road of contamination of control group. c. Difficult to ensure assignment is truly random



Quasi-experimental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Can draw on existing secondary data source b. Can be quicker and cheaper to implement c. Evolving econometric methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reliability of the results is often reduced, as the methodology may not completely
Non-experimental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Relatively cheap b. Easy to implement since it can draw on existing data sources c. Well Developed econometric methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reliability of results is reduced as the methodology is less robust statistically b. Some techniques can be statistically complex that require unique skills c. Full correction of selection bias remains a challenge d. Identifying good instrumental variables can be problematic

The main objective of the Impact Evaluation Study is to examine the extent to which the components and activities under the Skill Development Training Programmes have actually met or are meeting their stated targets (objective) for improving agriculture productivity, production and in enhancing economic conditions of the farmers. The sectoral report in the series of three reports is based on the primary survey data collected from beneficiary farm households and infrastructure/asset beneficiaries collected from the project-affected area. A multi-stage sampling method was followed for the selection of beneficiary farmers.

2.4 Findings through Impact Evaluation Study:

The Impact Assessment program currently commissions three types of finished project assessments. The first are primarily economic evaluations, independent consultants with specialist expertise in measuring the impact of agricultural research by analysing economic return on investment (ROI) and assessing social and environmental impacts undertake assessments. The second type of finished project evaluations is adoption studies. Adoption studies provide deeper understanding about the pathways to change in the complex contexts, typically undertaken three to four years after the completion of the research phase of the project.



These studies help to assess the difference the project has made at the scientific and community levels in the partner countries. Seek to learn at least as much from failure as success. The third type of finished project evaluations is impact pathway analysis. Using an impact pathway framework as an evaluation tool involves tracing the pathway to change from research outputs (the results or findings), to outcomes (use of this knowledge by the next and final users), to impact (the ultimate change in social, economic and/or environmental conditions that occurs with widespread adoption of new research findings)

An overall perspective of Skill Development Training Programme spending in relation to recent historical challenges to Himachal Pradesh agriculture is one of cautious optimism. The programs are targeting the known problem areas (water management and market access), along with increased investment which might alleviate the additional input concerns farmers had when similar projects were implemented. Previous research suggested that the faculty pricing of rural water supply was a major problem and there is no objection that has changed, but enough programs both directly and indirectly related to water conservation are being funded that there is a chance that Skill Development Training expenditure has made a lasting and beneficial impact on Himachal Pradesh agricultural sector.

2.5 Findings from Impact Evaluation Study

In the process of implementation of the program most of the components/sectors played both direct and indirect role in contributing to the overall development of agriculture. In many cases investment put up by the beneficiary farmers also led to ancillary benefits to the neighbouring farmers and agricultural labourers in terms of better information, better access to the machinery and other resources on rental basis, better capacity building of the farmers, better marketing and transportation facilities and at times additional employment to the agriculture wage earners. In our field questionnaire, we tried to capture some of these advantages that Skill Development Training Programmes might have generated in the implementation process. Among selected beneficiary households, around 22% undertook training across the project affected areas. Access to mobile phone by the farmers is vital to extend information technology services to farming community. Nearly 12 percent of the beneficiaries at aggregate did not own a mobile and therefore were not reachable through mobile phone.



At the aggregate, all sector together created an average number of 11 days of additional employment per household constituting 6 days of own and 5 days of hired labour annually. Interestingly, household's opinion about the increase in employment as a result of Skill Development Programme intervention was either no change or only 10 percent increase in employment.

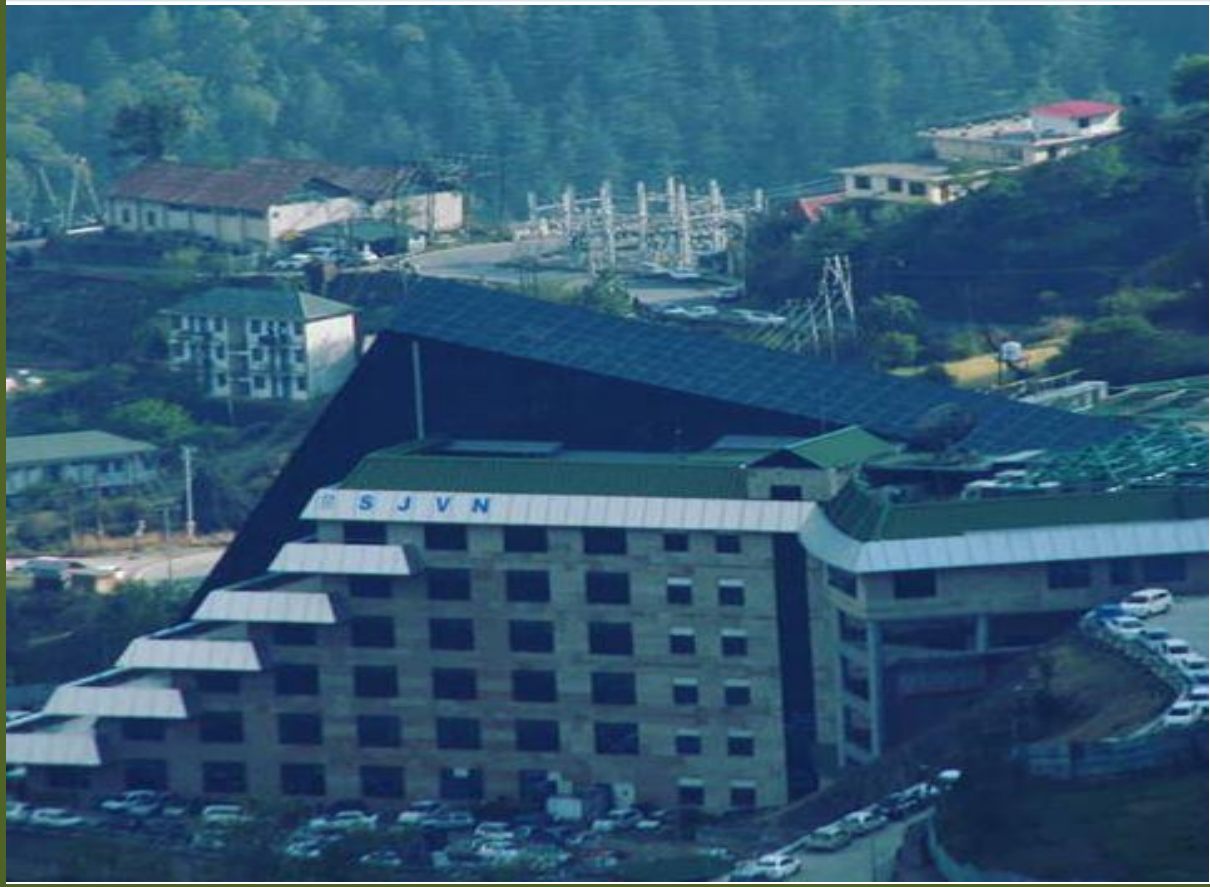
2.6 Major Limitation in Impact Evaluation:

The report is based on the primary data collected from the beneficiaries' farmers. The report mostly relies on data collected through interview using pre-tested questionnaire. Some quantity of recall bias is bound to be associated with the collection of data since the farmers have not maintained any record of cultivation expenses, applications of inputs or returns. However, efforts were made to minimize the error through cross checks at the time of data collection. Due to limited time, the research study is restricted to only limited number of infrastructure/asset beneficiaries.



Chapter – 3

Study Design & Methodology





Chapter No. 3

Study Design & Methodology

“This chapter explains about the framework for the study, tools and techniques used to capture the impact study, area and its geographical features”

3.1 Introduction

Study design facilities the research team of HIMCON for accurate data collection both quantitative as well as qualitative. Data collection is the prime step in any research, for this kind of impact evaluation study, which leads to proper estimates of parameters relevant to the study objective. This chapter deals about the studies frame work, methodology adopted to capture the impact, study area and its geographical features.

3.2 Frame Work for the Study

On according approval by the SJVN Foundation, HIMCON has constituted exclusive research teams for the entire period of research and gave periodic orientations on study frame works, tools and techniques, data collection both primary and secondary, data entry, consolidation and analysis.

Each methodology mentioned below has comparative advantages in addressing particular concerns and needs in impact evaluation. A mix of methods is useful to triangulate the information from different approaches, which can be used to assess different facts of complex outcomes or impacts, yielding greater validity than from a single method. Stratified random sampling and purposive sampling method were used to find out the beneficiaries under each scheme.

3.3 Tools and Techniques

Designing a tool for data collection is more of a skilful task and therefore lot of exercises are needed in a systematic way. Interview schedule, Participatory Impact Evaluation tool, case study/good practises and video documentation tools were used for primary data collection. Study team that took up this evaluation study is enclosed as annexure-1.



3.4 Interview Schedule:

To design an interview/questionnaire schedule, the following steps were followed:

- Drafting the variable and questions objective wise.
- Consulting the experts and redrafting the interview schedule.
- Pre-test of the interview schedule.
- Preparing guidelines to the interview schedule.

After pre-testing/piloting the interview schedule, training was given to the study team for maintaining uniform clarity. Socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries during pre and post project periods were evaluated based on the following indicators working days, yields, income, cropping intensity, irrigation intensity, ground water table, crop diversification, asset creation, standard of living and nutritional care. Interview schedule is enclosed as Annexure-2 and 3. Indicators were chosen based on the perspective of production enhancement, asset & infrastructure development. A separate set of questionnaires was used to assess the fishery department beneficiary. Totally, 494 beneficiaries were interviewed during the field survey.

3.5 Participatory Impact Evaluation:

Participatory impact evaluation with the farmers was conducted based on the number of farmers residing in a single village and department concerned to measure the value of project impact. Purpose of this survey is to determine the beneficiary satisfaction with the Skill Development Project. Each item scored was based on the beneficiary satisfaction. A “10” indicates the highest satisfaction and a “1” indicates the lowest satisfaction. Completely satisfied, very satisfied, satisfied, less satisfied and dissatisfied scores were used for assessment. Check list used for participatory impact evaluation is enclosed as annexure-4. The following parameters were assessed during the Participatory Impact Evaluation:

- Project Commencement in appropriate time.
- Stakeholders (implementing agency) support in Project Implementation
- Equality in Project Areas
- Quality process adopted during the project implementation
- Additional Income due to project intervention
- Increased productivity



- Sustainability/follow up of the project or service or practice
- What us the beneficiaries “level of satisfaction with the product or service of the project?
- What is the level of beneficiaries’ satisfaction with the project management process?
- Overall observation about the projects and impact due to this project implementation.
- Recommendation to improve the project implementation.

3.6 Study Area:

The study area for Impact Evaluation Study is project affected areas of SJVN Limited i.e. Jhakri, Rampur, Luhri, Sunni & Hamirpur and some of the beneficiaries are from other parts of Himachal Pradesh. The skill development programme trained about 4200 farmers during the implementation period.

By following stratified random sampling and purposive sampling method. Beneficiaries were selected for individual survey, participatory impact assessment and case studies through discussions with the nodal agency/implementing authorities.



Chapter – 4

Brief Introduction about SJVN Limited





Chapter No. 4

Brief Introduction about SJVN Limited

“This chapter explains about the background of the sponsoring agency i.e. SJVN Limited, a renowned Public Sector Undertaking”

4.1 SJVN-Powering Progress, Innovation & Excellence

SJVN Limited, a Mini Ratna, Category-I and Schedule –‘A’ 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 61.93 % with Govt. of India, 26.85% with Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and rest of 11.22 % 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 31.03.2019 is Rs.11238.78 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 five projects totalling 2015.2 MW of installed capacity including wind and solar power. SJVN is presently implementing power projects in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat in India besides neighbouring countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan.

4.2 SJVN-Vision

To be best-in-class Indian Power Company globally admired for developing affordable clean power and sustainable value to all stake holders.

4.3 SJVN-Mission

To drive socio-economic growth and optimize shareholders and stakeholders interest by:

- Developing and operating projects in cost effective and socio-environment friendly manner.
- Nurturing human resources talent with care.
- Adopting innovative practices for technological excellence.
- Focusing on continuous growth and diversification.

4.4 SJVN-Objective

- In the pursuit of above mission, the company had set for itself the following corporate objectives:



- Operating and maintaining power stations with maximum performance efficiency.
- Establishing and following sound business, financial and regulatory policies.
- Taking up of other hydro power projects.
- Completion of the new projects allocated to SJVN in an efficient and cost effective manner.
- Use of the best project management practices for the project implementation by applying latest universally accepted Project Management Techniques, and by enabling its Engineers, to become certified Project Managers through further trainings.
- Dissemination of available in-house technical and managerial expertise to other utilities / projects.
- Creating work culture and work environment conducive to the growth and development of both the organization and the individuals through introduction of participative management philosophy.
- Fulfilling social commitments to the society. Achieving constructive cooperation and building personal relations with stakeholders, peers, and other related organization.
- Striving clean and green project environment with minimal ecological and social disturbances.
- To strive for acquiring Nav Ratna Status.

4.5 Portfolio

The present installed capacity of SJVN is 2015.2 MW comprising of five projects and one transmission line of 86 km length as tabulated below:

Sr. No.	Project	Installed Capacity
1.	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	1500 MW
2.	Rampur Hydro Power Station	412 MW
3.	Khirvire Wind Power Project	47.6 MW
4.	Charanka Solar PV Power Plant	5.6 MW
5.	Sadla wind Power Project	50 MW
6.	400 kV, D/C cross border transmission line	86 Km

SJVN has expanded its horizons and envisions developing itself into a fully diversified transnational power sector company in all types of conventional and non-conventional forms of energy along with power transmission. SJVN aims to be a 5000 MW company by 2023, 12000 MW Company by 2030 and 25000 MW Company by 2040. Total portfolio of SJVN is 6801.2 MW, out of which 2015.2 MW is under operation, 2880 MW is under construction, 528 MW is under pre-construction & investment approval and 1378 MW is under survey & investigation stage. Besides, 217 Km 400 kV D/c transmission line from Arun-HEP in Nepal to Bathnaha on Nepal-India border is also under construction.



Project wise detail is as per under:

Sr. No.	Project	Capacity
Projects under construction		
1.	Arun- 3 HEP	900 MW
2.	Naitwar Mori HEP	60 MW
3.	Kholongchhu HEP	600 MW
4.	Buxar Thermal Power Project	1320 MW
5.	400 KV, D/C Transmission Line from Arun-3 HEP in Nepal to Bathnaha (Nepal- India Border)	217 Km
Projects under Pre- construction and Investment approval		
1.	Luhri Stage-I HEP	210 MW
2.	Dhulasidh HEP	66 MW
3.	Devsari HEP	252 MW
Projects under Survey and Investigation stage		
1.	Jakhol Sankri HEP	44 MW
2.	Sunni Dam HEP	382 MW
3.	Luhri Stage-II HEP	172 MW
4.	Jangi Thopan Powari HEP	780 MW

SJVN commissioned 86 km 400 kV double circuits Indo-Nepal Cross Border Power Transmission corridor between Sursand and Muzzafarpur on 19.02.2016 in JV with Power Grid, IL&FS, and Nepal Electricity Authority. The same was dedicated to nation by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 20.02.2016. In addition to above, Company is engaged in implementation of 400 kV double circuit associated transmission line of 217 km (upto Indo- Nepal Border) for its 900 MW Arun-3 Project in Nepal.

4.6 Subsidiaries

SJVN Arun -3 Power Development Company Pvt. Ltd. (SAPDC)–Fully owned subsidiary incorporated in Nepal for implementation of 900 MW Arun-3 Project in Nepal.

SJVN Thermal Private Limited –Fully owned subsidiary incorporated for execution of 1320 MW Buxar Thermal Power Project in Bihar.

4.7 Joint Ventures

Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited (CPTC)-To construct and maintain 86 km long, 400 kV D/C transmission line from Muzaffarpur-Sursand and a bay extension at Muzaffarpur substation. Equity contributions by SJVN, PGCIL, and IEDCL & NEA are 26%, 26%, 38% & 10% respectively in the Joint Venture Company.

Kholongchhu Hydro Energy Limited-To execute of 600 MW Kholongchhu Hydro Electric Project in Bhutan, a joint venture Company of SJVN and Druk Green Power Corporation Ltd, Bhutan (DGPC) having 50% shareholding each was incorporated in Bhutan on 12.06.2015.



4.8 Financial Performance

The total Income of the Company for the FY 2018-19 was Rs. 2908.99 Crore and earned profit after Tax at Rs.1364.29 Crore. SJVN has paid an interim dividend of Rs 1.50 per share. Board of Directors recommended final dividend of Rs 0.65 per share taking the total dividend to Rs 2.15 per share for 2018-19.

4.9 SJVN- A Mini Ratna Company

SJVN Limited was conferred with “Mini Ratna: Category-I” status by the Government of India in the year 2008.

4.10 SJVN- Schedule ‘A’ Company

Meeting the criteria laid down by the Department of Public Enterprises, SJVN on qualifying both qualitative and quantitative parameters was upgraded as Schedule ‘A’ PSU in 2008.



Chapter – 5

Brief about SJVN CSR Policy





Chapter No. 5

SJVN Limited-CSR Policy

“This chapter explains about the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, Schemes, Guidelines, Structure of SJVN Limited”

5.1 Introduction

SJVN Ltd was incorporated on May 24, 1988 as a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Himachal Pradesh to plan, investigate, organise, execute and operate and to maintain Hydro-electric power projects. Ever since the commission of the largest underground 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Power Project, SJVN has been expanding its base from a single project to multi project. Its vision is to be best in class Indian Power Company globally admired for developing affordable clean power and sustainable value to all stakeholders by embracing Corporate Social Responsibility, SJVN endeavours to make meaningful contribution towards improvement of social infrastructure and sustainable socio-economic development of communities.

The CSR and Sustainability Policy of SJVN has been evolved on the basis of CSR and sustainability guidelines issued from time to time by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, GOI and statutory enactments like the Companies Act, 2013.

5.2 SJVN’s Approach for CSR and Sustainability

Power projects are located in far reaches of isolated regions which are scarce in infrastructural facilities and where the populace is socio-economically backward. SJVN being a responsible corporate citizen strives to bring about overall positive impact on societies living in such regions. Besides, its CSR and Sustainability activities will also cover a wide range of issues relevant to larger society and of activities that could have lasting impact. SJVN endeavours to leverage green technology, processes and standards to produce goods and services that contribute to social and environment sustainability. CSR programmes in SJVN shall not be adjunct to R&R activities.



5.3 CSR Implementation Process:

5.3.1 CSR Committee

- (i) There shall be a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director. The CSR Committee shall,
- Recommend to the Board CSR Policy of SJVN which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken and any changes/amendments in the CSR Policy from time to time on the basis of evolving legislations/Govt. Policies/ Directives related to CSR and sustainable development.
 - Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities related to CSR and sustainable development.
 - Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility of SJVN from time to time.
- (ii) The composition of the CSR Committee shall be disclosed in the Board's report under Sub-section (3) of Section 134 of Companies Act, 2013.

5.3.2 SJVN Foundation:-

There shall be SJVN Foundation in the nature of a Trust comprising of the following trustees to implement CSR activities and sustainability:

(i)	Director (Personnel)	-	Chairman
(ii)	Corporate Head (F&A)	-	Member
(iii)	Corporate Head (P&A)	-	Member
(iv)	Head (Corporate Planning)	-	Member
(v)	HOP (Project-1)	-	Member
(vi)	HOP (Project-2)	-	Member
(vii)	Corporate Head (R&R/CSR)	-	Member

The tenure of member-trustee from each of the two projects will be for a period of two years. Every project will have its representative in the Board of Trustees on rotational basis to be nominated by the Trustees.

The Trust with the permission of Chairman can co-opt any special invitee form time to time.

The charter of the Foundation will cover the following:-

1. SJVN's Vision on societal issues.
2. To support institutions for long term activities in general in the areas of education, health, sports and welfare of disadvantaged and the underprivileged. Grants/endowments should support such activities.
3. To allocate certain portion of budget to cover works that meet local demands in project areas and to support relief measures during natural disasters.



4. To identify schemes in project areas in consultation with local communities and administration.
5. To leverage technology for production of good and services which are resource efficient, consumer friendly and environmentally sustainable throughout their life cycles.
6. To align the CSR and sustainability programmes with the activities as may be specified from time to time by statutory authority/ Govt. Notifications.
7. To have overall supervision and control of CSR and Sustainability programmes.

5.3.3 Involvement of specialized agencies and community based organisations:-

In order to make a linkage between corporate, social and environmental processes, the services of agencies which can effectively deliver should be engaged to identify and implement CSR and sustainability activities, Such agencies could be Community based organisations (CBOs) whether formal or informal, Voluntary Agencies (NGOs), Institutes/ Academic Organisations, Professional consultancy Organisation etc.

5.4 CSR and Sustainability Programmes:

The focus of CSR and sustainability programmes will be broadly in the areas of education, health care, sustainable livelihood, community development, infrastructure development sustainability and espousing social causes.

5.4.1 Education:

SJVN will promote education by supporting educational institutions through endowments like SJVN Scholarships or chairs or centres or corpus contributions to the institutions. The other activities could be vocational training to the youth, partnership with industrial training institutes, girl child education, adult education employment enhancing vocational skills etc.

5.4.2 Health Care and Welfare:

SJVN will support health institutions/centres reducing mortality and improving maternal health, combating human immune-deficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases, facilitating health care to people living in the villages and elsewhere through grants/endowments for related programmes.

5.4.3 Empowerment of Women:

SJVN will support agencies/ schemes promoting gender equality and empowering women.



5.4.4 Infrastructural Development and Community Development:

SJVN will support creation of community assets/institution in the project areas.

5.4.5 Eradication of Hunger and Poverty:

SJVN will support institutions/agencies striving for elimination of hunger and poverty.

5.4.6 Assistance during Natural Disasters:

SJVN will make contributions to appropriate forums/organisations/agencies in case of natural calamities.

5.4.7 Contribution to State Relief Funds:

SJVN will contribute the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socio-economic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled tribes other backward classes, minorities and women.

5.4.8 Social Business Projects: SJVN will support social business projects.

5.4.9 Environmental Sustainability:

SJVN will support institutes/ agencies promoting environmental sustainability and will strive to support towards clean and sustainable environment, usage of renewable energy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, efforts towards reduction/reusing/recycling and measures for biodiversity conservations.

For undertaking CSR and sustainability activities, preference shall be given to the local areas where SJVN operates its business activities. Such other matters as may be prescribed from time to time by statutory authorities/ Govt. notifications.

5.5 Budget Allocation

The annual CSR and sustainability: Budget provision for a financial year will be 2% of the average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years or any limit prescribed by the law.

The average net profits shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 revised for time to time.

If the CSR fund allocated in a financial year is not spent fully, the Trust shall inform the CSR Committee the reasons for unutilized funds, subsequently the BOD shall include the reasons in its report made under the clause (O) of sub section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.



5.6 Monitoring and Evaluation:

5.6.1 Monitoring:

The Trust shall submit progress report of CSR activities to CSR Committee/ Committee of Directors (COD) on CSR at least twice a year. SJVN shall prepare a separate chapter on CSR and sustainability activities for its Annual Report. The facts and figures relating to physical and financial progress will be highlighted in the report. SJVN will provide timely progress report to Ministry of Power, other concerned ministries and National CSR Hub for appraisal.

5.6.2 Evaluation:

The impact evaluation study of the CSR and sustainability activities will be carried out by an independent external agency after every five years. The evaluation report will reveal effectiveness of CSR and sustainability programmes of SJVN. The findings from such studies will help framing appropriate corrective measures.

5.7 Documentation and Disclosure:

Documentation relating to CSR and sustainability policies, approaches programmes, will be prepared and put in the public domain/ Company's Website and in Company's annual report and made available to the National CSR Hub.



Chapter – 6

CSR activities @ SJVN Limited.....





Chapter No. 6

SJVN Limited-CSR Activities

“This chapter explains about the CSR Activities initiated by SJVN Limited in its project affected areas and other areas of state i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc.”

6.1 Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility is a broad concept that can take many forms depending on the company and industry. Through CSR programs, philanthropy and volunteer efforts, business can benefit society while boosting their own brands. As important as CSR is for the community, it is equally valuable for a company.

India is the first country in the world to make Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mandatory, following an amendments of the Company Act 2013 in April 2014. Businesses can invest their profits in areas such as education, poverty, gender equality and hunger.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) assumes significance as it permits companies to engage in projects or programs related to activities related to social welfare and improvement enlisted under the terms of Companies Act, 2013. There is an element of flexibility in company activities by allowing them to select their preferred CSR engagements that are in agreement with the overall CSR policy of the company. In this article, we review the applicability of CSR, policy of CSR, role of Board of Directors and activities of CSR

6.2 Applicability of CSR to Companies:

Corporate Social Responsibility is required for all Companies viz private limited companies, limited company. The following companies are necessary to constitute a CSR committee.

- Companies with a net worth of Rs. 500 Crore or greater or
- Companies with the turnover of Rs. 1000 Crore or greater or
- Companies with a net profit of Rs. 5 Crore or greater

6.3 Role of Board of Directors in CSR:

The board of directors of a company plays a significant role in CSR activities of the company. The role of Board is as follows:-

- Approval of the CSR Policy
- Ensuring its implementation



- Disclosure of the contents of CSR policies related to its report
- Placing the same on Company's website
- Ensuring that statutory specified amount is spend by the company with reference to CSR activities.
- It's significant to note that there is no penalty if the particular amount is not spent on CSR activities. In such case, the board's report must identify the reason for such short spending.

6.4 CSR Committee and Policy:

All qualifying company required to have a CSR committee are required to spend atleast 2% of its average net profit for the directly preceding 3 financial years on CSR activities. Additionally, the qualifying company shall be necessitated to comprise a committee (CSR Committee) of the Board of Directors (Board) comprising of 3 or more directors. The CSR Committee will prepare and recommend to the Board, a policy which will specify the activities to be undertaken (CSR Policy), advocate the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred and monitor the CSR Policy related to the company. The Board will take into account the recommendations made by the CSR Committee and support the CSR policy of the Company.

6.5 Activities permitted under CSR:

The following activities can be performed by a company to accomplish its CSR obligations:-

- Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty
- Promotion of education
- Promoting gender equality and empowering women
- Reducing child mortality
- Improving maternal health
- Combating human immunodeficiency virus, acquired, immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases.
- Ensuring environmental sustainability
- Employment enhancing vocational skills, social business projects
- Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Government for socio-economic development.
- Relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women and such other matters as may be prescribed.



6.6 Importance to Local Areas and Neighbourhoods:

Under the terms of Companies Act, preference must be given by companies in its CSR activities to local areas and the areas where the company operates. Company may possibly also choose to link with 2 or more companies for fulfilling the CSR activities provided that they are competent to report individually.

The CSR Committee will also prepare the CSR Policy in which it includes the projects and programmes which is to be undertaken, organise and list of projects and programmes which a company plans to embark on during the execution year also focus on Integrating business models with social and environmental priorities and process for the reason of creating share value.

The company can in addition make the annual report of CSR activities in which they declare the average net profit for the 3 financial years and also approved CSR expenditure but if the company is not capable to spend the minimum required expenditure the company has to provide the reasons in the Board Report for non-compliance so that there are no related penal provisions.

6.7 CSR activities @ SJVN Limited:

SJVN identifies with this principle and has evolved a strong presence with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives that were in place even prior to 2011, before it was institutionalized by establishment of SJVN Foundation. Backed by a dedicated budget and framing of guidelines has fortified the CSR interventions of SJVN that has benefitted the organization, the community around it and the society at large. SJVN implements its CSR activities with the belief that a business cannot succeed unless the society around it also develops alongside it. Govt. guidelines, millennium development goals, human rights and the national agenda are the principles which guide the organisation's CSR orientation. The SJVN corporate vision statement that motivates all of us "to be the best-in-class Indian power company, globally admired for developing affordable clean power and sustainable value to all stakeholders" and mandate of the mission statement for "developing and operating projects in cost effective and Socio-environment friendly manner" – is how we judge ourselves and draw satisfaction about the smooth alignment that we have been able to demonstrate between our business goals with that of societal needs.



6.8 Activities of SJVN under CSR:

The following CSR activities are initiated by SJVN Limited.

- ✓ Deen Dayal Upadhyaye SJVN Jal Sarankshan.
- ✓ Projects on Gau Sadans in Himachal Pradesh
- ✓ SJVN Silver Jubilee Merit Scholarship Scheme
- ✓ SJVN Silver Jubilee Women and Child Care Scheme
- ✓ Communication & Knowledge Management Plan for Stakeholders with Special Emphasis on Local Communities.
- ✓ Scheme for Reward to the Meritorious Students studying in Govt. Schools situated in project affected areas of SJVN.

6.8.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyaye SJVN Jal Sarankshan

Prelude

Activities of man like deforestation, wrong farming techniques, livestock over-grazing and faulty land use to the destruction of plant and tree cover exposing the earth to the natural forces like heavy rains, direct sunshine and high velocity winds. These in turn lead to environmental problems such as soil erosion, floods or water scarcity and reduction in green cover areas.

Thus the issue of water conservation has come into the forefront and also has found its place under schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013. Taking the cognizance of this SJVN has launched “Deen Dayal Upadhyaye SJVN Jal Sarankshan Scheme”

Objective

The guidelines aim at Conservation of water and soil, regeneration of green cover and the judicious use of natural resources within a particular watershed and increase the productive potential of degraded lands through various watershed interventions.

Scope

The projects on water conservation shall be taken up on a micro watershed basis in public land and the following activities can be covered under the scheme.

- Construction of concrete/ gabion check dams, contour trenching, Water Adsorption Tank (WAT) etc.
- Rejuvenation of natural water bodies like Bauri, Kulhs etc.



- Creation of water bodies like ponds, water tanks/water absorption tanks etc. Through natural water drains in the catchment area.
- Plantation activities in upper catchment area and grass seeding as per the requirement of watershed basin.
- Capacity building awareness campaigns for sustainability of the structure's and use of conserved water.
- Roof water harvesting of public buildings such as Panchayat Bhawan, School, Hospital etc.

General Conditions

1. The activities shall be carried out by SJVN units in its affected areas after carrying out the base line/need assessment survey and should be carried out in a project mode. It should have start date, completion date, the detailed action plan etc.
2. The activities/ projects shall be undertaken departmentally or through department of Union/State Govt. Panchayati Raj Institutions, registered NGO/ Trust/Foundation/Section 25/8 company, Community based organisations. The agency should have technical expertise to carry out such projects.
3. The project may take assistance of expert agencies like State Level Nodal Agency for Integrated Watershed Management Program (Deptt. Of Rural development), Agriculture Deptt/ Universities, Horticulture Department/ Universities, NABARD, I&PH Deptt. Forest Department etc.
4. The sustainability of the project/s is/are to be ensured by before the projects are accepted and approved. No recurring expenditure is allowed under the scheme.
5. The project can also be undertaken in other areas of state with the approval of Chairman, SJVN Foundation.
6. The mechanism for disbursement (milestone based), utilization certificate and monitoring of projects may be developed/decided as per the nature of project and existing mechanism.
7. The HOPs of respective Project will be the overall In-charge and competent to approve such projects.
8. Observance of transparency and due diligence in the selection and implementation of projects should be ensured.

6.8.2 Project on Gau Sadans in Himachal Pradesh

Prelude

Cows plays an important role in the economy of the hill farmers. Almost every household in the HP maintains a few heads of cows. The cows are dependent on grazing/pasture land and feed provided by the owners. When theses cows become unproductive, non-lactating, old or sick, there is a tendency to abandon them rather than be responsible for feeding them. The problem has been exacerbated by the shortage of fodder as holdings have become smaller and the extent and productivity of common grazing lands has also reduced.



Male animals are also being abandoned by the farmers, since with mechanization of agriculture, rearing of males is often not considered necessary these days. These are main reasons for generation of stray cows. As per livestock census 2012 of HP, the estimated size of stray cattle is 32,130 including cows.

Though a number of statutory provisions exist for fair treatment to cattle like Prevention of Cruelty of Animal Act 1960. HP High Court order dated 07.10.2014, HP Govt. Policy dated 04.06.2014 to tackle problem of Stray Cattles, however while making budget and plan for cows/animals protection, a wide gap has been observed between resources available and size of cattle available for providing protection. That is why a need was felt as a responsible corporate citizen to come forward for this noble cause.

Objective

- To provide shelter to the stray cows and enhance the quality of services in Gau Sadans.
- To facilitate the agencies managing the Gau Sadans for self-sustainability by using farm products besides contributing to ecological balance.
- To encourage organic farming for sustainable development.
- To sensitize and create the awareness among the public for protection of cows.

Eligibility

- Registered NGO/Trust/Foundation/section 25/8 Company, Panchayat, engaged in running and maintenance of Gau Sadans shall be eligible for financial support under this scheme.
- As per the recommendations of COD on CSR in its 14th meeting, the non-registered credible agencies with proven track record can also be considered for the financial support under this scheme. Their credentials are to be verified by local bodies such as Panchayat through local administration. However registration of such agency will be mandatory within the period of six months from the date of approval of the project.
- The agencies should be non-profit organisation.
- The agencies should have clear title in terms of ownership/lease of the land where Gau Sadan are constructed/proposed to be constructed.

Scope

The financial support shall be extended for the following:

- Renovation and repair of the infrastructure of the existing Gau Sadans.
- Extension of the existing infrastructure of the Gau Sadan.
- Construction of new Gau Sadans.
- Financial support to meet part of recurring expenditure for rearing the cows like health and fodder etc.



Financial Assistance

1. The financial assistance for Renovation/ repair of the infrastructure of the existing Gau Sadans, extension of the existing infrastructure of the Gau Sadan, construction of new Gau Sadans and support to meet part recurring expenditure for health and fodder of cow can be given within the allocated budget for the project.
2. Recurring expenditure (apart from infrastructural support) limited to Rs. 800/- per cow per month (9,600/- per cow per year) can be given to the Gau Sadan.
3. The mechanism for disbursement, receipt of utilization certificate and monitoring of funds may be developed /decided at respective project level by HOP.
4. Transparency and due diligence is to be observed in selection of such agencies.

6.8.3 SJVN Silver Jubilee Women & Child Scheme

Introduction

SJVN Ltd. a Mini Ratna and Schedule 'A' Central Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, is a joint venture between Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The company has adopted its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy to make meaningful contribution towards sustainable socio-economic development of communities through various programs. The company is committed to enhance the quality of life and health care of the local inhabitants surrounding the projects through its various programs under Corporate Social Responsibility. In this endeavour SJVN has introduced "SJVN Silver Jubilee Women and Child Development" scheme.

Objective

The objective of the scheme is to provide health care to BPL women and their children during ante natal and Post Natal period.

Eligibility

- i. All BPL women residing in Project Affected area of SJVN in India are eligible for getting benefit under this scheme.
- ii. BPL woman could avail benefit under the scheme for maximum two occasions. An occasion comprises ante natal and post natal periods.



Scheme

The scheme envisages:

- i. To extend financial assistance of Rs. 5,000/- each during ante natal and post natal period for proper nourishment to each mother under BPL category.
- ii. To provide free consultation to each BPL woman in either PHC, Sub Centre, Panchayat Bhawan or at suitable place in respective village during ante natal and post natal period. The consultation may be organised in coordination with doctors and medical staff of SJVN or any govt. hospital. The honorarium of resource person will be borne by SJVN as per standing norms, during both the consultations gift pack worth Rs. 1,000/- comprising of nutritional food, soaps and other hygienic items etc. Will be given to each of the BPL women. During the consultations BPL mothers will be educated about importance of nutritional diet and proper immunization of the child.

Procurement for Disbursement

- i. Necessary database of eligible mothers will be obtained from PHC, Panchayat or directly from the individual concerned. The application will be submitted by eligible mother in the prescribed format.
- ii. First 41 instalment of Rs. 5,000/- along with gift pack will be released on or after the 6th month of pregnancy during first consultation. Second 41 instalment of Rs. 5,000/- along with gift pack will be released during second consultation after delivery but within three months of delivery.
- iii. The above benefit from SJVN shall be over and above any benefit extended by Government/other Institutions.
- iv. The above assistance will be given to BPL mothers through account payee cheque/or any other suitable mode.
- v. R&R Department of the project will be the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.

Involvement of NGOs/Community based Organisations/Govt. Deptt. Of the concerned field:

As far as possible, the scheme will be implemented through engaging NGO working in the Women and Child Development area or community based organisations/Govt. department like Angandwadi/Public Health Centre involved in the vicinity of project area or elsewhere.

Amendments and Relaxation:

Chairman SJVN Foundation will have power to relax or make amendments in the scheme.



6.8.4 Scheme for Reward to the Meritorious Students studying in Govt. Schools situated in Project Affected Areas of SJVN

Background

SJVN Ltd a Mini Ratna and Schedule “A” CPSU under the Ministry of Power Govt. of India, is a joint venture between Govt. of India and Govt. of HP. The company has emerged as a major hydro power player in the country. The company is committed to enhance the quality of life of the local communities through various CSR and Sustainability programs.

Objective of the Scheme

The scheme is aimed to encourage the students for in-depth study, to create competitive attitude amongst the students, to encourage the teachers and parents to support their students to acquire quality education and to create goodwill gesture amongst the local populace.

Eligibility

The meritorious students of the govt./govt. aided schools situated under project affected of the SJVN’s project in the immediate previous academic year will be eligible for monetary reward under this scheme as per detail below:

Sr. No.	Project Stage	Eligibility	Position Holder eligible for reward
1	Operation and Maintenance (O&M) or construction Stage	Meritorious students of class 8 th or 10 th or 12 th of the	1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd
2	Project under survey and investigation/ or any other stage (other than mentioned at sr. No. 1)	Govt./Govt. aided schools situated under project affected areas of the SJVN’s Project in the immediate previous academic year	1 st Position

For class 12th, the meritorious students as per above table from each stream i.e. medical science, non-medical science, arts and commerce will be eligible for the reward.

Definition of Project Affected Area: means declaration by the Appropriate Government an area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act in force or an areas that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project or area situated over the underground component of the project. It also includes areas as notified by project authority. The unit for measuring project affected areas shall be Panchayat.



Definition of Meritorious Students: means student who have secured first or second or third position in a class of a school covered under this scheme.

If Board exam is not applicable for a class, then the final exam conducted by the school would be considered for this purpose.

Rate of Rewards

The eligible meritorious students will rewarded as per following values:

Class	Monetary rewards in Rs.		
	First Position	Second Position	Third Position
8 th	5,000	4,000	3,000
10 th	7,000	6,000	5,000
12 th	10,000	8,000	7,000

Procedure

- ❖ The Head of the Project will circulate the scheme to all schools and panchayats of project affected area twice in a year.
- ❖ The eligible student will submit the filled in application as per the prescribed format through the head of the institute where the students secured any of the first three positions.
- ❖ In case of tie in the marks obtained by the students in position 1st, 2nd and 3rd all toppers in respective positions will be rewarded with full amount.
- ❖ In case of classes 8th and 10th wherever grading system is in vogue, all students, ensuring at least 3 students, in the highest grade will be selected for rewards. If 3 students are not available in highest grade then remaining number of students of next lower grade(s) will be selected for the rewards.
- ❖ The Head of the Project will examine the applications as per the scheme and sanction monetary rewards to the eligible meritorious students as per the rates mentioned in foregoing clause 4 of this scheme.

Procurement for Disbursement

Rewards may be disbursed to the selected students by SJVN through cheque/DD/Bank gift voucher/cash etc. At respective schools or at a function organised at project location etc.

6.8.5 Communication and Knowledge Management Plan for Stakeholders with Special Emphasis on Local Communities

Concept

Knowledge is the source of competitive advantage in organisational and institutional context. Knowledge remains in its implicit form unless it is passed on to the stakeholders of the organisation through means of communication. Knowledge Management has been conceptualized as a process of transformation of implicit knowledge into explicit knowledge through communication.



Thus communication is an important tool of knowledge management in present scenario of organisational business “Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability” have emerged as distinct institutions having formidable stake with a large section of societies, employees, civil society groups, government and non-government organisations, local communities, environment etc.

For accomplishment of CSR and Sustainability practice, it is essential that various stakeholders groups or end users especially the local community are made aware of as well as be involved in the process of this practise. Therefore, to meet such objective adoption of “Communication and Knowledge Management Plan for stakeholders” has become an essential organisational tool.

Objective

The objective of “Communication and Knowledge Management Plan for stakeholders” is to explain and promote the benefits of CSR and Sustainability practice to stakeholders with special emphasis on local communities and establish its directives to guarantee ethical principles for people and laws of the land and environment.

Eligibility

The CST and Sustainability activities are established through effective communication with the stakeholders. The company’s stakeholder’s dialogues are at the centre of the CSR and sustainability strategies, which function as “C” in the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle. Thereby stakeholders acknowledge whether the CSR and Sustainability activities are implemented in true spirits of the related policy and benefits are percolated to the target groups. As envisaged in the Guidelines on CSR and Sustainability of DPR, GOI 2013. “CSR Communication Strategy” specific to SJVN has been framed. Further mechanism is evolved for engagement of stakeholders in a dialogue to know their expectations, public disclosure and reporting of the company’s performance in economic, social and environmental areas in public domain.

In line with SJVN objective and govt. guidelines on CSR and Sustainability, SJVN will implement its “Communication and Knowledge Management Plan” to cover but not limited to the following aspects:

- ❖ Sensitization of the stakeholders on CSR and Sustainability practice.
- ❖ Adoption of systematise communication channels



- ❖ Adoption of consultative mechanism to get feedback on the expectations of the key stakeholders/ end users.
- ❖ Consultation with Central/State Government and/or District / local administration to obtain their views on areas specific needs or the priorities of the intended beneficiaries of the CSR and Sustainability projects planned for the areas under their jurisdiction.
- ❖ Consultation with Gram Sabhas and Panchayati Raj institutions at the village level for assessing the social, economic and environmental needs in rural areas.
- ❖ Involvement of local communities in CSR and Sustainability process
- ❖ Employees involvement in CSR and Sustainability process.
- ❖ Public disclosure and reporting of SJVN performance in economic, social & environmental areas.
- ❖ Transparency in CSR strategies and process.
- ❖ The key stakeholders include employee, investors, stakeholders, customers, business partners, clients, civil society groups, Government and Non-Government organisation, local communities, environment and society at large. However under this plan the emphasis will be given on internal stakeholders and local communities.

Communication and Knowledge Management Programs

The various programs for “Communication and Knowledge Management Plan’ are as under:

Sensitization Program on CSR and Sustainability practices

Sensitization Program will aim at stakeholder’s awareness of concept of CSR-sustainability practices, its relevance to societies, related policies, impact etc.

a. Sensitization Program for Internal Stakeholders

- i. Awareness sessions will be organised by each project CSR/R&R/PR team for employees in projects and corporate centre. The awareness sessions will focus on integration of company’s strategic objectives with CSR/SD objectives and familiarization of employees with current CSR/SD programs, activities etc.
- ii. Every year, external training sessions for employees will be arranged by Training & HRD section to appraise about latest trends and practices in the industry so that some of these could be adopted in SJVN to keep the pace with the industry.
- iii. To persuade employees for taking up active part in CSR and Sustainability activities of the organisation, interested employees will be offered an opportunity for contributing one working day every year to volunteer for any of the CSR project being undertaken by the company.



- iv. Employees Unions/Association represent collective conscience of the organisation. Awareness session for unions/association will be organised for creative inputs and disseminating knowledge about CSR activities amongst employees.
- v. SJVN Foundation is the responsive body for implementation and monitoring of CSR and Sustainability activities. Foundation meeting with the concerned HOPs/HODs will be conducted periodically with view to deliberate the CSR issue for decision making and also to sensitize the participants with the current issues.

b. Sensitization Program for External Stakeholders

- i. **Meeting with Pradhan's of Project Areas Panchayats/Local Bodies:** CSR and SD activities are primarily targeted towards local communities. Therefore, it becomes imperative that the CSR plans and activities are planned and executed in consultation with and participation of local communities.

Periodic meetings will be conducted by respective projects with Pradhan's, local NGOs, community based organisation etc. The meetings will focus on basis framework of CSR and Sustainability policy, schemes and status of ongoing activities and the nature of upcoming CSR and Sustainability projects.

- ii. **Reinforcement of Public Information Centers (PICs):** All information related to CSR and Sustainability activities, various schemes, CSR and Sustainability news, leaflets on CSR works etc. Will be made available in all PICs in soft and hard copies. The boards reflecting salient features of the project and CSR progress will be displayed in the PICs. Audio-Video and Electronic devices will be installed in PICs for effective and speedy flow of information.
- iii. **Dissemination of Knowledge through SJVN website:** All CSR and Sustainability policies, plans, journals etc. Will be made available on SJVN website for the use of stakeholders.
- iv. **Publication through local newspapers:** Whenever new CSR and Sustainability schemes will be launched, the same will be published through local newspapers.
- v. **Collaborative Programs:** Meetings with senior executives of different PSUs preferably Power PSUs will be conducted for sharing best CSR and Sustainability ventures/practises so that CSR and Sustainability projects are taken up jointly. This will help bringing together efforts and resources of PSUs which will result in synergy effect.
- vi. **Hoardings and Display Boards:** Hoardings stimulate the minds of public at large. Therefore, at every site where SJVN has contributed for development of infrastructural assets and other CSR projects, hoardings will be displayed with brief description of works.



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Transforming of implicit knowledge to explicit knowledge:

In the transformation process of knowledge, CSR groups and Public Relation groups will work together towards following programs to have synergized effect.

- i. **Interview:** Each project CSR and Sustainability team will conduct extensive interview of Pardhans or local representatives on the implementation of CSR and Sustainability activities by the SJVN. Such interviews will be published in the CSR Bulletin of the Company.
- ii. **Case Study:-** Each project CSR and Sustainability team will come up with case studies or success story of 1000 words. The same will be published in the CSR and Sustainability bulletin.
- iii. **Progress Report:-** Monthly progress report of CSR activities will be uploaded on the website by respective projects. Consolidated details will be uploaded by the corporate office.
- iv. **CSR and Sustainability Journals:-** Information to internal stakeholders will be disseminated through periodic CSR and Sustainability journals, and will be available to external stakeholders through SJVN website.
- v. **Local knowledge related to area:-** In order to make the people aware of market trends, an effort will be made to utilize Public Information Centres (PICs) for providing information specific to our projects area like mandi prices, weather updates, crop advisories and agriculture related news. This will educate the local people and also improve relations with the communities.
- vi. **Videography/Documentation:-** Each project will videography the tangible CSR and Sustainability projects/activities undertaken during FY along with interviews of a few beneficiaries. Corporate centre will come up with video graphic documentaries covering all projects.

Engagement of Stakeholders in CSR and Sustainability Process:

Engagement of stakeholders at the planning stage of selection of CSR and Sustainability projects/initiatives is crucial for success of its implementation.

- i. Village Development Advisory Committee will be constituted in projects for regular dialogue and participation of local communities for effective implementation of CSR and sustainability works.



- ii. The CSR and sustainability projects/activities will be finalized in Village Development Advisory Committee meeting chaired by HOP/ representative.
- iii. Similar meetings will also be held with local NGOs, community based organisations etc. The suggestions so received will be complied and converted to viable projects and placed in Foundation meeting and before Committee of Directors on CSR and Sustainability.
- iv. Central/State Government and local administration will be contacted from time to time to obtain their views on area specific needs or the priorities of the intended beneficiaries of CSR projects planned for the areas under their jurisdiction. Here care will be taken to avoid duplication in allocation of funds.
- v. SJVN will seek membership of national and international CSR and sustainability related forums like SCOPE, HR Forum, Global Compact Network to base its CSR/SD projects on nationally and internationally proclaimed principles.

CSR and Sustainability Reporting and Disclosure:

CSR and Sustainability reporting systems in SJVN aim at disclosing to its stakeholders the economic, social and environmental initiatives taken by SJVN, as an indication of its commitment to sustainable development. The policy directives of Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI) also lend impetus for disclosures of reporting of the environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives through following systems:

- a. A separate chapter on CSR and Sustainability will be kept in Annual Report of SJVN.
- b. Annual CSR and Sustainability report will be prepared and put in public domain like District Libraries, PICs, SJVN website etc.
- c. Annual CSR and Sustainability report will be submitted to National CSR Hub i.e. TISS, Mumbai.
- d. For CSR and Sustainability reporting the format on the pattern of internationally accepted reporting frameworks like GRI or any other format suggested by Govt. or is practised by CPSEs will be resorted to.

Feedback:

The CSR and Sustainability teams will make efforts to obtain suggestions from the stakeholders for better CSR and Sustainability implementation and provide solutions to their problem in the following manner.

- i. Officers at PICs will be trained to receive the opinion and feedback of local people on CSR works. This will be recorded in a register.
- ii. A link will be provided in the website of SJVN allowing access to stakeholders to give their suggestions/feedback. Feedbacks will also be sought through structured questionnaires and feedback forms from time to time.
- iii. Public consultation meetings will be held during impact evaluation.
- iv. Social Development Experts, Media Personnel etc. Will be engaged for preparing case studies/success stories and publication of same through newspapers.



6.8.6 SJVN Silver Jubilee Merit Scholarship Scheme

Introduction

The company has adopted its Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) Policy to make meaningful contribution towards sustainable socio-economic development of communities through various programs. In this endeavour SJVN has introduced “SJVN Silver Jubilee Merit scholarship Scheme” which aims at inculcating competitive spirit amongst students and to nurture their academic talent.

Eligibility for the Scheme

- i. The students who have secured minimum 60% or its equivalent grade in 12th class examination in any discipline from a school under State Education Board, CBSE or ICSE in the immediate preceding academic session in the State of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. Eligibility for percentage of marks for BPL will be 50% and for PWD pass marks.
- ii. There will be no domicile restriction for the students for eligibility for the scheme.
- iii. Recipients of any other scholarship will not be eligible for getting this SJVN scholarship.
- iv. Students will be awarded scholarship of Rs. 2,000/- per month for pursuing regular course for the whole duration of next higher course after class 12th like B. Tech, B. Com, B.A., LLB/CA/CS etc.

Selection Procedure

Duly filled application forms will be screened by agency engaged by SJVN. The committee/agency will shortlist the candidates on following criteria:

- a. Rank obtained by the student in terms of marks/equivalent grade obtained in 10+2 Board Examination.
- b. In case of tie of the ranking, the candidate of higher age will be preferred.
- c. The shortlisted candidates will be called for the screening with all original academic certificates and testimonials. Mere submission of the application will not guarantee the eligibility for the scholarship.
- d. SJVN will have the right to accept or reject the candidature of any candidate at any stage without assigning reasons.
- e. If sufficient applications are not received in a particular board/category then the vacant seats can be filled by other boards with the approval of Chairman SJVN Foundation.



Release of Scholarship

The scholarship will be provided annually subject to passing of previous year/session examination successfully. The scholarship will be discontinued for the succeeding year/session if a student fails to pass the examination or passes the examination through supplementary examination, the student will be required to submit prescribed requisition form for scholarship for release of the scholarship. The first instalment of scholarship to the students will be provided on some special occasion like SJVN Raising Day, Republic Day, Teacher's Day etc.

Definition of Project Affected Area

Project Affected Area means declaration by the Appropriate Government an area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act in force or an areas that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project or area situated over the underground component of the project. It also includes area as notified by project authority. The unit for measuring project affected area shall be Panchayat.

Removal of doubts

Where a doubt arises as to the interpretation of any of the provisions of this scheme, the matter shall be referred to Chairman, SJVN Foundation whose decision shall be final.

Amendments

The COD on CSR may amend, modify or add to these provisions, from time to time, and all such amendments, modifications or additions shall take effect from the date started therein.



Chapter – 7

Assessment of Agriculture Performance during the Recent Planned Period





Chapter No. 7

Assessment of Agriculture Performance during the Recent Planned Period

“This chapter explains the performance of Agriculture and Horticulture in the recent years, rainfall pattern, land utilization, land holding, size, labour, market etc.”

7.1 Introduction

India has an agricultural sector that includes a large number of beneficiaries/household reliant on small and fragmented land holding for subsistence. There are organisation like SJVN Foundation providing assistance in addition to the activities of the Governments, but the current global crises with soaring food prices, climate change among other consequences, has demonstrated the vulnerability of the farming communities and the need to further enhance the agriculture policies aimed to support small and marginal farmers and farmer’s organisations. The support of private and public stakeholders in the agriculture sector, to restructure agriculture on sustainable basis is important to increase the agriculture production and to develop rural areas.

Three types of capitals are important in agriculture development i.e. natural capital (conducive climate, soil health, irrigation water availability, terrain etc.) social capital (labour availability, farmer skill, extension workers/researchers and marketing facilities) and economical capital (on time credit and other financial resources). These capitals determine the agriculture production and country’s GDP. This chapter deals with how much agriculture sector contribute to the Country’s GDP, trend over the period, and influence of those capitals in agriculture production.

7.2 Sector Wise Contribution of GDP in India

Illustrates about how much Agriculture sector contributes to the country’s GDP and trend over the period. It compares the country’s agriculture sector performance, agriculture and its allied sector is one of the major contributors to our country’s GDP. As per the graph shown below, the percentage share of agriculture in 1950 from 50-55 percent and kept reducing and maintaining a steady percentage from 2004 to 2018 as 15-22 percent.

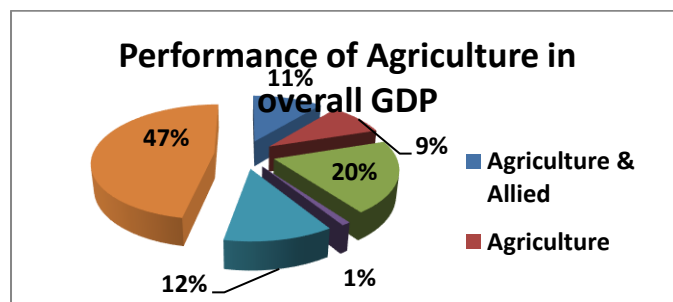


All the three major sectors displayed positive growth 2018-19. However, the modest recovery of the overall economy during 2018-19 was mainly supported by growth in the tertiary sector (9.31 percent) on the back of 6.05 percent growth in the previous year. The primary sector was able to rebound from the loss of production that occurred during the previous year due to adverse weather conditions. The growth of secondary sector at 3.07 percent during 2018-19 has experience a condition. The growth of secondary sector at 3.07 percent during 2018-19 has experienced a marginal pick-up from 2.06 percent during 2018-19.

Agricultural sector will generate adequate linkages both forward linkages, i.e. percentage of output purchased by other industries and backward linkages, i.e. percentage of output bought from input supplying industries. Agriculture is a part in serving the end of development by assisting in the growth of other sectors, in particular, manufacturing, which are viewed as the locomotives for economic development. Thus, growth in agriculture encourages growth elsewhere. During the year 2018-19, the primary sector registered a growth of 7.24 percent and recovered from the negative growth of 10.20 percent in 2018-19. This could be made possible mainly due to a hefty growth rate of 8.22 percent recorded by the agriculture sub-group. During 2018-19, the primary sector was hit severely because of precipitous fall in area, production and yield of crops due to adverse weather in the state.

7.3 Performance of Agriculture in overall GDP

Following pie chart indicators the sector wise GDP distribution of India and Himachal Pradesh state in the fiscal year of 2018-19 alone. It is inferred that state's Agriculture and allied in total contributes 6 percent of its total GDP whereas nation's Agriculture and its allied in total contributes 11 percent. The percentage contribution of Himachal Pradesh state from agriculture sector is less as that of India's contribution whereas the industrial sector is higher than that of India having 24 percent as to that of 20 percent.





7.4 Agriculture and Horticulture scenario as per Economic Survey of Himachal Pradesh 2018-19 (Economic & Statistics Department)

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Himachal Pradesh and has an important place in the economy of the State. Himachal Pradesh is the only state in the country whose 89.96 percent of population (Census 2011) lives in rural areas. Therefore dependency on Agriculture/Horticulture is eminent as it provides direct employment to about 62 percent of total workers of the State.

Agriculture happens to be the premier source of State Income (GSDP). About 9 percent of the total GSDP comes from agriculture and its allied sectors. Out of the total geographical area of State 55.67 lakh hectare the areas of operational holdings is about 9.55 lakh hectares and is operated by 9.61 lakhs farmers. The average holding size is about 1.00 hectare. Distribution of land holdings according to 2010-11 Agricultural Census shows that 87.95 percent of the total holdings are of Small and Marginal farmers. About 11.71 percent of holdings are owned by Semi Medium and Medium farmers and only 0.34 percent by large farmers. The distribution of land holdings in Himachal Pradesh has been depicted below:

Distribution of Land Holdings

Size of Holdings (hectare)	Category (Farmers)	No. of Holdings (lakh)	Area (lakh hectare)	Average Size of Holding (hectare)
Below 1.0	Marginal	6.70 (69.78%)	2.73 (28.63%)	0.41
1.0-2.0	Small	1.75 (18.17%)	2.44 (25.55%)	1.39
2.0-4.0	Semi Medium	0.85 (8.84%)	2.31 (24.14%)	2.72
4.0-10.0	Medium	0.28 (2.87%)	1.57 (16.39%)	5.61
10.0 – Above	Large	0.03 (0.34%)	0.51 (5.29%)	17.00
	TOTAL	9.61	9.55	1.00

About 80 percent of the total cultivated area in the State is irrigated. Rice, Wheat and Maize are important cereal crops of the State. Groundnut, Soyabean and Sunflower in Kharif and Rapeseed/Mustard and Toria in the Rabi season are important oilseed crops. Urd, Bran, Moong, Rajmash in Kharif Season and Gram Lentil in Rabi are the important pulse crops of the State. Agro-climatically the State can be divided into four zones viz:-



- ❖ Sub-Tropical, Sub-mountain and low hills.
- ❖ Sub Temperate, Sub humid mid hills
- ❖ Wet Temperate high hills
- ❖ Dry Temperate high hills and cold deserts.

The Agro-climate conditions in the State are congenial for the production of cash crops like seed potato, off-season vegetables and ginger.

The State Government is laying emphasis on production of off-season vegetables, potato, ginger, pulses and oilseeds besides increasing production of cereal crops, through timely and adequate supply of inputs demonstration and effective dissemination of improved farm technology, replacement of old variety seed, promoting integrated pest management, bringing more area under efficient use of water resources and implementation of Wasteland Development Projects. There are four distinct seasons with respect to rainfall. Almost half of the rainfall is received during the Monsoon season and remaining precipitation is distributed among other seasons. The State received an average rainfall of 1251mms. Kangra district gets the highest rainfall followed by Chamba, Sirmaur and Mandi.

CROP PERFORMANCE

The economy of Himachal Pradesh is largely depend on agriculture which still occupies a significant place in the State economy as 9.4 percent of total State Domestic Product in 2016-17 was generated by agriculture and allied sectors and any fluctuations in the production of food grains affect the economy significantly. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 emphasis has been laid on production of off-season vegetables, potato, pulses and oilseeds besides cereal crops through timely and adequate supply of inputs, bringing more area under irrigation, approach of watershed development, demonstration of improved farm technology etc. The year 2017-18 agriculturally remained an average year and the food grains production was anticipated as per 3rd estimates around Rs. 15.31 lakhs MT against 15.63 lakh MT achieved during 2016-17. The production of Potato was Rs. 1.99 lakh MT in 2017-18 as against 1.96 lakh MT in 2016-17. The production of vegetables lakh MT as against Rs. 16.54 lakh MT in 2016-17.



CROP Prospects 2018-19

The food grain production target for 2018-19 are to be around Rs. 16.69 lakh MT. The kharif production mainly depends upon the behaviour of south west monsoon, as about 80 percent of the total cultivated area is rainfed. The sowing of Kharif crops starts from the end of April and goes up to the mid of June. Maize and Paddy are the principal food grain crops growing during Kharif season. Other minor crops are Ragi, Millets and pulses, During this season about 20 percent of area is shown in the month of April-May whereas remaining area is sown in the month of June and July which is a peak Kharif sowing period. Due to normal rain in the most part of the State, the sowing could be done in time and overall crop condition was normal. However during Monsoon season 2017 there was heavy rain fall in some pockets of the State and standing Kharif crops were affected to some extent and the production of Rs. 7.77 lakh MT has been anticipated against the production target of Rs. 8.94 lakh MT for the Kharif 2017 season,. During Rabi 2017-18 from October to December 2017 season the rain received were deficient by (-) 49 percent in the post Monsoon season rain fall for the period October to December 2017 but the rains were received in the month of January 2018 due to which late variety seeds were sown thus minimising the possibility of loss due to draught. As such against the Rabi 2017-18 the total production of Rs. 7.51 Lakh MT has been anticipated. The crop wise production of food grains and commercial crops are shown below:-

Crop	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Food grains				
Rice	135.48	117.80	132.00	134.00
Maize	736.46	644.44	742.00	760.00
Ragi	1.60	1.48	2.10	2.55
Millets	4.80	3.70	3.70	3.60
Wheat	605.18	670.00	690.00	670.00
Barley	28.66	36.00	36.00	35.30
Gram	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.43
Pulses	50.14	57.00	62.50	30.30
Total	1562.73	1530.87	1668.75	1636.18
Commercial Crops				
Potato	195.84	198.66	195.00	196.30
Vegetables	1653.51	1691.56	1650.00	1656.00
Ginger (Green)	35.39	33.70	35.00	34.40

Growth in Food Grains Production

There is limited scope of increasing production through expansion of cultivation land. Like whole country, Himachal too has almost reached a plateau in so far as cultivable land is concerned.



Hence, the emphasis has to be on increasing productivity levels besides diversification towards high value crops. Due to an increasing shift towards commercial crops the area under food grains production is gradually declining as the area which in 1997-98 was 853.88 thousand hectares is likely to be declined to 752.88 thousand hectares in 2016-17 decrease in production thus reflects loss in productivity as in evident form the table below:

Food grains and Production

Year	Area ('000 hectare)	Production ('000 MT)	Production per hectare (MT)
2016-17	752.88	1562.73	2.07
2017-18	786.93	1530.87	1.95
2018-19	768.43	1668.75	2.17
2019-20	764.25	1636.18	2.14

High Yielding Varieties Programme (H.Y.V.P.)

In order to increase the production of food grains, emphasis has been laid on distribution of seeds of high yielding varieties to the farmers. Area brought under high yielding varieties of principal crops viz. Maize, Paddy and Wheat during the last five years and proposed for 2018-19 is given as under:-

Area Brought under High Yielding Verities ('000 hect.)

Year	Maize	Paddy	Wheat
2016-17	196.94	62.76	321.37
2017-18	206.00	65.00	342.00
2018-19	205.00	63.00	330.00
2019-20	203.00	62.90	323.00

There are 20 Seed Multiplication Farms from where registered farmers in addition there are 3 vegetables Development Scheme, 12 Potato Development Stations and 1 Ginder Development Station in the State.

HORTICULTURE

The rich diversity of agro-climatic conditions, topographical variations and altitudinal differences coupled with fertile, deep and well drained soils favour the cultivation of temperate to sub-tropical fruits in Himachal. The region is also suitable for cultivation of ancillary horticultural produce like flowers, mushroom, honey and hops.

This particular suitability of Himachal has resulted in shifting of land use pattern from agriculture to fruit crops in the past few decades. The areas under fruits which was 792 hectare in 1950-51 with total production of 1,200 tone increased to 2,30,852 hectares during 2017-18.



The total fruit production in 2017-18 was 5.64 lakh tonne, while during 2018-19 upto December 2018 has been reported as 4.06 lakh tone. During 2018-19 against the target of 2004 hectares of additional area under fruit plants 2351 hectares of areas has actually been brought under the plantations and in the process 6.50 lakh different fruit plants distributed upto December 2018 during the year 2018-19.

Apple is so far the most important fruit crop of Himachal Pradesh which constitutes about 49 percent of the total area under fruit crops and about 79 percent of the total fruit production, Area under apple has increase from 400 hectares in 1950-51 to 3025 hectares in 1960-61 and 112634 hectares in 2018-19.

The area under temperate fruits other than apple has increased from 90 hectares in 1960-61 to 28369 hectares in 2017-18. Nuts and Dry fruits exhibit area increase from 231 hectares in 1960-61 to 10301 hectare in 2017-18, Citrus and other sub-tropical fruits have increased from 1225 hectares and 623 hectares in 1960-61 to 24649 hectares and 54899 hectares in 2017-18 respectively.

This pace of development is further jeopardized due to the erratic apple production, owing to weather vagaries and market fluctuations. The advent of WTO, GATT and liberalization of economy is further imposing many challenges on the dominance of apple in fruit industry of Himachal Pradesh. The fluctuations in the production of apple during last few years have attracted the attention of the Government. It is necessary to explore and harness the vast horticulture potential of the hill State through diversified horticulture production in varies agro-ecological zones.

Horticulture Development scheme is the major programme aiming at the creation and maintenance of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas for ensuring equitable access to the resources and inputs required for the promotion of all fruit crops. Under this scheme, the programmes like development of fruit production, area expansion programme, demonstration of new technologies and improved package of practices on the orchards of fruit grower's development of Walnut/Hazelnut/Pistachio but, mango, litchi, strawberry and olive are being implemented.



During the year 2018-19 for promotion of mechanized farming 1173 nos of Power Sprayers, 1808 Nos of Power (<8BHP) Triller and 231 Nos of Power Triller (>8BHP) are being distributed on subsidy among the orchardist under Horticulture Development Scheme.

The fruit producers should get better price of their produce therefore Marketing Intervention Scheme is being implemented in the State. Under this scheme dueign the year 2018-19 the procurement price of Apple remained same to last year to rs. 7.50 per kg and Rs. 20 per kg has been fixed for L&S district as special case, keeping in view the heavy losses occurred due to heavy snow fall during the last week of November 2018. The procurement price of Mango fruit is Rs. 6.00 per kg of Seedling Mango upto 250 MT, Rs. 7.00 kg of Grafted Mango upto 200 MT and Rs. 6.00 per kg of Unripe Achari mango upto 50 MT. This year 2018-19, 27193 MT C-grade Apple fruit valued to Rs. 28.00 Crore and 1.48 MT Grafted Mango valued to Rs. 10360 lakhs have been procured under this scheme. Proposal for implementation of Market Intervention Scheme 2018 for Citrus B & C grade has been submitted to the Government for approval.

In warmer area of the State Mango has emerged as an important fruit crop. Litchi is also gaining importance in certain regions. Mango and Litchi are fetching better market prices. In the mid-hill zone, the agro-climate conditions are highly suitable for the successful cultivation of new fruits like kiwi, olive, pomegranate, pecan and strawberry. The production of fruits for the last three years and current year upto December 2018 is as under:-

Fruit Production

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Apple Other	777.13	468.13	446.57	359.54
Temperate Fruits	70.26	51.50	45.15	16.84
Nuts & Dry Fruits	3.37	2.99	3.38	1.19
Citrus Fruits	26.62	28.05	26.85	12.50
Other Tropical Fruits	51.45	61.21	43.35	15.62
TOTAL	928.83	611.88	565.30	405.69



Chapter – 8

Key Finding.....

(Socio-Economics Characteristics, Cropping Pattern, Productivity, Income, Farming Technology etc.)





Chapter No. 8

Key Finding

(Socio-Economics Characteristics, Cropping Pattern, Productivity, Income, farming Technology etc.)

“This chapter explains the introduction, selected sample and their socio-economics profile, landholding details of beneficiary, livestock, farm assets, cropping pattern, household income, crop productivity and profitability, beneficiary households awareness about the SJVN CSR Programmes/Schemes.”

“This Chapter has been structured into the following important sections. The Section-I, II, III, IV and V present the responses of the beneficiaries interviewed during the field survey”

8.1 Background of the Impact Assessment Study

To strengthen the growth of Agriculture and allied sector, SJVN Foundation initiated the Skill Development Programme in its project affected areas and other area of the state. Under this CSR Programme SJVN Foundation has signed a Memorandum of Undertaking with Dr. Y.S. Parmar University, Nauni, Solan and CSK Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur, Kangra to impart training to farmers of project affected areas, related to cropping, agriculture extension, horticulture, farm mechanization, soil water conservation, marketing infrastructure and processing. These CSR programme are 100% sponsored by SJVN Foundation and beneficiaries are nominated through SJVN Project offices.

Need for an effective evaluation is to assist the project functionaries at various levels, the organizational learning processes need to be facilitated through the observations of study. To examine the skill development training programmes implemented by the institutions, to get timely and appropriate information on the performance of projects, measured by combining qualitative and quantitative performance indicators, to study the value of the project, to study the socio-economic profile of farmers pre and post project, to find out the opinion of the farmers regarding the implementation of projects, to document the success stories and best practices which will be useful for replication and implementing agency should add value to the project for achievement of expected outcome and impact.

The study area for Impact Evaluation Study of Skill Development Training Programme implemented during 2016-19 was based on the project affected area and other areas.



By following stratified random sampling and purposive sampling method beneficiaries were selected for individual survey, participatory impact assessment and case studies through discussion with the implementing authorities.

8.2 Key Findings

“Key Findings bring out an assessment of Skill Development Programme carried out by Dr. Y.S. Parmar University, Nauni, Solan and CSK Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur, Kangra. Finding of the interview conducted with the targeted households/beneficiaries, key village level informants. Both primary and secondary data collected by the study team were analysed and are reported under following points”

- Agriculture performance over the period.
- Background information about the study respondents.
- Socio-Economic Status of Selected Households.
- Family Income/Land Owned/Activities/Increase in Income/Change in farming pattern etc.
- Knowledge of the stakeholders about the CSR Programmes of SJVN.
- Suggestions of Stakeholders/Beneficiaries

8.2.1 Agriculture performance over the period

Himachal Pradesh is a small hill state located in the western Himalayas. Ninety percent of its 6.1 million population inhabits over 17000 villages spread over the mountain landscape from low hills to high mountain areas. The dominant features of hill and mountain farming in Himachal Pradesh are small land holdings, sloping marginal farmlands and cultivation under rainfed farming. Subsistent farming on these farmlands was a dominating feature until the past decade. Since then a wave of change is underway towards diversification to high value cash crops. As a result the State is now known for Rs. 700 crores of fruit and off season vegetable production. Because of this diversification, one can already find successful examples of improved livelihoods in small pockets across different agro ecological zones of the State.

However, the present agricultural diversification is already facing second generation problems and this challenge of sustaining and widening benefits of hill agricultural diversification is beset with range of new problems highlighted by the stakeholders.



8.2.2 Back Ground information about the Study Respondents:-

8.2.2.1 Profile of Households

The study interviewed a total of 450 beneficiaries. A brief demographic and social economic profile of the 450 beneficiaries is presented below:-

Sr. No.	Demographic Indicators	No.	%
1	Total Beneficiaries	450	
2	Total Family Members	2200	
3	Average Family size per household	5	
4	Male Family Members	1159	52.68
5	Female Family Members	1041	47.32
6	Male to Female Sex Ratio	1000/878	
7	Children Family Members below 5 years	269	12.24%
8	Women Family Members in the reproductive age group 22-49 age group	770	35%
9	Pregnant & Lactating Women's	49	2.2%
10	Ages Family Members above 60 years	396	18%

The 450 beneficiaries have total of 2200 family members with the average size of 5 members/family. The sex ratio is 878 Female per thousand Male. Among the family members, 269 (12.24%) are the children below the five years and 770 (35%) are women with the reproductive age group of 22-49 years. Out of those women in the reproductive age group 49 (2.2%) were in pregnancy and lactating stage during the time of survey. Only 18% i.e. 396 are aged people above 60 years of age.

Sr. No.	Demographic Indicators	No.	%
1	Total Beneficiaries	450	-
2	Total Family Members	2200	-
3	Total Illiterate family members (out of those who are above 5 years of age)	470	21.40
4	Scheduled Tribe Households	550	25
5	Scheduled Castes	433	19.70
6	Other Backward Classes	154	7.00
7	General Caste Households	698	31.76
8	Households having BPL Cards	190	42.30
9	Average Family Income (PA)	Rs. 85,000/-	
10	Major source of Income of Households – Agriculture/ Horticulture	310	69
11	Households living in Pakka Houses	429	95.30
12	Household living without Electricity connections	-	-
13	Households living without toilets	-	-



Majority i.e. 21.40% of the family members (out of those who are above 5 years of age) are illiterate. Maximum of the beneficiary's interviewed in the study 25% belongs to Scheduled Tribe communities followed by 433 i.e. 19.70% are from scheduled caste category. The average income of the family stand at Rs. 85,000/- per annum. As many as 42.30% i.e. 190 out of 450 beneficiaries belongs to BPL families. Among the earning family members maximum i.e. 310 (69%) members draw their income form Agriculture/Horticulture activities. Housing pattern of these households suggested that almost 99% beneficiaries are having Pakka House with electricity and toilet facility.

“In brief most of the households/beneficiaries are having their income from Apple Cultivation, Fruit & Vegetables cultivation, beneficiaries are having Normal Life Style”

8.2.3 Socio-Economic Status of Selected Households

The impact evaluation study has covered 86% of the male beneficiaries and 14% of female beneficiaries. The demographic profile of households indicates their socio-economic characteristics. Average family size of the household beneficiaries is Five (5). The maximum family size recorded is Six (6). Nearly, 50% of the households family size falls on 5 to 8 members where as 46% of the family falls under 1 to 4 members. Average age of sample beneficiaries is 45. 63% each of the sample beneficiaries falls under 40-49 years and 50-59 years age categories followed by 13% each under 30-39 years categories.

About, 97% of the households has own house followed by 3% of households in rental houses. 63% of the households purely depends on Agriculture and allied sector, whereas 37% of the households has alternate source of livelihood as vending, MGREGA, construction labourers, small business and as other workers. Looking at the education qualification of the beneficiaries whose name are nominated for the skill development training programmes, a majority of them completed their secondary education 24.9%. 9.1% of the samples are illiterate.

Availability of Kisan Card and savings bank account with commercial bank has been assessed for forward linkage for agriculture development of the farmers. In this, 91% of the beneficiaries are maintaining their saving bank account in one or two commercial banks. While assessing the Kisan card availability, only 70 percent of the beneficiaries have access to Kisan card facility, almost 14.6 percent of the beneficiaries do not know about the benefits of Kisan Card.



Farmers usually rear animals with crop cultivation to maintain the income sustainability nearly 68 percent of the beneficiaries is rearing Milch animals (minimum of 1 to maximum of 2). Animal husbandry is not only additional source of earnings but they are also a major source of energy for the agriculture sector. Farmers rear cattle (cows) for milk for family consumption.

The livestock reared by the beneficiaries are categorised into cow, buffalo, sheep, goat etc. Totally, 87 cows which include calves are reared by the beneficiaries followed by 104 goats. Only few house households of District Hamirpur are rearing buffalo.

8.2.4 Family Status/Income

Beneficiaries of Skill Development Training programmes were interviewed during the survey. Most of beneficiaries' income source is agriculture and horticulture i.e. Apple, Fruit and Vegetables crop. Most the people respondent that due to lack of irrigation facilities and change in climate year on year basis is directly effecting the crop production. Income Status recorded during the field survey is as under:-

Table showing the Agriculture/Horticulture Income			
Sr. No.	Agriculture/Horticulture Income (Crop. Income Apple, Fruits & Vegetables)	Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	Less than 1,00,000 p.a.	59	13.11%
2	1,00,000 to 2,00,000 p.a.	134	29.78%
3	2,00,000 to 3,00,000 p.a.	156	34.67%
4	3,00,000 to 5,00,000 p.a.	82	18.22%
5	Above 5,00,000 p.a.	19	4.22%
	TOTAL	450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

8.2.5 Land Owned/under Cultivation

Beneficiaries are having sample land holding. Most of the beneficiaries interviewed are Land Less farmers, Marginal Farmers having below 1.0 hectare (5 bigha), Small farmers 1.0-2.0 hectare (10 bigha), Semi Medium 2.0-4.0 hectare (20 bigha) and Medium 4.0-10.00 hectare (50 bigha).



The table below shows the Land Holding pattern of the farmers:-

Table showing the Land Holding Pattern			
Sr. No.	Land Holding Pattern		
		Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	Land Less Farmers	7	1.56%
2	Marginal Farmers (below 5 bigha)	424	94.22%
3	Small Farmers (6-10 bigha)	15	3.33%
4	Semi Farmers (11-20 bigha)	4	0.89%
5	Medium (21-50 Bigha)	-	-
	TOTAL	450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

The above mention land holding is the total land of beneficiaries out of which cultivated/orchard land is very less. Out of total land holding of 5 bigha the cultivated/orchard average land is only 2.0-2.5 bighas. It was observed only 40% of the total land holding is used under cultivation and about 55% of land is gasani or unsuitable for agriculture/horticulture activity.

8.2.6 Income Source of Farmers:

The basis income source of farmers is Agriculture and Horticulture, Dairy farming is still not adopted by farmers as a commercial activity and they used to rear animals especially cows just for the milk for self-consumption only. Few farmers used to sale milk in the market but it is only 2-3 litres per day. The following table shows the about 89% of the farmers income source is Agriculture-Vegetables and Horticulture- Apple & Other Fruits.

Table showing the Income Source of Farmers			
Sr. No.	Income Source of Farmers		
		Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	Agriculture Income-Vegetables	148	32.89%
2	Horticulture Income –Apple & Other Fruits	283	62.89%
3	Dairy Farming	4	0.89%
4	Other Sources of Income	15	3.33%
	TOTAL	450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

The sample survey beneficiaries are mainly depends upon Agriculture income i.e. 32.89% and Horticulture income i.e. 62.89% mainly. Some of the beneficiaries are engaged in MNREGA and other labour activities or wage activities.



8.2.7 Income Categorisation :

The basis income source of farmers is Agriculture and Horticulture. The following table shows the income pattern of farmers.

Income from Agriculture Activities – Vegetables

Table showing the Income Pattern of Farmers- Agriculture			
Sr. No.	Income Pattern of Farmers- Agriculture		
		Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	0 – 50,000	44	9.78%
2	More than 50,000 – 1,00,000	353	78.44%
3	More than 1,00,000-2,00,000	46	10.22%
4	More than 2,00,000 – 3,00,000	7	1.56%
5	More than 3,00,000- 5,00,000	-	
6	More than 5,00,000	-	
	TOTAL	450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

The sample survey states that 78.44% of the beneficiaries earn in the range of Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum from agriculture activities i.e. vegetables. None of the farmers reported that they earn more than Rs. 3,00,000/- p.a. from Agriculture activities.

Income from Horticulture Activities –Apple & Other Fruits

Table showing the Income Pattern of Farmers- Agriculture			
Sr. No.	Income Pattern of Farmers- Agriculture		
		Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	0 – 50,000	-	-
2	More than 50,000 – 1,00,000	53	11.78%
3	More than 1,00,000-2,00,000	126	28.00%
4	More than 2,00,000 – 3,00,000	241	53.56%
5	More than 3,00,000- 5,00,000	20	4.44%
6	More than 5,00,000	10	2.22%
	TOTAL	450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

The sample survey states that there are 2.22% of the beneficiaries earning in the range of above Rs. 5,00,000/- per annum from horticulture activities i.e. Apple & Fruits, followed by 4.44% earning in the range from Rs. 3,00,00 – Rs. 5,00,000 and maximum i.e. 53.56% are earning in the range of Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 3,00,000. The horticulture activities are having good scope of income generation and it needs to be strengthened through cold storage services, processing techniques, marketing techniques etc.



8.2.8 Know about SJVN Limited :

SJVN Limited is having very good image among all the Stakeholders of Project Affected Area and Non-Project Affected Area. SJVN has helped in generating many in-direct jobs, business in the area of Rampur, Jeori, Bhavanagar, Sunni, Luhri, Bithal etc. The table below shows the reply of stakeholders related to question about SJVN Limited.

Table showing that Stakeholders know about SJVN Limited		
Sr. No.	Income Pattern of Farmers- Agriculture	
	Age Group	Percentage
1	25 age -45 years old	100%
2	More than 45 years to 55 years	100%
3	More than 55 years	100%
	TOTAL	100%

8.2.9 Complete experience with Training Institute :

During the field survey the sample beneficiaries were asked about their experience with the Training Institute i.e. Dr. Y. S. Parmar University, Nauni, Solan and CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur. The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Experience of Beneficiaries related to Training Institutes											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	160	38	4
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.11%	35.56%	8.44%	0.89%
	Poor					Satisfactory			Good	V-Good	Excellent

8.2.10 Complete experience with Faculty/Experts at Training Institute:

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Experience of Beneficiaries related to Faculty/Experts at Training Institute											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	296	114	25
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.33%	65.78%	25.33%	5.56%
	Poor					Satisfactory			Good	V-Good	Excellent

296 respondents i.e. 65.78% of the total have marked 8 score out of 10 which states that the complete experience with Faculty/Experts at training institute is GOOD. 25.33% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good and about 5.56% of the total have marked the experience with Faculty/Experts as Excellent.



8.2.11 Experience related to Stay Arrangement/Food/Safety/Transportation etc.:

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Experience of Beneficiaries related to Stay Arrangements/Food/Safety/Transportation etc.											
Particulars	Scale of Ranking 0-10										
Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beneficiaries Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	125	86	64	-
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.89%	27.78%	19.11%	14.22%	-
	Poor					Satisfactory		Good	V-Good	-	

About 175 i.e. 38.89% respondents marked 6 Rank and 27.78% marked 7 Rank which states that the services related to Stay, Food, Safety, Transportation etc. Are Satisfactory. Some of the beneficiaries have marked 8 rank i.e. 19.11% means Good Services.

8.2.12 Level of Satisfaction in relation to Training Programmes

The following table shows the reply of stakeholders:-

Experience of Beneficiaries related to Level of Satisfaction in relation to Skill Development Training Programs					
Particulars	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very Unsatisfied
Beneficiaries Response	35	327	56	32	-
Percentage	7.78%	72.67%	12.44%	7.11%	-

7.78% of the total respondents are Very Satisfied from the Skill Development Training Programme about 72.67% are satisfied and 12.44% are Neutral about the Training Programmes and 7.11% are unsatisfied related to the process of selection of beneficiaries for skill development training programmes.

8.2.13 Farmers currently covering Crop under Insurance:

Farmers are still not covering their crop under Insurance although those who have taken Kisan Credit Card (KCC) limit from the banks was insured by bank itself but particularly farmers are not aware about the crop insurance, insurance benefits, how to apply, where to apply, when to apply etc. The following table shows that 100% farmers are not covering their crops under insurance:-

Farmers currently covering Crop under Insurance		
Particulars	Yes	No
Beneficiaries Response	-	450
Percentage	-	100%



8.2.14 How farmers preserve soil fertility:

Farmers are aware that use of chemical fertilizers is not good for the Crops, but they are still using Fertilizers for getting more yield. Farmers are also using animal manure to some extent. The following table shows the response of beneficiaries:-

Farmers preserving Soil Fertility			
Particulars	Yes	No	Percentage
Chemical Fertilizers	375	-	83.33%
Organic Fertilizers			
Livestock Manure	450	-	100%
Poultry Manure	-	-	
Green Manure	-	-	

All the beneficiaries are using Live Stock Manure as fertilizer but about 83.33% farmer's states that they are totally dependent upon Chemical Fertilizers and use of these fertilizers are increase on year-on-year basis.

8.2.15 Increase in Productivity after Skill Development Training Programme:

The impact of skill development training programme in relation to the productivity was measured during the survey, the productivity impact was divided into Increase in Agriculture productivity, Horticulture productivity, dairy productivity and any other increase. The following table shows that change/respondent response related to increase in productivity.

Increase in Productivity after Skill Development Training Programme related to Agriculture Activities – Vegetables

Table showing the Increase in Productivity – Agriculture			
Sr. No.	Increase in Productivity – Agriculture		
	Degree of Increase	Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	0-10%	376	83.56%
2	More than 10% to 20%	74	16.44
3	More than 20% to 30%	-	-
4	More than 30%	-	-
	TOTAL	450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

During the survey about 83.56% of the beneficiaries' farmers have accepted that there was a 10% increase in the productivity after implementing the tools, techniques, seed, fertilizers etc. studied during the training programme.



Increase in Productivity after Skill Development Training Programme related to Horticulture Activities –Apple & Other Fruits

Table showing the Increase in Productivity – Horticulture			
Sr. No.	Increase in Productivity – Horticulture		
	Degree of Increase	Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	0-10%	327	72.67%
2	More than 10% to 20%	123	27.33%
3	More than 20% to 30%	-	-
4	More than 30%	-	-
	TOTAL	450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

During the survey about 72.67% of the beneficiaries' farmers have accepted that there was a 10% increase in the productivity after implementing the tools, techniques, seed, fertilizers etc. Studied during the training programme. Farmers also reported that the traditional apple trees took 10-15 years to get into production, but the new plantation starts giving production in 3-4 years. The span of production was reduced by 7-11 years. This was the actual benefit of technological transformation from Universities/Institutes to farmer's field.

Increase in Productivity after Skill Development Training Programme related to Dairy Activities

Table showing the Increase in Productivity – Horticulture			
Sr. No.	Increase in Productivity – Horticulture		
	Degree of Increase	Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	0-10%	-	0.00
2	More than 10% to 20%	-	0.00
3	More than 20% to 30%	-	-
4	More than 30%	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

Skill Development Training programmes related to Commercial Dairy, Commercial Poultry Farming and Fisheries should be adopted. Such activities direct help the land less farmers to increase their income sources and it also increase the employment in the rural areas.

8.2.16 Increase in Income after Skill Development Training Programme:

The impact of skill development training programme in relation to the income generation was measured during the survey, the impact towards income was divided into Income from Agriculture productivity, Horticulture productivity, dairy productivity and any other. The following table shows that change/respondent response related to increase in income.



Increase in Income after Skill Development Training Programme related to Agriculture Activities – Vegetables

Table showing the Increase in Income – Agriculture			
Sr. No.	Increase in Income – Agriculture		
	Degree of Increase	Number of Families	Percentage
1	0-10%	159	35.33%
2	More than 10% to 20%	291	64.67%
3	More than 20% to 30%	-	-
4	More than 30%	-	-
	TOTAL	450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

During the survey about 35.33% of the beneficiaries' farmers have accepted that there agriculture income was increase by 10% and about 64.67% farmer's income was increase by 20% as compared to income during the year 2016 after implementing the tools, techniques, seed, fertilizers etc. Studied during the training programme.

After the completion of training programme many farmers bring hybrid seeds of vegetables with then as a sample and then they start implementation of training techniques in their fields, this help then in increase their productivity and if productivity increase, income will increase automatically.

Increase in Productivity after Skill Development Training Programme related to Horticulture Activities –Apple & Other Fruits

Table showing the Increase in Productivity – Horticulture			
Sr. No.	Increase in Productivity – Horticulture		
	Degree of Increase	Number of Families	Percentage
1	0-10%	296	65.78%
2	More than 10% to 20%	154	34.22%
3	More than 20% to 30%	-	-
4	More than 30%	-	-
	TOTAL	450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

During the survey about 65.78% of the beneficiaries' farmers have accepted that there income was increased by 10% as compared to 2016 and about 34.22% farmers accepted that there was an increase of more than 10% in income.

After the completion of training programme many farmers bring Apple trees, other fruits trees with then as a sample and then they start implementation of training techniques in their fields, this help then in increase their productivity and if productivity increase, income will increase automatically.



Income from Horticulture Activities –Apple & Other Fruits

Table showing the Income Pattern of Farmers- Agriculture

Sr. No.	Income Pattern of Farmers- Agriculture	Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1	0 – 50,000	-	-
2	More than 50,000 – 1,00,000	53	11.78%
3	More than 1,00,000-2,00,000	126	28.00%
4	More than 2,00,000 – 3,00,000	241	53.56%
5	More than 3,00,000- 5,00,000	20	4.44%
6	More than 5,00,000	10	2.22%
TOTAL		450	100%

Source: HIMCON Filed Survey

The sample survey states that there are 2.22% of the beneficiaries earning in the range of above Rs. 5,00,000/- per annum from horticulture activities i.e. Apple & Fruits, followed by 4.44% earning in the range from Rs. 3,00,00 – Rs. 5,00,000 and maximum i.e. 53.56% are earning in the range of Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 3,00,000. The horticulture activities are having good scope of income generation and it needs to be strengthened through cold storage services, processing techniques, marketing techniques etc.

8.2.17 Change in Farming Pattern:

After knowing the different techniques of farming, many farmers have changed the Farming Pattern. It was observed during the survey that about 35% of the farmers have changed their farming pattern specially related to vegetables crops.

Change in Farming Pattern		
Particulars	Yes	No
Beneficiaries Response	157	293
Percentage	34.89%	65.11%

Farmers have adopted the Multiple Cropping and Sequential cropping in vegetables like Cauliflower, Potato and Peas etc.

8.2.18 Change in Farming Technologies:

Farmers have adopted the use of Hybrid Seeds, Seeds which requires less water. Panchayat under different schemes of Govt. have already constructed rain water harvesting tank, some of the farmers are efficiently using them. However, the use of fertilizers are more and still there is lack of awareness and techniques related to organic or zero budget agriculture.



8.2.19 Financial Observation:

Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni and CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur has been established by Government of India and is working under the Ministry of Agriculture. The organisation is presided by the Director and other members from Government in its Governing council. The financial statement of any project and balance sheet are duly certified by Statutory Auditor of CAG panel. Therefore all the expenditure under this project has been thoroughly checked and it has been found that the accounts related to this project have been settled by the auditor. There is no need of a re-audit in this case since both the institutions is a Government Body which is conducting Audit as per the statutory laws of Government of India.

8.2.20 Major Noteworthy and Satisfaction level of beneficiaries:

Some of the significant benefits to the beneficiaries through the Skill Development Training programmes under CSR that are aimed to increase the agricultural productivity and their standard of living are:

- a. Improving new crop cultivation habits – like vegetable cultivation etc.
- b. Their confidential level has increased
- c. Learned about inter cropping
- d. Improved water use efficiency through modern techniques
- e. Environment safety ensured through tree plantation
- f. Cost of cultivation reduced because of Mechanization
- g. Post-harvest processing is easy due to storage godown and mechanization.
- h. Transport cost from cultivated spot to post harvest place is reduced
- i. Effective utilization of labour because of Mechanization
- j. Increase in income source of beneficiaries.
- k. Innovative implementation of new and advanced methods in agriculture.
- l. Alternative and supportive livelihood for agriculture through Milch animals
- m. Knowledge improvement in new and improved techniques.

The satisfaction level of beneficiaries has assessed based on ten parameters with 1-10 point scale. Stakeholders support in project implementation, equality in project access and quality process adopted during the skill development training programmes has scored excellent. As per this scale, nearly 50% of the beneficiaries has created assets.



Project commencement in appropriate time, additional income due to project intervention, increased productivity sustainability/follow up of the project/training, overall level of satisfaction with the training and overall level of satisfaction with the project management process parameters has scored very good.

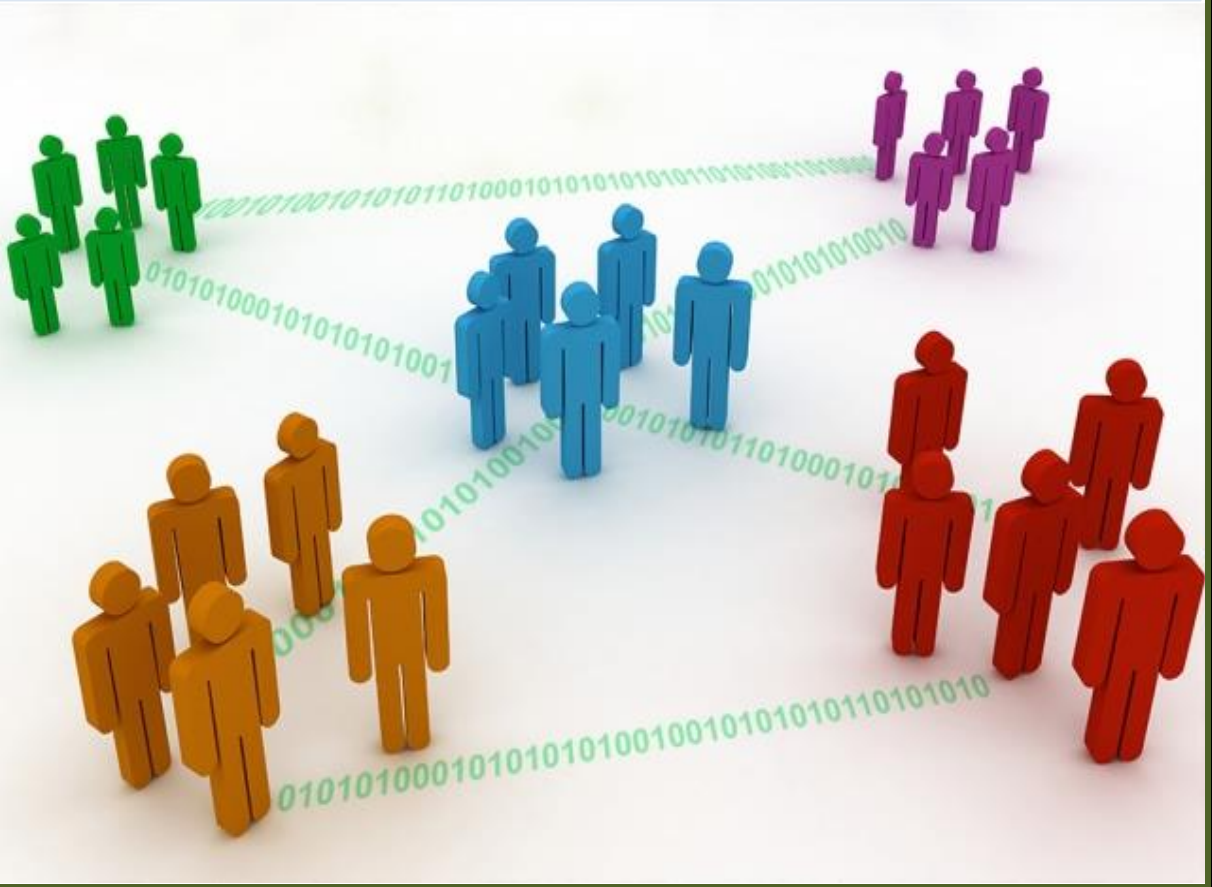
Assessment of project wise beneficiary was difficult in this vast context, as well as production enhancement, infrastructure and assets creation.

All the production growth enhancement projects were well received by the beneficiaries and they are still practising those activities. Apart from these skill training programmes, farmers are expecting field level training on their own or nearby villages as demo plot, which will enhance the production. But, farmers mass contact programmes was slightly achieved the goal. Instead, exposure to model farm, good practises of progressive farmer may be focused in this slot.



Chapter – 9

Gist of Key Finding & Recommendation.....





Chapter No. 9

Gist of Key Finding& Recommendations

“The present section of the report discuss the Gist of Key Findings of Skill Development Training Programmes from primary research and triangulates the same with field observations”

9.1 Gist of Key Findings:

The table below shows the point wise Key Finding of Field Survey regarding the CSR activities: Skill Development Training Programmes for Farmers.

Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
1	Back Ground information about the Study Respondents a. Profile of Households	Total 450 beneficiaries interviewed during the survey. These beneficiaries have total 2200 family members with the average size of 5 members/family. The sex ratio is 878 Female per thousand male. Among the family members, 269 (12.24%) are the children below the five years age and 770 (35%) are women with the reproductive age group of 22-49 years. Out of those women reproductive age group 49 (2.2%) were in pregnant and lactating stage during the time of survey. Only 18% i.e. 396 are aged people above 60 years of age.
	b. Socio-Economic Profile of the Households interviewed during Survey	Majority i.e. 21.40% of the family members (out of those who are above 5 years of age) are illiterate. Maximum of the beneficiary's interviewed in the study 25% belongs to Scheduled Tribe communities followed by 433 i.e. 19.70% are from scheduled caste category. The average income of the family stand at Rs. 85,000/- per annum. As many as 42.30% i.e. 190 out of 450 beneficiaries belongs to BPL families. Among the earning family members maximum i.e. 310 (69%) members draw their income form Agriculture/Horticulture activities. Housing pattern of these households suggested that almost 99% beneficiaries are having Pakka House with electricity and toilet facility.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
		“In brief most of the households/beneficiaries are having their income from Apple Cultivation, Fruit & Vegetables cultivation, beneficiaries are having Normal Life Style”
2	Family Income Status	Most of the beneficiaries income source is Agriculture and Horticulture activities. As per the field survey about 13.11% is having income less than 1.00 lakhs and about 29.78% is having income between 1.00-2.00 Lakhs, 34.67% is having income between 2.00-3.00 Lakhs, 18.22% is reported their income between 3.00-5.00 lakhs. Only 4.22% beneficiary has reported income from agriculture, horticulture and other sources above 5.00 lakhs per annum.
3	Land Owned/under cultivation	As per the response of the farmers/beneficiaries it was reported that there are 1.56% farmers are land less and 94.22% farmers are Marginal Farmers, 3.33% are Small Farmers, 0.89% are Semi Farmers. Total Land holding is very less and out of total land holding of 5 bigha the cultivated/orchard average land is only 2.0-2.5 bighas. It was observed only 40% of the total land holding is used under cultivation and about 55% of the land is gasani or unsuitable for agriculture/horticulture activities.
4	Income Source of Farmers	The sample survey beneficiaries are mainly depends upon Agriculture income i.e. 32.89% and Horticulture income i.e. 62.89% mainly. Some of the beneficiaries engaged in MREGA and other labour activities or wage activities.
5	Income Categorisation	The sample survey states that 78.44% of the beneficiaries earn in the range of Rs. 0.50-Rs.1.00 Lakhs per annum from agriculture activities i.e. vegetables. None of the farmer reported that they earn more than Rs. 3.00 lakhs p.a. from Agriculture activities.
6	Income from Horticulture-Apple & Other Fruits	The sample survey states that there are 2.22% of the beneficiaries earnings in the range of above Rs. 5.00 Lakhs p.a. from horticulture activities i.e. Apple & Fruits followed by 4.44% earning in the range between Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 5.00 Lakhs and maximum i.e. 53.56% are earning in the range of Rs. 2.00 to Rs.3.00 Lakhs. The horticulture activities are having good scope of income generation and it needs to be strengthen through cold storage services, processing techniques, marketing techniques etc.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
7	Know about SJVN Limited	<p>SJVN Limited is having good image among all the stakeholders of Project Affected Areas and Non-project affected areas also. SJVN helped in generating many in-direct jobs, business in the areas of Rampur, Jeori, Bhawanagar, Sunni, Luhri, Bithal etc. Almost 100% beneficiaries belong to every age group know about the SJVN and its CSR activities also.</p> <p>Some of the panchayat representatives reported during the survey that they are dependent upon SJVN for many public/community works like construction of patha, manila mandal, panchayat ghar etc. Panchayat representatives are well know to the activities of the SJVN and they are very thankful to SJVN Limited for overall sustainable development of the area.</p>
8	Complete experience with Training Institute	Respondent Beneficiaries is having Good experience in regard to these training programmes. 55.11% of sample beneficiaries marked the experience with Training Institute as Satisfactory, about 35.56% beneficiaries marked GOOD and 8.44% marked Very Good followed by 0.89% beneficiaries who marked the experience of Training as Excellent.
9	Complete experience with Faculty/Expert	296 respondents i.e. 65.78% of the total have marked 8 score out of 10 which states that the completed experience with Faculty/Expert at training institute is GOOD. 25.33% stakeholders marked experience as Very Good and about 5.56% of the total have marked the experience with Faculty/Expert as Excellent.
10	Experience related to Stay Arrangements/Food/Safety/Transportation etc.	About 175 i.e. 38.89 respondent marked 6 rank and 27.78 marked 7 rank which states that the services related to stay, food, safety, transportation etc are Satisfactory. Some of the beneficiary have marked 8 rank i.e. 19.11% means GOOD services.
11	Level of Satisfaction in relation to Training Programmes	7.78% of the total respondents are Very Satisfied from the Skill Development Training Programme about 72.67% are satisfied and 12.44% are Neutral about the training Programme and 7.11% are unsatisfied related to the process of selection of beneficiaries for skill development training programmes.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
12	Farmers currently covering Crop under Insurance	Farmers are still not covering their crop under Insurance although those who have taken Kisan Credit Card (KCC) limit from the banks was insured by bank itself but particularly farmers are not aware about the crop insurance, insurance benefits, how to apply, where to apply etc.
13	How Farmers preserve Soil Fertility	Farmers are aware than use of chemical fertilizers is not good for the crops and health, but they are still using fertilizers for getting more yield. Farmers are also using animal manure to some extent. All the beneficiaries are using Live Stock Manure as fertilizers but about 83.33% farmers states that they are totally dependent upon Chemical Fertilizers and use of these fertilizers are increasing on year-on-year basis.
14	Increase in Productivity after Skill Development Training Programme (Agriculture Activities)	During the survey about 83.56% of the beneficiaries farmers have accepted that there was a 10% increase in the productivity after implementing the tools, techniques, seed, fertilizers etc studied during the training programmes.
15	Increase in Productivity after Skill Development Training Programme (Horticulture Activities)	<p>During the survey about 72.67% of the beneficiaries farmers have accepted that there was a 10% increase in the productivity after implementing the tools, techniques, seed, fertilizers etc studied during the training programmes.</p> <p>Farmers also reported that the traditional apple trees took 10-15 years to get into production, but the new plantation starts given production in 3-4 years. The span of production was reduced by 7-11 years, this was the actual benefit of technological transformation from Universities/Institutes to farmers field.</p>
16	Increase in Productivity related to Dairy Activities	Skill Development Training programmes related to Commercial Dairy, Poultry farming, fisheries should be adopted. Such activities will directly help the land less farmers and others to increase their income sources and it also increase the self-employment in rural areas.



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
17	Increase in Income after Skill Development Training Programmes (Agriculture Activities)	<p>During the survey about 35.33% of the beneficiaries farmers have accepted that there agriculture income was increase by 10% and about 64.67 farmers income was increase by 20% as compared to income during the year 2016.</p> <p>After the completion of training programme many farmers bring hybrid seeds of vegetables with them as a sample and then they start implementation of training techniques in their fields, this help then in increase their productivity and if productivity increase, income will increase automatically. Moreover practical implementation of training techniques in the field will increase the experience of farmers.</p>
18	Increase in Income after Skill Development Training Programmes (Horticulture Activities)	<p>During the survey about 65.78% of the beneficiaries framers have accepted that there income (horticulture income) has increased by 10% as compared to 2016 and about 34.22% farmers accepted that there was an increase of more than 10% in income generation.</p> <p>New hybrid apple plantation helps the farmers to get the crop in 3-5 years this helps in increase the productivity and income of the farmers.</p> <p>The sample survey states that there are 2.22% of the beneficiaries earning in the range of above Rs. 5,00,000/- per annum from horticulture activities i.e. Apple & Fruits, followed by 4.44% earning in the range from Rs. 3,00,00 – Rs. 5,00,000 and maximum i.e. 53.56% are earning in the range of Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 3,00,000. The horticulture activities are having good scope of income generation and it needs to be strengthen through cold storage services, processing techniques, marketing techniques etc.</p>
19	Change in Farming Pattern	<p>Study finding states that 34.89% farmers tried to change the farming pattern and still 65.11% are not interest in changing the farming pattern. But overall scenario is now changing and farmers are adopted the multiple cropping and sequential cropping in vegetables like Cauliflower, Potato & peas etc.</p>



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
20	Change in Farming Technologies	<p>Farmers have adopted the use of Hybrid Seeds, seeds which required less water, panchayat under different schemes of govt. have already constructed rain water harvesting tanks, some of the farmers are efficiently using them. However, the uses of fertilizers are more and still there is lack of awareness and techniques related to organic or zero budget agriculture.</p> <p>Farmers are now using small tractors, modern spray machines, such type of mechanize are increase the utilization of labour and reducing the cost of labour.</p>
21	Financial Observation	<p>Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni and CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur has been established by Government of India and is working under the Ministry of Agriculture. The organisation is presided by the Director and other members from Government in its Governing council. The financial statement of any project and balance sheet are duly certified by Statutory Auditor of CAG panel. Therefore all the expenditure under this project has been thoroughly checked and it has been found that the accounts related to this project have been settled by the auditor. There is no need of a re-audit in this case since both the institutions is a Government Body which is conducting Audit as per the statutory laws of Government of India.</p>
22	Major Noteworthy and Satisfaction Level of Beneficiaries	<p>Some of the significant benefits to the beneficiaries through the Skill Development Training Programmes under CSR that are aimed to increase the agricultural productivity and their standard of living are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improving new crop cultivation habits – like vegetable cultivation etc. b. Their confidential level has increased c. Learned about inter cropping d. Improved water use efficiency through modern techniques e. Environment safety ensured through tree plantation f. Cost of cultivation reduced because of Mechanization



Sr. No.	Parameter	Key Findings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Post-harvest processing is easy due to storage godown and mechanization. h. Transport cost from cultivated spot to post harvest place is reduced i. Effective utilization of labour because of Mechanization j. Increase in income source of beneficiaries. k. Innovative implementation of new and advanced methods in agriculture. l. Alternative and supportive livelihood for agriculture through Milch animals m. Knowledge improvement in new and improved techniques.

9.2 Recommendations/Suggestions for the Better Implementation of CSR Programmes :

Few suggestions given by the farmers/beneficiaries for transform the good and very good scale to excellent are,

- a. Frequent training/capacity building required to enhance the activities like package of practice for cultivation, agriculture and allied entrepreneurship development etc. Almost 67% of the beneficiaries are expecting.
- b. Projects in correct time/season with proper orientation/training – schemes related with annual crop and production enhancement projects should be implemented in appropriate time.
- c. Exposure Visit to best farmers/model farm who implemented the project successfully – 53 percent of the beneficiaries especially in horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry department are expecting.
- d. Provision of quality inputs on time – Horticulture and Fisheries department beneficiaries are expecting.
- e. Technical Know-How regarding Organic Agriculture or Zero Budget Agriculture should be introduced and farmers should make aware about the same.
- f. New generation is not interested in agriculture, this problem needs to be adhere in time, otherwise after few years there will be no-one in agriculture fields.



- g. New generation people can easily understand the modern techniques and they can also implement the same practically, but the problem and major issues reported by the farmers are that their children are not interested in agriculture. Orientation/Workshop in this regard must be conducted to encourage the new generation especially in the age group of 25-35 years to adopt agriculture or commercial agriculture as a major part of their livelihood.
- h. After training there should be an interaction facility with the agriculture experts of universities, so that farmers can share their field practices with the experts.
- i. Farmers want the facility of Soil Testing with skill training so that as per the reports changes can be made in cropping pattern, manures, fertilizers etc.
- j. Other training like Dairy, Poultry and Fisheries etc. can also be initiated, as these activities are income generating activities.

9.3 A way forward for Improving the Skill Development Training Programmes:-

To meet the growing demand for agriculture produce and to ensure food security, the following measures/new projects are proposed to improve the level of Skill Development Training Programmes based on the study findings and deep discussion with the beneficiaries.

Measures/New Project for Agriculture

- a. Rainfed farming – in situ water conservation methods, seed ball promotion
- b. Crop diversification
- c. Water conservation through precision farming
- d. Waste land development through millets promotion
- e. Village adoption for apple, fruit & vegetables etc.
- f. Farmers educate to balanced fertilizer application
- g. Model Mixed Farming System at Village Level

Measures/New Project for Horticulture

- a. Rain farming – In situ water conservation methods, seed ball promotion and orchard creation.
- b. Hybrid vegetable seedlings production through pro-tray method under Shade Net House.
- c. Augmentation of horticulture crop Nurseries.
- d. Poly house cultivation
- e. Propagation under shade net



Measures/New Project for Agriculture Engineering

- a. Facilitating farmers for tank silt application.
- b. Uprooting Prosopis juliflora in private land, converting to cultivable land
- c. Proper training to Agri. Machinery beneficiaries.
- d. Modern Seed Processing Unit
- e. Promotion of Community Solar drier
- f. Introduction of Smaller and manual operated machineries for Apple transplanting, other fruits and vegetables transplanting.

Measures/New Project for Agriculture Marketing

- a. Creation of marketing infrastructure with the support of Company.
- b. Promotion of terminal markets
- c. Seed Bank promotion.

Measures/New Project for Agriculture University

- a. More number of outreach programme.
- b. More focus on Value-addition to reduce wastage of fruits and vegetables.
- c. Popularization of location-specific technologies including forecasting and demonstrations.
- d. More emphasis has to be done on Farmer Centric Approach and Farmers development.

Measures/New Project for Animal Husbandry

- a. Encourage native breed rearing
- b. Promoting fodder cultivation
- c. Integrated fodder production
- d. Setting up of Commercial Animal Farms
- e. Establishment of Poultry Incubators.

Measures/New Project for Dairy Development

- a. Training to handle the instruments
- b. Literacy related with livestock insurance
- c. Cattle feed production unit
- d. Provision of Milk Cooler Tanker for the Cluster Level Dairy Federation.
- a. Proper orientation to handle machineries/instruments like ultra sound scanning machine

To sum up, agriculture development is predicated by improvement in farm production and productivity, better utilization of agriculture inputs, proper marketing infrastructure and support, stepping up of investment in agriculture with due regard and environmental concerns and efficient food management.



Feedback/Success Stories regarding Farmers Skill Development Programs.....





“During the field survey feedback and few story are recorded and reported just to exhibit the impact of the Farmers Skill Development Training Programs under SJVN CSR activities on the ground”

Over the last two decades the small hill state of Himachal Pradesh has been scripting a success stories. The heroes of these stories are farmers who have used the SJVN CSR initiatives and their own will to make the best use of modern technology, farming technologies, controlled-atmosphere farming, flooding markets across the country with heaps of off-season vegetables, horticulture produces and flowers. They have proved that at a time when farm distress is assuming massive importance in the socio-political and socio-economic narrative of the country farming can still be a lucrative vocation.

The success stories today stands at a point from where it can go awry. It’s time to introduce required interventions so that it stands out as model for others. The feedback and few stories recorded during the field survey are reported below to exhibit the impact of Farmers Skill Development Trainings.

1. Sh. Partap Chauhan
Village Pajhol, Tehsil Kotkhai, Distt. Shimla
Main Crop: Apple

My village falls under water scarce area and the main cash crop is Apple. Most of the area is rainfed and therefore the production and quality of the crop depends entirely upon timely rains (which for last few years has been dwindling). Rains also affect uptake of fertilizers applied i.e. in absence of moisture, plants fail to uptake nutrients from the soil leading to deficiency of many nutrients and hence poor quality of the fruit. After skill training I agreed to install drip irrigation system at my orchard. In absence of rain, drip irrigation along with plastic mulching (100 micron) has helped in life saving irrigations during the period when water supply is scare but essential. This ensured prevention of flower/fruit drop besides improving fruit size and colour of the fruit and early harvesting. This also helped me in getting good price.



I am (Sh. Partap Chauhan) getting 35 to 40% more yield from his orchard as timely irrigation during stress period and nutrient replenishment through fertigation helps in improving quality of fruits and therefore increase in size over flood irrigated plants. Drip irrigation also helped in saving labour charges involved in irrigation wedding and fertilizer application. I am thankful to the Professors, Counsellors, and Trainers of the Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan and thankful to SJVN Limited for providing such practically useful training to the farmers.



**2. Sh. Sukh Ram S/o Sh. Jog Ram
Village Bardang, PO Trilokpur,
Distt. Lahual & Spiti (H.P.)
Main Crop: Potato, Pea and other vegetables**



Lahual valley of Lahual & Spiti district is a dry temperate zone and rainfall is negligible. Water requirement is met through the snow reservoirs in which the water decreases during summer months when crops are standing in the field. Whatever irrigation was provided through kulhs resulted in soil erosion leading to loss of huge quantity of soil every year thereby increasing the farmer's problem in producing good quality crop. Therefore, usage of water and land is to be done judiciously by the farmer. The farmer attended training programme organised on behalf of SJVN Limited and showed interest in adopting the same. He was given every suitable help and was coaxed into adopting sprinkler irrigation for field crops.

With the help of sprinkler system, the farmer was able to diversify towards different vegetables crops like cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli etc. in addition to traditionally grown crops like potato and peas. As a result, he is able to get 40-45% higher yield as compared to flood irrigated vegetables crops. Diversification has helped in improving returns from the same area. Broccoli and other crops of late season in other areas are being produced early and fetching high returns.

Farmers pay their gratitude to Professors, Counsellors, and Trainers of the Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan and also thankful to SJVN Limited for providing such practically useful training to the farmers.

**3. Sh. Daljeet Singh
Village Jarad, PO Bhunter, Kullu (H.P.)
Main Crop: Pomegranate (Sindhuri)**



Sh. Daljeet Singh is the resident of Kullu district and engaged in farming since long. The village though on the bank of Beas river but still the farms are rainfed as there is no provision for water lifting and storage. The farmers first built the water storage tank and then adopted drip irrigation system for irrigating pomegranate. Still, he was using straight fertilizers for fertilization as he did not have knowhow about the fertigation. He came in contact of institution and initial survey programme and skill training programme he was guided about use of fertilizers with drip irrigation system and use of plastic mulch for saving water and labour cost. The institute got his soil tested for nutritional assessment and recommended the use of fertigation system according to the report. Initially he was given 10 kg black plastic mulch (100 micron) to encourage him for using mulching.



Polyethylene mulching helped in better moisture conservation and about 13-15% water saving as compared with only drip irrigation. WSF has also helped in reducing usage of fertilizers by about 15%. Farmer is able to save Rs. 15,000/- per year on fertilizers besides an increase of Rs. 1.50 lakh/year on account of improvement in fruit quality and production.

After seeing the results of fertigation and mulching for himself, he has now purchased one quintal of plastic mulch for his remaining trees and is using water soluble fertilizers for fertigation. Farmer are very thankful to University and SJVN Limited

4. Sh. Bhuvnesh Sharma
Villahe Kandraur, Tehsil Sadar, Bilaspur (H.P.)
Main Crop: Capsicum and carnation/Polyhouse

The farmer despite being well educated could not get government job, therefore he decided to try his hand in agriculture. The Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan suggested protected cultivation as good alternative for getting high returns. Though, initially he had problem of marketing the capsicum but through his hard work he solved the problem and was able to get good returns.



The farmer also started growing coloured capsicum initially and earned Rs. 1.5 lakh in the second year itself. By the end of third year he has recovered the cost of polyhouse. The farmer came in contact of institute through skill development training programme sponsored by SJVN Limited. Now, Sh. Bhuvnesh Sharma only concentrate on cultivation under polyhouse. He is cultivating capsicum in polyhouse and took suggestions and directions from the Institute during crop period.

As of now, he is able to produce 120 quintals of coloured capsicum in the year. He also started marketing of crop directly to the retailers and therefore saved commission to the agents. After 3 years, he shifted to carnation cultivation under polyhouse. He is now producing good quality carnation and earning well.

Sh. Bhuvnesh Sharma are very thankful to Professors, Counsellors, & Trainers and SJVN Limited for providing Skill Development Training Programmes and also request to continue such skill development training programmes for farmers development & earning.



Questionnaire



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY Skill Development Programs of Farmers

1. Name of Respondent : _____
2. Age : _____
3. Gender : Male / Female
4. Education : Illiterate Middle High Graduation PG
5. Category of Person : General SC ST OBC MINORITY
6. Family Status/Income : 1-2 Lakhs 2-3 lakhs 3-5 lakhs above 5 lakhs (p.a.)
7. Land Owned : 1-2 Bigha 2-5 Bigha 5-7 Bigha 7-10 Bigha
8. Activity : Horticulture or Agriculture
9. Horticulture Activity : _____
10. Agriculture Activity : _____
11. Dairy farming : YES/NO
 - Commercial - Domestic -Partially Commercial/Domestic
12. Income : Agriculture Activity Horticulture Activity Dairy Activity

Agriculture	0-.50 Lakhs	0.50-1.00 Lakhs	1-2 Lakhs 2-3 lakhs 3-5 lakhs above 5 lakhs (p.a.)
Horticulture	0-.50 Lakhs	0.50-1.00 Lakhs	1-2 Lakhs 2-3 lakhs 3-5 lakhs above 5 lakhs (p.a.)
Dairy	0-.50 Lakhs	0.50-1.00 Lakhs	1-2 Lakhs 2-3 lakhs 3-5 lakhs above 5 lakhs (p.a.)
13. Know about SJVN : YES/NO
14. Received Training : YES/NO Times _____
15. Training related to : Agriculture Horticulture Dairy
16. Increase in Productivity after Training : YES/NO

Agriculture Increase	0-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	Above 30%
Horticulture Increase	0-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	Above 30%
Dairy Increase	0-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	Above 30%
Any Other	0-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	Above 30%
17. Increase in Income after Training : YES/NO

Agriculture Increase	0-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	Above 30%
Horticulture Increase	0-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	Above 30%
Dairy Increase	0-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	Above 30%
Any Other	0-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	Above 30%
18. Change in farming Pattern : YES/NO
If YES please specify _____
19. Change in farming Technologies : YES/NO

Irrigation	YES/NO	_____
Fertilizer	YES/NO	_____
Pesticides	YES/NO	_____
Seeds	YES/NO	_____



20. On a scale of 0-10, considering your complete experience with Training Institute?

0 ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___

21. On a scale of 0-10, considering your complete experience with Faculty/Experts at the Training?

0 ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___

22. On a scale of 0-10, considering your complete experience with Stay Arrangement/Food/Safety/Transportation at the Training?

0 ___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___

23. Please state your level of satisfaction with the process of training at Institute?

Very Satisfied _____ Satisfied _____ Neutral _____ Unsatisfied _____ Very Unsatisfied _____

24. Are you currently covering your Crop with Insurance: Yes _____ No _____

25. How do you preserve soil fertility?

- Fertilisation (Chemicals, animal manure, green manure etc.)
- Crop Rotation (Cultivation of a series of dissimilar types of crops in the same areas in sequential seasons)
- Intercropping (Cultivation of two or more dissimilar types of crops in the same area in the same season)
- Other (Specify) _____
- Chemical Fertilisers
- Organic Fertilizers
 - Livestock Manure
 - Poultry Manure
 - Green Manure
 - Other (Specify) _____

26. How do you imagine the future of your farm in the next 10 years? (Please tick one box only)?

- You will continue business as usual
- You will continue and expand farming business
- You will allow family member(s) to manage the farm
- You will sell/rent it for agriculture purpose
- Other (please specify) _____

27. Suggestions/Remarks in details:

