



# IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CSR WORKS OF GMR WARORA ENERGY LTD.

## FINAL REPORT 2023



Education

Health, Hygiene  
& Sanitation

Empowerment  
& Livelihood



IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF  
CSR WORKS OF  
**GMR WARORA ENERGY LTD.**  
**FINAL REPORT 2023**

Study, Design and Report by :





**Final Report**

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Corporate Social Responsibility in India has travelled a substantial path in its course of design and delivery from philanthropy to shared growth. It is now being considered as a serious business imperative along with other key business inputs. GMR Group has pioneered many areas through its initiatives in national CSR domain. The group policy predominantly carries CSR inputs and imbibes them into the core value chain of business operations. When India moved for a structured CSR framework through amendment in the Companies Act, many essential pillars were taken from the CSR Practices of the group. GMR Group across its all operational companies invariably follows the CSR framework. This report captures the essence of CSR Works at its Power Plant in Warora, Maharashtra. The report makes diligent efforts to portray the retrospective analysis against the objectives set by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation, the CSR arm of GMR Warora Energy Ltd.



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### Abbreviations

GWEL	GMR Warora Energy Limited
GMRVF	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
SIU	Symbiosis International (Deemed University)
SCSD	Symbiosis Centre for Skill Development
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ISR	Individual Social Responsibility
MLS	Minimum Learning Standard
PAV	Project Affected Village
MCA/MoCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
PRI	Panchayati Raj institutions
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
ABW	Angan Wadi Worker
FY	Financial Year
GOI	Government of India
GOM	Government of Maharashtra
SHG	Self Help Groups
JLG	Joint Liability Group
IGA	Income Generation Activities
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Government Organization
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
PWD	People with Disabilities
ToR	Terms of Reference
VTP /C	Vocational Training Providers / Centre
SOP	Standard Operation Procedures
CSO	Civil Society Organization
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
SRLM	State Rural Livelihood Mission
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
OBC	Other Backward Class
GEN	General
OFCS	On Field Communication Script
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
BUCCS	Buldana Urban Co-operative Credit Society

### Disclaimer

The scope of this assessment report is limited by the terms of references laid by the GMR Varalakshmi Foundation. The Impact Assessment Team comprising of lead consultant and the support staff has followed the requirement set by the GMR Varalakshmi Foundation. The report does not cover all CSR activities rather it focuses on selected 10 CSR activities as per ToR agreed for the purpose. The report attempts to analyse the Implementation Effectiveness in terms of design, process and reach. This report is a compilation for internal application/s of the GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and thus the report must not be copied electronically or otherwise in full or parts for any purpose other than that defined by the GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and by any person, not authorized to do so by the GMR Varalakshmi Foundation; is strictly prohibited. Such offences shall be treated as per the policies of the foundation and the law applicable for the said matter.

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## MESSAGE

**L**eave no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This philosophy is at the core of GMR Group since inception and there is a strong focus on corporate sustainability with profit, people and planet at the triple bottom line of the business.


GMR Varalakshmi Foundation, the Corporate Social Responsibility arm of GMR Group, has been mandated to develop social infrastructure and enhance the quality of life of the communities around GMR Group's business operations. In line with this mandate, CSR activities were initiated at GMR Warora Energy Ltd in the year 2010 and the focus has been on the initiatives in the thrust areas of Education, Health and Livelihoods.

Over the years, the CSR initiatives impacted thousands of lives in the project villages improving their overall well-being while also contributing to the Global Sustainable Development Goals. The social initiatives of the Foundation also form an important part of the Group's ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) commitments.

While all the programs in the areas of education, health and livelihoods gained maturity and showed improvement from the time of inception, it is heartening to see the specific improvements in the programs related to farming with several innovative agriculture practices being introduced to the local communities. We are hopeful that our farming initiatives such as Floriculture, System of Wheat Intensification, IoT (Internet of Things) in Agriculture will change the landscape of this area which is part of the drought-prone region of Vidarbha.

At GMRVF, we give utmost importance to the processes through which we deliver our services to the community. We have Standard Operating Procedures for all our important programs which we follow and review from time to time. Internal and external evaluations are also being commissioned to understand whether the programs are meeting the desired objectives and achieved the intended impact.





This impact evaluation conducted by Symbiosis University is one such effort to assess the quality of our programs at Warora and make required improvements in the program delivery. Though it is not mandated to conduct such evaluation, GMRVF has commissioned this study as part of its program improvement measures and we are happy to note the positive impact of our work on the communities that was brought out by this report. It is due to the collective and committed efforts of our team at Warora that we could see such change in the lives of people and my sincere thanks to GMRVF team at Warora. We will consider the recommendations made by the Study team and will incorporate the suggestions made by them in our work.

I take this opportunity to thank the management and employees of GMR Warora Energy Ltd. for all their support for Foundation activities. My thanks are also due to the evaluation team from Symbiosis for their efforts in bringing out this document which gives us a direction for further improvements in our programs. Last, but not the least, my sincere thanks to the community members of our project villages at Warora for inspiring us with their resilience, adoptability and willingness to learn and grow.



**Mr. Avinash Saran**

Director - GMR Warora Energy Ltd.



## MESSAGE

I am pleased to share the incredible journey of GMR Warora Energy Ltd (GWEL) in creating value to stakeholders. GWEL embarked on its CSR voyage in April 2010 in neighboring villages of Mohbala gram panchayat of Warora MIDC, Chandrapur, Maharashtra. A subsidiary unit of GMR Energy Limited (GEL), GWEL in Warora has successfully established a 600 MW Thermal Power Plant with two units, each boasting 300 MW capacity. Unit 1 of this project commenced operations in March 2013, followed by the commissioning of Unit 2 in September 2013.

GWEL was strategically constructed in growth oriented region of Maharashtra. The approach of GWEL is to create a “Institution in Perpetuity” and become a “Leading power plant in India”. While we aim to stand tall amongst the leading power plants in India, we understand that our business aspirations are closely interlinked with those of our stakeholders. Therefore, our continued endeavor is to work as a collaborative community and overcome all economic, social and environmental challenges. This operating model helps us remain committed towards our organizational vision and social responsibilities, and create long-term sustainable value for all stakeholders.

Our commitment to societal welfare is an integral part of the Group's ethos, and all our employees are expected to uphold this value. To achieve this objective, GWEL and GMR Varalakshmi foundation (GMRVF) has conceptualized a unique approach to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by transitioning from a group level CSR strategy to an Individual Social Responsibility (ISR) approach. GWEL's CSR framework adheres to ISO 26000 standards, ensuring that all systems and processes are aligned with best practices in Social Responsibility.

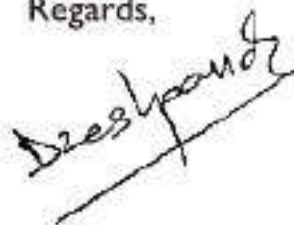


GWEL CSR has taken various community service activities in the areas of Education, Health, Empowerment and Livelihood in 32 villages. These are mainly Dahegaon, Dongargaon, Chinora, Naidev, Nimsada, Majra Rai, Majra Khurd, Charur Khati, Wanoja and Marda villages surrounding the power plant and another 22 villages along transmission lines, engaging with over 42,000 individuals across various communities whose lives are touched by the company's initiatives.

The Report summarizes the progress made by GWEL towards social sustainability in and around Warora taluka. Our concentrated efforts have made significant strides in improving the drinking water quality of this region. For more than 80% of household, GMR's RO ATM is primary source of drinking water. This has aided stakeholders in terms of removal of health concerns including joint pain, tooth problems, stomach ailments, and kidney problems. There is significant improvement in the area of sanitation. Our interventions have helped 7 villages to become ODF free. More than 95% residents of the villages expressed that MMU has helped them improve their health and lower their medical expenditures. In places where GWEL CSR activities are undertaken, people see positive change beyond 68% (perception of "CHANGE").

We are delighted our CSR interventions have made significant impact to our society and we will continue to strive to create a sustainable value all our stakeholders.

Regards,



Mr. Dhananjay Deshpande  
COO - GMR Warora Energy Ltd.



# GWEL, GMRVF and Corporate Social Responsibility

## CHAPTER 1

GMR Green Grid  
RO WATER ATM  
वैद्यकीय प्रयोगशाला  
अभियंता प्रयोगशाला  
चौपाल भाजार केंद्र  
ई-शिक्षा केंद्र  
स्वच्छ पंचायत योजना  
केंद्र  
गाव पंचायत केंद्र



### 1.1 GMR Warora Energy Ltd.

GMR Group is the parent company of GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL) - a power generation company. GWEL is a subsidiary of GMR Energy Limited (GEL). GWEL was formerly known as EMCO Energy Limited. This 600 MW (2X300 MW) coal-based power plant is strategically situated close to the industrial belt and the western region that is focused on rapid growth. It is situated in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. There are two 300 MW units in the GWEL Power Plant. The project's first unit was put into service in March 2013 and its second unit was put into service in September 2013. The project is perfectly placed in terms of accessibility by air, rail and road. Important infrastructure including housing, schools and hospitals are easily accessible in nearby vicinities.

Connected to PGCIL Sub-station for power evacuation, GWEL is fully tied up under long term PPA for 200 MW each with Dadar & Nagar Haveli Power Distribution Corporation Limited (DNHPDCL), Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) and 150 MW with Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO) GWEL has SO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certifications from BVQI and ISO 26000 & SA 8000 by BVSI, it is also accredited by NABL which is a rare feat amongst power plants in India.

### 1.2 GMR Varalakshmi Foundation

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF) is the Corporate Social Responsibility arm of the GMR Group. Its mandate is to develop social infrastructure and enhance the quality of life of communities around the locations of Group's presence. The Group has been undertaking CSR activities on a significant scale since 1991. The Foundation is registered as a Section-25 (not-for-profit) Company in the year 2003 with its own separate Board comprising of eminent people in the field. It has its own professional staff drawn from top academic institutions and social work organizations. CSR Activities of GWEL are designed, delivered and managed by GMRVF.

#### VISION

To make sustainable impact on the human development of under-served communities through initiatives in education, health and livelihoods.

GMRVF is driven by Group's vision to make a difference, specifically to society by contributing to the economic development of the country and improving the quality of life of the local communities. Towards this vision, the Group including the Company, through GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF), partners with the communities around the business location to drive various initiatives in the areas of education, health, hygiene & sanitation, empowerment & livelihood and community development.

The foundation works with the communities surrounding the group's business operations to improve the quality of lives. The foundation is happy to have created an impact on over 2 lakh lives and being supported by over a 100-member team working across 20 locations in the country.

#### Foundation's Objectives

1. GMRVF believes that quality education must be accessible to all. Towards this objective it both sets up and runs educational institutions of excellence, and also works with communities and government schools.
2. Recognizing that health is integral to a good quality of life, GMRVF has the objective to improve quality of and access to healthcare, hygiene and sanitation in its communities.
3. Under empowerment and livelihoods, the objective is to channelize youth and women towards entrepreneurship and livelihood development, so that they may participate equitably in economic progress.
4. To strengthen communities and their institutions for a participatory and holistic development of the community.



### 1.3 Corporate Social Responsibility

GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL) forming part of GMR Group has adopted the CSR Policy which is derived from the group CSR Policy. The group recognizes that its business activities have wide impact on the societies in which it operates and therefore an effective practice is required giving due consideration to the interest of its stakeholders including shareholders, customers, employees, suppliers, business partners, local communities and other organizations.

GWEL CSR have initiated the community service activities in April 2011 with 6 villages later in the year 2018 expanded its activities further to 10 villages namely **Charur Khati, Chinora, Dahegaon, Dongargaon, Marda, Majra Rai, Majra Khurd, Naidev, Nimsada & Wanoja**. Apart from this, GWEL CSR covers more than 22 villages that falls under the transmission line reaching out to more than 43,000 people through MMU and other activities in Warora and Bhadravati blocks of Chandrapur district.

GWEL CSR is providing its community development services in following vertical's:

- Education
- Health, Hygiene and Sanitation
- Empowerment and Livelihoods
- Community Development

The GWEL CSR has a defined philosophy that is inclusive of philanthropy and sustainable development in its design and implementation of CSR projects. There are several activities carried out by the GWEL CSR. However, following segment reflects only the annual achievements as recorded for 2022-23. Here is a brief mention against each category;

**1.3.1 EDUCATION:** GWEL CSR has promoted quality education in Govt. schools through various initiatives which are benefitting more than 1500 students. One such very significant initiative is After School Learning Centers. Digital education is the key focus of the GWEL CSR and therefore many activities such as Computer based education through android TV's, digital interactive boards and computers are used to conduct regular subjects, Kids Smart Center, Learning Navigator and E – Learning centers, with all the above interventions benefitting 1000 plus school students. Most importantly all these inputs are designed and delivered in synchronization with state run school management and respective local gram panchayat's. Summer camp was organized in 6 villages that reached out to 432 students. School bus service is benefitting 112 students from 2 villages.

**1.3.2 HEALTH, HYGIENE & SANITATION:** GWEL CSR runs a Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) in collaboration with Help Age India basically targeting elderly. A Medical doctor, pharmacist and social worker accompany the van which covers 22 villages around the plant location in a weekly schedule. To cater to others in the community, the Foundation also runs weekly twice medical clinics in 10 target villages with the support from Acharya Vinoba Bhave Rural Hospital. GWEL CSR runs six Nutrition Centers for pregnant and lactating women & providing necessary awareness and daily supplementary diets. RO plants were built and maintained in 17 project villages ensuring supply of safe drinking water to the households. Till 2023, more than 764 Individual Sanitary Lavatory (ISL) and a community toilet constructed in villages aiming to make them ODF. Regular operations of fogging services are conducted to curb the spread of vector borne diseases in 10 villages. Apart from this, GWEL CSR gives equal focus on preventive health activities so as to avoid major health issues by creating awareness generation.

**1.3.3 EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD:** Two courses aiming to Self-employment are being conducted at the Vocational Training Center at Warora. Over 160 students completed their courses successfully. Over 500 farmers got oriented on improved agricultural practices including System of Wheat Intensification and Floriculture. 856 farmers & women from 42 SHGs got facilitated to take up IGA. 8 community libraries in 8 villages served more than 11400 people. 700 employees participated in different programs conducted by GMRVF and contributed 1254 hours towards community development. There is a dedicated component for YOUTH's in the form of Pratibha Library, which has benefitted nearly 650 youths.



**1.3.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:** GWEL CSR initiated various need-based projects for village infrastructure like drain construction & renovations, cement benches, restoring water supply lines, renovation of water harvesting structures, GCS Seed Bank, etc. are implemented in different community in 2022-23.

GWEL CSR work in the region has gone through almost a decade's time and has built many connections with local community and all stakeholders. The change has been visible in many aspects of human life and local development. This assessment is an attempt to look into the timeline and establish relationships between CSR inputs and the change realised at community level. The parameters of development have been constantly getting refined and redefined in light of new standards. In next segments we will have a closer look at the functioning and reflections of CSR inputs in the serving areas. But one element can be strongly placed here that CSR inputs have inspired local development planning at various verticals especially in livelihood and health care. It will not be appropriate to conclude that the change came as per the design but it can certainly be concluded that the CSR design and delivery kept pace with the changing community needs and dynamic aspirations at individual levels.

**1.4 VILLAGE GUARDIANSHIP AND INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:** One unique feature of GWEL CSR is the concept of Village Guardianship which is designed to take forward institutional CSR to individual social responsibility (ISR). Usually there is a significant gap in perception about CSR needs and implementation, especially when it comes to plant management and the implementing body. At GWEL, the Foundation is strategically implementing the CSR but at the same time GWEL management is equally connected and stays thoughtfully invested in the routine CSR initiatives. This becomes possible with the unique concept of "Village Guardianship". Each Head of the Department is associated with one village where he is actively engaged in the CSR planning and implementation of that village. The associated HoD to the village is titled as Village Guardian. This not only gives an edge to the ownership of the programs, but also the corporate vision of the individual HoD gets aligned to the CSR planning and implementation. This synergy is really helpful in rendering a functional CSR implementation which is creatively connected as well.



TESTIMONIAL



**Jyoti Krushi Asutkar**  
At.: Charul Khati, Dist.: Chandrapur

**Vegetable Cultivation**

"I own 3 acres of farm-land and were struggling to fulfil our financial needs through the income from this small piece of land. Day by day increasing demand of the family members and the short income source was making my life bitter every day. I was thinking to do something different to increase my income, but I was not getting right direction.

I had a thought, I can do something through "Bachat Gat". I started participating in the Meetings and Training conducted by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation. They provided information on how to increase income through various business. I came to know that Vegetable Cultivation is one of the additional source to increase income from the same piece of land. I decided to do so.

Regular cultivation of Vegetables and selling it in the market, I started earning extra income of Rs. 9000/- per month. It reduced the stretch of financial burden from my family and now every one is happy in the family. This only happened because of the help of GMR Varalakshmi Foundation & GWEL. I personally thank you GMR for great support to me and my family."



# CSR Impact Assessment

## CHAPTER 2





CSR Project Impact Assessment is a management and learning tool for CSR implementing bodies and equally significant for corporate organizations. It enhances the decision-making process. CSR Impact assessments showcase tangible and measurable results to the stakeholders, achieved by the organisation and contributed to strengthening old programs and devising future initiatives. Keeping these aspects in consideration GWEL CSR initiated to conduct a third party CSR Impact Assessment. This report is prepared on the basis of findings gathered through this exercise. This exercise is conducted by a non-profit organization – Symbiosis International (Deemed University). This section brief explains the key points of CSR Impact Assessment exercise conducted at GWEL Warora.

## 2.1 Evaluation Purpose:

The basic objective of this evaluation was to assess the CSR programs under GWEL CSR and analyze whether the initial objectives were met. The study also captured and appropriately quantified the impact made in the target communities.

## 2.2 Scope of Assignment:

- a. Evaluate the performance and outcomes of the ongoing projects with reference to the project objectives.
- b. Assess the efficacy<sup>1</sup> and effectiveness<sup>2</sup> of the ongoing projects.
- c. Assess the impact of the ongoing project on the target groups.
- d. Analyse the implementation and management arrangements of the project.
- e. Report should clearly indicate what are the Best Practices, what should be built on, what should be changed, and way forward.
- f. Assess alignment of GWEL CSR activities in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ESG.
- g. As a subsidiary objective, assess the level of awareness and engagement on GWEL -CSR among employees of GMR Group.
- h. Assess community perception and visibility of GWEL's CSR initiatives.

## 2.3 Target Group:

The evaluation will target the major beneficiaries of enlisted activities in evaluation questions. However, it may include other stakeholders, such as Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayat etc. if required to find out their participation and impact on primary beneficiaries.

## 2.4 Elements:

- Geographical Coverage: GWEL CSR is implementing its CSR activities in 32 villages (10 core villages and 22 outreach villages) in Warora and Bhadrawati block of Chandrapur district and covers about 35000 populations.
- Coverage: The evaluation focused on the effects of project activities implemented during the period from 2019 to 2023 mainly in 10 core villages and few selected villages of MMU operation.
- Guiding Principles and Values: GMR's values and belief, Business code of conduct would be the major guiding principles to carry the evaluation. Selected organization i.e. Symbiosis team was briefed at the time of assigning the contract in order to ensure its adherence.

## 2.5 About Assessment Agency:

Symbiosis International (Deemed University) is a multi-disciplinary university offering its students and faculty a vibrant learning ecosystem designed around its multi-cultural and innovative ethos. Symbiosis was established in 1971 by Prof. Dr. S. B. Mujumdar, which was a 'home away from home' for International students. The Institution is based on the principles of Vedic thought of "World is One Family". Symbiosis is committed to building international understanding by offering quality education and is resplendent of the activities and students of more than 85 countries.

Today the university has its campuses spread across four states and 6 cities in India. All the university campuses epitomize the Symbiosis vision, 'Promoting International Understanding through Quality Education' and are a beehive of international

<sup>1</sup> Efficacy: this term denotes the preparedness and functional ability of a system at input level to achieve desired results in a given framework.

<sup>2</sup> Effectiveness: this term denotes the extent to which a system has been able at output level to deliver the desired results in a given framework.



students from all across the globe, being privy to Indian culture and hospitality. The university has many research centers – Biological Sciences, Nano Technology, Engineering, AI & ML Research Centers, Liberal Arts, Management Studies and much more.

The university is awarded the Category-I status by UGC and an “A++” grade by NAAC. The university is also ranked 32nd in the Universities Category of NIRF 2023 and ranked tenth in the category of ‘University & Deemed to be University (Private-Self-Financed)’ in Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievement (ARIIA) 2021. Globally the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Ranking 2022 has ranked Symbiosis International University amongst the top 800 – 1000 Universities in the World. The University is also ranked in the top 350 Universities in Asia by the QS Regional Rankings and is the only Indian university to have received the Asia Pacific Quality Label.

## 2.6 Selected CSR Inputs and Stakeholder for Impact Assessment:

As previously said, the CSR Impact Assessment process must be completely interactive and go beyond predetermined conclusions. Engaging several parties is one of the keystones of this procedure. It is strongly advised that all relevant parties be identified and invited to participate in the CSR Impact Assessment process at varying levels using a variety of methodologies. The obvious stakeholders in the CSR initiatives must be included in this. Considering this, different stakeholders have been identified for each activity to understand actual impact of the programs:

Sector	CSR Activity	Stakeholders
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Govt. School Support</li> <li>After School Learning Centres</li> <li>e-Education Centres</li> </ul>	Children, Families, Parent, ZP School Teacher and Vidya Volunteers, GMRVF Staff, GWEL Employees
Health, Hygiene & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary Health Clinic</li> <li>Nutrition Centre</li> <li>Mobile Medical Unit</li> <li>Individual Sanitation Lavatory</li> <li>RO Water ATM</li> </ul>	All section of Community, Pregnant & Lactating Mothers, Elderly People, Doctors, Pharmacists, ANM, Private Clinics, Govt Health Department, Gram Panchayats, Block Development Office, Buldana Urban Cooperative Credit Society, GMRVF Staff, GWEL Employees
Empowerment & Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocational Courses in Mobile Repairing and Assistant</li> <li>Beauty Therapist</li> <li>Grain Cash Seed Bank</li> </ul>	Community, Drop out Youths, Skill Development Institutions, Mobile Shops, Member Farmers, GCS Bank Executive Body, Ag. Input Supplier, Agriculture Department, GMRVF Staff, GWEL

CSR Impact Assessment was conducted following a combination of tools and a standard methodology strictly adhering to the framework set as per terms of reference.

**Assessment Period:** Time line from 2019 to 2023 has been considered for assessing the impact of the CSR interventions.

## 2.7 Expected Outcome to GWEL from Impact Assessment Study:

- CSR Impact Assessment shall enable the foundation and the company GWEL to explore and assess the activity based reflection of their own values. The assessment shall provide a coherent and clear image of GWEL and shall help the organization to plan and execute their CSR activities in a transparent and fair way.
- It will help the organization to understand how each of the stakeholders of these projects has received the designed benefits.
- It helps GWEL CSR to assess the management arrangements of the projects, so as to make necessary arrangements, identify and plan its future CSR projects.
- It creates a new level of participative democracy focused on values and long-term vision and in the process makes GWEL effectively socially accountable to stakeholders and supporters.



- It helps the project management staff at GMRVF perform better with the measurability of indicators in the next assessment period.
- It enables the stakeholders identify and priorities for community development against the earmarked financial and human resources at the end of GWEL.

## 2.8 Methodology

Final intervention design comprised of following steps:

1. Aligning the expected outcomes of the evaluation with the inputs and components.
2. Creating an On-Field Communication Script (OFCS) in the local language and dialect.
3. Providing a comprehensive and detailed list of activities within the scope of evaluation, including their origin, design rationale, inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact, effectiveness and their connection with the community.
4. Developing an evaluation framework that relates to the specific objectives of a CSR input, project, or activity. This framework also involves defining primary and if applicable, secondary stakeholders, posing key questions as specified in the Terms of Reference (ToR), addressing the implementation and management of inputs, considering practical limitations faced by implementing teams, connecting with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and assessing value creation for the community.
5. Clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of all teams contributing from GWEL / GMRVF and SYMBIOSIS.
6. Creating a schedule for the intervention.
7. Conducting data collection, both primary and secondary and then triangulation through FGDs.
8. Specifying report elements in accordance within the stipulated norms.
9. Holding in-depth discussions on the report's findings to effectively convey the essence of the evaluation to the GWEL and GMRVF team.

## 2.9 Inputs Activities

The assessment was started in August 2023 and was completed by November 2023. The inputs included following:

- Village Visits: 10 core villages and few MMU villages as suggested by GWEL CSR team.
- Household Visits: 800 plus household visits with the help of field executives in 10 core villages and 22 adjoining villages, preferably a random pick.
- Interaction with Beneficiaries: 2500 plus beneficiaries as identified by field executives and evaluation Team.
- FGD with other stakeholders: 132 individuals from community, volunteers, employees and plant management
- Facility Observations: 30

## 2.10 Components of Impact Assessment

1. Establishing the foundational framework, encompassing the village, activity/project, beneficiaries, other stakeholders, design rationale, inputs and implementation, standard operating procedures (if available) and documented records.
2. Utilizing a variety of data collection tools, such as:
  - a. Structured interview schedules,
  - b. Observation and interaction with beneficiaries,
  - c. Conducting focused group discussions
3. Conducting a desk review in collaboration with the CSR department.
4. Assessing the impact of CSR inputs using indicators related to policy, processes, programs, focus sectors, select activities, and the overall CSR ecosystem multiplier (including human resources, community linkages, and stakeholder integration).
5. Analysing and validating report findings.
6. Creating a presentation.
7. Making the final Report and submission.

Total Beneficiaries interacted with :2559

Planned and Implemented Focused Group Discussions : 30



## 2.11 Primary Data Intervention

Target Class of Respondents	Responses Collected
• Households	430
• Govt. School and Anganwadi Support	275
• After School Learning Centres	171
• E Education Centres	198
• Pratibha Library	41
• Primary Health Clinic	340
• Nutrition Centre	58
• Mobile Medical Unit	340
• Individual Sanitation Lavatory	103
• RO Water ATM	303
• VTC (Beautician & Mobile Repair)	108
• Grain Cash Seed Bank	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>2442</b>

### Design of Survey Instrument

Various documents including annual report and internal assessment report and SOPs and other documents of the organization was reviewed. Inputs were also drawn from organization's policy and framework and SOP / programme design of the organization. Based on the review an open-ended questionnaire was framed to develop an understanding of different factors influencing the impact of CSR activities. A pilot study was carried out by administering questionnaires to 30 respondents. The location selected for the open-ended survey were different nearby villages from the plant location in Warora district, in order to capture responses from consumers from diverse locations. Based on the responses received from the preliminary study, a detailed questionnaire was developed and physical survey was conducted. The questionnaire consisted of two parts, the first part dealt with personal information like name, gender, education level, house hold size, income level etc while the second part consisted of questions related to the factors impacting the CSR activities. A five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree was used as a response format in the second sections. The questionnaire survey was administered over two months during Sept 2023 and Oct 2023.

#### 2.11.1 Tools applied in Primary Data Intervention

1. Structured Household Schedule
2. Structured Beneficiary Schedule
3. Stakeholder Interaction including Management
4. CSR Brain Storming with Foundation Staff and Senior Leadership of GWEL
5. Focused Group Discussion

## 2.12 Secondary Data Intervention

Following data were collected as secondary data resources:

1. Annual Report 2019 - 2023
2. Internal Assessment Report
3. Partnership Documents
4. Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
5. Programme Design Draft / SOP

## 2.13 Data Processing

Following steps were performed in data processing:

1. Data Tabulation: 2442
2. Data Cleaning: 117
3. Logic Filter application: 43
4. Output Frame Development: 72
5. Selective Application of Data Tables: 147

## 2.14 Data Analysis

Following steps were performed in data analysis:

1. Against Output Frame
2. Against select focus questions / KEQ – Key Evaluation Questions
3. Assigning Quantification
4. Correction against perceptual errors



## 2.15 Key Evaluation Questions

Sector	Focus Activity	Key Assessment Questions
Education	Govt. School Support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How is the performance of the children / aspirant youths?</li> <li>2. Are the measures to support the psychological, academic, social, physical development of the children suitable and sufficient?</li> <li>3. What are the views of stakeholders?</li> <li>4. Have the education activities addressing the need and adding value to Government education system in villages and also adding value among youths?</li> <li>5. What can be done better?</li> </ol>
	After School Learning Centres	
	e- Education Centres	
	Pratibha Library Centre	
Health, Hygiene & Sanitation	Primary Health Clinic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does created facility is addressing the need, providing quality services and also adding value to health issue in villages?</li> <li>2. What can be done better?</li> <li>3. What are the views of stakeholders?</li> <li>4. % of registered women have institutional and safe delivery compare to non-intervention villages?</li> <li>5. % of new born reported normal weight at the time of birth compare to non-intervention villages?</li> <li>6. What % of awareness increased on ANC &amp; PNC amongst registered women and non-registered women?</li> <li>7. What percentage of beneficiaries are using and maintaining ISL?</li> <li>8. What percentage of beneficiaries are using clean drinking water?</li> </ol>
	Nutrition Centre	
	Mobile Medical Unit	
	Individual Sanitation Lavatory	
	RO Water ATM	
Empowerment & Livelihoods	Vocational courses in Mobile Repairing and Beautician Training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What % of pass out youths from VTC are self-employed?</li> <li>2. How many self-employed are earning more that Rs. 6000 per month?</li> <li>3. What can be done better?</li> <li>4. How many farmers have increased income by Rs. 7000 in a year?</li> <li>5. How many GCS banks are functional &amp; sustainable?</li> <li>6. What are the views of stakeholders?</li> </ol>
	Grain Cash Seed Bank	
Other KEQs	Critical Analysis of the Implementation and Management of the projects	1. Implementation and Management of the projects
	Best Practices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which are the best practices being practiced?</li> <li>2. Which Best Practices should be built on?</li> <li>3. Which practices are recommended to be dropped?</li> <li>4. The way Forward.</li> </ol>
	SDG Connectivity	SDG#3: Good Health & Well Being SDG #4: Quality Education; SDG#5 : Gender Equality and SDG #6 :Clean Water & Sanitation
	ESG	ESG alignment
	Awareness Level regarding CSR	Among Sr. Management Employee Engagement
	Areas of Improvement	What should be builton and what should be changed.

## 2.16 Data Qualified for Analysis

Activity	Villages covered	Sample
Household Data	Naideo, Nimsada, Dongargaon, Chinora, Marda, Charurkhati, MajraRai, MajraKhurd, Mohbala	430
School and Anganwadi Support	Naideo, Nimsada, Dongargaon, Chinora, Marda, Charurkhati, MajraRai, MajraKhurd, Dahegaon	275
ASLC	Nimsada, Dongargaon, Chinora, Charurkhati, MajraRai, Dahegaon	171
e-Learning Centre	Nimsada, Dongargaon, Chinora, Marda, Charurkhati, MajraRai, MajraKhurd, Dahegaon	198
Pratibha Library	Warora	41
Primary Health Clinic	Naideo, Nimsada, Dongargaon, Chinora, Marda, Charurkhati, Majra Rai, Majra Khurd, Dahegaon, Wanoja	340
Nutrition Centre	Naideo, Nimsada, Dongargaon, Marda, Dahegaon	58
Mobile Medical Unit	Parsoda, Nandori, Temurda, Vislon, Ekarjuma, Madheli, Wandhali, Shembal, Tulana, Karnji, Surla	340
Sanitation and ODF	Naideo, Nimsada, Dongargaon, Chinora, Marda, Charurkhati, MajraRai, MajraKhurd, Dahegaon, Mohbala	103
RO Water ATM	Nimsada, Dongargaon, Chinora, Charurkhati, Majra Rai, MajraKhurd, Dahegaon, Mohbala, Chikani, Yesna, Ekona, Warora-Bawne Layout	303
Vocational Training	Warora-VTC	108
Grain Cash Seed Bank	Naideo, Nimsada, Dongargaon, Chinora, Charurkhati, Dahegaon	75



## 2.17 Focused Group Discussions

S. No.	FGD Focus	Participants
1.	Services of Nutrition Centre - Pregnant Women	6 Pregnant women / Lactating women at CharurKhati
2.	Services of Nutrition Centre - Adolescent Care	4 Adolescent Girls at CharurKhati
3.	Anganwadi Facilities and Training	4 Service Providers and 15 Students at Chinora & Charur Khati
4.	ASLC	1 Volunteers and 5 students at Chinora
5.	Health Clinic	1 Doctor, 1 Asha Worker and 1 Volunteer at Chinora
6.	RO Water	5 members at Majra Rai
7.	e-Learning Centre	7 Students and 1 Service Provider at CharurKhati
8.	PRI Members	3 PRI members
9.	Education	1 Block Education Officer, 3 School Teachers and 4 Students
10.	Agriculture	12 Farmers and office bearers of Grain Cash Seed Bank
11.	Rural Health	3 Asha workers 1 ANM and 1 MPW
12.	Vocational Training	9 Students, 2 Volunteers and 2 Instructors at Warora
13.	MMU Services	32 Senior Citizens, 1 Doctor, 2 Volunteers, 1 Pharmacist at Ekarjuna, with support from Helpage India & RTM Cancer Hospital
14.	ISL Toilet Usage and Drinking Water	5 women and 1 volunteer from Buldhana Urban Cooperative Bank at Majra Khurd

## 2.18 Limitations

The assessment was largely dependent upon the primary data collected from the identified stakeholders. This response cannot be guaranteed to be unbiased, thus error of bias can always limit the effectiveness of study. Sample size taken may not be always appropriate to gauge actual scenario as it is partially random. It was also observed that respondents sometimes gave misleading information regarding the actual benefits received. This was, to an extent, managed by triangulating the data with other questions. Though, it cannot be claimed that such inputs could be eliminated completely through such measures. Financial details such as family income or yield from agriculture did not match with the physical observations made by the data investigating teams, thus it should be well noted here that people tend to hide their income and benefits and highlight the issues and problems mostly in anticipation that such an expression could fetch them some more benefits. Final interpretations in many segments source the inputs from more than 1 data trays – a. Household Data which did include vital information on Sex Ratio, Family Size, Water and Sanitation, Income and Livelihood etc, and –b. Respective CSR Activity linked data frames. In many cases the two bring different data on similar focus areas such as – Sex Ratio, Income, Water and Sanitation etc. Due to this, many bias inclinations at the respondents' end got rectified, but on the other hand they also posed challenges on data affirmation where the range of response on similar input field was very wide and disconnected.





**Wasudeo Sadashiv Sarpate**  
Ac.: Dahegaon, Dist.: Chandrapur

#### Health Clinic

"I am a resident of Dahegaon village. I am 67 year old and I am only earning source to my family. I works in the farm fields and also do tailoring work to earn and support my family.

Whenever I had a health issue, I usually visits Health Clinic run by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL.

Over of a time period, I suffered with Heart problem. Medicine started for the cause but it was just a temporary relief.

One day I suffered with acute Heart Pain. I admitted to a Private Hospital at Chandrapur. Medical Fees at that hospital was too high and I was not in position to manage it for the treatment.

I came to know about a hospital, Aacharya Vinoba Bhave Gramin Hospital at Meghe Sawangi. I contacted to the office of GMR. I received full information of the Hospital from GMR and I was referred to the Aacharya Vinoba Bhave Gramin Hospital at Meghe Sawangi for Heart Operation.

As I belong to BPL family, my Heart Surgery was done without any cost. I was admitted for 15 days. After discharge, they advised me to visit for check-up on the 8th day. Now, I recovered fully after the treatment and I am in better health too. I am highly thankful to GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL to support & to give me a new life."



# House Hold Findings

## CHAPTER 3





### 3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILING:

Demographic Profiling involves the analysis and description of the characteristics, attributes and composition of a specific population or group. Its findings help us understand the elements of larger framework within which the CSR activities are being undertaken. This segment particularly features the key data on household distribution and other significant parameters as standard of living and basic parameters of health, education, gender, income and livelihood, with Total Respondents - 430.

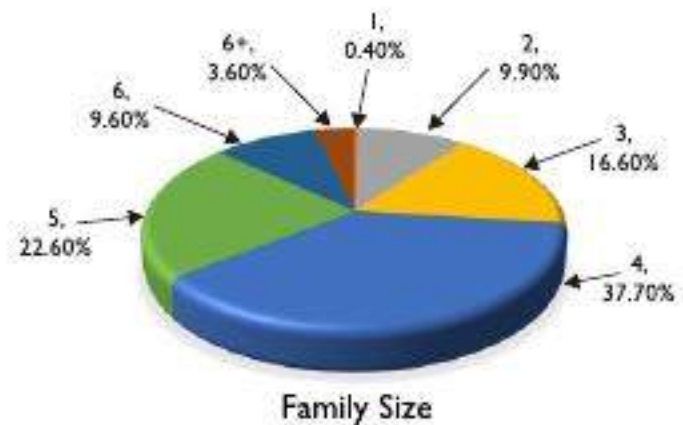
#### 3.1.1 Age Distribution of the Respondents:

The respondents had an average age of 52.25 years, which is a valuable factor in our assessment. This suggests that individuals in this age group are likely to provide well-informed responses regarding their personal and family circumstances. The oldest respondent was 94 years old, and a significant portion of the respondents, accounting for 28.90% of the total, were senior citizens. The average age within this senior citizen group was 67.3 years.

#### 3.1.2 Family Size

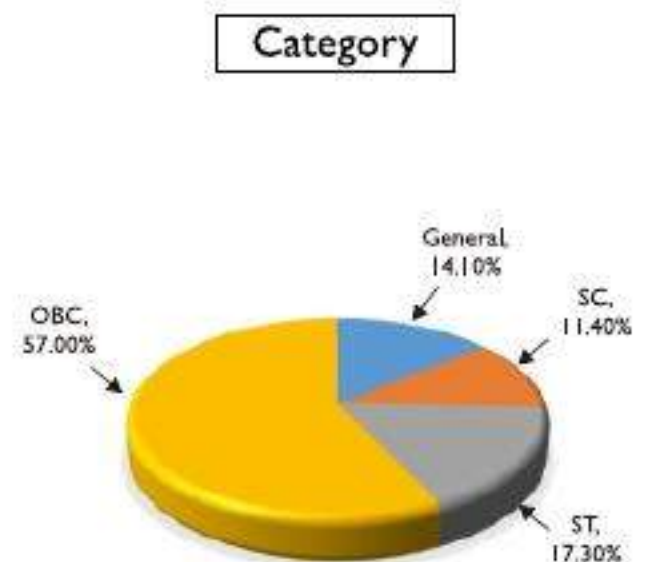
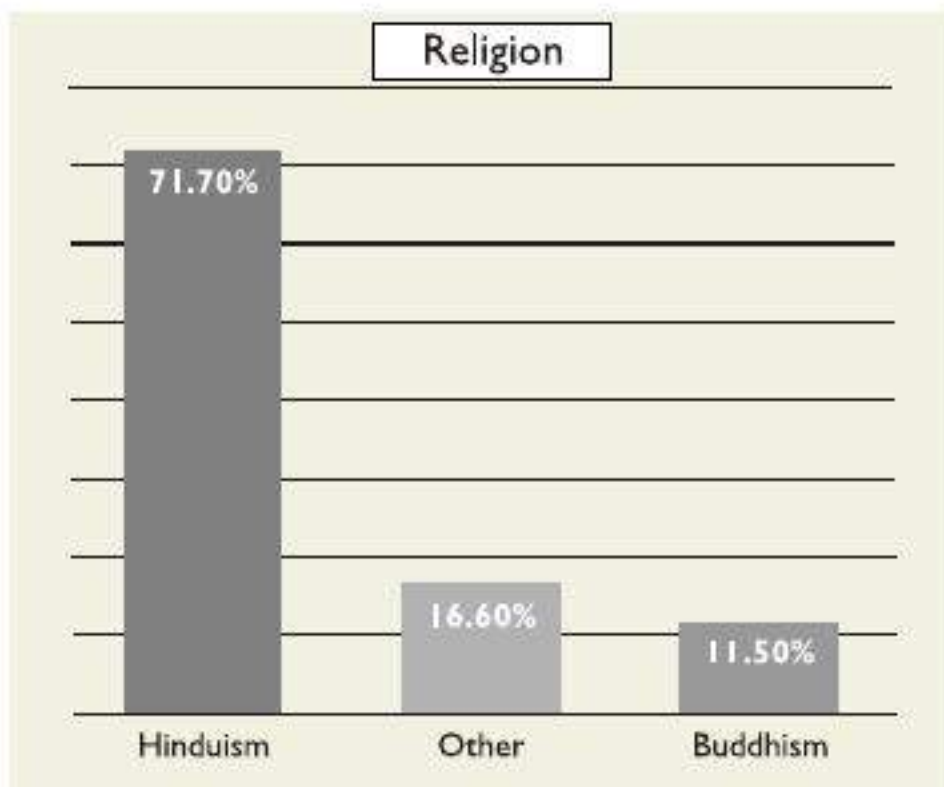
The average family size was 4 with 37.7% of the respondents falling under this category. 22.6% of the respondents were having 5 family members while 16.6% were having three members in their family. Only 3.6% of the respondents were having more than 6 members in their family. This reflects success rate of family planning scheme.

Gender Distribution of the Respondents



#### 3.1.3 Caste and Religion Distribution

The majority population of this area belongs to OBC category as it comprised of 57% of the respondents. 17.3% belonged to Scheduled Tribe while 11.4% belonged to Scheduled Caste category, whereas the general population stood at 14.1%. In religion Hinduism dominated with 71.7% of the population whereas Buddhism comprised of 11.5% of the population and remaining religions comprised of 16.6%.



### 3.1.4 Bank Account & Aadhaar Card:

99.1% of the respondents were having bank account which reflects high awareness of financial literacy. Bank of Maharashtra, 26.7%, SBI- 21.5% Cooperative Bank – 17% were top three service providing banks, 56.7% of the respondents said that they were having Jan Dhan account and 99.6% of the population was having Aadhaar Card.

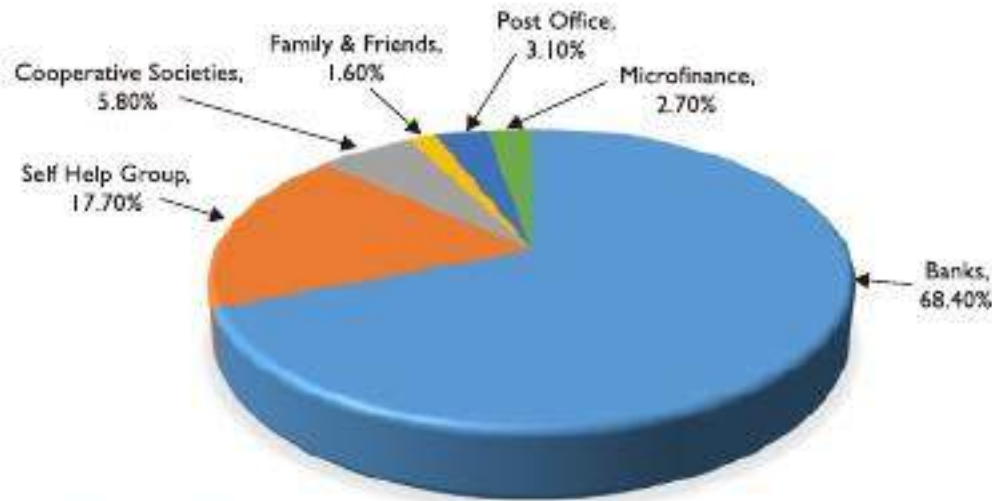


### 3.1.5 Insurance Coverage:

Majority of the respondents are observed to be covered for medical health services under Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana. As per the assessment, out of those having insurance cover 73.1% people did not know for how much amount they are covered.

### 3.1.6 Source of Credit:

The most preferred source of credit was bank followed by self-help group and cooperative societies. The same was reconfirmed in the FDG. It indicates that there is a decent amount of financial literacy amongst the target villages and the beneficiaries. As 68% of the sample population has faith in taking loan from the banks, this shows the increase in penetration of banks and could be one of the reasons for majority of population having bank accounts.



### 3.1.7 Family Income and Expenditure

Utilizing expenditure analysis is the most effective approach for gauging the standard of living and assessing people's perceptions and preferences regarding their quality of life. The findings from a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) revealed that many rural participants lacked a precise understanding of their expenses and were not engaged in any form of monthly financial planning, despite the data set in this category providing a reasonably accurate representation of their circumstances. Their recorded income was approximately Rs. 32580.63 per month, which is higher than the minimum wages typically associated with basic labour engagements as a means of livelihood.

Particular Expenditure Head	Amount Per Month	% to total Expenditure
Food & Rations	2895.39	31.14%
Insurance Premium	1551.19	16.68%
Education	1070.61	11.51%
Health	1011.06	10.87%
Transport	885.42	9.52%
Interest on Loan	737.73	7.93%
Addiction	623.44	6.70%
Entertainment	336.66	4%
Unplanned Expenses	119.5	1.29%
House Rent	67.48	0.73%



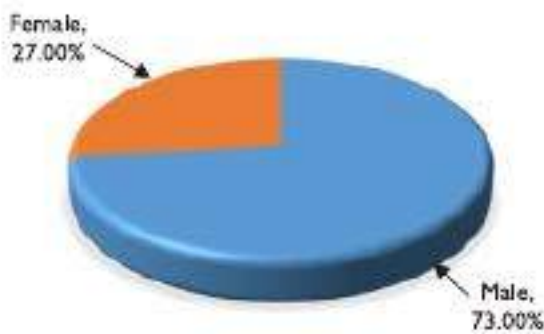
The majority of the surveyed participants claimed to have Below Poverty Line (BPL) status and had an average family size of four, making their reported expenses on food and supplies quite reliable in representing the community. Additionally, an interest amount of Rs. 737.37, derived using assumptions based on insights from Focus Group Discussions and field surveys (sources: Self-Help Groups, ongoing interest rate of 2 paisa per rupee per month, ongoing loan term of 12 months from NBFC's), suggests a potential loan burden of Rs. 37000, a finding that was also corroborated by the FGDs. Notably, the highest expenditure category was food and supplies, followed by insurance, education and health.

### 3.2 Profiling of Key Earning Member in the family:

While each family typically consists of 1 to 3 individuals who contribute to the household income, it was deemed suitable to concentrate on the primary breadwinner within the context of an average family size of 4. This approach provides valuable insights into the livelihood situation by examining the profile of the main income earner.

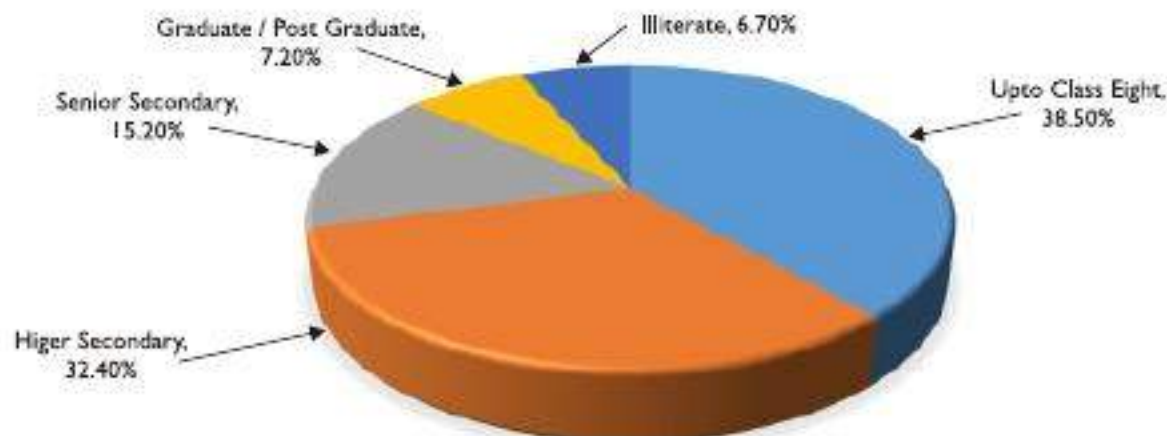
#### 3.2.1 Age & Gender:

Regarding age and gender demographics, the study discovered that the average age of the primary income earner in families was 48.09 years, with the youngest and oldest members being 21 and 85 years, respectively. The data indicated that women made up 27% of the current workforce, but insights from Focus Group Discussions (FGD) indicated that this percentage should be closer to 41%. This adjustment is necessary as many women actively participate in domestic agricultural activities, which might not have been fully acknowledged as economic contributions by the survey respondents.



#### 3.2.2 Education Profile:

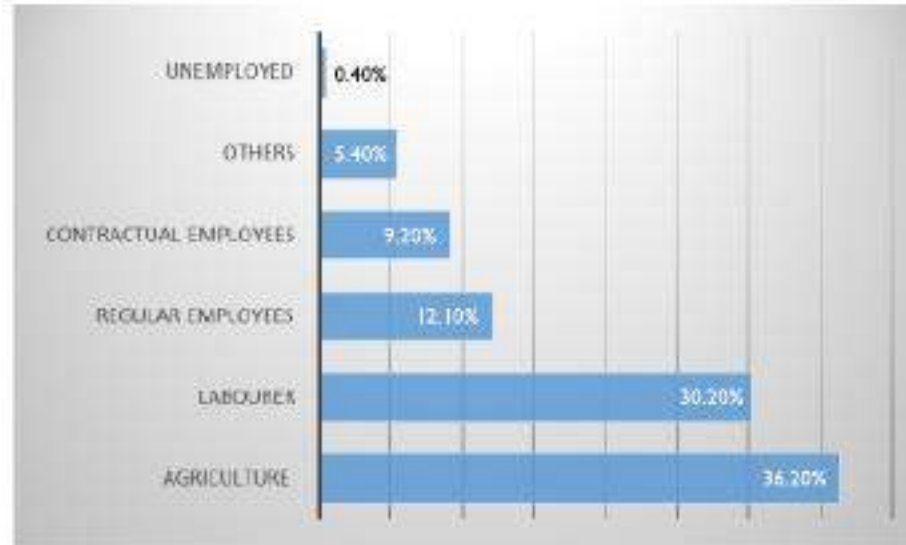
Literacy rate seems to be high among the respondents as only 6.7% of the population was found to be illiterate. A majority 38.5% of the population had studied up to class eight, 32.4% has completed their higher secondary education while 15.2% had completed senior secondary education and 7.2% of the population had completed graduation and post-graduation.





### 3.3 Employment Indicators:

Agriculture was found to be the major source of employment with 36.2% of the population engaged directly or indirectly in agrarian sector. 30.2% of the population worked as labourer offering their services in various sectors like agriculture, construction etc. 12.1% of the population were employed as regular employees in private sector while 9.2% were having contractual jobs. 5.4% of the respondents had other mode of occupation and 0.4% of them were unemployed.

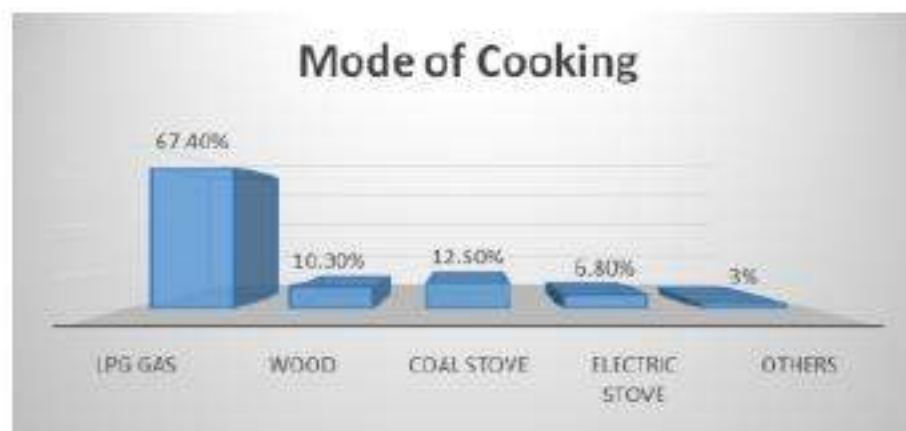
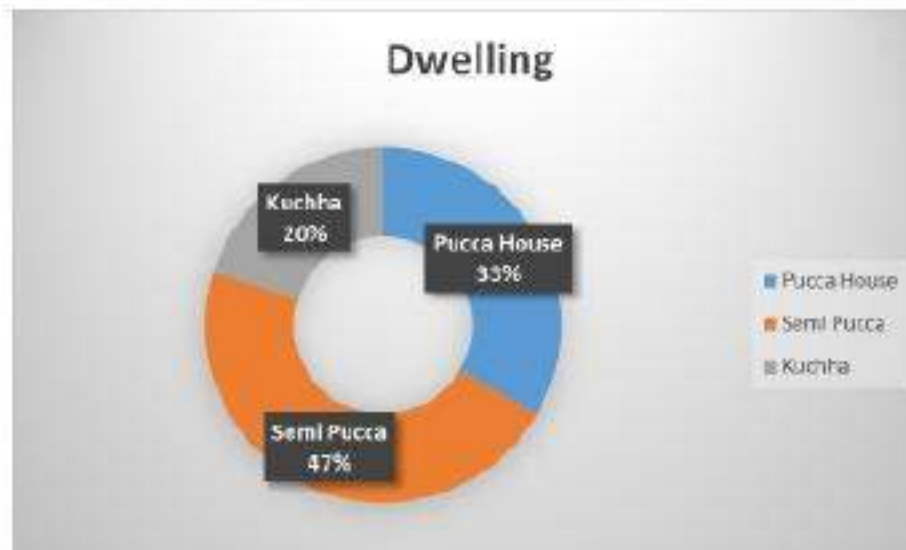


### 3.4 Standard of Living:

The standard of living refers to the level of economic prosperity and quality of life enjoyed by individuals or a community. It encompasses various factors such as income, housing, access to education and healthcare, employment opportunities and overall well-being. A higher standard of living typically implies better living conditions, increased disposable income, and greater access to essential goods and services, leading to an improved quality of life.

The basic essentials of standard of living are mentioned below;

#### Dwelling



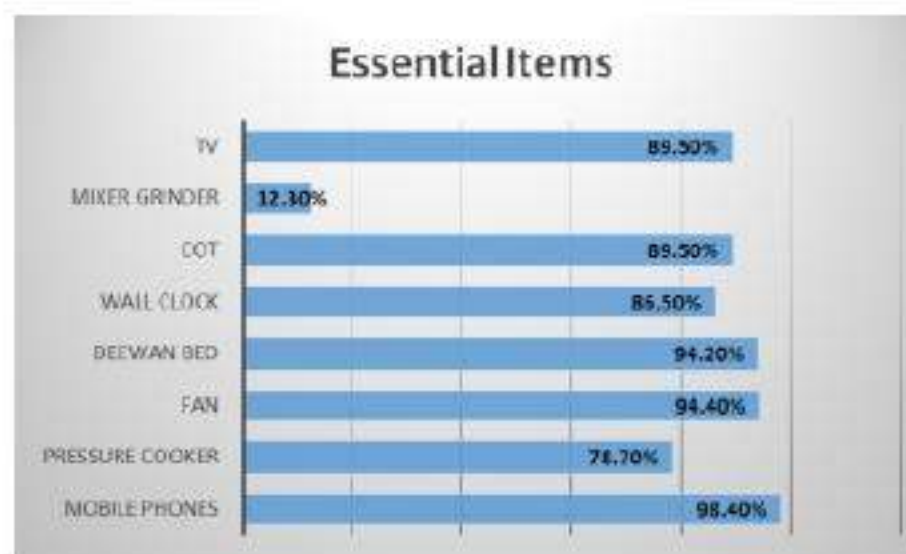


Regarding housing conditions, it's noteworthy that only 20.2% of families reside in kuchha houses while majority of them stay in Pucca or semi pucca house. Moreover, nearly all households have access to electricity, which suggests the potential use of electric-powered applications in these homes.

In terms of cooking methods, there has been a significant shift towards LPG stoves, with approximately 67.4% of families reporting their use. Interestingly, coal is also utilized by a substantial portion of households. In Focus Group Discussions (FGD), it was revealed that the coal is still the preferred mode due to its low cost a small number of population have started shifting towards electric stove which is a positive sign for the women in regards to their health.

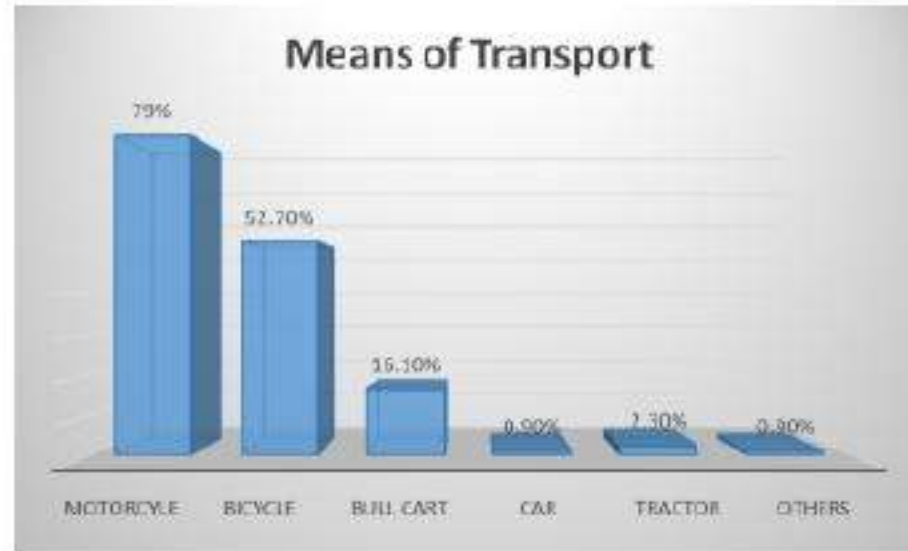
**3.5 Household Assets:** The distribution of assets within a sample of data reflects a household's capacity and inclination to acquire and utilize various tools and amenities for a particular standard of living. The assessment inquired about essential items like cots and fans while also including some items associated with a higher standard of living. The assets have been categorized into Essentials and Luxury Items.

<b>Essentials</b>	Fan, Pressure Cooker, Wall Clock, Cot, TV, Mixer Grinder, Mobile, Deewan
<b>Luxury</b>	AC, Washing Machine, Telephone, Refrigerator, Computer, Music System, Sewing Machine



### 3.6 Means of Transport

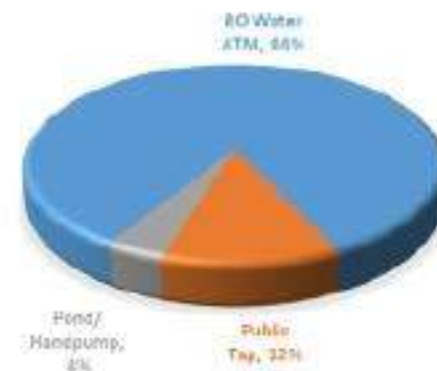
The preferred mode of transportation for the majority of the population was motorcycle 79% followed by bicycle (52.7%). The 16.1% of population still used bull cart for commutation which though is environment friendly but also represents the lack of purchasing power among the population. Means of transportation, whether for education or employment, have been instrumental in shaping lives.



### 3.7 Drinking Water

In India, the provision of safe and clean drinking water remains a significant challenge. For the villages affected by the GWEL project, this issue is multifaceted. First, there's the problem of groundwater contamination with substances like fluoride. Second, women face a considerable burden in managing drinking water resources. Third, there are substantial costs associated with treating diseases caused by consuming unsafe drinking water.

A separate section is dedicated to analysing the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions related to drinking water. In this section, we will assess the current situation concerning household access to clean drinking water. The data indicates that 84% of families obtain their drinking water from RO Water ATM units installed as part of the CSR efforts by GWEL CSR.



### 3.8 Sanitation

Sanitation is an equally crucial aspect, especially in the context of the GWEL project-affected villages, where it used to be a concerning issue. Open defecation used to be the pertinent problem in this area which led to embarrassment and health issues especially for the female population. However, this situation has seen a positive transformation through a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative called "ISL" (Individual Sanitation Lavatory) toilets.

The findings reveal that 91.7% of the respondents used toilets in their home for defecation and only 7.8% of the still opt for open defecation. FGD reveal that this data come from those villages which either don't have ISL or some people complained about bad odour and hence opted for open defecation.

Facilities in the toilets;

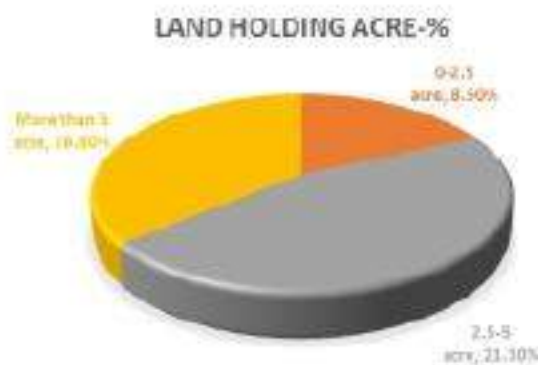




### 3.9 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Agriculture, in its various direct and indirect forms, serves as the primary source of income and sustenance for the community. Every respondent has had some level of involvement in farming. However, during the Focus Group Discussions (FGD), it was observed that the younger generation is increasingly disengaging from agriculture as their preferred means of livelihood or income generation. The majority of the agricultural activities rely on rain fed techniques, and people are looking for on-ground irrigation services.

This section delves into the various aspects of this field. Most of the respondents possess a fundamental understanding of agricultural skills, even if they are not actively practicing agriculture as their primary source of income. It's worth noting that only 44.5% of respondents mentioned having some land holdings, and these tend to be relatively moderate typically measuring less than 5 acres.



Other major findings were as following:

- Agriculture Income: Rs. 15476.28
- Crop cycles in a year: 1-29.4%, 2-15.9%
- Key Crops: Cotton 76.2%, Wheat 5.4%, Gram 17.3%, Soybeans 9.9%
- Irrigated Land: 32%
- Livestock per household: Goat / Sheep – 0.77, Cow – 0.80, Hen: 0.38

### 3.10 Food Intake:

Weight gain seems to be a challenge across all age groups, with women, in particular, displaying a frail appearance. Nutritional well-being is closely tied to food consumption, which is the focal point of this analysis.

When it comes to regular eating patterns, it was evident that people aren't adhering to a balanced four-meal structure, and the absence of breakfast is a significant concern. Approximately 85% of individuals skip breakfast. This irregularity contributes to a decline in nutrition, especially among women.

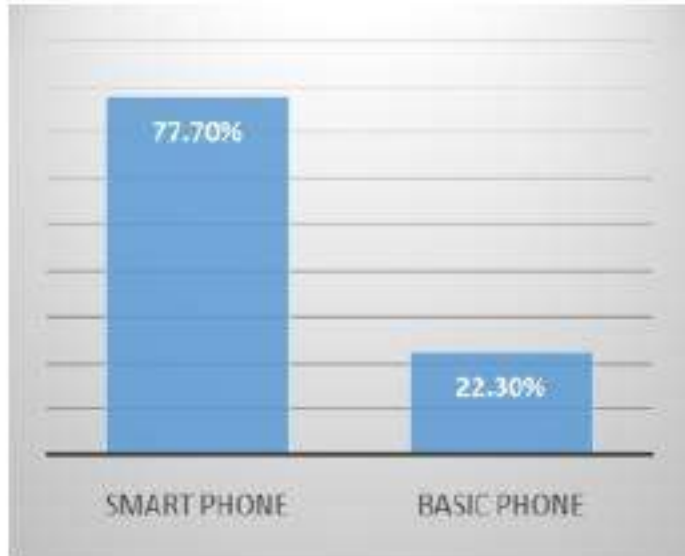
Regarding the types of food regularly consumed, nearly 97% of the population includes staples like rice, roti and dal in their diets, along with green vegetables. Salad consumption is confined to 17.7% of the respondents. Milk is consumed by 33% of respondents, while fruits are part of the diet for 18.2% of the population. Non-vegetarian food is reported by 27.6% of the participants. The study also highlights the consumption of alcohol, cigarettes and tobacco, with a prevalence rate of 7.2%.





### 3.11 Mobile Phone and Internet usage

Mobile phones have become part and parcel of the life of both urban and rural consumers. They act as a multipurpose device to meet the diverse requirements of average consumers. 77.8% of the respondents were having smart phones which reflects their eagerness to embrace the new technologies. Moreover 76% of the respondents said that they use their mobile phone for consuming data and nearly 81.3% of the respondents said that their mobile network was good.

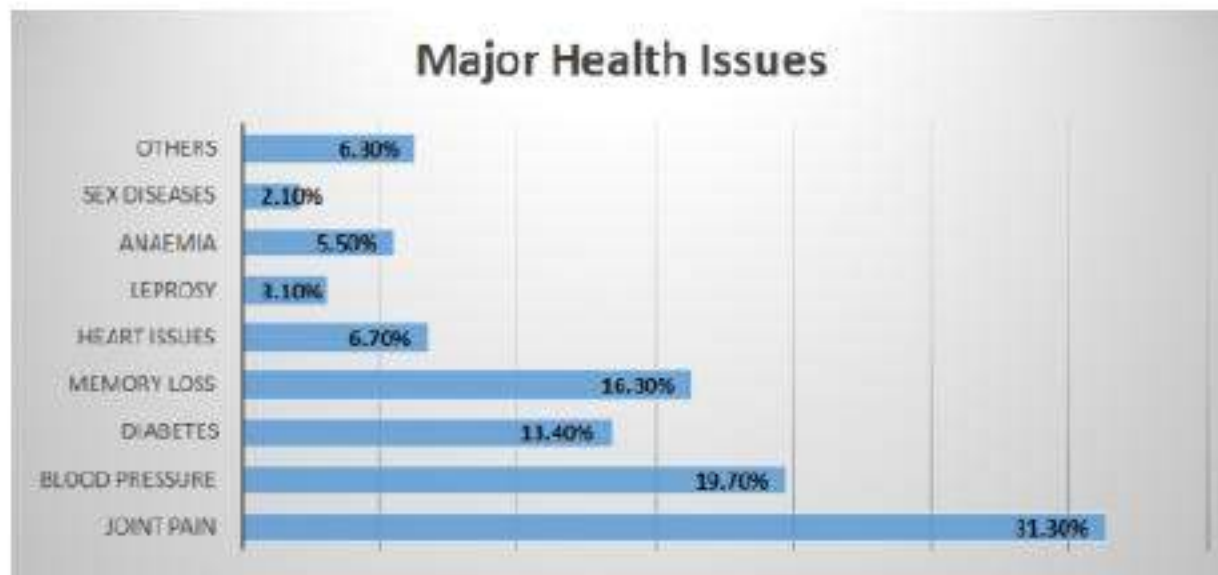


### 3.12 Health & Nutrition;

Healthcare and Nutrition and its accessibility have always been crucial elements of well-being in rural India. GWEL CSR from the outset of its operations in the region has placed particular emphasis on improving health services. Their efforts have been concentrated on mother and child health, nutrition, elderly care and general family health. This study provides a glimpse into the state of health and well-being among randomly selected households. It primarily focuses on health and nutrition issues, maternal care and disability. A total of 448 households took part in the primary data collection, with specific Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted among pregnant women, elderly individuals and adolescent girls to understand the services they received and how these services impacted their overall well-being.

### 3.13 Major Health Issues;

213 of the respondents expressed a major health concern for them. This figure varied slightly during FGD which can be attributed to the inability of the people to understand and express all health-related issues. A majority 31.3 of the population suffered from Joint pains which can be attributed as age related problem. Blood Pressure affected 19.7% of the population which again is a cause of concern. 16.3% of the respondents suffered from memory loss while 13.4% of the them were having diabetes.





### 3.14 Marriage and Child Birth

Reproductive child health encompasses various facets, including Maternal Health, Infant Health, Institutional Delivery and Ante Natal Care. The main purpose of this study was to explore the average age of marriage of the youths in the villages. Understanding the age at which individuals marry is a crucial piece of information to gauge the social and health dynamics within a family and on a broader scale, within the community. Early marriage for girls is an adverse indicator that disrupts the potential for better maternal and child health outcomes.

#### Marriage Age

- Average age of Man / Groom at last marriage in the family: 25.37 years
- Average age of Woman / Bride at last marriage in the family: 20.74 years

The observations also explored the minimum and maximum data which are as following:

- Youngest Groom: 22 years
- Oldest Groom: 43 years
- Youngest Bride: 18 years
- Oldest Bride: 35 years

### 3.15 Pregnancy & Child Care

The awareness level among the villagers for ANC (Antenatal Care) and PNC (Postnatal Care) was high as 76.5% of the pregnant women took supplementary iron and folic acid tablets. 35.4% of the females went four times for health check-up while 34.5% under went two to three check-ups during pregnancy, while the remaining went either once or has not undergone check-up. 81.6% of them took TT injections to prevent infection during pregnancy. 84.9% availed medical services from government sector while 15.1% availed private medical facilities which indicates that government services are opted for affordability, But there might be certain issues for which a specific segment of the community opts for services at private hospitals.

### 3.16 Child Birth Analysis

The visual representation clearly demonstrates that recent childbirths have been notably healthy, pointing to effective ecosystem management in the region. It was also noted during field visits and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) that government facilities and access to reproductive child health have shown considerable improvement over the past 4-5 years. While a good proportion of normal deliveries were recorded, it's important to note that this outcome cannot be directly attributed to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) inputs alone. The prevalence of normal deliveries depends on a multitude of factors, although the role of pregnancy-related care, counselling, and closely monitored nutritional support is a significant contributing factor, as evident in the birth weight statistics.



### 3.17 Perception of Development Pillars Across Chosen Parameters

The concept of development is multifaceted, shaped by a unique blend of demographic and geographic elements. Defining development precisely, in terms of which specific factors have caused changes in development parameters and to what degree, is a challenging task. To address this, we employed a dual structure approach in which we asked the respondents to identify the primary contributors and benefit perceived by them.



Development Parameters	Contribution / Recognition		Benefit Perception	
	Government	GWEL CSR	Positive	Negative
Education of Kids	52%	53%	76%	24%
Quality of Education	35%	67%	70%	30%
After School Learning Centre	1%	<b>85%</b>	95%	5%
Aganwadi	40%	35%	63%	37%
Primary Health	21%	<b>75%</b>	84%	16%
Mother Child Health	32%	<b>80%</b>	74%	26%
Health Care Services	25%	<b>85%</b>	68%	32%
Agriculture	33%	35%	54%	46%
Self Help Groups	23%	45%	68%	32%
Animal Husbandry	20%	12%	46%	54%
Vocational Training	15%	<b>70%</b>	77%	23%
Sanitation	17%	<b>85%</b>	83%	17%
Drinking Water	26%	<b>95%</b>	92%	8%
Construction of Water Resources	14%	35%	67%	33%
Employment Opportunities	39%	45%	50%	50%
Women Empowerment	51%	<b>82%</b>	76%	24%
Pratibha Library	18%	60%	80%	20%

This survey was conducted using a multiple-option protocol, where respondents were asked to express the percentage of contribution they believed certain parameters of development had made. Following this, a follow-up question was posed to determine whether this perceived contribution had resulted in a positive change or benefit.

The findings reveal that After School Learning, Primary Health Care, Mother Child Health, Health Care Services, VTC, Sanitation, Drinking Water and Women Empowerment are areas where the foundation's work is perceived to have made a more substantial contribution compared to government institutions, including the Gram Panchayat. It's important to note that the intention is not to create a competitive comparison among development contributors, as the government is a larger ecosystem within which the foundation operates, in-fact GWEL CSR collaborates with the government. This data exercise simply highlights people's perceptions regarding the contributions of various actors in the field of development. Furthermore, the perception of "change" also indicates that in areas where the foundation has taken the lead, people have perceived positive change beyond 68%.





**Aaradhya Gajanan Uike**  
At: Dongargaon, Dist: Chandrapur

#### **After School Learning Centre (ASLC)**

"I am a student of Class V at Z. P. School, Dongargaon. Financial condition of my family is not good so I was not able to go for tuition classes like other students do and only depended on the class studies only. I was not able to compete in the class and gradually, I lost interest in studies. Even I was not a regular going student.

There is a After School Learning Centre run by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and the time of this centre is 8:00 am to 10:00 am.

I admitted to this ASLC. I started attending classes regularly and I learned various new activities in the class. I learned Drawing, making of Fruits from Clay, Story Telling, Cleanliness & Hygiene, Drama, Songs etc. Friendly and joyful atmosphere of class resulted to eliminate my fear of studies and I had a positive thinking about studies. I scored good in the exams conducted every 15 days. I am happy and thankful to GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL for helping me in studies."



# CSR Implementation

## CHAPTER

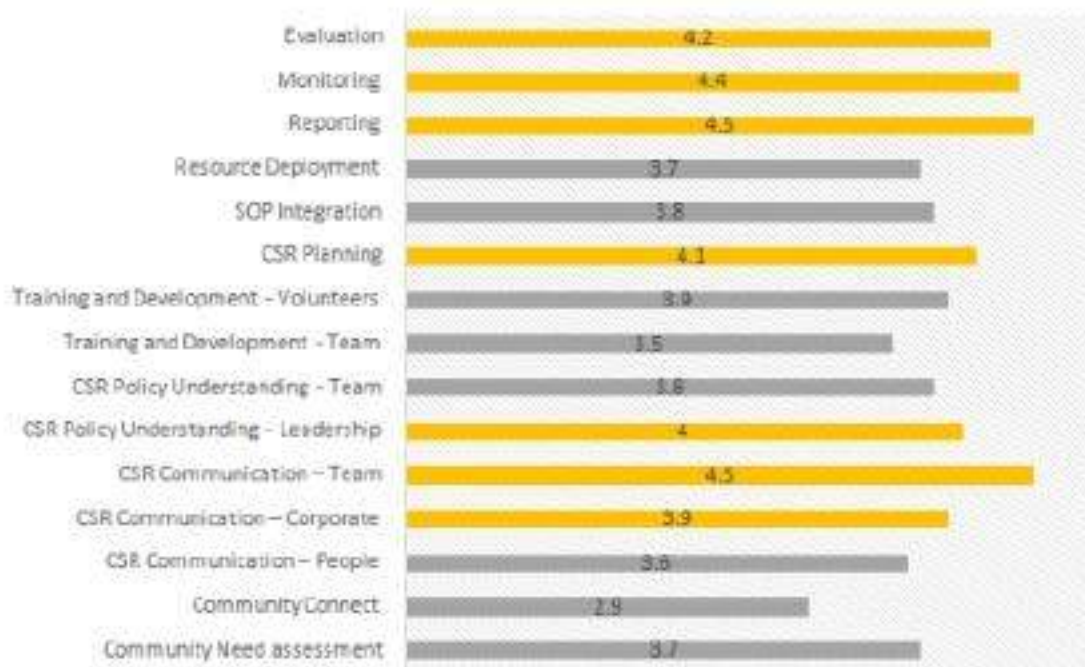
# 4





The GMR Varalakshmi Foundation implements various CSR activities by way of manifold initiatives in the vicinity of GMR Warora Energy Ltd. In the Warora and Bhadrawati blocks of the Chandrapur district, GWEL & GMRVF are carrying out their CSR operations in 32 villages (10 core villages and 22 outreach villages), serving around 43,000 people. The national leadership of the foundation oversees the administrative structure in which the local foundation team operates. The primary framework is implemented and enforced in accordance with the strategic, demographic and community needs of the local area. The study investigated the variables influencing the CSR team's readiness and the implementation of CSR. The outcome of CSR is not a single, independent function; rather, it is the result of several internal and external forces working together. The investigation assisted in determining these elements in addition to CSR's overall performance output.

All team members and official (representative) participated in a CSR Brainstorming session to learn about their perspectives on important CSR Implementation elements. The qualitative observation is displayed in the diagrammatic presentation that follows:



The above graphics indicate that the CSR implementation currently has a great reporting procedure and effective team communication. Enhancement scope exists in the following areas: Community connect, T & D Team, Teacher and volunteer T&D; and there should be more public relations communication on corporate social responsibility.

#### 4.1 MAJOR FINDINGS:

**4.1.1 Structural Formation:** The local foundation team currently exhibits a leader driven functional behaviour pattern. The team leader serves as the focal point of performance, providing guidance and inspiration to all employees. That is mostly a natural occurrence in all organisations, but it requires a transition from the leader driven to the self-driven ownership pattern, where the leadership can focus to choose strategy than to focus only on execution. Better quality may be introduced into the current workforce through exposure to core ownership and deeper learning, making the move feasible.

**4.1.2 Management & Leadership:** The on-ground leadership of the foundation is positive, inspiring and a team builder. It is discovered that the community connect is apparent. The project lead has been with the team for a long time and is well-versed in the subject matter and priorities. Perspective planning is one area where improvisation is really needed. This involves giving the portfolio relative weights and then continuously updating it in light of the "value" that is getting created.





**4.1.3 Subordinate Delegation and Reflection:** The overall spectrum of CSR vision is moderately reflected in the subordinate delegation. In contrast to the final vision of the input, the task is better understood. As previously stated, there is a need for the subordinate staff members to develop a long-term vision.

**4.1.4 Productive Bonding:** The cohesiveness and productivity of the staff is excellent. But there's a chance that this bonding will contribute more to the functional output. On the other hand, the degree of community ties to the foundation has slightly increased. There is a scope to achieve more and needs practice. This may be one aspect of the study that was noticed, and there may be more to it than what is visible.

**4.1.5 Sense of kinship:** Every employee maintains a very high level of relationship with the GMR group. It's evident that they respect the organisation. During the FGD, it was noted that the staff members were reasonably involved in implementing CSR and were aware of the policies.

**4.1.6 Excellence in job:** Multitasking in a variety of need situations leads to a highly unstructured state of job enrichment. This can be carried out in an organised way, leading to the gradual attainment of excellence through these assigned contributions.

**4.1.7 Output Planning:** Most planning is done with implementation in mind. Data is updated on a regular basis and is managed extremely methodically. Planning at the output level is above average. This can be leveraged for productivity planning. Productivity planning is the process of measuring output against inputs and displaying a logical chain of effects.

**4.1.8 Training and Readiness:** Manpower is mostly trained on the job. Unstructured learning curve management is a major contributor to the loss of productivity transmission. Through focus group discussions and one-on-one conversations, the employees pinpointed specific areas in which they require organised training.

**4.1.9 Programme Ownership:** Employees have a strong sense of ownership over the CSR initiatives and participation is excellent. On field visits, there have been instances where the villagers have recalled the foundation staff's persistent and hardwired follow-up, particularly with regard to Sanitation, MMU and the components with respect to livelihood enhancement from agriculture-based activities.

**4.1.10 Monitoring & Evaluation:** Data monitoring on pertinent frames is above average and occurs on a very regular basis. Better results can be attained out of strengthening the inter-connections between the two stages of the CSR activity.

**4.1.11 Grass-root level community connect:** The level of community connection with end beneficiaries is high, but it has the potential to be more productive. This must be envisioned in terms of potential change brought about by CSR interventions backed up by community partnerships. CSR inputs for 'malnutrition' are one such example. Nutrition for pregnant women and prenatal care produce excellent results. However, these results are constrained by the operational presence of foundation staff. The team discovered that the foundation's nutritive practices were not followed by the beneficiary women and their households. It is obvious that each input has a threshold or tipping point beyond which the impact requires input from the beneficiaries or community under service. The GMRVF envisioned this and introduced a "GUDIYA" pattern to motivate the community to follow.

**4.2 Wheel of Performance Influencers;**

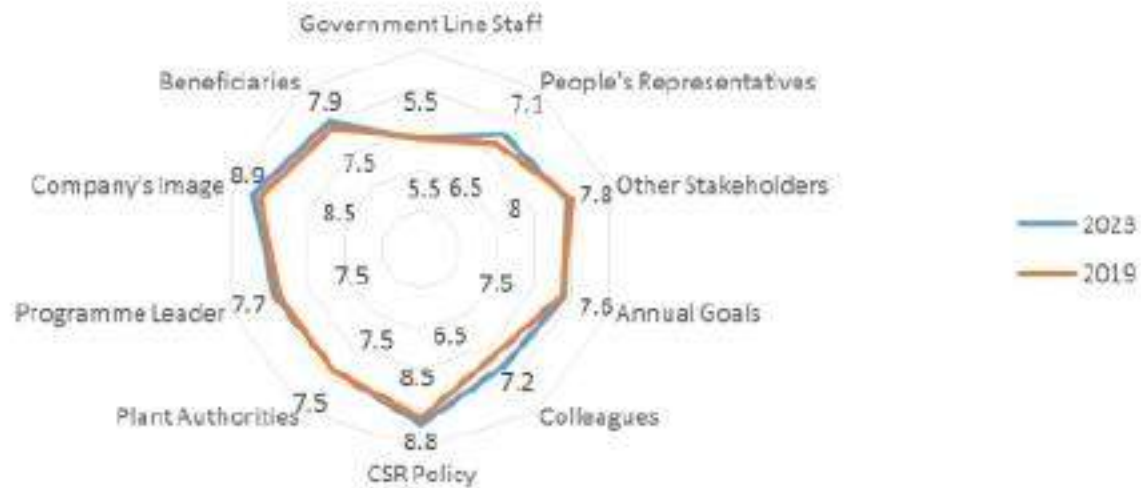
The following wheel describes how the factors affecting performances have a pattern of influence registered over a scale of 10 points. This wheel was projected from 3 view points at 2 levels. The scale further indicates the comparative performance of each parameter from 2019 to 2023.

- By CSR Managerial Staff,
- By CSR Field Staff members and volunteers AND
- By the study team.

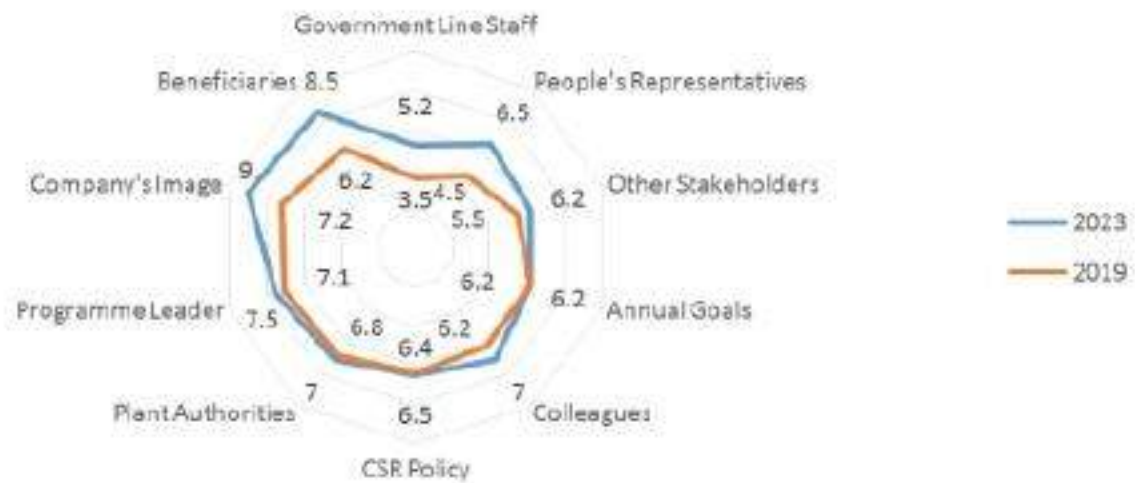




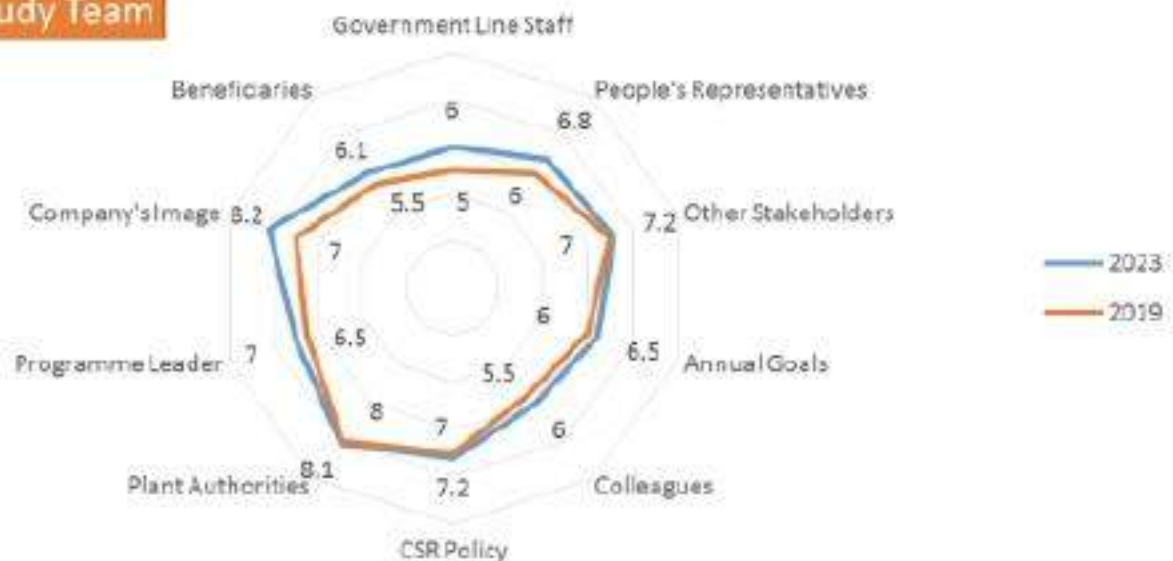
### CSR Managerial Staff



### CSR Field Staff



### By Study Team

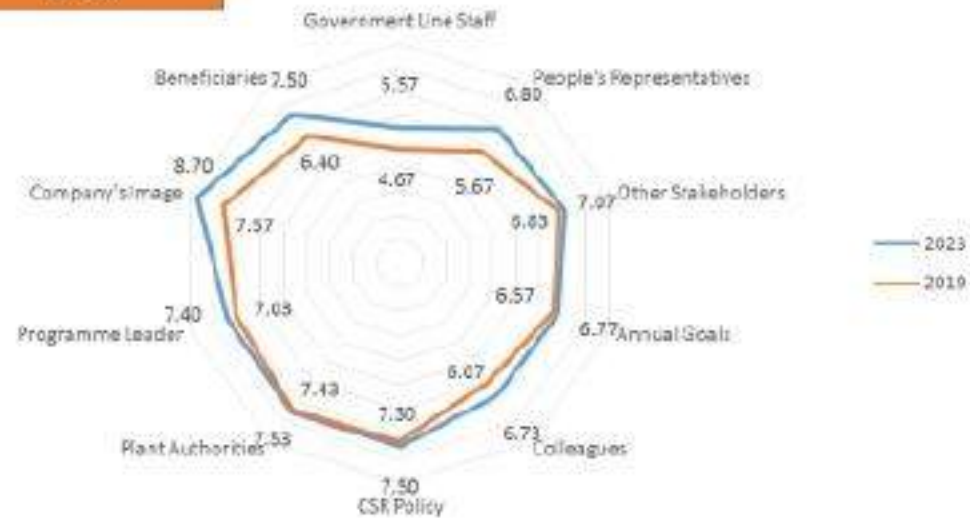


#### 4.3 Master Performance Wheel based on average values taken from above 3 views:

Performance influencers heavily impact the way an individual visualizes his deliverables. As the diagram suggests above factors scoring less than 6 is – Government Line Staff. The nature of involvement of these factors determined for their participation, was investigated as the main reason for these being low. Most influencing factors can be positioned in the planning and implementation process to leverage their stake values in the interest of holistic CSR management.



**Master Performance Wheel**



**4.4 Evaluation of Skills and Approach observed by CSR Managerial and Implementation Staff / Team Members**

The study research team investigated the state of knowledge and methodology surrounding the planning and execution of CSR. CSR Managerial Staff and CSR Implementation Staff and Volunteers were the two separate ends to assess and monitor. The following points were explored and are explained by the wheel below. The score line for the wheel nodes ranges from 0 to 5. Based on their observations and interactions with the team members on both ends, the study team has assigned the scores. The difference in level between the two ends is reflected in the gap between the two polygons (Orange for managerial members and Blue for implementing members):

**Comparative Evaluation**





#### 4.5 Suggestions for Foundation Team:

1. It has been observed that, the ground staff has improvised in their tasks and performance. They have aligned their work with the vision of GMRVF managerial leadership. Raising everyone on the staff's learning curve was critically necessary. Modular, structured training and development materials helped achieve this. It is recommended that they continue with the work and at the same time keep learning with new technology. This will help to disseminate the technological information and learning to the people downstream.
2. CSR team needs to enhance community presence at personal levels. Such presence does not mean a programme based or cause related outreach. This connect must be essentially about co-existence beyond the conventional exchange-based relationship. There is a very little difference between scores for Foundation staff & Managerial staff. At possible intervals the stakeholders connect by the Managerial staff is recommended. This will additionally help to get the foundation staff's increase their connect with the stakeholders.
3. Having a more in-depth understanding of the group's CSR policy will help in further improvising the results. The field staff has an important role to play on ground, hence they need to better visualise their roles within the larger frameworks established by the CSR leadership team and the management. In order to guide the implementation team through the standard execution of chosen initiatives, the leadership needs to provide them with quality inputs and interact multiple times.
4. When the team members were consulted, the training needs were examined on a number of fronts, including use of technology, programme communications, innovative community engagement, positive outcome reporting, task delegation and rationalising planning inputs.
5. The higher level of engagement with government officials and involving them at suitable occasions will help in enhancing the outreach.
6. The colleagues should be motivated to implement ISR at their level and align them with the overall objective of the company CSR policy and the local need.



TESTIMONIAL



**Pramila Kishor Nehare**  
At: Majra Khurd, Dist.: Chandrapur

#### Individual Sanitary Toilet

"I am a resident of Majra Khurd. Earlier, we don't have individual Toilet and it was a difficult time for me as a female while open defecation. It was a very embracing condition in broad day light and very risky in a dark, means fear of Snake, Scorpion & other reptiles in the open area. Rainy days was more difficult time. Postponing to defecation was affecting health. We were spending more money on health issues in the family.

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL built Individual Sanitary Toilets in the village and it was a great relief from all above problems. We started having better health and also saved lot of money which we were spending earlier on medication.

We are heartily thankful of GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL for taking such great initiative."



# Education

## CHAPTER

# 5





**5.1 Objective:** GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF) the implementing partner for GWEL CSR is dedicated to ensuring that quality education is within reach for everyone. To achieve this goal, the foundation establishes and manages exceptional educational activities. Additionally, it collaborates with communities and government schools to enhance educational access and quality.

The GMR Varalakshmi Foundation places a strong emphasis on the significance of education within its development initiatives and corporate social responsibility (CSR) portfolio. Its commitment is evident through a comprehensive range of interventions spanning from 'Anganwadi' to 'E-Learning Centres'. Alongside infrastructure support, the foundation engages in a multitude of year-round activities such as tuition's, Vidya volunteer support, IBM Kid-smart centers, summer camps, Computer based education, E Centers, Navodaya Coaching and transportation of students.

One notable component deserving special mention is the Pratibha Library Center. The center focal point lies in aiding the students to prepare for competitive exams by providing them resources and conducive ecosystem. Another feather in the cap is After School Learning Centre (ASLC) and Govt School Support. This program encompasses support for school infrastructure, teacher training, digital learning and various ongoing contributions to the education sector. The study team conducted direct interactions, observations and collected structured responses from key stakeholders for all these components. This section aims to present foundational findings and address key evaluation questions arising from these initiatives;

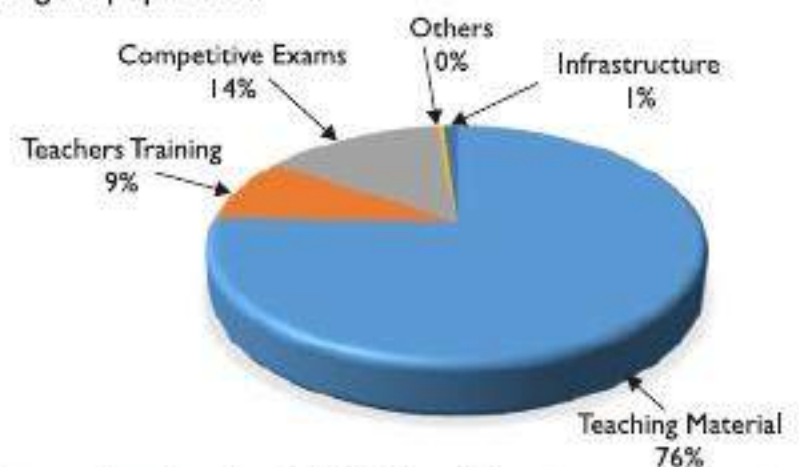
1	<b>Support to Government School and Anganwadi</b>	1. How is the performance of the children/ aspirant youths?
2	<b>After School Learning</b>	2. Are the measures to support the psychological, academic, social, physical development of the children suitable and sufficient? 3. What are the views of stakeholders?
3	<b>e-Education and Learning Centre</b>	4. Have the education activities addressing the need and adding value to Government education system in villages and also adding value among youths?
4	<b>Pratibha Library</b>	5. What can be done better?

### 5.2 Government School

Out of total 312 responses from the elders in family, a majority 73.7% mentioned that their children are studying in Primary schools. A whopping 99% of the respondents were aware that Anganwadi functioning in their area received support from GMR foundation. It shows that awareness level for GMR is high among the population.

#### Contribution to Academics

In terms of contribution of GMR towards academics 76.3% of the respondents were of the opinion that study material received significant contribution from GMR foundation while 14.1% vouched competitive exams and 8.7% of the respondents believed that they invested in training of teachers.



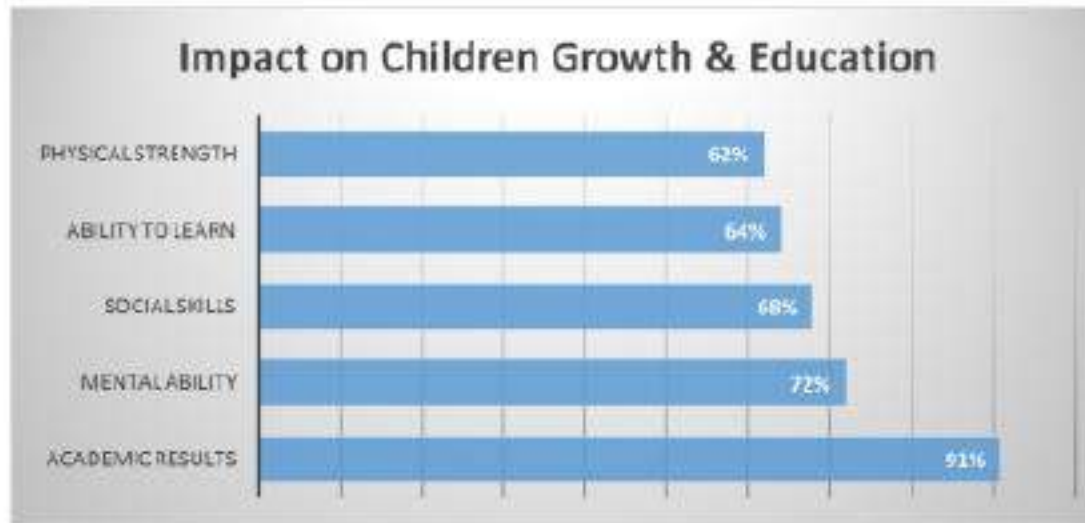
#### Impact on Children Growth and Education

A whopping 80.1% of the parents were of the opinion that effort undertaken by GMRVF has led to improvement in education standard. Whereas 64.1% of the parents said that their children ability to learn has improved. Further 91% of parents agreed that academic results of their children have improved while 71.8% parents also reported for significant improvement in mental ability of their children. In terms of social skills, the percentage was 67.6% while for increase in physical strength 61.9% parents agreed for it.





**Impact Score –4.31 on scale of 5**



**Stakeholders Views;**

- 88.8% of the parents said that school teacher discussed with them about the progress of their ward.
- 65.7% of the parents believed that GMR supported schools are equivalent to private schools in terms of quality parameters.
- 94.9% of the parents said that their complaints were resolved promptly by the authorities.

**Awareness Score –4.1 out of 5.**

**CSR Effectiveness Assessment;**

The vital inputs received from all the stakeholders reflect that program has been quite effective in elevating the education standard of the students and has equipped them with adequate resources to ensure effective teaching and learning

Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	10.5
Programme Execution	13	8.3
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.9
Information Dissemination	11	8.3
Programme Awareness	10	8.2
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	7.9
Accessibility	13	8.7
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	6.4
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.1
Grievance Mechanism	7	5.1
Community Participation	3	2.1

**CSR Effectiveness Score 0.73 out of 1.**

**SGD Goals**





Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
I	Education	Government School Support	4, 5, 8, 17	68.25%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

#### Suggestions for Improvement ;

1. GWEL CSR team is suggested to identify the curriculum and pedagogy which has unique blend of technology and practical application and organize workshops for government school teachers.
2. GWEL CSR team may organise and deliver value added courses to students.
3. Promotion of Parental and Community Engagement: Encouraging parents and community members to actively participate in their children's education is crucial and should be actively promoted.
4. Encouraging Collaboration and Best Practices Sharing: Government bodies, educators, and various stakeholders can collaborate and exchange innovative solutions to enhance the quality of education in government schools.

#### 5.3 After School Learning Center

An after-school learning center is a specialized educational facility designed to provide additional learning opportunities and support for students beyond their regular school hours. These centers offer a wide range of academic, extracurricular and enrichment activities to help students advance their education, develop important skills and explore their interests. The primary goal of an after-school learning centre is to complement the traditional school curriculum by offering a more personalized and flexible learning environment.

#### Students Performance

The survey which involved 172 students revealed that a majority 52.6% study in class 3-5, 17.5% in class 1-2, 11.7% in class 6 and 18.1% in class 7 and all categories have witnessed grade improvement. 99.4% of the parents agreed that performance of their children have improved due to efforts undertaken by ASLC.

#### Impact of ASLC inputs in improvement of learning abilities of students

The subject wise impact assessment of students is reflected below;

Subjects	Response in %			
	Low	No Change	Marginal Improvement	Substantial Improvement
English	4.00%	12.40%	68.00%	15.60%
Science	7.10%	11.80%	66.40%	14.70%
Maths	6.70%	12.50%	67.80%	13.00%
Marathi	7.40%	7.50%	71.60%	13.50%
Over All Grade	14.60%	3.50%	67.30%	14.60%

The above chart reflects subjects which are covered under ASLC, these have witnessed significant improvement in comparison to other subjects. There is scope of improvement in English and Mathematics which is also agreed by 81.3% of the parents.

The benefit perception, **IMPACT SCORE** among the parents has been rated **4.3 out of 5**.



### Stakeholders View;

- 98.2% of the parents understand the role of ASLC in improvement of academic performance of their children.
- 94.2% of the parents appreciated the changes brought due to ASLC.
- 93% of the parents appreciated that their children are no longer afraid to go to school.
- 82.5% of the parents believe that their expenses have reduced by Rs 2267.26 due to effort made by ASLC.

### Awareness Score – 4.1 out of 5

### CSR Effectiveness Assessment

Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	11.1
Programme Execution	13	8.1
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.3
Information Dissemination	11	8.7
Programme Awareness	10	8.1
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	7.7
Accessibility	13	9.8
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	6.8
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.3
Grievance Mechanism	7	4.7
Community Participation	3	2.5

CSR Effectiveness Score: 0.75 on a scale of 0 to 1.

### SDG Goals



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
I	Education	After School Learning Centre	4, 5, 17	67.67%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

### Suggestions for Improvement

**1. Individualized Learning Plans:** Implement personalized learning plans for students, identifying their strengths and weaknesses. This can help tailor teaching methods to each student's unique needs.

**2. Technology Integration:** Incorporate educational technology tools to make learning more interactive and engaging. This could include educational apps, online resources, and interactive whiteboards. Capacity building of the GWEL SCR team is recommended with respect to latest technology integration in education sector and teaching methods.

**3. Qualified Instructors:** Ensure that instructors are well-qualified, experienced, and passionate about education. Encourage continuous professional development to keep them updated on the latest teaching methods and educational trends.



**4. Homework Support:** Offer a structured homework support system where students can receive assistance with their assignments. This can help reinforce classroom learning and provide a resource for students who may struggle with homework.

**5. Feedback Mechanism:** Implement a feedback system for students, parents, and instructors. Regularly gather input to assess the effectiveness of programs and identify areas for improvement.

#### 5.4 E-education and Learning Centre

E learning center was found to be highly popular among the students as its awareness level was found to be 99.5% among the respondents. 89.4% of the parents said that their children have learned to operate computers.

#### Impact of E-education on Children

In terms of academic contribution, a majority 83.5% of parents agreed that it has led to improvement in academic performance of their children. 97.1% of the parents said that it has enhanced the learning ability of the children. 80.9% of the parents agreed that presence of e learning center has immensely benefitted their children in terms of academic learning and grade improvement.

**Impact Score: 4.41 out of 5.**

#### Stakeholders Views

- 52.8% of the parents believed that e learning centre has helped them save more than Rs 3200.
- 99.1% of the parents were aware about the GMR contribution towards operating the e learning centre
- 95% of the parents said that their complaints were resolved promptly by the authorities

**Awareness Score – 4.2 out of 5**

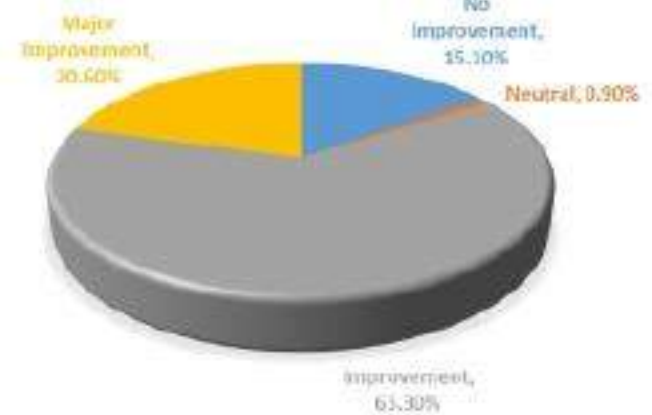
#### CSR Effectiveness Assessment

Essentially, when measured against the defined parameters, the performance exceeds the average standard.

Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	11.7
Programme Execution	13	8.5
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.9
Information Dissemination	11	8.1
Programme Awareness	10	8.4
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	8.1
Accessibility	13	8.7
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	6.7
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.1
Grievance Mechanism	7	4.9
Community Participation	3	2.4

**CSR Effectiveness Score 0.75 out of 1**

IMPROVEMENT IN ACADEMIC LEARNING



**SDG Goals**



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
I	Education	E-Education & Learning Centre	4, 5, 17	62.00%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

**Suggestions for Improvement**

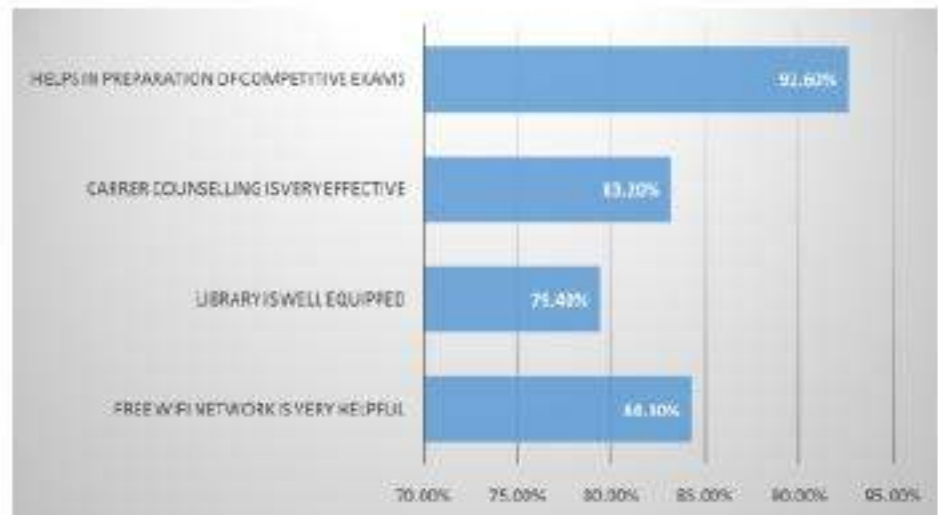
- 1. High-Quality Content:** Ensure that e-education platforms offer well-structured, engaging and age-appropriate content. The material should be aligned with educational standards and curriculum.
- 2. Interactive Learning:** Incorporate interactive elements such as quizzes, games and simulations to make learning more engaging and fun. Interactive content can enhance comprehension and retention.
- 3. Personalized Learning:** Utilize adaptive learning technologies to tailor the educational experience to each child's level and learning pace. This can help struggling students catch up and prevent advanced students from becoming bored.
- 4. Teacher Support:** Provide opportunities for children to interact with educators, ask questions and seek clarification. Online tutoring, video conferencing or discussion forums can facilitate this interaction.

**5.5 Pratibha Library;**

GWEL has initiated a unique career guidance cum counseling center initiated to prepare youths for various competitive exams. The main goal of the center is to offer counseling and coaching assistance for diverse competitive exams to unemployed youth in peripheral areas in and around Warora. In addition to coaching support, the center aims to provide a library facility, guest lectures and counseling. Through these services, individuals can gain awareness of various career options and augment their preparation for competitive exams.

**Impact of Pratibha Library on Youths**

In terms of academic contribution, a majority 87.7% of respondents agreed that it has led to improvement in their academic performance. Whereas 79.5% of the respondents said that it has enhanced their knowledge and learning ability. Further 80.9% of the respondents agreed that presence of Pratibha Library center has immensely benefitted their children in terms of preparing for competitive exams and career counseling.



**Impact Score – 4.42 out of 5**

**View of Stakeholder**

- 72.8% of the respondents believed that Pratibha library center has helped them save more than 2850 Rs.
- 99.4% of the respondents were aware about the GMR contribution towards operating the Pratibha Library
- 95% of the respondents said that their complaints were resolved promptly by the authorities

**Awareness Score – 4.3 out of 5**



### CSR Effectiveness Assessment:

Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	12.7
Programme Execution	13	8.1
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.3
Information Dissemination	11	8.4
Programme Awareness	10	8.6
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	8.1
Accessibility	13	8.1
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	6.7
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.1
Grievance Mechanism	7	4.9
Community Participation	3	2.4

CSR Effectiveness Score 0.754 out of 1

### SDG Goals



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
I	Education	Pratibha Library	1, 4, 5, 17	61.25%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

### Suggestions for Improvement;

- Digital Access:** Introduce online catalogues and resources to make it easier for users to access the library's collection remotely. This can include e-books, audio books, and digital magazines.
- Diverse Collection:** Regularly update and diversify the library's collection to cater to a wide range of interests and age groups. Consider community input when selecting new materials.
- Community Programs:** Organize regular community events, such as book clubs, author talks and reading workshops. This fosters a sense of community and encourages people to use the library as a social and educational hub.
- Reader Feedback:** Implement a system for users to provide feedback on the library's services and suggest new acquisitions. This ensures that the collection remains relevant to community needs.
- Educational Workshops:** Offer workshops on various topics, such as literacy, research skills and resume building. This adds value to the library's role as an educational resource.
- Accessible Facilities:** Ensure that the library is physically accessible to all individuals, including those with disabilities. This includes ramps, elevators and other accommodations.
- Promotion and Marketing:** Use social media and community bulletin boards to promote library events, new acquisitions and services. Engage with local media to increase awareness in the broader community.
- Volunteer Programs:** Establish a volunteer program to involve community members in library activities. Volunteers can contribute to organizing events, assisting users, and maintaining the library space.



Let Below  
Insert Coin/ Card  
3 Wait for Pure Water

GMR  
जीएनएल एनईएलसी लि.  
सीएलएलसी लि.  
सीएलएलसी लि.  
सीएलएलसी लि.



# Health, Hygiene & Sanitation

## CHAPTER 6

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**6.1 Objective** - Recognizing that health is integral to a good quality of life, GWEL CSR has the objective to improve quality of and access to healthcare, hygiene and sanitation in its communities.

The GWEL CSR is dedicated to enhancing health and sanitation services in the villages surrounding GWEL plant by increasing awareness, facilitating access and improving the availability of these essential services. The Foundation has been actively organizing health activities in these villages to promote better health practices within the community. Previously, this region suffered from a severe lack of access to healthcare services, leading to a long-standing issue of malnutrition, particularly among women. Additionally, challenges in reproductive health and geriatric care were prevalent.

In recent years, there has been a significant transformation in the region's healthcare landscape due to the efforts of the state bodies and the Foundation. The onset of Covid 19 shifted the focus towards immunization, vaccination, personal hygiene and implementing COVID protocols. GWEL spread its campaign against COVID on multiple fronts catering to various strata of society. Special drive was launched to distribute PPE kits, sanitizers, face shields and thermal scanners along with 11,589 cotton masks to various government institutions, hospitals, police stations and villagers. Free medicines and treatment was provided to 10 villages through its health clinic and also catered to 8800 plus old aged populations via its MMU. Water ATM were effectively utilized to distribute 210 litres of Hand Wash Soaps and spraying of Sodium Hypo Chloride was done at regular intervals at designated public places. Going further the GWEL CSR distributed 1760 dry ration food packets among the villagers. The GWEL CSR's role can be observed from two perspectives: first, by stimulating demand for quality healthcare through piloting innovative models and creating awareness and second, by assisting healthcare providers in understanding and meeting the evolving needs of rural healthcare.

Furthermore, the Foundation has played a crucial role in addressing sanitation issues and actively linking them with the Open Defecation Free (ODF) component of the Swachh Bharat Mission. The emphasis has been on fostering behavioural change and grassroots motivation, rather than merely constructing toilets. This study focuses on five key components within this context.

1	<b>Primary Health Clinics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventive Health Care management</li> <li>- Diagnostic and Treatment</li> <li>- Support to state run initiatives</li> </ul>
2	<b>Nutrition Centre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Woman and Child centred model</li> <li>- Physical administration of nutrition</li> <li>- Malnutrition, ANC, Vaccination, Institutional Delivery etc.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Mobile Medical Units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focused on Elderly Population</li> <li>- Doorstep delivery of Healthcare &amp; Medicines</li> <li>- Partnership with Helpage India</li> </ul>
4	<b>Individual Sanitation Lavatory</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quality set up of physical household toilets</li> <li>- Close monitoring to reach ODF status</li> <li>- Linking sanitation with hygiene and health</li> </ul>
5	<b>Safe Drinking Water (R.O. Water ATM)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community linked operating system</li> <li>- Technical collaboration with expert agency</li> <li>- Pure drinking water at comfortable distance</li> <li>- Consumption Fee Model</li> </ul>

The examination of these components primarily focused on the following aspects:

1. Assessing the component's effectiveness in addressing community needs and generating value.
2. Gathering input and perspectives from stakeholders.
3. Evaluating the status of key indicators such as institutional delivery, birth weight, ante-natal care (ANC) and post-natal

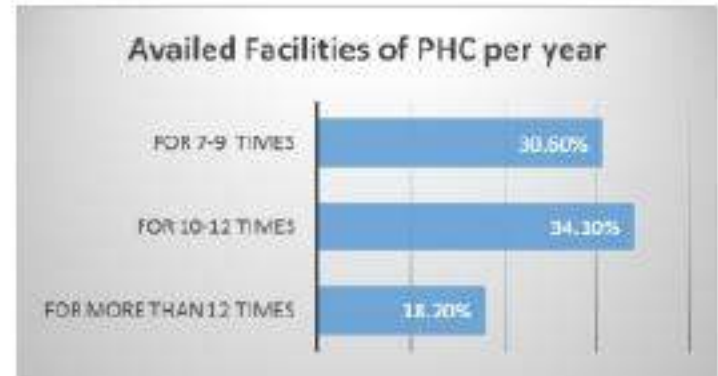
care (PNC).

4. Analysing the transformation in healthcare requirements and needs following these interventions.
5. Examining the adoption of improved hygiene practices by community members.
6. Providing recommendations for enhancing implementation.

### 6.2 Primary Health Clinic

The GWEL CSR has set up Primary Health Clinic with aim of providing basic health care facilities to villagers. They serve total of 10 villagers with average footfall of more than 24000 OPD annually. The PHC offers multiple services like health care, diagnostics, referral, awareness camps and free medicines.

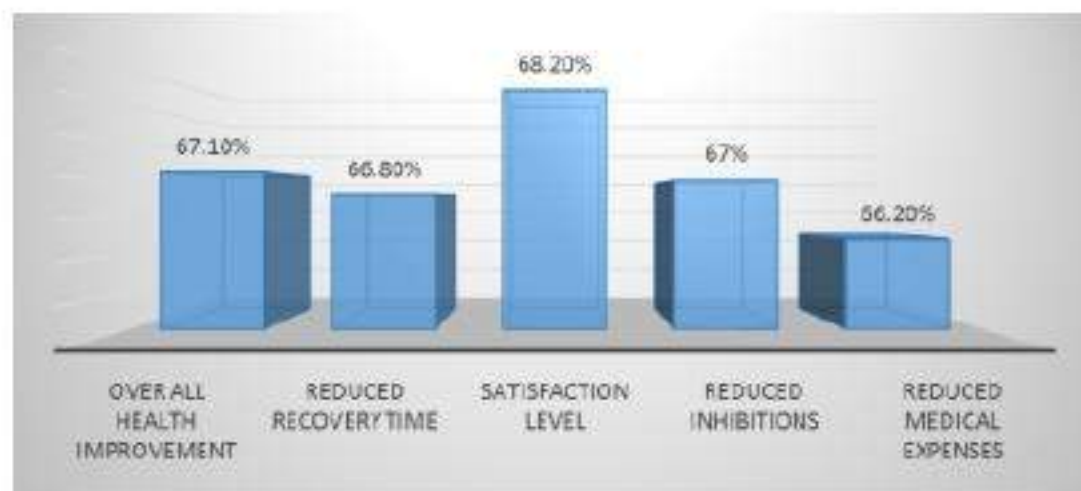
In terms of awareness about Primary Health Clinic (PHC) 99.4% of the respondents said that they were aware about the presence of primary health clinic in their village. A majority 99.4% of the respondents were aware that PHC was functional through efforts made by GWEL foundation group. In terms of utilization rate of PHC by the villagers 18.2% of respondents had availed the facility for more than 12 times in a year, 34.1% had availed for 10-12 times and 30.6% had availed for 7-9 times which reflects the popularity of PHC among the villagers.



### Impact of Primary Health Clinic on Community Health

The positive impact of PHC was reflected in the opinion of respondents were 67.1% of them said that overall health condition of their families have improved due to PHC. 66.3% of the respondents were of the view that frequency of falling ill has reduced due to presence of PHC due to better health advise and prompt treatment. Another positive impact was decrease in time taken to recover from ailment which was supported by 66.8% of the respondents and also 67% of the respondents opined that their inhibitions towards hospitals have reduced due to efforts undertaken by PHC. In terms of satisfaction index 68.2% of respondents were satisfied with services offered by PHC.

### Impact Score – 4.27 on scale of 5



### Stakeholders View;

- 66.2% of the respondents believed that their medical expenses have reduced due to PHC facility extended by GMR group.
- The respondents mentioned that the PHC effectively spread important information about vital healthcare topics and have made a substantial contribution to community healthcare. The same has been reconfirmed by government health officials and Asha workers.
- Whereas 65.9% of the parents said that their complaints were resolved promptly by the authorities.

### Awareness Score – 4.36 out of 5



### CSR Effectiveness Assessment

At its present design stage, this component surpasses the delivery path expectations, but given the evolving needs of the community, it is imperative to re-examine the program design and goals. Additionally, there is a requirement to adhere more deeply to adoption of innovative technology to offer better services to villagers.

Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	11.7
Programme Execution	13	8.5
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.9
Information Dissemination	11	8.1
Programme Awareness	10	8.73
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	8.1
Accessibility	13	8.7
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	6.7
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.1
Grievance Mechanism	7	5.7
Community Participation	3	2.4

**CSR Effectiveness Score: 0.85 out of 1**

### SDG Goals



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
2	Health Hygiene & Sanitation	Primary Health Clinic	2, 3, 5, 17	69.00%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

### Suggestions for Improvement

- 1. Upgraded Facilities:** Invest in modern medical equipment, well-maintained examination rooms and comfortable waiting areas to create a more welcoming environment for patients.
- 2. Extended Operating Hours:** Consider extending the clinic's hours to accommodate the needs of patients who work during regular hours or require emergency care during evenings or weekends.
- 3. Specialized Services:** Depending on the community's needs, offer specialized services like women's health, pediatrics, or mental health support.
- 4. Health Education Programs:** Host regular workshops and sessions for the community to educate them about preventive healthcare, nutrition and disease management.
- 5. Telehealth Services:** Implement tele-health services to provide remote consultations, especially for follow-up appointments or minor concerns.
- 6. Electronic Health Records (EHR):** Transition to electronic health records to improve record-keeping, streamline patient information and reduce paperwork.
- 7. Staff Training:** Invest in ongoing training for clinic staff to ensure they are up to date with the latest medical practices and patient care.





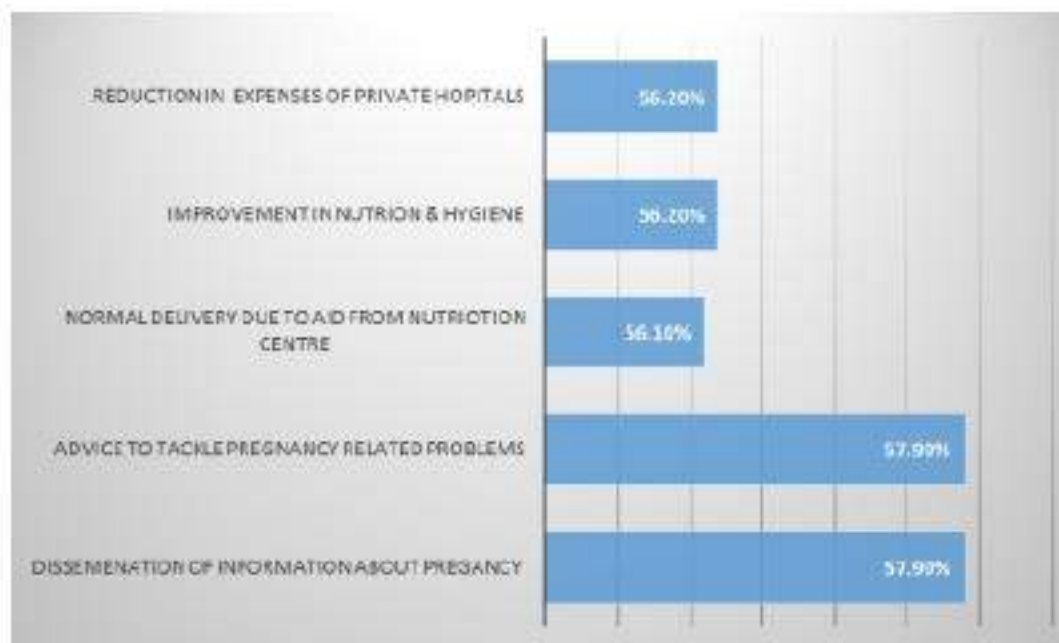
### 6.3 Nutrition Centres

Nutrition Centres were established with the aim of addressing the health challenges faced by pregnant and lactating mothers, ultimately improving their well-being and reducing complications during both prenatal and postnatal phases. These six centres offer a comprehensive range of services, including regular health check-ups, daily nutritional support, vaccination, awareness programs, monthly check-ups, baby care, birth preparation planning, and various other activities. These centres have achieved a remarkable 100% coverage and are deeply involved in serving all pregnant and lactating women. By offering vital information, care and nutrition, these centres help to reduce the risk of complications in both ante and postnatal conditions, leading to safer pregnancies and healthier babies.

#### Impact of Nutrition Centres among Pregnant Women

In terms of awareness about Nutrition Centres 100% of the respondents said that they were aware about the presence of GMR Foundation supported Nutrition Centres in their village. The primary purpose of opening the nutrition centres was fulfilled as only 10.5% of the pregnant women suffered from malnutrition and 73.7% of the children weighed above 3kg at time of birth. Whereas 73.7% of the pregnant women underwent health check-up for minimum four times and 93.7% didn't feel anaemic during pregnancy. Interestingly 100% of the respondents said that they did not make any effort to know about the sex of their children during pregnancy. Further 57.9% of the respondents said that they received updated information about pregnancy care through nutrition centres.

#### Impact Score – 4.15 on scale of 5



#### Stakeholder's View;

- 89.5% of the respondents believed that they didn't suffer from malnutrition during pre and post pregnancy phase.
- 96.5% of the pregnant women received nutritious food during pregnancy.
- 64.9% of the respondents said that infants survived more than one year.
- 93% have adopted Gudiya model for self-monitoring.
- Nutrition Centres efforts have received accolades from Asha workers and Gram Panchayat.
- 73.7% of the parents said that their complaints were resolved promptly by the authorities.

#### Awareness score - 4.38 out of 5.

#### CSR Effectiveness Assessment;

Nutrition centres play a crucial role in providing individuals, especially children and pregnant women, with access to balanced and essential nutrition. This initiative has generated positive response among the villagers; however, focus is needed on increasing the number of beneficiaries in due course of time.





Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	12.1
Programme Execution	13	8.4
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.3
Information Dissemination	11	8.7
Programme Awareness	10	8.76
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	7.7
Accessibility	13	9.6
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	6.8
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.3
Grievance Mechanism	7	5.2
Community Participation	3	2.5

**CSR Effectiveness Score: 0.77 out of 1**

### SDG Goals



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
2	Health Hygiene & Sanitation	Nutrition Centre	2, 3, 5, 17	73.25%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

### Suggestions for Improvement;

- Inclusive Services:** Make sure the nutrition centre is accessible to women with disabilities or transportation limitations. Consider mobile clinics or outreach services.
- Database management** should be integrated with technology, and a regular monitoring system should be incorporated to provide customized diet charts and supplements to female clients
- Gudiya Model** should be further promoted and monitored among village household.
- Emotional and Mental Health Support:** Recognize the importance of emotional and mental health during pregnancy. Offer counselling or referrals for mental health support when needed.

### 6.4 RO Water Systems;

**Endeavor towards Safe Drinking Water-** A few years ago, no one in the villages around GWEL could even dream of saying this. The groundwater in these areas was unsuitable for drinking due to its high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) content and impurities like nitrates and fluoride. Consuming such water posed severe health risks, resulting in issues such as discoloured and damaged teeth, joint pain, physical disabilities, stomach ailments, kidney problems and respiratory issues in infants. Villagers were compelled to allocate a significant portion of their monthly income for medical treatment.

GWEL CSR embarked on a sustainable, expert-driven, community-owned and innovative journey to find a solution. This solution materialized in the form of Reverse Osmosis (RO) Water Vending Units known as Water ATMs. Currently, these RO Water ATMs have been established in 14 villages to offer clean and safe drinking water to the entire community. They are operated through a prepaid recharge card system and the installation and maintenance are handled by the Buldhana Urban Cooperative Credit Society.



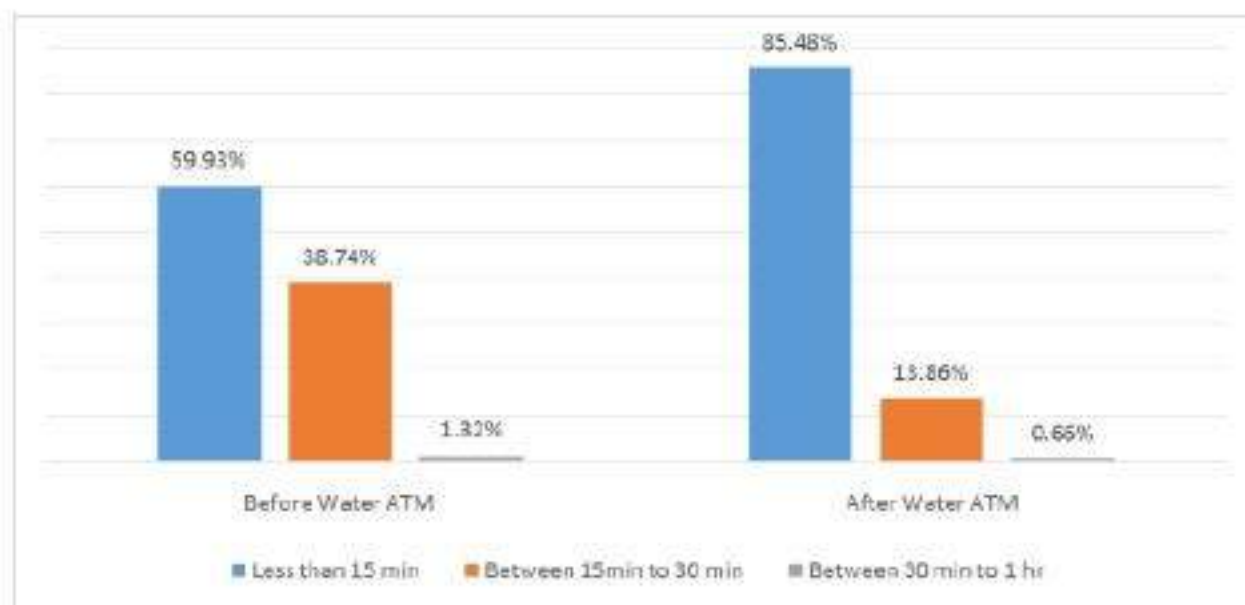
In the coming years, the responsibility for maintenance will be handed over to the local community. The Gram Panchayat has played a pivotal role by providing land, electricity connections and bore wells for these units, thereby creating a comprehensive input facility with visible collaborations among key stakeholders. According to a village representative, as of now, more than 3,600 households benefit from access to pure and clean drinking water through these ATMs. Each household consumes an average of 15 litres of water per day at a user fee of Rs. 0.30 per litres.

**Impact of RO Water ATM;**

- 1) 55.1% of the respondents consume 11-15 litres of water per day while 39.3% consume 15-20 litres of water per day.
- 2) 99% of the respondents said that their drinking water problems have been solved due to RO water ATM as their travelling distance for fetching water has reduced making it more convenient for women.
- 3) This has further helped in reducing health related issues.
- 4) Before the RO Water ATM were installed, the 34% people responded that collection of drinking water was easy. Whereas, after RO Water ATM were installed 55% people responded that collection of drinking water has become easy.



5) The above chart indicates that the RO water ATM locations at different villages has been chosen very effectively. The 55% respondent villagers find the water ATM very near to their house. This has further saved the efforts & time taken to collect the water for drinking purpose. The below chart indicate the time consumed to collect drinking water. Obtaining drinking water was not only a laborious task but also consumed a substantial amount of women's time. This valuable time could have been channeled into productive income-generating activities or dedicated to their children's education. The time required to access drinking water has been significantly reduced.





6) It is important to note that along with the good quality of water, convenience to get it & time savvied – the daily spending on drinking water per household is just Rs. 4.79. This has been arrived with the help of 303 responses given by the respondents who are a part of the total beneficiaries of water ATM.

7) The average consumption per house hold has been found to be 14.56 litres per day.

8) If we were to base the calculation on prevailing market prices for water of similar quality, the expenditure per family would likely be at least Rs. 291.2 per day (14.56Liters\*20Rs). Hence per day saving per household is Rs 286.83. (14.56 litres \*(20-0.3=19.70)).

9) The total amount of money saved by the entire population (per day) counts to Rs 10,32,595/- (\* based on data of 3600 households, Money saved per litre – Rs 19.7, 14.56 litres average consumption per household).

In terms of service quality, the following observations were recorded;

- 79.9% of the respondents said that ATM was functional everyday 24x7.
- 70.3% of the respondents said that they were satisfied with the quantity of water as claimed during delivery.
- 77.6% of the respondents confirmed that quantity of water procured by them matched with figures mentioned in their card which reflects high level of transparency.
- 74.6% of the respondents said that in case of break down the ATM got repaired in less than 2 days while 17.8% said that it got repaired in less than 1 day.
- 95.4% of the respondents said that water from ATM tasted sweeter.
- 89.7% of the women were happy due to water ATM.
- 88.4% respondents confirmed reduction in number of diseases due to water ATM.

**The impact score was recorded 4.73 out of 5.**

**Stakeholder's view;**

The villagers were very satisfied and held the GMR foundation in high regards due to this project -

- 89.1% of the respondents said that their expenses have reduced due to water ATM
- 87.7% of the respondents said that their family health has improved due to water ATM
- 96.4% of the respondents expressed satisfaction in terms of their complaint resolving mechanism.

**The awareness score was 4.66 out of 5.**

**CSR Effectiveness Assessment;**

In GWEL, this CSR input is widely acknowledged as one of the most esteemed and impactful contributions, creating significant value. The strong connection and active involvement of the community are readily apparent. The provision of drinking water is intricately linked to aspects of health, productivity, and promoting gender equity.

Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	11.5
Programme Execution	13	12.3
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.6
Information Dissemination	11	10.5
Programme Awareness	10	9.46
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	7.8
Accessibility	13	11
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	7.2
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.8
Grievance Mechanism	7	6.4
Community Participation	3	2

**CSR Effectiveness Score: 0.86 out of 1**





**SDG Goals;**



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
2	Health Hygiene & Sanitation	RO Water ATM	3, 5, 6, 17	90.00%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

**Suggestions for Improvement;**

- 1) **Maintenance and Servicing:** Ensure regular and proactive maintenance to keep the RO systems in good working condition. Scheduled cleaning, filter replacement and system checks are essential to maintain water quality.
- 2) **Water Quality Monitoring:** Implement a continuous water quality monitoring system to detect any anomalies or contamination promptly. This can help maintain the highest water quality standards.
- 3) **Energy-Efficiency:** Explore ways to make the RO systems more energy-efficient, possibly by incorporating renewable energy sources such as solar power to reduce operational costs.
- 4) **Innovation:** Keep an eye on technological advancements in water purification systems. Consider upgrading or incorporating advanced filtration techniques to improve water quality and efficiency.
- 5) **Environmental Impact:** Consider the environmental impact of the RO systems, including the disposal of waste water generated during the purification process. Explore ways to minimize environmental harm.

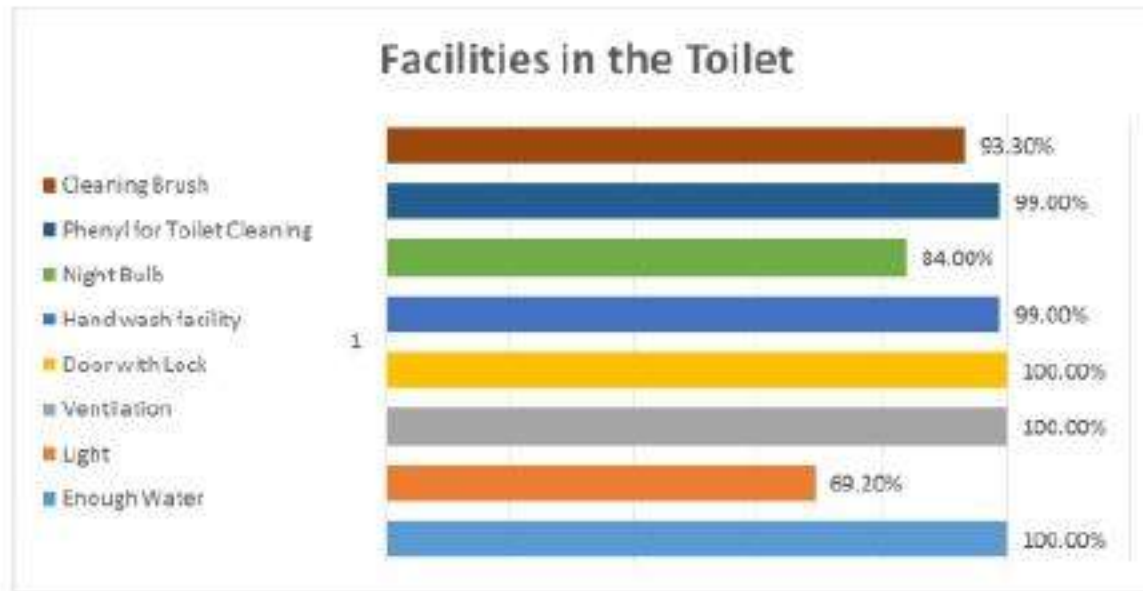
**6.5 Individual Sanitary Lavatory;**

*Road Towards ODF* - Sanitation deficiencies have long been identified as a major health concern for the rural population in India. This, combined with a lack of awareness regarding proper hygiene, has led to open defecation being a common issue in these areas. In fact, certain villages near GWEL were so plagued by the foul odour from open defecation that locals often avoided those routes. Before the renowned Swachh Bharat Mission came into play, GWEL CSR had already recognized this challenge and set out to address it. The GWEL CSR collaborated seamlessly with the Gram Panchayat and other initiatives like MNREGA and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. Together, they successfully built around 764 toilets, significantly reducing open defecation. This intervention not only improved sanitation but also brought about a shift in attitudes towards hygiene at a household level. Consequently, four villages achieved the status of being open defecation-free. The once prevalent sense of revulsion has now given way to a sense of community pride and cleanliness. Furthermore, this effort also ties in with the broader aim of promoting gender equity."

**Impact of ISL;**

- 1) Out of total respondents who participated in the survey 85.6% were males and 14.4% were females.
- 2) A whopping 100% of the respondents had constructed toilets in their houses which showed the high level of awareness and acceptance of ISL among the community.
- 3) 90.4% of the respondents used the toilet constructed in the house for defecation while 9.6% used community toilets or go for open defecation.
- 4) One of the major reasons for avoiding using ISL was bad odour.
- 5) 84.6% of the respondents used to go for open defecation prior to construction of these toilets by GMR foundation group
- 6) 100 % of the respondents said that all family members now use ISL for defecation.

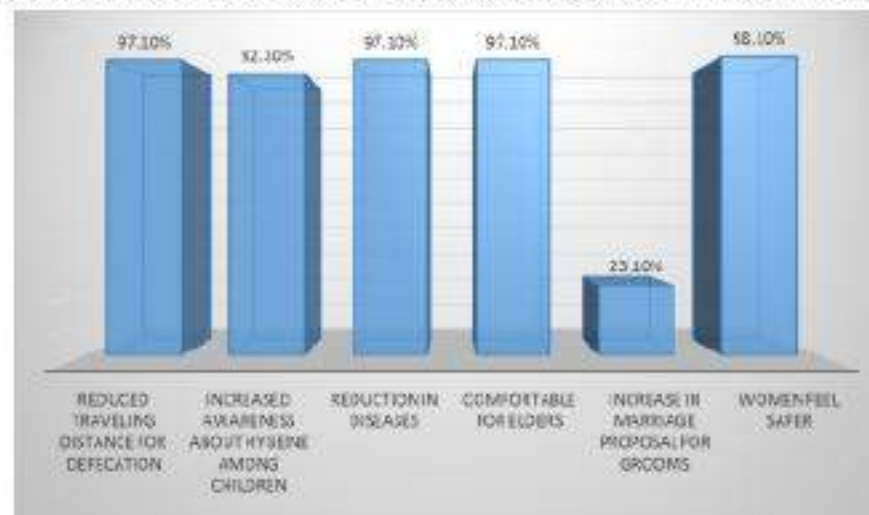
**The impact score was recorded 4.34 out of 5.**



The above chart indicates the facilities available at the ISL. It was observed during the FGD that the beneficiaries are utilising the ISL on regular basis. The respondents were satisfied with the ISL being constructed at their premises. The elders, women, children and all regularly use the lavatory. Foundation even supports in case where there had been some breakage of door or lock etc.

#### Value Addition in Quality of Life;

The major impact which ISL has created is drastic improvement in the quality of life of the people.



#### Stakeholder's view;

- GWEL CSR has done a commendable work by providing ISL for every house hold of the village.
- 97.1% of the villagers believed that their life style has improved due to construction of toilets in their houses.
- 96.1% of the respondents said that they use the toilet on regular basis.
- In financial terms the villagers mentioned that they were able to save 20 -25 thousand rupees due to low construction cost associated with toilets provided by GWEL CSR.
- The ASHA and MPW workers acknowledge and highly appreciate the significant efforts put into constructing ISLs and the initiatives aimed at bringing about behavioural change.

#### Awareness score – 4.36 out of 5

#### CSR Effectiveness Assessment

This initiative boasts strong social engagement and high physical visibility. ISLs represent a successful blend of infrastructure development, the creation of social capital through achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and active community involvement in promoting better hygiene and sanitation management.



Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	13.1
Programme Execution	13	11.4
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.3
Information Dissemination	11	9.6
Programme Awareness	10	8.76
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	7.7
Accessibility	13	12.1
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	6.9
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.6
Grievance Mechanism	7	5.2
Community Participation	3	2.5

**CSR Effectiveness Score : 0.85 out of 1**

### SDG Goals



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
2	Health Hygiene & Sanitation	Individual Sanitary Toilet	3, 5, 6, 17	79.50%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

### Suggestions for Improvements;

- 1) Awareness:** Though all ISL has been handed over to beneficiaries after its construction, however some regular awareness sessions with beneficiaries is required to maintain created structure.
- 2) Hygiene Education:** Implement hygiene education programs alongside ISL construction to ensure that users understand the importance of proper sanitation and hygiene practices.
- 3) Technological Solutions:** Investigate innovative technological solutions for sanitation, such as composting toilets or eco-friendly sanitation systems, which can be more sustainable and environmentally friendly.

### 6.6 MMU (Mobile Medical Unit);

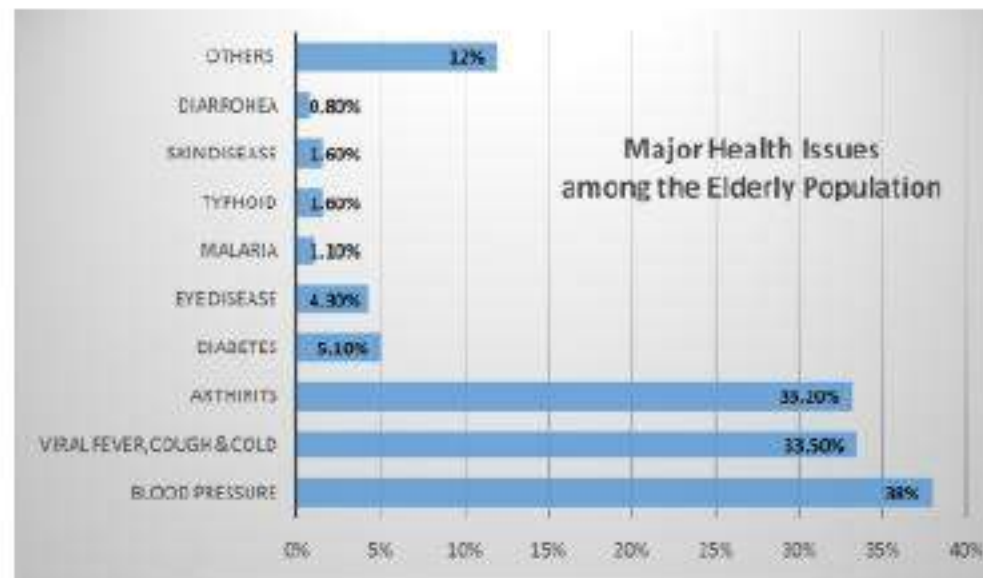
MMU is a mobile healthcare initiative designed to offer essential primary medical services to populations residing in remote, inaccessible, underserved and neglected areas. Its primary aim is to bring healthcare services directly to the doorsteps of individuals, particularly elderly individuals. The program involves medical check-ups, medication provision, referrals, diagnostic services and education on preventive measures, dietary guidelines, specific health conditions, child care, and geriatric care. Currently, it serves 22 villages and registers more than 25,000 annual outpatient visits for the elderly population. The most prevalent health concerns among older individuals encompass arthritis, vision and hearing impairments, cardiac issues, renal system disorders, joint pain, visual impairments, diabetes and hypertension. Prior to the introduction of the MMU service by the foundation, the financial burden of senior citizen healthcare strained family relationships. There was no dedicated initiative for elderly healthcare. However, with the implementation of the MMU service, reliance on traditional faith healers for medical treatment has been completely eliminated.





### Current Situation Analysis;

- The main point of contact for healthcare needs is the ASHA worker for 54.8% of the survey respondents while 21.8% are dependent on private practitioners.
- In every other household, there is at least one elderly person and merely 13.3% of the people reported having health insurance coverage through the government's Health Card program.
- Thanks to the quality and care provided by the MMU, now every single individual relies on the MMU for their geriatric healthcare requirements. Additionally, 59% of the population depends on the MMU for their primary healthcare needs.
- Emergency ambulance services are available to 78% of the villages, with an average response time of less than one hour. The distance to multi-specialty healthcare units is approximately 9.12 kilometres.
- The MMU is staffed by one doctor, one pharmacist, and one driver. Occasionally, a social worker or health worker is also part of the team.
- Approximately 67.6% of the population lacks convenient access to regular medical stores.
- A total of 92% of the population confirmed that the MMU visits their area once a week.



The perception of healthcare and the understanding of health largely remain confined to traditional norms. Typically, an individual is deemed healthy as long as their functional capacities are intact, and they don't require medical treatment, care, or rest. However, it has come to light that in the context of elderly care, mental and emotional well-being are just as crucial. When examining specific health conditions, chronic ailments like arthritis, diabetes, cardiac issues and hypertension are the most prevalent, while memory loss and digestive problems were rarely reported prior to the study.

### Major Findings;

- For 59% of the population the first point of contact for any medical treatment is MMU.
- Majority 92% of the population are aware about the schedule of MMU visiting their villages.
- 86.7% of respondents that they primarily received medicines from MMU.
- 85% of the respondents confirmed the presence of doctor along with support staff in MMU.
- 98% of the respondents said that MMU has helped them in reducing their medical expenses by Rs 4000/- to 5000/-.
- 95.9% of the respondents said that MMU has reduced the time taken for availing medical treatment.
- 96.6% of the respondents expressed satisfaction and appreciated the behaviour of members of MMU.

### Impact on Health of Elderly;

- 97.9% of the respondents agreed that presence of MMU had reduced their health problems
- 97.3% of the respondents said that due to presence of MMU the medical facilities have improved in their villages
- 93.8% of the respondents appreciated that MMU had helped them to save lives during emergency / life threatening conditions.
- 97.9% of the respondents agreed that their financial burden had reduced considerably due to MMU.

### Impact Score – 4.81 out of 5



**Stakeholder’s View;**

- The MMU service provided by the GWEL CSR has been well received and appreciated by the villagers.
- 98% of the villagers believe that presence of MMU had improved the health of the elders of their villages.
- Asha workers,Volunteers and government officials are aware about the MMU services and are working in tandem with them.
- In FGD the villagers requested for providing more facilities like diagnostics through MMU.
- The villagers appreciated the medical advice received through MMU and requested for more training sessions with related to health and nutrition of elderly.

**Awareness Score – 4.78 out of 5.**

**CSR Effectiveness Assessment;**

Overall, this initiative stands out as one of the most impactful Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) endeavours within GWEL. By actively visualizing the evolving needs and transitioning from community-based standards to globally recognized benchmarks in geriatric care, the potential for positive change is significantly heightened. The partnership with HelpAge India has proven to be effective, garnering substantial attention for this initiative’s various aspects. However, there is room to enhance the foundation’s visibility and highlight its contributions even further.

Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	12.6
Programme Execution	13	8.9
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.3
Information Dissemination	11	9.4
Programme Awareness	10	8.76
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	7.7
Accessibility	13	11.4
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	6.8
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.3
Grievance Mechanism	7	5.4
Community Participation	3	2.5

**CSR Effectiveness Score : 0.8 | out of 1**

**SDG Goals**



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
2	Health Hygiene & Sanitation	Mobile Medical Unit	2, 3, 5, 17	74.25%

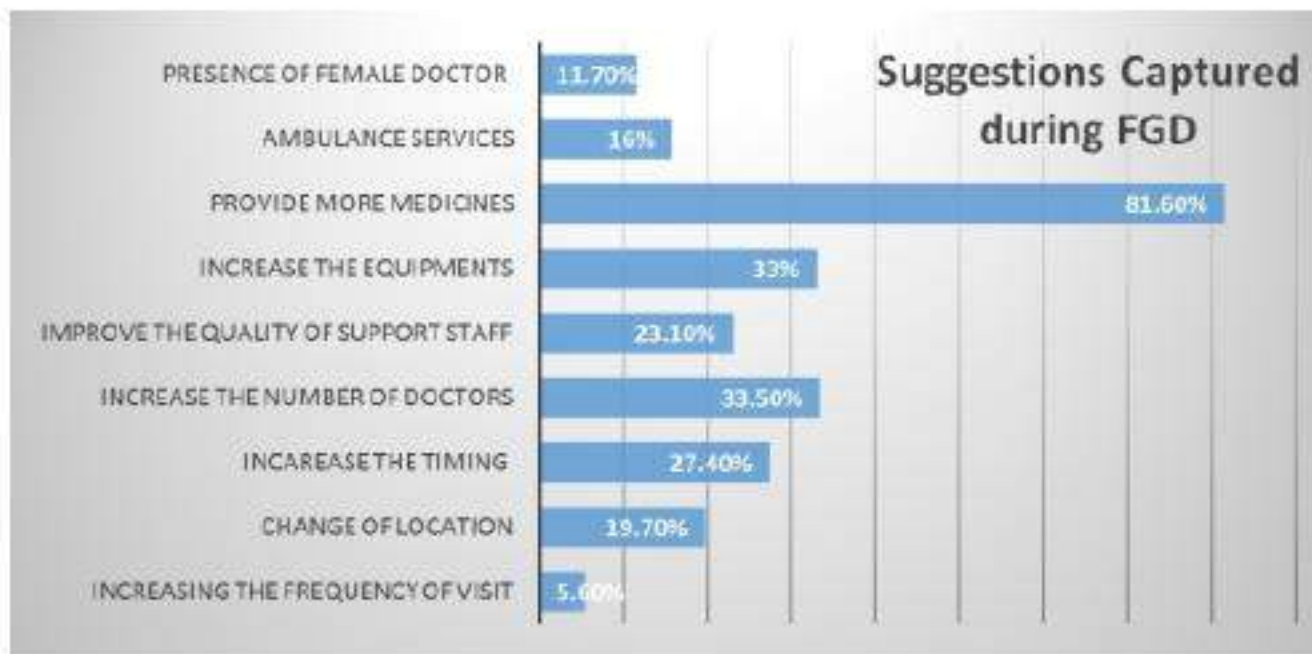
# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details



**Suggestions for Improvements;**

- 1) **Preventive Care:** Implement preventive care programs, such as vaccinations, health education, and screening for chronic diseases.
- 2) **Mental Health Support:** Include mental health services and counselling in MMUs, as mental health is an often overlooked aspect of healthcare.
- 3) **Data Collection and Reporting:** Implement a robust system for collecting and analysing data on patient demographics, health outcomes, and community needs to continuously improve services.
- 4) **Training and Development:** Invest in the ongoing training and professional development of MMU staff to keep them updated with the latest medical practices and technologies.
- 5) **Mobile Dental and Vision Services:** In addition to general healthcare, offer dental and vision care services to address common issues in underserved areas.
- 6) **Diagnostic Services** – Provide facilities for conducting basic diagnostic test pathology and Laboratory testing.

Some suggestions captured during the interaction with respondents during FGD are indicated in the diagram below;



Most of the recipients said that more medications ought to be available. Additionally, there was a suggestion that more equipment be added and number of doctors treating be increased.



TESTIMONIAL



**Komal Ajay Andarskar**  
At.: Warora, Dist.: Chandrapur

**Assistant Beauty Therapist (VTC) ABT**

“My family was suffering financially and I wanted to support my family with some income at my own. I started searching various fields of work and meanwhile I came to know about Assistant Beauty Therapist Course run by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL.

I enrolled for this course. I learned in details of the beauty therapy and I completed 3 months course successfully. Now I had a new opportunities to start my life journey with this knowledge. I opened a Beauty Parlour at Warora and, I started earning well. In short span of time, I earned Rs. 7000/- per month and I started supporting my family financially. I am very happy that, I could complete my goal of life. Thanks to GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL for running this project,

which helped me to stand firm in life and it also helping others too.”



## Empowerment & Livelihood

### CHAPTER

# 7





**7.1 Objective** - Under empowerment and livelihoods the objective is to channelize youth and women towards entrepreneurship and livelihood development, so that they may participate equitably in economic progress.

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF) was among the early organizations to recognize the importance of skill development. As early as 2003, they established their first vocational training institute. GWEL CSR, sharing a similar vision, assessed the situation and formulated its approach in this field, supported by a comprehensive youth aspiration study. This study involved gathering input from 241 young individuals aged 18 to 23, with their responses analysed in relation to their educational status and gender. Additionally, 10 local business units were engaged to gauge industry demand.

Traditionally, the region's livelihoods were predominantly derived from agriculture or labour in nearby industries and mines. Over the past two decades, opportunities in the infrastructure and construction sector have also emerged. However, the preference among the local populace has largely remained inclined toward agriculture and labour. The proximity of the region to cities like Nagpur and Hyderabad has sparked the youth's interest in pursuing new avenues in fields such as computers studies, electrical work, Nursing and Interior & fashion designing.

The industrial landscape in the region primarily encompasses agriculture, power, steel, cement and paper production. GWEL CSR has adopted a comprehensive strategy by specifically addressing four key stakeholder groups:

- a. **Farmers:** Providing training and support to enhance agricultural practices.
- b. **Women:** Offering training in tailoring, stitching and facilitating the formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- c. **Youth:** Implementing vocational training programs in select trades.
- d. **Community:** Establishing libraries as a tool to broaden livelihood perspectives and empower the community with knowledge and connections to the outside world.

This study delves into two of these activities, namely Vocational Training Centres for drop-out youth and the Grain Cash Seed Bank for farmers. The study basically covers the below mentioned points:

**I) Vocational Training Centres;**

- Number of youth who graduated from VTC and their employability.
- Earning potential by way of self-employment.
- Opinions and perspectives from stakeholders.

**II) Grain Cash Seed Bank;**

- The number of beneficiaries.
- Change in Income Level.
- Overall Functioning of the bank.

People residing in villages near a plant location often express a strong desire to secure employment with the business unit, regardless of the nature and size of the operation. However, the capacity of the business to accommodate these demands may be limited. The presence of unemployment and insufficient livelihood opportunities in the region poses a significant operational risk for the business. Therefore, it is strategically crucial for CSR initiatives to prioritize this aspect. The area may not be categorized as impoverished, but the lifestyle of the local population is not particularly progressive. Whether it pertains to food or housing, there is a need for a fundamental orientation. As a result, livelihood programs are designed to provide not only professional training but also essential life skills development.

**7.2 Vocational Training Centers;**

According to the foundation's staff, a total of 656 young individuals have successfully completed the course since April 2018. The GWEL CSR has reported that 441 out of these 656 trained youths have launched their own businesses and are earning an average of Rs. 10,000 per month. As part of the CSR Impact assessment initiative, the study team reached out to these trained youths and conducted visits to the training centre. The primary objective of the program was to instil a positive



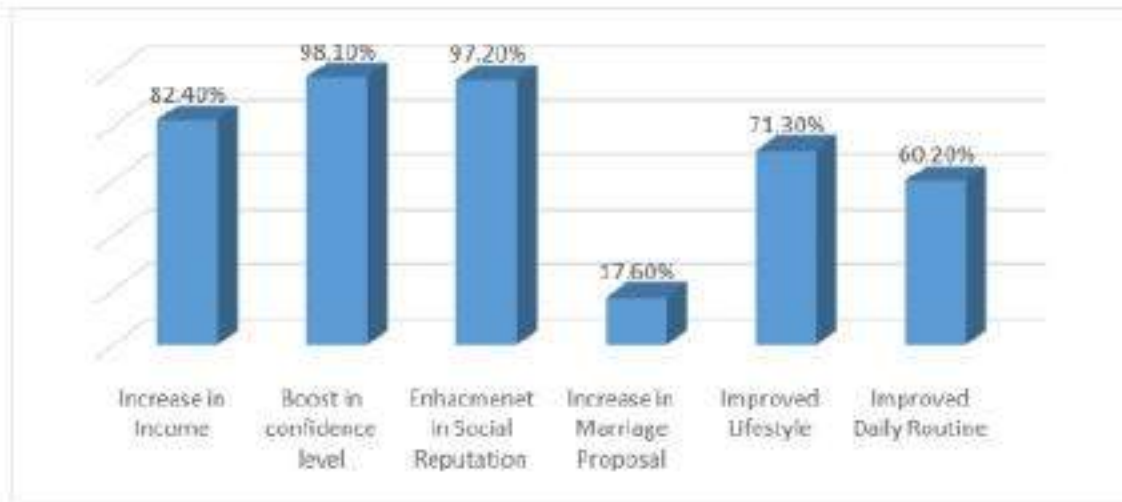
inclination toward skill-based employability among local youth. This assessment also aimed to explore various factors associated with the improvement in the living standards of these graduated youth. Many of the students who joined the vocational training programs had previously dropped out of high school and the beneficiaries came from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The interviewed youth had completed training programs lasting over a year and were economically active at the time of this study.

**Economic Impact:**

The average monthly family income of the beneficiaries when they initially enrolled in the training stood at Rs. 6,236.15/- At that time, the average individual income was Rs. 3650.90/-, which has now increased to Rs. 9377.78/- All the youth interviewed for the study confirmed that they were actively participating in economic activities. For every one of them, the training provided by the foundation represented their inaugural opportunity of this kind

**Impact of VTC on employment and income generation:**

- 100% of the respondents had received Vocational training through GMR foundation.
- 69.4% had enrolled for beautician course and 30.6% for mobile repairing course.
- 99.1% of respondents appreciated the placement efforts undertaken by the training centre.
- Majority of respondents said that their quality of life has improved after receiving the training.



- 5.6% of the students who received training have joined jobs while the rest were running their own ventures or are working independently.
- 100% of the respondents were able to procure loans from the banks.
- 99% of the respondents said that training provided by the vocational center has been very vital in determining success of their carrier.

**Impact Assessment Score – 4.12 out of 5.**

**Stakeholder’s view;**

- 99.1% of the respondents credited GMR foundation VTC for bringing positive change in their life.
- 99% of the respondents said that their economic condition has improved due to training received from VTC.
- VTC scored 100% on the satisfaction index of the respondents.
- The trainers of VTC were appreciated by 100% of the respondents.
- Majority of the respondents joined VTC due to strong Word of mouth communication which reflects that people are having positive opinion about VTC.
- During FDG the students displayed high level of confidence and were very appreciative about the program structure and teaching pedagogy.

**Awareness Score – 4 out of 5.**



### CSR Effectiveness Assessment:

The foundation team has established a framework, but the success of this specific aspect relies heavily on the approach of the instructors. These instructors consistently surpass the beneficiaries' expectations, even though these expectations are often set unrealistically high, beyond the demands of the actual competitive job market.

Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	9.6
Programme Execution	13	10.3
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	3.6
Information Dissemination	11	8.5
Programme Awareness	10	8
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	7.8
Accessibility	13	8.7
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	6.1
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	3.7
Grievance Mechanism	7	6.4
Community Participation	3	2

**CSR Effectiveness Score: 0.75 out of 1**

### SDG Goals



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
3	Empowerment & Livelihood	Vacation Training	1, 4, 5, 8, 17	65.40%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

### Suggestions for Improvement;

- 1) Travelling Distance:** Since a substantial number of students come from far places the foundation could make some arrangement for their transportation.
- 2) Diverse Course Offerings:** Expand the range of courses to cater to a broader set of skills and trades, taking into account local job market demands and emerging industries.
- 3) Industry Partnerships:** Collaborate with local industries and businesses to provide on-the-job training, internships, and apprenticeships. This connection can improve job placement rates.
- 4) Modern Equipment and Facilities:** Ensure that training centres are equipped with state-of-the-art tools, equipment, and facilities to simulate real workplace environments.
- 5) Financial Literacy:** Integrate financial literacy education into the curriculum to help trainees manage their income and savings effectively.



**6) Monitoring and Evaluation:** Implement a robust system to monitor the progress and outcomes of trainees during and after the training, gathering feedback for continuous improvement. Conduct periodic reviews and assessments of the training centre's performance and impact to adapt and improve accordingly.

**7) Community Engagement:** Foster community engagement and awareness about the benefits of vocational training to encourage more individuals to enrol.

**8) Technology Integration:** Use technology for remote learning, online resources and digital assessments, especially in the post-pandemic era.

**9) Sustainability:** Develop a sustainable funding model to ensure the long-term viability of the vocational training centre .

### 7.3 Grain Cash Seed Bank (GCS Bank)

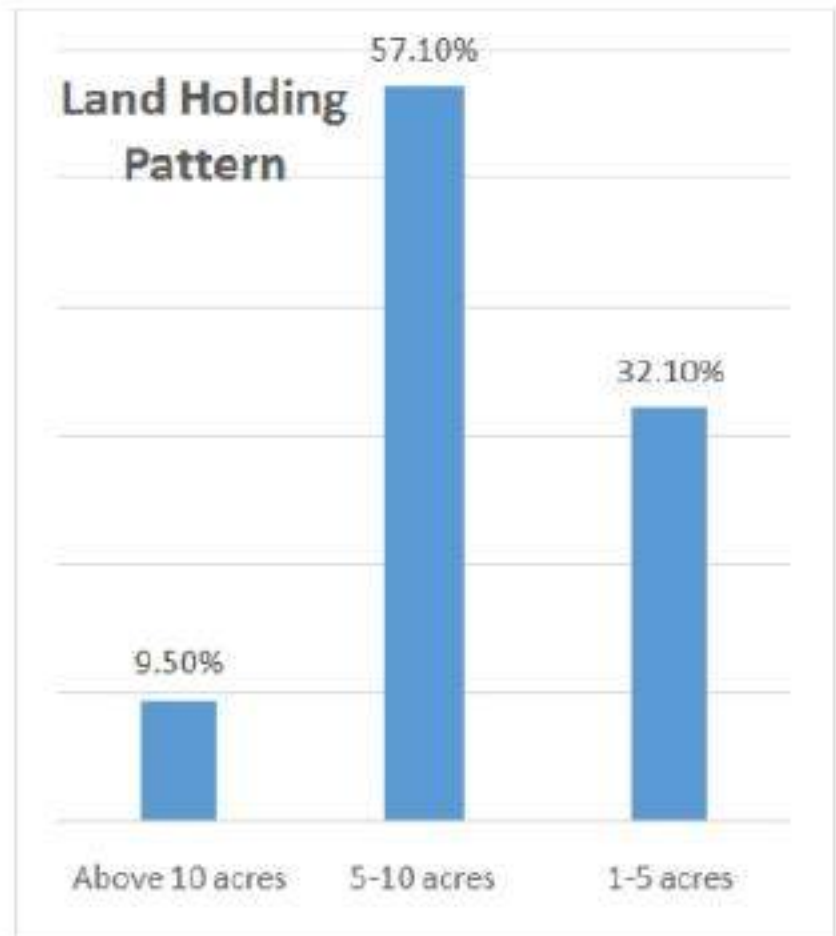
Agriculture is a fundamental component of rural livelihood, especially in the villages surrounding GWEL, where it serves as the primary occupation and main source of income. Historically, the region primarily cultivated paddy, but over time, there have been shifts in the crop mix to include cotton, pulses, and notably, soybean in Kharif and Gram and wheat in Rabi. However, numerous factors contribute to agricultural challenges. Many farmers rely on traditional methods, often lacking a scientific approach.

GWEL CSR recognized a critical and accessible area for intervention within this context - seed quality. Farmers were trapped in a cycle of borrowing from local moneylenders at high-interest rates to purchase high-quality seeds each year. This posed a dual barrier to income enhancement. Firstly, the higher cost of seeds reduced the cultivation area for farmers and secondly, the burden of repaying seed loans post-harvest left farmers with very little income.

To address this issue, the foundation introduced the concept of the "Grain-Cash-Seed Bank" (GCS Bank). Most of the benefiting farmers have, on average, 1-5 acres of land. The GCS Bank is an organized group of farmers working to ensure a reliable supply of high-quality seeds in sufficient quantities for its member farmers. The GCS Bank combines crop marketing with a seed supply system. The bank provides seeds to farmers and in return, the farmers return four times the amount of seeds (as is the case with soybean) in the form of grains from their harvest.

Through this calculated ratio, farmers can purchase seeds for the next season's crop without external support. Consequently, the bank purchases more seeds compared to the previous season. Even at lower yield levels, it has been demonstrated that the bank quickly achieved sustainability, typically within the second season.

The adjoining chart represents the percentage of Land holding of the farmers who participated in the study.



#### Key Benefits associated with GCS banks:

The GCS Banks offer a solution to a significant financial hurdle in the agricultural process, particularly for less affluent farmers. The system provides six fundamental advantages:

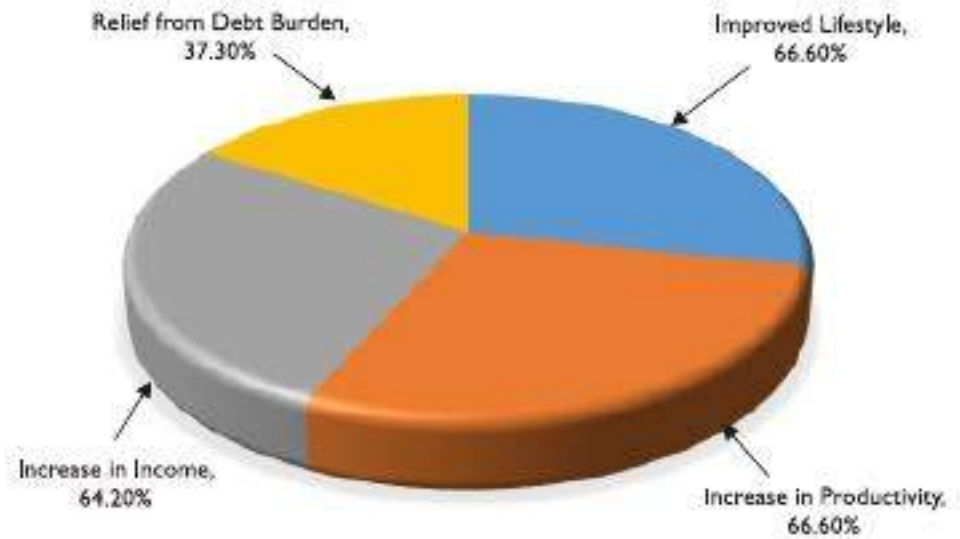
- **Debt Relief for Farmers:** It rescues farmers from the burden of debt.
- **Timely Access to Certified Quality Seeds:** It ensures the availability of certified seeds of the right type and variety when needed.



- **Reliable Seed Quality and Quantity:** Farmers can trust in the quality and quantity of seeds provided.
- **Expanding Cultivation Opportunities:** It broadens the scope for cultivation.
- **Control Over Post-Harvest Output:** It gives farmers control over their post-harvest output.
- **Improvement in Socioeconomic Standards:** It contributes to raising the socioeconomic status of families reliant on agriculture.

**Impact of GCS Bank on Farmers:**

The GCS Banks have exerted a substantial impact on the livelihoods of the farmers involved. The positive outcomes from each planting cycle have inspired more farmers to join the program. The savings from escaping the cycle of debt and the capacity to expand cultivation areas have created a ripple effect, elevated the income and living standards of both the farmers and their families. The study made the following observations regarding the overall impact of this initiative:



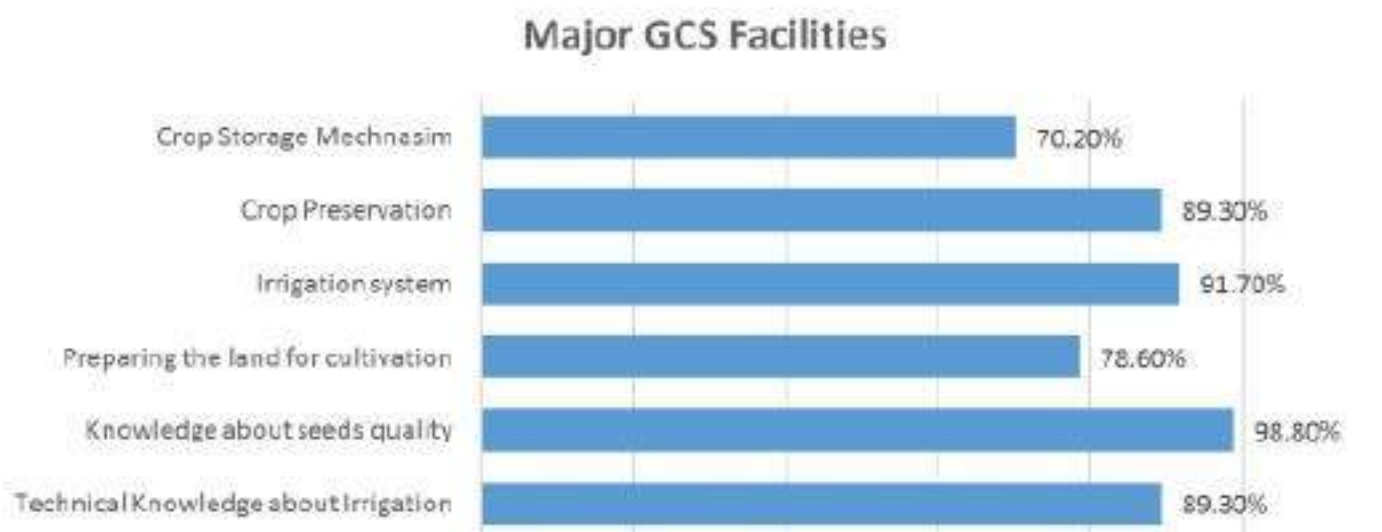
**GCS BENEFIT'S TO FARMERS**

Currently the GCS Banks are operating effectively and notably their operations are self-sustained. The Foundation staff is not directly engaged at the current stage, though they have initiated the model. The units demonstrate self-dependency, indicating a shift in the mind-set of the participating farmers. Over the course of the year, there has been a growth in membership, indicating the reception of anticipated benefits and the establishment of trust in the system. The responses from the respondents was;

- 1) 67.8% of the respondents confirmed that GCS bank ensures availability of seeds on regular basis and in adequate quantity.
- 2) 69% of the respondents said that the GCS bank provided them with superior quality seeds.
- 3) 95.2% of the respondents received agricultural related training from GCS bank.
- 4) The GCS Bank's contribution to seed purchases is on a consistent rise each year. Farmers have expressed that they are achieving higher profits as the training on enhanced agricultural practices has led to a reduction in input costs.
- 5) The farmers have reported increase in income due to regular advice received from the foundation regarding scientific method of cultivation and crop rotation. Based on FDG the rise in income level of the farmers is around 9500rs per year.

**The impact score of GCS on scale of 5 was 4.23.**

The major facilities availed from GCS banks are indicated below in the chart:





**Enhanced Seed Storage:** There has been a notable improvement in seed storage. The introduction of seed banks has substantially mitigated the risks associated with storage and ensured an adequate supply of seeds for the upcoming season. Prior to the establishment of the Grain Cash Seed Bank, seeds were haphazardly stored and vulnerable to damage from water, rodents and other pests, leading to reduced yields. Now, seeds are securely stored in the bank, free from any harm or damage.

**Stakeholder’s view;**

- 98.3% of the respondents were satisfied with working style of GCS banks.
- 65.5% of the respondents said that their problems related to GCS bank was solved promptly.
- The Panchayat representative were highly appreciative about the efforts taken by GMR foundation through GCS bank.

**Awareness score – 4.3 out of 5.**

**CSR Effectiveness Assessment;**

The GCS Bank stands as a remarkable illustration of CSR engagement with the community, where it actively connects with a vital facet of rural life, agriculture. The figure below encapsulates the observations on the effectiveness of CSR initiatives.

Constructs	Weight	Score
Programme Structure	15	8.5
Programme Execution	13	9.1
Impact of Opinion Leaders	5	4.2
Information Dissemination	11	8.2
Programme Awareness	10	8.6
Programme Satisfaction Index	9	7.1
Accessibility	13	9.5
Monitoring and Evaluation	8	7.1
Need Identification and fulfilment	6	4.1
Grievance Mechanism	7	5.5
Community Participation	3	2.4

**CSR Effectiveness Score 0.74 out of 1**

**SDG Goals**



Sr. No.	Areas of Initiative	CSR Initiative	SDG Goal	SDG Alignment Score
3	Empowerment & Livelihood	Grain Cash Seed Bank	1, 2	90.5%

# Please refer to Chapter 9 for details

### Suggestions for Improvement;

- 1) **Advanced Storage Facilities:** Invest in advanced storage infrastructure that provides optimal conditions for seed preservation, including temperature and humidity control.
- 2) **Seed Diversification:** Expand the range of seed varieties stored in the bank to cater to a broader set of crop types and local demands.
- 3) **Access for All:** Ensure equitable access to the seed bank for all farmers, irrespective of their economic status or land holdings. Encourage active participation and ownership of the seed bank among the local farming community to ensure sustainability.
- 4) **Technology Integration:** Explore the integration of modern technology, such as digital inventory management and tracking systems, to enhance efficiency.
- 5) **Scaling Up:** Explore opportunities to expand the reach of Grain Cash Seed Banks to serve more regions and communities.
- 6) **Community Training:** Conduct regular training sessions for farmers on the proper handling and storage of seeds to minimize the risk of mutilation or damage.



## TESTIMONIAL



**Ayush Ledange**  
At.: Charul Khati, Dist.: Chandrapur

### E-Centre

"I am a student of Class V, at Z. P. School, Charul Khati. In our School, E-Centre (Computer Class) is run by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation between 4:00 pm & 5:00 pm.

I admitted to this Computer class and I learned various new things. I learned how to Start & Shut down Computer, making of Files & Folders, Copy & Paste and also learned Typing too.

There is no Computer class in & around my village. This E-Centre is only the way to learn Computer.

Learning Computer is definitely helping me in my studies and also it will help my further education.

This project run by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL is a great help to students like me and I am thankful of them."



CHAPTER

8

Implementation  
& Management  
Arrangements





**8.1 A Brief note;** The GMR Group of Companies' has a separate division for CSR planning and implementation is called GMRVF. Its structure for governance is clearly defined. For many of its operations, GMRVF has adhered to standard operating procedures. The Foundation has always taken a very methodical and professional approach, even before the Amendment in Company Act 2013 – Section 135 Schedule VII for CSR activities. The foundation unit and the business unit are housed in different structures in each location. The Foundation supports the company in organising and carrying out its CSR initiatives. The foundation is in a good position and has enough resources, including both material and skilled personnel.

The CSR activities at GWEL are being implemented by GMRVF. The Foundation oversees and guarantees that regular CSR initiatives are carried out correctly. Additionally, it makes sure that the benefits of CSR don't diminish in between and instead reach the ultimate beneficiary. This section specifically addresses management arrangements and how well they work to achieve CSR objectives. Since Foundation has been employed there for a while, this section aims to examine three important aspects:

- a. The foundation's input design and approach.
- b. The outcome of CSR activities for the business unit and,
- c. Impact of CSR on society at Large.

Gaining insight into the efficacy of CSR Implementation and Management Arrangements requires an understanding of these three dimensions.

#### **8.1.1 Conceptual Framework – Policies and Initiatives;**

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation is led by a CEO and supported by the Director of the Community Services Wing. Ten operational heads report to the Director and depending on the CSR centre's scale, three to four staff members manage training components, reporting to location heads. The local foundation unit operates closely with the business unit, aligning its policy with GWEL CSR policy for consistent implementation.

The national CSR policy is uniform across all locations, with programs strategically designed around Health, Hygiene and Sanitation; Education; Empowerment and Livelihood and Community Development. The policy framework remains stable at its core but allows flexibility at the implementation periphery. Across all the locations, local factors are considered and integrated into the central design. The research team regards the policy and program framework as one of the best in India. GMRVF's initiatives in hygiene, sanitation and skill development are particularly noteworthy, with UNDP recognizing the foundation's case study in the area of skills development.

#### **8.1.2 CSR Processes - Strategic Planning, Conceptualization and Execution;**

**a) Planning** - All CSR initiatives are meticulously planned, often incorporating insights from community needs assessments. Some planning decisions were aligned with the goals of the village guardianship initiatives. The overall planning has adhered to the broader CSR policy framework and aligned with local needs. While not every activity underwent a systematic needs assessment, the foundation team consistently employed a standard cause-and-effect analysis for their endeavours.

**b) Designing** - The CSR programs are designed effectively, aligning with goals. Certain inhibitions pertaining to formal documentation of these designs previously have now been taken care of quite well. Positive impact of certain initiatives has negated this. The Village Guardian System is one of the highly creative initiatives. The heads of GWEL's several departments select a community to serve as their mentor. The Guardian meets with the Sarpanch and beneficiaries at predetermined intervals to discuss the overall community service (CSR) initiatives being carried out in the village.

**c) Implementation** - The foundation executed all projects according to the agreed agenda, but there always exist room for improvement.

**d) Communication** - Internal communication between leadership and staff is well-maintained, but communication at the volunteer level requires improvement. Communication is a crucial design element aligning implementation with the planned approach. Volunteer and beneficiary-level communication were observed to be confined to narrow interpretations, indicative of an input-driven communication deficiency.



### 8.1.3 Approach to Managing Projects:

The Project Management Approach has predominantly followed a linear path, which is suitable for short-term needs. However, GWEL CSR has been operating over an extended period where the Project Life Cycle should be envisioned as a continuous progression of smaller modules contributing to a larger timeframe model. The four key phases of every project include:

- a) **Initiation Phase** - Establishing a Baseline, Conceptualizing and Developing the Design.
- b) **Execution Phase** - Handling Resistance, Managing Conflict, Making Adjustments, Synchronizing and Deploying.
- c) **Acceleration Phase** - Contemplating the pace and providing dynamic input, ensuring output equality, boosting visibility, managing higher expectations and achieving superior performance with an emphasis on behaviour change.
- d) **Achievement Phase** - Reaching stable accomplishments, ensuring enduring change in key indicators and managing deviations.
- e) **Conclusion Phase** - Disengagement leading to exit, transferring ownership to the community, progressing into the next stage and reshaping the approach with new additions, exploring advanced layers of the same focus area.

An example of this approach is evident in the foundation's efforts in primary health care centers. Initially, private and non-government sectors played a crucial role when government facilities were either non-existent or poorly performing. However, with significant improvements in public health efforts and the approach from state bodies in recent years, the original gap addressed by the program has been filled, signifying the "conclusion." The research team emphasizes the need for a strategic evolution in the approach at GWEL CSR.

## 8.2 GWEL CSR process in planning the project:

### 8.2.1 Foundation Staff and Volunteers – Training:

This aspect involves the development and enhancement of skills, knowledge and capabilities for both the staff and volunteers associated with the foundation. Through systematic training programs, the foundation ensures that its team is well-equipped to effectively contribute to the organization's objectives. This continuous learning approach aims to empower personnel, enabling them to fulfil their roles with proficiency and align with the foundation's mission and values.

### 8.2.2 Resource Provision and Deployment:

Resource planning and deployment for CSR activities at GWEL have been effectively managed. However, there are three specific areas that warrant greater attention:

- a) **Prioritizing Resource Optimization** by focusing on value creation against cost booking.
- b) **Mitigating Low-Performing Resource Deployments.**
- c) **Improving Procurement Acclimatization** to ensure adaptability throughout the project life cycle, considering that cost perceptions may not always be dynamic.

The research team observed that while the community conceptualizes CSR for infrastructure-related projects, the actual implementation and resource deployment are directly handled by GWEL. Few procedural delays have been reported, impacting CSR's reputation in the community and in the long run affecting business interests. The research team emphasizes the importance of considering that cost savings today might translate into increased expenses tomorrow. Additionally, the foundation unit appears to be understaffed and the efficiency of the available manpower raises concerns.

The team has further dived into each segment being catered under the CSR activity to map the implementation and management arrangements, elaborated below:





## 8.3 EDUCATION

### 8.3.1 Input

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives in the education sector are crucial for fostering sustainable development and addressing social challenges. Here are some ways in which GWEL CSR has contributed to the education sector as part of their CSR initiatives:

1. Technology in Education
2. Community Libraries
3. Adopting Schools:

Providing access to technology and digital resources is another common CSR initiative. GWEL CSR has donated computers, tablets and have supported the implementation of technology enabled digital platforms in schools. By establishing and supporting community libraries GWEL CSR has contributed to increased access to books and educational materials, fostering a culture of reading and learning. GWEL CSR has chosen to "adopt" schools in the communities where they operate. This involves ongoing support, ranging from infrastructure development to educational programs and resources.

### 8.3.2 Outcome for the organization:

CSR initiatives in education can yield several positive outcomes for organizations, aligning with their commitment to social responsibility and sustainable development. Here are specific outcomes for GWEL CSR can envisage from implementing programs in Education.

1. Stakeholder Engagement and Loyalty.
2. Increased Employee Morale and Productivity.
3. Positive Public Relation and Media coverage.
4. Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
5. Positive Regulatory and Government Relations.

GWEL CSR initiatives have resonated with various stakeholders, including customers, employees, investors and local communities. Positive social contributions can foster loyalty and engagement among these groups. GWEL Employees take pride in working for socially responsible organizations. Engaging in meaningful CSR initiatives, especially in education, has boosted employee morale and productivity. Positive media coverage helps in enhancing company's public relation and provided opportunities for positive storytelling. Aligning CSR initiatives towards SDG reinforced the GWEL's commitment to broader societal objectives. It also fostered positive relationship of GWEL with regulatory bodies and governments, potentially leading to favourable policies or partnerships.

### 8.3.3 Impact on the Society at large:

The impact of GWEL CSR initiatives in education on nearby villagers has been substantial and multifaceted in terms of social development and empowering individuals. Here are several potential impacts of such initiatives on nearby villagers:

1. Enhanced Learning Environment
2. Community Empowerment
3. Economic Development
4. Cultural and Social Integration
5. Reduction of Social Disparities

Investments in infrastructure, such as classrooms, libraries, and sanitation facilities, have created a conducive and comfortable learning environment for students in nearby villages. Education-focused CSR programs often empower the entire community. Informed and educated villagers are better equipped to make informed decisions, actively participate in local governance and advocate for their needs. The improved education can contribute to economic development within the community. Villagers with enhanced skills and education will be better positioned to participate in local businesses or pursue entrepreneurial ventures. Education further fosters cultural and social integration. By supporting educational initiatives, organizations contribute to the preservation of local cultures and traditions while promoting social cohesion





within the community. Education has the potential to reduce social disparities within the community. By providing equal access to education, CSR initiatives contribute to a more equitable society.

**8.3.4 Evaluation Scale:**

EDUCATION			
Sr. No.	Indicators	Weights	2019 - 2023
1	Performance Outcome	10	9
2	Efficiency	10	9
3	Effectiveness	10	9
4	Management Arrangement	10	9
5	Community Perception	10	9
6	Visibility	10	8
<b>Final Score</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>

Each indicator is given a score from 1 to 10, with 10 representing the highest level of performance. The final score is calculated by summing the weighted scores of each indicator. In this example, the education system achieved a final score of 53 out of 60, indicating a relatively high level of performance across the assessed indicators.

**8.3.5 Specific Observations:**

The ASLC program, designed to enhance the performance of struggling students, beneficiaries perceive it as tuition classes. The CSR team can focus on this gap and enhance the education awareness in the community.

**8.4 Health Hygiene and Sanitation:**

**8.4.1 Input:**

GWEL CSR initiative have been focusing on health, hygiene and sanitation that play a crucial role in improving the well-being of communities. These initiatives address fundamental aspects of public health, contribute to disease prevention and enhance overall quality of life.

1. Clean Water Access
2. Sanitation Facilities
3. Community Health Clinics
4. Maternal and Child Health Programs
5. Access to Medications
6. Nutrition Programs
7. Collaboration with Local Health Authorities

GWEL CSR initiative has provided access to clean and safe drinking water. This has helped to prevent waterborne diseases and improve overall community health. Constructing and improving sanitation facilities, including toilets and sewage systems, has contributed to better hygiene practices and has reduced the spread of water borne diseases associated with



poor sanitation. Establishing or supporting community health clinics have ensured that villagers have access to basic healthcare services, including vaccinations, maternal care and general medical check-ups.

Focusing on maternal and child health through initiatives such as prenatal care, nutrition programs and vaccination campaigns have contributed to healthier communities. Providing access to essential medications and medical supplies, especially in remote and under served areas, is a significant contribution to healthcare by the GMRVF. Implementing nutrition programs, especially for vulnerable populations such as children and pregnant women has contributed to improved overall mental and physical health. Collaborating with local health authorities and community leaders has ensured that CSR initiatives are aligned with the specific needs and priorities of the community.

#### **8.4.2 Outcome for the organization:**

GWEL CSR is leveraging various positive outcomes from the implementation of health, hygiene and sanitation programs. These outcomes not only contribute to the well-being of the community but can also enhance the organization's reputation and overall sustainability. Here are specific outcomes for an organization implementing CSR initiatives in Health and Hygiene.

1. Increased Productivity.
2. Employee Health and Well-being.
3. Employee Satisfaction and Engagement.
4. Risk Mitigation for Operations.
5. Brand Loyalty and Consumer Trust.
6. Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

A healthier population is generally more productive. By addressing health and hygiene, GMRVF has contributed to a workforce that is better equipped to engage in economic activities. CSR initiative including employee-focused health programs, have resulted in a healthier and more engaged workforce, potentially reducing absenteeism and improving productivity. Employees who are part of CSR initiatives, especially those focused on health, have experienced increased job satisfaction and engagement due to their participation in meaningful and impactful projects.

Addressing health and hygiene issues in the community has reduced the risk of disease outbreaks that might otherwise impact the GWEL's operations. Consumers increasingly prefer to support organizations that demonstrate a commitment to public health and hygiene. This has led to increased brand loyalty and consumer trust. Health and hygiene initiatives often align with global sustainability goals, contributing to the achievement of objectives outlined in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

#### **8.4.3 Impact on the Society at large:**

The impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives in health and hygiene on nearby villagers can be significant and transformative. When GMRVF invests in programs that address health and hygiene issues, they contribute to the overall well-being of the community. Here are several potential impacts of such initiatives on nearby villagers:

1. Disease Prevention.
2. Improved Sanitation.
3. Access to Clean Water.
4. Enhanced Maternal and Child Health.
5. Increased Awareness.
6. Improved Quality of Life.
7. Resilience to Health Emergencies.
8. Long-Term Sustainable Impact.

CSR initiatives focusing on health and hygiene contribute to disease prevention, reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases, vector-borne illnesses and other preventable health issues in the community. Investments in sanitation facilities, such as the construction of toilets and sewage systems, lead to improved hygiene practices and a reduction in water contamination, enhancing overall community health. Projects that provide access to clean and safe drinking water improve the health of villagers by preventing waterborne diseases and promoting general well-being.





Health-focused CSR initiatives often include programs that support maternal and child health, leading to healthier pregnancies, better child nutrition, and reduced maternal and child mortality rates. Health awareness campaigns contribute to increased knowledge about preventive healthcare measures, nutrition, and the importance of hygiene, fostering a culture of health within the community. Health and hygiene initiatives contribute to an overall improvement in the quality of life for villagers, enhancing their physical well-being and mental health. A community with a strong foundation in health and hygiene is more resilient to health emergencies, capable of responding effectively to outbreaks or other health challenges. Sustainable CSR initiatives ensure that the positive impacts on health and hygiene are maintained over the long term, contributing to the overall development of the community.

**8.4.4 Evaluation Scale:**

HEALTH & SANITATION			
Sr. No.	Indicators	Weights	2019 - 2023
1	Performance Outcome	10	9
2	Efficiency	10	9
3	Effectiveness	10	9
4	Management Arrangement	10	8
5	Community Perception	10	9
6	Visibility	10	8
<b>Final Score</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>52</b>

Scores ranging from 1 to 10 are assigned to each indicator, with 10 representing the highest level of performance. The final score is calculated by summing the weighted scores of each indicator. The health and sanitation sector has achieved a final score of 52 out of 60, suggesting a relatively strong performance overall across the assessed indicators, though slightly lower compared to the education sector.

**8.4.5 Specific Observations:**

- The Nutrition Centre effectively administers nutrition supplements but the 'GUDIA' model in the same project is not well-followed by beneficiaries, indicating areas where the implementation has lacked precision.
- Initially the Nutrition Centre's impact was limited to the expecting mother's. Lately the PD health approach has been adopted to impact the household level food habits.
- A common issue observed in all programs was a dilution of clarity and vision from leadership to the ground level, where the program ultimately impacts.

*It's crucial to note that these observations were made within a limited timeframe during the study and generalization without proper evidence is cautioned.*

**8.5 Empowerment and Livelihood**

**8.5.1 Input**

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives that focus on empowerment and livelihood aim to create sustainable positive impacts on communities by providing them with the tools and resources to improve their economic and social well-





being. Here are various ways in which GMRVF has contributed to the empowerment and livelihood as part of their CSR initiatives:

1. Skill Development Programs
2. Vocational Training
3. Livelihood Diversification
4. Women's Empowerment
5. Agricultural Development
6. Employment Opportunities
7. Access to Markets

Implementing training programs to enhance the skills and capabilities of community members, particularly in areas relevant to local industries or emerging sectors has empowered individuals to secure better livelihoods. Offering vocational training programs has equipped the community members with practical skills by enhancing their employability in various sectors. Encouraging and supporting diversification of livelihoods have enhanced community resilience by reducing dependence on a single source of income. Implementing initiatives that specifically empower women, including training, access to education, and support for women-led businesses has contributed to overall community development.

Supporting sustainable agricultural practices, providing access to modern farming techniques and facilitating market linkages have improved the livelihoods of individual's dependent on agriculture. Creating employment opportunities, either through direct hiring or by encouraging local businesses to expand, contributes to improved livelihoods for community members.

GWEL CSR initiatives have facilitated the access to larger markets, both locally and globally, enabling community members to sell their products and services, expanding their economic reach.

#### **8.5.2 Outcome for the organization:**

CSR initiatives focused on empowerment and livelihood can yield several positive outcomes for both the organization and the communities it serves. These outcomes go beyond immediate social impact and can contribute to the overall sustainability and success of the organization. Here are specific outcomes for GWEL for implementing empowerment and livelihood-focused CSR initiatives:

1. Talent Attraction and Retention
2. Risk Mitigation
3. Innovation and Learning Opportunities
4. Strategic Community Partnerships
5. Measurable Social Impact

CSR initiatives that contribute to community empowerment and livelihood improvement can attract top talent and contribute to employee retention by showcasing the GWEL's commitment to social impact. Proactive engagement in empowerment and livelihood-focused CSR initiatives can help GWEL mitigate certain risks, including reputational risks associated with negative social impacts. Implementing empowerment and livelihood-focused initiatives often requires innovation and learning. GWEL can gain valuable insights and experiences that may lead to improved business practices and strategies.

Collaborating with local communities, NGOs and relevant stakeholders through empowerment and livelihood initiatives can establish long-term partnerships, enhancing the GWEL's role as a responsible and valued community member. GWEL can showcase the tangible and measurable social impact of their empowerment and livelihood-focused CSR initiatives, reinforcing its commitment to making a positive difference.

#### **8.5.3 Impact on the Society at large:**

The impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives in employment and livelihood on nearby villagers can be transformative, enhancing their economic opportunities and overall quality of life. Here are several potential impacts of such initiatives:

1. Job Creation
2. Income Generation





3. Economic Diversification
4. Entrepreneurship Opportunities
5. Access to Markets
6. Poverty Alleviation
7. Social Mobility
8. Education and Skill Transfer
9. Community Engagement
10. Gender Empowerment
11. Environmental Stewardship

GWEL CSR initiatives focused on employment and livelihood have created job opportunities for nearby villagers, addressing unemployment and underemployment in the community. By providing employment opportunities or supporting livelihood projects, CSR initiatives contribute to increased household income for nearby villagers, improving their financial stability. Initiatives that support various livelihood options encourage economic diversification within the community, reducing dependency on a single source of income and enhancing overall economic resilience.

CSR initiatives that support entrepreneurship provide villagers with the resources and knowledge needed to start and manage their own businesses, have fostered economic self-sufficiency. Initiatives that connect local producers or artisans with larger markets have created opportunities for nearby villagers to sell their products, expanding their reach and potential customer base. By addressing unemployment and enhancing income-generating activities, GMRVF CSR initiatives have contributed to poverty alleviation within the community. Employment opportunities and livelihood support have enabled social mobility, allowing individuals and families to improve their socio-economic status over time.

CSR initiatives that provide skill transfer opportunities have contributed to the long-term empowerment of nearby villagers, allowing them to acquire knowledge that is applicable to various fields. Active involvement in employment and livelihood projects has fostered a sense of community engagement and collaboration, strengthening social bonds. CSR initiatives have promoted gender equality by providing employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for both men and women, contributing to the empowerment of women in particular. Initiatives that support sustainable livelihoods often promote environmental stewardship, encouraging practices that are both economically viable and environmentally friendly.

**8.4.4 Evaluation Scale:**

EMPLOYMENT & LIVELIHOOD			
Sr. No.	Indicators	Weights	2019 - 2023
1	Performance Outcome	10	9
2	Efficiency	10	8
3	Effectiveness	10	9
4	Management Arrangement	10	8
5	Community Perception	10	8
6	Visibility	10	8
<b>Final Score</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>50</b>





Scores ranging from 1 to 10 are assigned to each indicator with 10 representing the highest level of performance. The final score is calculated by summing the weighted scores of each indicator. The employment and livelihood sector has achieved a final score of 50 out of 60 suggesting a moderate level of performance across the assessed indicators.

#### **8.5.5 Specific Observations:**

The Grain Cash Seed Bank played a significant role in helping farmers escape a debt trap for buying seeds, but beneficiaries often overlook this positive change and focus on deficient aspects not part of the CSR input design. This discrepancy arises due to inadequate 'outcome communication' at the base of the pyramid.

### **8.6 FGD Responses**

#### **8.6.1 Good Practices by GWEL CSR:**

- 1) Drainage system constructed in different villages which is approximately 7000 m long.
- 2) GWEL CSR supports all cultural activities and festivals and deeply involved with local culture.
- 3) RO water has improved the health condition of people by reducing the High content of fluoride in water which caused severe damage to the teeth and bones.
- 4) Every week fuming and fogging is done in the villages to keep mosquitoes and other insects at bay.
- 5) GWEL CSR has tied up with Datta Meghe Hospital for Health Check-up which happens twice every week, 8am to 10am.
- 6) Marriage proposals for prospective grooms and brides have increased due to GMR efforts on community up-liftment.
- 7) On account of MMU Medical expenses have reduced as travelling has reduced also free medicines are provided at the MMU.
- 8) Overall health condition of the villagers has improved.
- 9) Furniture is donated by GWEL CSR to schools & gram Panchayat's.
- 10) Projector, TV, Audio System are provided by GWEL CSR to the schools.
- 11) ASLC initiative in a way takes care for homework. Students are actively involved to study and complete various tasks.
- 12) VTC students plan to set up their own parlour's / mobile shops with or without government financial support.

#### **8.6.2 Suggestions by the Stakeholders:**

- 1) Timings of MMU should be increased.
- 2) Yoga Trainer for females can be appointed.
- 3) VTC Course training should be including Advance tools & Software.
- 4) More variety of seeds to be provided under GCS bank.

#### **8.6.3 Areas of Concern:**

- 1) Once a week between 3-5 pm, 80-90 people visit MMU, which is not a sufficient time to cater to 80-90 patients.
- 2) For Blood Test / Urine test the patients have to travel far to private clinics and labs which are expensive.
- 3) MMU need extra technician, staff for various blood test and other routine test.
- 4) Needs equipment for blood testing and other basic lab tests.
- 5) Women need a gynaecologist to address their specific needs.
- 6) Teachers have to be trained in English Language to impart communication skills.
- 7) VTC centre is very far from the villages, students have to travel over 25 kms to reach.

#### **Disclaimer:**

*The percentages mentioned here do NOT signify a reflection of the current level of achievement or accomplishments. When an activity is marked as 100%, it indicates that the activity is entirely aligned with the relevant Indicators. However, it does not imply that the activity encompasses all aspects under that Indicator. Nonetheless, if the relevance is established through observation and interaction, it is considered as being present.*





**Assess alignment  
of GWEL CSR  
activities in line with  
Sustainable Development  
Goals (SDGs)**

CHAPTER

9





### 9.1 Brief Overview:

GWEL CSR has demonstrated a strong commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by aligning its initiatives with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In all its pillars encompassing 11 activities, the SDG alignment is visible and an attempt has been made in this chapter to assess the degree of its alignment.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were embraced on September 25, 2015, by 193 nations in continuation of the Millennium Development Goals. These SDGs are centred on eradicating poverty, safeguarding the environment and ensuring prosperity for all, forming a fresh sustainable development agenda. A total of 17 goals, 249 indicators and 169 targets have been established with a vision to accomplish them by 2030. Realizing these objectives necessitates a joint commitment from government, corporations and civil society organizations. GWEL CSR endeavours to harmonize its CSR initiatives with the SDGs in its planning and this section assesses whether project interventions are in accordance with the SDGs.

### 9.2 GMRVF CSR initiatives mapped against the relevant SDG Goals:

Below mentioned is a brief overview of how GMRVF's CSR initiatives are mapped against relevant SDG goals:

- 1) **No Poverty (SDG 1):** Pratibha Library, Vocational Training Centre and Grain Cash Seed Bank are the activities which have notable alignment with SDG 1.
- 2) **Zero Hunger (SDG 2):** Towards achievement of SDG 2 the activities contributing include Primary Health Clinic, Nutrition Centre, MMU and GCS Bank. Agricultural Program which are supporting SRI, SWI, Improved varieties and Improved Agricultural Practices to enhance production, reduce production cost, using food processing technology. Special focus on Old Age people and supporting government initiative on Malnutrition also get mapped to SDG 2.
- 3) **Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3):** Primary Health Care, Nutrition Centre, Individual Sanitary Lavatory, RO Water ATM and MMU initiatives by GMRVF contribute to SDG 3 and additionally with other SDG's which aims to ensure healthy lives and well-being for all ages. The activities further include Health Awareness Programs, Fogging, Community Toilets, Road Safety Awareness Programs, Outreach Health Services, Medical Camps and Vaccination.
- 4) **Quality Education (SDG 4):** GMRVF's educational initiatives, such as the Government School Support, After School Learning Centre, E-Education and Learning Centre, Pratibha Library and Vocational Training promote quality education, primarily aligning with SDG 4's goal of ensuring inclusive and equitable education for all. Few other activities aligning to SDG 4 include Transportation Services for Girls, Inclusive Education Program at Samarth and Adult Literacy Centres.
- 5) **Gender Equality (SDG 5):** In every activity being conducted by GWEL CSR there is an equal opportunity for the genders. All 11 activities align under the study and offer equal opportunity to women and men. Multiple programs are being organised for SHG's and for adolescent girls to create awareness on Gender Equality.
- 6) **Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6):** GWEL CSR's projects that focus on providing clean and safe drinking water (RO Water ATM), Individual Sanitary Lavatory are very much aligned to SDG 6, these activities strive to ensure access to clean water and adequate sanitation for all. The foundation has further started developing water harvesting structures for restoration of watershed at micro level.
- 7) **Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8):** GWEL CSR's commitment to skill development, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities in terms of Vocational Training Centre aligns with SDG 8. Further with respect to Government School Support it has a marginal alignment with respect to sub goal (8.7), thus promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the communities it serves.
- 8) **Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17):** GMRVF collaborates with various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs and communities, in pursuit of common objectives, thereby promoting partnerships for achieving the SDGs. Government School Support, ASLC, E Education Learning Centre, Pratibha Library, PHC, Nutrition Centre, RO Water ATM, Individual Sanitary Toilet, Mobile Medical Unit and Vocational Training Centre are aligned with SDG 17.

### 9.3 Analysis Framework:

In today's context, most CSR projects are well-informed about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and actively strive to align their initiatives with these goals. For many organizations, this alignment represents a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs encompass more than 150 specific targets spread across 17 distinct goals. However, the intricate details are where many CSR projects tend to deviate from the SDGs. In this study, after thorough analysis, we could narrow down our focus to 8 out of 14 SDGs and examine 11 CSR projects/activities performed under GWEL CSR. After analysing the 2019 impact assessment report, it was determined that using the same scale would make it reasonable to compare and comprehend the SDG alignment. With this in mind, an analysis framework was developed, as shown in the table below:



Assessment Point	Evaluation	Weight (Max)
Is the SDG# present in CSR Programs?	Yes = 5 , No = 0, Partly =3	5
Did SDG trigger the inception of the component or was it an ongoing component before SDG adoption?	Yes =5 No = 0, Partly =3	5
Specific Awareness among Foundation Leadership	Yes =2 No = 0, Partly =1	2
Specific Awareness among Foundation Staff	Yes =2 No = 0, Partly =1	2
Specific Awareness among Foundation Volunteers	Yes =2 No = 0, Partly =1	2
Specific Awareness among Community and Beneficiaries	Yes =2 No = 0, Partly =1	2
Specific Awareness among Senior Management GWEL	Yes =2 No = 0, Partly =1	2
Does the component design carry the specific target by 2030 within the goal?	Yes = 20, No=0, Partly =10	20
Has specific SDG training been imparted at staff level ?	Yes = 10 No = 0, Partly =5	10
Does component goal sheet carry annual SDG targets in quantitative format ?	Yes =5 No = 0, Partly =3	5
Has the component implementation resulted into a change in problem area measurable as per the evaluation scale?	Above 60%=25, Between 50% and 60%=20, Between 30% and 50%=15, Less than 30%=10	25
Visual Communication (IEC) regarding current and targeted level of achievement of targets in terms of specific SDG ?	Yes = 5 , No = 0, Partly =3	5
Does the component directly create an impact against the SDG Goal?	Yes=15, No=0, Partly =7	15
	Total	100

As there are more than one SDG's getting aligned to the activities all the components are evaluated individually with above scheme and the average has been calculated to identify the SDG Alignment.

This table is an assessment framework or scoring system designed to evaluate the alignment and effectiveness of a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The table consists of various criteria, each assigned a specific weight (max score) and different response options with corresponding scores. The total score for each assessment is capped at 100 points.

**1. Assessment Points:** The criteria or aspects that are being evaluated in the CSR program.

**2. Evaluation:** The scoring system, where respondents can choose between "Yes," "No," or "Partly." Each response has an associated numerical score.

**3. Weight (Max):** The maximum score assigned to each criterion, indicating its relative importance in the overall assessment.

**4. Criteria and Scoring:**

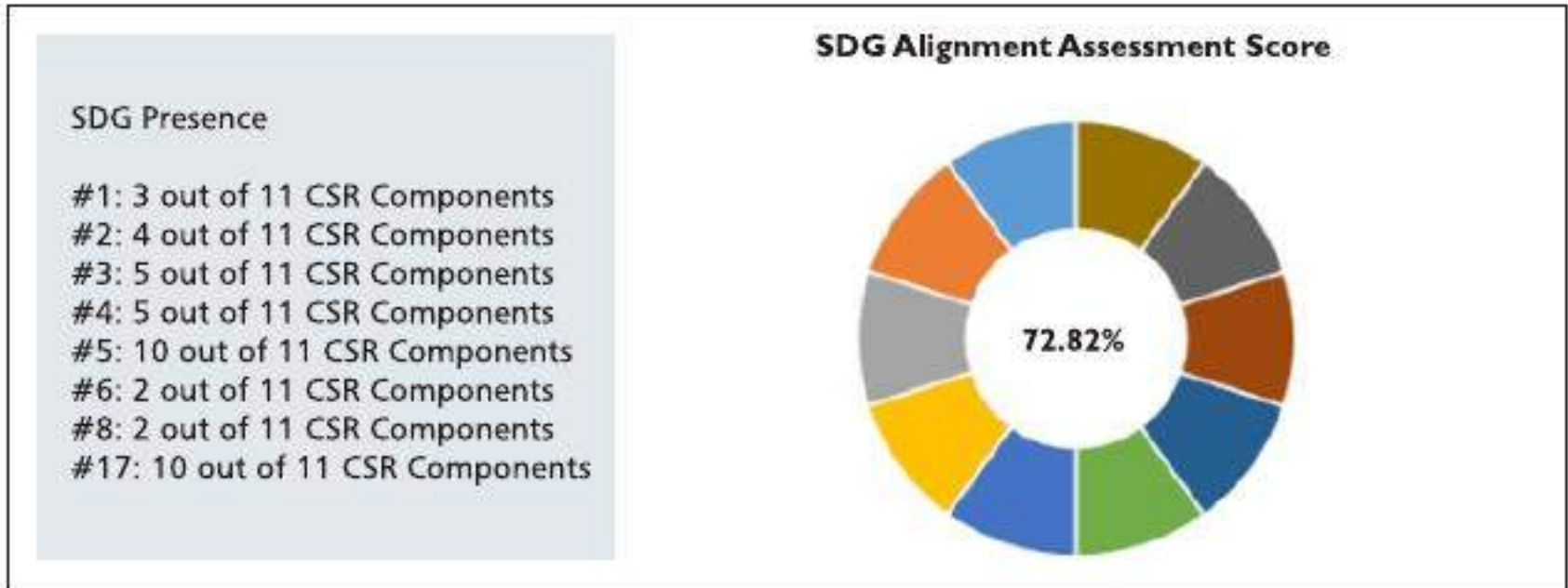
- **Presence of SDG# in CSR Programs :** Evaluates whether the specific SDG is incorporated into the CSR program.
- **Trigger for Inception :** Determines if the component was initiated due to the SDG or if it existed before SDG adoption.
- **Awareness Among Different Stakeholders :** Measures the awareness of SDGs among Foundation leadership, staff, volunteers, other partners and community/beneficiaries.
- **Specific Target by 2030 :** Checks if the component's design includes specific targets aligned with the SDG by the year 2030.
- **SDG Training :** Assesses whether specific SDG training has been provided at the staff level.
- **Quantitative Targets :** Examines if the component's goal sheet includes annual SDG targets in a quantitative format.
- **Change in Problem Area :** Determines if the component's implementation has resulted in measurable changes in

• **Visual Communication (IEC):** Evaluates the presence of visual communication (Information, Education, and Communication materials) regarding the achievement of SDG targets.

• **Direct Impact on SDG Goal:** Assesses if the component directly contributes to achieving the SDG goal.

**5. Total:** The sum of scores obtained for each criterion, with a maximum possible total score of 100.

CSR Initiatives at GWEL	Relative % to selected SDG's	SDG Alignment Assessment Score (Max 100)
Govt. School Support	#4: 97% #5: 92% #8: 42% #17: 42%	68.25%
After School Learning Centre	#4: 90% #5: 81% #17: 32%	67.67%
E-Education Centre	#4: 85% #5: 72% #17: 29%	62.00%
Pratibha Library Centre	#1: 61% #4: 77% #5: 67% #17: 40%	61.25%
Primary Health Centre	#2: 53% #3: 98% #5: 61% #17: 64%	69.00%
Nutrition Centre	#2: 53% #3: 98% #5: 86% #17: 56%	73.25%
RO Water ATM	#3: 93% #5: 98% #6: 93% #17: 76%	90.00%
Individual Sanitation Lavatory	#3: 83% #5: 100% #6: 86% #17: 49%	79.50%
Mobile Medical Unit	#2: 57% #3: 83% #5: 76% #17: 81%	74.25%
Vocational Training Centre	#1: 70% #4: 75% #5: 61% #8: 74% #17: 47%	65.40%
Grain Cash Seed Bank	#1: 85% #2: 96%	90.50%



The above table indicates information on the relevant percentage of each initiative mapped with specific SDGs and provides an assessment score out of 100 for each initiative.

Key Components and Information:

- 1. CSR Initiatives:** Total 11 CSR initiatives.
- 2. Relevant % to Selected SDGs:** For each CSR initiative, the table indicates the percentage relevance to specific SDGs, with variations across SDGs.
- 3. SDG Alignment Assessment Score (Max 100) :** Each CSR initiative is assigned a score out of 100, indicating the degree of alignment with selected SDGs i.e. 72.82%.
- 4. SDG Presence:** The table summarizes the overall presence of SDGs across all CSR components, providing the number of components aligned with each specific SDG out of the total 11 CSR components.

This table allows for a comprehensive evaluation of the extent to which each CSR initiative contributes to and aligns with specific SDGs. The provided scores and percentage relevance offer insights into the overall impact and focus areas of

#### 9.3.4 Focus & Targets in relation to aligned eight SDG's:

(The focus and targets mentioned in the table below are based on the programme design as shared by the foundation staff through verbal interviews and brain storming tools. The % mentioned here do NOT indicate any reflection to current level of achievement or accomplishments. An activity focus with 100% means that the activity is aligned fully with the relevant SDG and NOT that the activity covers all the areas under the FDG, similarly the target % only indicate as collectively all the activities related to a particular SDG cover how many targets under their indicators out of total number of targets defined in that particular SDG. Here it does not mean that the GWEL CSR is meeting those targets at the current point of time, it only reflects their direct or indirect presence in the programme or component implementation design. In many programmes there is no written design draft or where there are they may not directly refer to SDG in text, though if the relevance is established by observation and interaction the same is counted as present.)

Focus & Target Alignment of components with SDG's

SDG Titles	SDG Goals	Sub-Goals	Focus & Target Alignment in GWEL CSR
Goal #1  <b>72.00%</b>	End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	Eradicate Extreme Poverty, Mobilization of Resources	Focus: PratiBha Library Centre – 61% Vocational Training Centre - 70% GCS Bank – 85% Targets: Aligned partially with PratiBha Library, VTC and notably aligned to GCS Bank. 6 out of 13 Indicators present in the programmes.
Goal #2  <b>64.75%</b>	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	End Hunger, End Malnutrition, Agricultural Productivity	Focus: Primary Health Care Centre - 53% Nutrition Centre – 53% Mobile Medical Unit – 57% GCS Bank – 96% Targets: Technically not defined. PHC, NC & MMU have partial alignment with defined week days to serve the beneficiaries. GCS bank has notable alignment. 10 out of 14 Indicators present in the programmes.
Goal #3  <b>91.00%</b>	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Maternal Mortality Rate, Preventable deaths, Premature Mortality, Health Financing	Focus: Primary Health Care Centre - 98% Nutrition Centre – 98%, RO Water ATM – 93%, ISL – 83%, Mobile Medical Unit – 83% Targets: PHC & Nutrition centre has the visible targets related to Health and of MMR, IMR and Institutional Child Birth. MMU are scheduled in defined frequency at outreach villages. 16 out of 28 Indicators present in the programmes.
Goal #4  <b>84.80%</b>	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Free Education, Childhood Development, Affordable Tertiary Education, Education Facilities, Qualified Teachers	Focus: Government School Support – 97% ASLC - 90% E-education & Learning Centre – 85% PratiBha Library – 77%, Vocational Training Centre – 75% Targets: Almost all the targets are linked with one or the other components. 10 out of 12 Indicators present in the programmes.
Goal #5  <b>79.40%</b>	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Discrimination, Women Leadership	Focus: Government School Support – 92%, ASLC – 81%, E-education – 72%, PratiBha Centre – 67% Primary Health Care Centre - 61%, Nutrition Centre – 86%, RO Water ATM-98%, ISL – 100%, Mobile Medical Unit- 76%, Vocational Training Centre – 61% Targets: Not technically defined in many of the projects, but all activities are inclusive in nature. Nutrition centre has the aspects slightly linked with reproductive rights & vocational trainings lead to financial independence. 8 out of 14 Indicators present in the programme.
Goal #6  <b>89.6%</b>	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water Quality, Water Use, Water Resource Management	Focus: RO Water ATM – 93% ISL – 88% Targets: Clearly mentioned in the project design. 8 out of 11 Indicators present in the programme.
Goal #8  <b>58%</b>	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	Youth Employment, Per Capita Income	Focus: Government School Support – 42% VTC – 74% Targets: Has partial contribution to GSS by way of reducing child labour and motivating children to attend school. Notable alignment with VTC. 6 out of 16 Indicators present in the programme.
Goal #17  <b>51.60%</b>	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	Multi stakeholder Partnerships, Capacity Building	Focus: Government School Support – 42%, ASLC – 32% E education – 29%, PratiBha Centre – 40% Primary Health Care Centre - 64%, Nutrition Centre – 56% RO Water ATM – 76%, ISL – 49% Mobile Medical Unit – 81%, Vocational Training – 47% Targets: Most of the activities have partial alignment. Decent alignment for MMU, RO Water ATM. 4 out of 24 Indicators present in the programme.

Note: The indicators used in this study refer to the global indicator framework after 2023 refinement.

**SDG Alignment Score:**



**Average Target Alignment Score: (68/132)**



**Indicator Presence (%):** An attempt has been made to precisely map the activities to the indicators with the SDG framework, with the intent & spirit the value has been measured to be around 55.26%



The table above outlines the alignment of each CSR initiative with relevant SDG goals, sub-goals and their respective targets.

**1. SDG Goals and Sub-Goals:**

- The table covers several SDGs, each with its associated goals and sub-goals.
- Goals include ending poverty, hunger, promoting health, ensuring education, achieving gender equality, managing water resources, fostering economic growth and strengthening global partnerships.

**2. Focus & Target Alignment in GWEL CSR:**

- Each CSR initiative (e.g., Pratibha Library Centre, Vocational Training Centre, GCS Bank, etc.) is evaluated for its focus and target alignment with specific SDGs.
- The focus percentage indicates the degree of alignment with the stated goal.
- Targets are assessed in terms of alignment and the number of indicators present in the programs is counted.

**3. Summary of Findings:**

- For each SDG, the table provides a detailed assessment of the alignment of CSR components, highlighting the focus, targets and the number of indicators present in the programs.
- The findings suggest the extent to which each CSR initiative contributes to the selected SDGs.

**4. Indicator Presence:**

- The table mentions the total number of indicators present in the programs for each SDG, providing a quantitative measure of program coverage.

**5. Overall Alignment:**

- The table concludes with an overall assessment of the number of CSR components aligned with each SDG, providing a comprehensive view of GWEL's contributions to different sustainable development goals.

This table enables a quick and structured understanding of how each CSR initiative at GWEL aligns with specific SDGs, offering insights into the organization's focus areas and contributions to sustainable development.

**9.4 GWEL Employees Awareness:**

A survey was conducted amongst GWEL Employees to capture the level of understanding, awareness and involvement in CSR activities, with respect to SDG;



Total 127 GWEL employees participated in the questionnaire below.

S. No.	Questions	Responses				
		Totally Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally Disagree
1	My organization encourages me to contribute towards its CSR initiatives.	104	16	3	2	2
2	I contribute in multiple ways (other than the organizations CSR activities) towards the benefit of the society.	75	35	12	2	3
3	My Organization keeps me updated on regular basis about the CSR initiatives undertaken.	96	23	4	2	2
4	My family members / neighbours / extended family members have benefited from the CSR initiatives of my organization.	46	28	27	2	24
5	I am comfortable to work beyond office hours towards the CSR initiatives of my organization.	82	29	12	2	2
6	My organization supports a diverse and inclusive work environment whereby my suggestions are heard and implemented.	82	32	10	2	1
7	My organization does not practise any form of discrimination, harassment, or unequal treatment at the workplace.	97	18	8	2	2

**Question 1: My organization encourages me to contribute towards its CSR initiatives.**

- A significant majority (82%) of respondents strongly feel that their organization actively encourages their participation in CSR initiatives, indicating a positive organizational culture.
- Only a small proportion (4%) express disagreement with this statement, suggesting that a minority may not feel encouraged in this regard.

**Question 2: I contribute in multiple ways (other than the organization's CSR activities) towards the benefit of society.**

- Responses indicate a mixed pattern, with a substantial number (59%) expressing a strong commitment to contributing to society beyond organizational CSR activities.
- However, a noteworthy portion (18%) appears to be neutral or in disagreement, suggesting varying levels of engagement in societal contributions.

**Question 3: My organization keeps me updated on a regular basis about the CSR initiatives undertaken.**

- The majority (94%) of respondents feel well-informed about their organization's CSR initiatives on a regular basis, showcasing effective communication channels.
- A negligible percentage (3%) indicates a lack of regular updates, which may be an area for improvement.

**Question 4: My family members/neighbours/extended family members have benefitted from the CSR initiatives of my organization.**

- There's a diversity of opinions, with a substantial portion (36%) acknowledging the positive impact of CSR initiatives on their family members.
- However, a significant number (40%) express a neutral stance or disagreement, suggesting a need for exploration into the perceived reach and effectiveness of these initiatives.



**Question 5: I am comfortable working beyond office hours towards the CSR initiatives of my organization.**

- A large majority (87%) of respondent's express comfort in extending their work hours for CSR initiatives, showcasing a high level of commitment and enthusiasm.
- Very few (3%) feel uncomfortable with this, highlighting a generally positive attitude towards additional efforts for social responsibility.

**Question 6: My organization supports a diverse and inclusive work environment whereby my suggestions are heard and implemented.**

- The responses overwhelmingly indicate a positive perception (90%) of the organization supporting diversity and inclusion, where employees feel their suggestions are valued.
- A small fraction (4%) feels their suggestions are not adequately recognized or implemented, indicating a potential area for improvement.

**Question 7: My organization does not practice any form of discrimination, harassment, or unequal treatment at the workplace.**

- The majority (91%) express confidence in their organization's commitment to a fair and inclusive workplace, where discrimination and harassment are not tolerated.
- A minority (8%) raises concerns about discriminatory practices, signaling a need for further exploration or measures to address perceived issues.

**9.4.1 Potential impact on the organization:**

**Positive Impacts:**

**1. Employee Engagement and Morale:**

- The positive responses regarding encouragement for CSR initiatives and a comfortable willingness to work beyond office hours for these initiatives indicate a high level of employee engagement and commitment.
- This engagement can contribute to a positive work culture, fostering a sense of purpose and community among employees.

**2. Communication Effectiveness:**

- The majority feeling well-informed about CSR initiatives suggests effective communication within the organization.
- This can lead to a better understanding of the organization's values and activities, enhancing trust and transparency between employees and leadership.

**3. Diversity and Inclusion:**

- The positive perception of a diverse and inclusive work environment is crucial for fostering creativity, innovation, and a positive organizational culture.
- Employees feeling that their suggestions are heard and implemented contributes to a sense of belonging and empowerment.

**Areas for Improvement:**

**1. Societal Impact and Outreach:**

- The varied responses regarding personal contributions to society beyond organizational CSR activities and the impact on family members suggest a need for the organization to explore ways to enhance its societal reach.
- Initiatives to better communicate the broader impact of CSR activities could increase employee involvement and community awareness.

**2. Employee Alignment with Organizational Values:**

- The diverse responses indicate varying levels of alignment with the organization's values, particularly in terms of societal contributions.
- Leadership may need to reinforce and clarify the organization's mission and values to ensure a shared understanding and commitment among employees.

**3. Enhancing Family and Community Involvement:**

- The organization could explore ways to involve family members and the local community more actively in CSR initiatives to enhance the perceived benefits and community impact.

Addressing these areas for improvement can contribute to overall organizational growth, employee satisfaction, and positive community impact. Regular feedback mechanisms and targeted initiatives can help align employee perceptions with organizational goals and values.



#### 9.4.2 Suggestions for GWEL CSR on Aligning with SDGs:

To enhance the alignment of CSR initiatives with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), here are some suggestions based on the information provided:

##### 1. Identify Key Impact Areas:

Evaluate the impact and relevance of each CSR initiative to specific SDGs. Consider conducting a comprehensive impact assessment to understand the effectiveness of each project in contributing to the selected SDGs.

##### 2. Strengthen Government School Support (SDG #4):

Given the high relevance (97%) to SDG #4 (Quality Education), consider expanding and enhancing initiatives supporting government schools. Explore partnerships with educational institutions and organizations to further boost the quality of education.

##### 3. Enhance After School Learning Centres (SDG #4,#5,#17):

Strengthen the alignment with SDG #17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by collaborating with local organizations and businesses to enhance after-school learning centres. This can create a more holistic approach to education, incorporating community involvement and support.

##### 4. Leverage Technology for E-Education Centres (SDG #4,#5,#17):

Given the relevance to SDGs #4, #5, and #17, consider incorporating technology-driven solutions to enhance the effectiveness of e-education centres. This could involve online learning platforms, digital resources and partnerships with tech organizations.

##### 5. Promote Health and Nutrition Initiatives (SDG #2,#3,#5,#17):

Given the high relevance to SDGs #2 (Zero Hunger) and #3 (Good Health and Well-being), focus on expanding and promoting health and nutrition initiatives. Collaborate with healthcare professionals and nutrition experts to ensure a comprehensive approach.

##### 6. Expand the Reach of RO Water ATMs (SDG #3,#5,#6,#17):

Given the high alignment with multiple SDGs, consider expanding the reach of RO Water ATMs to underserved communities. This can address goals related to clean water, good health and partnerships for sustainable development.

##### 7. Boost Individual Sanitation Lavatories (SDG #3,#5,#6,#17):

Enhance the impact on SDGs #3 (Good Health and Well-being) and #6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) by expanding individual sanitation lavatories. Consider community awareness programs to promote hygiene and sanitation practices.

##### 8. Integrate Vocational Training with Local Industries & District Skill Development Plan (SDG #1,#4,#5,#8,#17):

Strengthen the alignment with multiple SDGs by integrating vocational training with local industries. This can promote economic growth, decent work and quality education, partnership for goals, fostering sustainable development.

##### 9. Diversify Grain Cash Seed Bank (SDG #1,#4):

Diversify the activities of the Grain Cash Seed Bank to align with SDGs #1 (No Poverty) and #4 (Quality Education). Explore initiatives that promote sustainable agriculture practices and knowledge sharing.

##### 10. Regularly Evaluate and Adjust Strategies:

Establish a periodic review process to assess the impact and relevance of each CSR initiative to SDGs. Adjust strategies based on feedback, changing community needs and emerging sustainability challenges.

##### 11. Encourage Employee Involvement and Awareness:

Foster employee engagement by promoting awareness of CSR initiatives aligned with SDGs. Encourage employees to participate actively in projects that resonate with their interests and expertise.

By implementing the above suggestions, the organization can strengthen its alignment with SDGs and maximize its positive impact on sustainable development. Regular monitoring and evaluation will be essential to ensure ongoing relevance and effectiveness of CSR initiatives.

*Disclaimer: The percentages mentioned here do NOT signify a reflection of the current level of achievement or accomplishments. When an activity is marked as 100%, it indicates that the activity is entirely aligned with the relevant SDG. However, it does not imply that the activity encompasses all aspects under that SDG. Similarly, the target percentages represent how many of the targets within a particular SDG are collectively covered by all activities related to that SDG, out of the total number of targets defined in that particular SDG. This does not imply that GWEL CSR has already achieved these targets at the present moment; it merely reflects their direct or indirect inclusion in the program or component design. In some programs, there may be no formal design document, and in cases where they do exist, they might not explicitly reference the SDGs in the text. Nonetheless, if the relevance is established through observation and interaction, it is considered as being present.*





**Assess  
alignment of  
GWEL CSR  
activities in line  
with ESG**

CHAPTER  
**10**





### 10.1 Introduction - ESG: Environmental, Social, and Governance

ESG stands for Environmental, Social and Governance, and it represents a framework that evaluates a company's performance and impact in these three critical areas. ESG considerations have gained significant importance in recent years as they offer a comprehensive perspective on a company's sustainability and ethical practices. Here's a brief note on ESG:

**10.1.1 Environmental (E):** The "E" in ESG assesses a company's environmental practices and policies. It includes evaluating a company's impact on the environment, such as its carbon footprint, energy efficiency, water management and efforts to reduce pollution. Companies are increasingly being scrutinized for their environmental responsibility, as addressing climate change, conserving resources and reducing pollution have become global imperatives.

**10.1.2 Social (S):** The "S" in ESG focuses on a company's social practices and their impact on stakeholders. This encompasses issues like labor practices, diversity and inclusion, employee relations, community engagement and product safety. Social factors are crucial as they reflect a company's commitment to treating its workforce, customers and the communities in which it operates with fairness and respect.

**10.1.3 Governance (G):** The "G" in ESG evaluates the governance practices within a company, including aspects like board structure, executive compensation, shareholder rights and transparency in financial reporting. Good governance is essential for maintaining accountability and building trust among investors, customers, and the public.

### 10.2 GWEL CSR initiatives mapped against ESG: Table I

		ESG	CSR Initiatives Mapped
S. No.	Goals	Sub-Goals Applicable	
1	Environment	Waste Management	Individual Sanitary Toilet
		Deforestation	Tree Plantation
		Air and Water Pollution	Individual Sanitary Toilet
2	Social	Employee experience and engagement.	Volunteers for each CSR Initiative
		Community relations, including the organization's connection to and impact on the local communities in which it operates.	Government School and Anganwadi Support, After School Learning Centre, E-Education and Learning Centre, Primary Health Clinic, Nutrition Centre, Individual Sanitary Toilet, Pratibha Library, RO Water ATM, Mobile Medical Unit, Vocational Training, Grain Cash Seed Bank
		Funding of projects or institutions that help poor and underserved communities	Government School and Anganwadi Support, After School Learning Centre, E-Education and Learning Centre, Primary Health Clinic, Nutrition Centre, Individual Sanitary Toilet, Pratibha Library, RO Water ATM, Mobile Medical Unit, Vocational Training, Grain Cash Seed Bank
3	Governance	Financial transparency and business integrity.	Monitoring and recording of every financial transaction.
		Ethical business practices.	SOP for allocating resources to the community;
		Rules on corruption, bribery, conflicts of interest	SOP for allocating resources, Regular audits



### **10.2.1 Specific Practices by GWEL ensuring Governance:**

- 1) Policy against Sexual Harassment (PASH), this policy also extends to all vendors and Contractors associated with GWEL
- 2) Awareness on the ethical acts and behaviours are inculcated to all employees through a mandatory program on Code of Business Conduct & Ethics (COBCE) which clearly defines the unethical practices and also governs the mode and extent of disciplinary action that may be taken by the organization.
- 3) The CSR committee reviews all the activities implemented under GWEL CSR on half yearly basis and present in to GWEL Board after its recommendations
- 4) Annual Stakeholder Feedback System of Prominent Activity on the following points:
  - a. Overall impression
  - b. Accessibility of activity for beneficiaries
  - c. Impact of activity on community and targeted beneficiary
  - d. Quality of service provided
- 5) A separate Supplier Code of Conduct & Business Ethics (SCCBE) for the vendors and bidders is followed to reinforce the Ethics and Integrity in the organization.
- 6) GWEL uses a SMART tool to ensure all its vendors and suppliers are registered online and have signed a SCCBE.
- 7) GWEL is also conducting ethics' awareness for vendors' staff and publicizing the Ethics Helpline number for enhancing ethics awareness.
- 8) Grievance Redressal Process

*Includes the following:*

- Any feedback from the community on existing programmes
- Any request for support
- Any grievance related to CSR or corporate activities

*The grievance can be made through following channels:*

- To the field staff of GMRVF in the village
- To the office of GMRVF in the Greenwood township
- Shared in the public forum or any event organized by GMRVF

*Methods:*

- It can be in a written form – as a letter or request
- It can be oral also
- It can be by an individual or a group
- It can be by the school, anganwadi, or such community of government institution in the village

### **10.3 Overview of GWEL CSR against ESG:**

GWEL CSR activities has demonstrated a strong commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) that encompasses a wide range of initiatives. These initiatives are closely mapped against the ESG principles, reflecting GWEL CSR's dedication to sustainability and responsible business practices. Below are the major finding on how GWEL CSR initiatives align with ESG:

**10.3.1 Environmental (E) - Sustainability Initiatives:** Under GWEL CSR initiatives numerous environmental sustainability activities, including afforestation, waste management and renewable energy projects had been executed. These efforts not only reduce the environmental footprint but also contribute positively to the communities in which GMR operates. GWEL CSR's approach to environmental responsibility aligns with the "E" in ESG, emphasizing the importance of sustainable and eco-friendly practices.

**10.3.2 Social (S) - Community Development Programs:** GWEL's CSR programs emphasize social development, focusing on education, healthcare and community well-being. These initiatives are a testament to the organization's commitment to social responsibility, reflecting the "S" in ESG. By addressing key societal challenges, GWEL CSR strives to create a positive impact on the lives of individuals and communities.





**10.3.3 Governance (G) - Ethical Practices and Accountability:** Sound governance is a cornerstone of GWEL's CSR initiatives. The organization adheres to ethical practices, transparency and accountability in all its activities. This governance framework is in line with the "G" in ESG, highlighting the importance of strong leadership, responsible business conduct and robust governance structures.

**10.3.4 Stakeholder Engagement:** GWEL CSR places a strong emphasis on engaging with various stakeholders, including communities, employees, and partners. This approach fosters collaboration and builds trust, aligning with ESG principles. By involving stakeholders in the decision-making process and maintaining open lines of communication, GWEL CSR ensures a more inclusive and socially responsible approach to its CSR initiatives.

**10.3.5 Impact Measurement and Reporting:** To further align with ESG principles, GWEL CSR invests in robust impact measurement and reporting mechanisms. This ensures transparency, accountability and the ability to track progress over time, reflecting the governance aspect of ESG.

**10.4 Level of Awareness pertaining to ESG**

The following assessment questions were put forward to a designated group of stakeholders in the form of a focused group discussion. The following result were obtained as computed in the below mentioned table.

**Table 2:**

ESG			
S. No.	Assessment Questions	Linear Scale	Absolute Score
1	I am completely aware of my organization's ESG initiatives.	Totally Agree - 5 Totally Disagree - 1	42
2	My organization is committed to environmental sustainability.		50
3	I am completely aware of my organization's environmental initiative.		40
4	My organization promotes funding of projects or institutions that help poor and underserved communities.		45
5	I am completely aware of all community and social development programs supported by my organization.		40
6	My organization follows ethical business practices and maintains transparency.		50
7	I am aware of many instances where my organization demonstrated good governance practices.		50

**Description of the table:**

**I. Awareness of ESG Initiatives:**

• Respondents, on average, express a moderately positive awareness of their organization's ESG initiatives. While there is overall agreement, there might be room for improvement or further communication regarding ESG initiatives.



**2. Commitment to Environmental Sustainability:**

• The organization received the highest possible score, indicating strong agreement that the organization is committed to environmental sustainability. This suggests a high level of confidence or positive perception in this regard.

**3. Awareness of Environmental Initiatives:**

• Respondents, on average, express a moderate level of awareness of their organization's environmental initiatives. There is some awareness, but there might be room for improvement or additional communication to enhance understanding.

**4. Support for Underserved Communities:**

• The score suggests a positive perception that the organization promotes funding for projects benefitting poor and underserved communities. However, there is some room for improvement or potential areas for increased support.

**5. Awareness of Community and Social Development Programs:**

• Respondents express a moderate level of awareness of community and social development programs. There may be opportunities for the organization to enhance communication and visibility of these initiatives.

**6. Ethical Business Practices and Transparency:**

• The organization received the highest possible score, indicating strong agreement that it follows ethical business practices and maintains transparency. This suggests a high level of confidence or positive perception in these areas.

**7. Awareness of Good Governance Practices:**

• The respondents expressed high level of awareness and positive perception of instances where the organization demonstrated good governance practices.

These descriptions provide an overview of the average sentiments conveyed by respondents for each assessed aspect of ESG within the organization.

**10.4.1 Level of Awareness**

Further, to assess the level of awareness amongst the employees, the research team carried out a focused group discussion with selected employees. A well-designed questionnaire was framed and the FGD arrived at the following results as enumerated in the table below.

**Table 3:**

Level of Awareness			
S. No.	Workforce	Scale	Absolute Score
1	ESG awareness amongst Top Management	1 - 5 (5 -Highest, 1 -Lowest)	45
2	ESG awareness amongst Foundation Staff		57
3	ESG awareness amongst Foundation Volunteers		25
4	ESG awareness amongst Community and Beneficiaries		10
5	ESG awareness amongst GWEL employees		35

**Description of the table:**

**1. ESG Awareness amongst Top Management:**

• The top management shows a relatively high level of awareness regarding ESG issues, with a score of 45 out of the maximum 50. This suggests a strong understanding and recognition of ESG factors among the leadership.





## **2. ESG Awareness amongst Foundation Staff:**

• Foundation staff members demonstrate a moderate level of awareness of ESG issues. While not the highest possible score, the absolute score of 37 indicates a substantial level of understanding among this group.

## **3. ESG Awareness amongst Foundation Volunteers:**

• Foundation volunteers have a lower level of awareness of ESG issues compared to staff, as indicated by the score of 25. This suggests a potential need for increased communication or training in ESG matters among volunteers.

## **4. ESG Awareness amongst Community and Beneficiaries:**

• The community and beneficiaries show the lowest level of awareness of ESG issues, with a score of 10. This may indicate a need for targeted efforts to enhance awareness and understanding of ESG principles within this group.

## **5. ESG Awareness amongst GWEL employees:**

• Employees of GWEL exhibit a relatively high level of awareness of ESG issues, with a score of 35. This suggests that there is a notable understanding of ESG factors among the workforce.

These descriptions provide insights into the level of awareness across different segments of the organization and its stakeholders regarding Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations. The scores indicate the perceived awareness levels within each group, with higher scores generally reflecting greater awareness.

### **10.5 Brief Overview ESG Awareness:**

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) awareness among employees is a critical component of an organization's commitment to sustainability and ethical practices. Here's a brief overview of the importance and levels of awareness of employees regarding ESG:

#### **10.5.1 Importance of Employee ESG Awareness:**

**1. Alignment with Organizational Values:** When employees are aware of and understand the organization's ESG initiatives, it can help align their personal values with those of the company. This alignment fosters a shared commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices.

**2. Engagement and Motivation:** Knowledge about ESG principles can motivate employees to engage in initiatives that support these values. Employees are more likely to participate in sustainability projects and demonstrate a greater sense of purpose in their work.

**3. Innovation and Problem-Solving:** Informed employees are better equipped to identify opportunities for innovation and problem-solving that address the challenges posed by ESG. They can contribute ideas and solutions to drive sustainability efforts.

**4. External Reputation:** Employee awareness of ESG can positively impact the organization's reputation in the eyes of clients, partners, and the wider community. It signals a commitment to global sustainability and responsible business practices.

#### **10.5.2 Levels of Stakeholders ESG Awareness:**

The levels of employee awareness of ESG can vary within an organization. They may range from:

**1. High Awareness:** Some stakeholders are well-informed about the organization's ESG initiatives and actively engage in supporting these efforts. They understand the impact of ESG on the organization and society.

**2. Moderate Awareness:** Many stakeholders have a general understanding of ESG principles and initiatives but may not be fully aware of the details. They recognize the organization's commitment to sustainability.

**3. Low Awareness:** Some stakeholders may have limited knowledge of ESG and its relevance to the organization. They may not fully comprehend the significance of ESG in their practice or the broader context.

### **10.6 ESG Development Indicators:**

The data collection for this exercise follows a multi-option protocol, where participants were prompted to gauge the percentage of their perceived and belief-driven contribution concerning established development indicators. Subsequently, respondents were asked a follow-up question to determine whether these indicators had yielded a positive outcome or led to any significant changes.



**Table 4**

ESG			Stakeholder Perception				
S. No.	Goals	ESG Development Indicators	Top Management	Foundation Staff	Foundation Volunteers	Community & Beneficiaries	GWEL Employees
1	Environment	Waste Management	77%	72%	68%	64%	72%
		Water Management	81%	74%	70%	66%	78%
		Pollution Control	52%	46%	42%	40%	48%
2	Social	Health and Safety	80%	71%	66%	62%	76%
		Community Engagement	82%	74%	71%	66%	77%
		Stakeholder Engagement	75%	67%	64%	52%	70%
3	Governance	Transparency and Reporting	88%	77%	73%	62%	82%
		Ethical Business Practices	90%	82%	80%	77%	85%
		Anti corruption measures	90%	90%	84%	76%	91%
		Compliance and accountability	92%	93%	90%	81%	94%

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**Description of the Table:**

**Environment Goals and Development Indicators:**

1. Waste Management:
  - Stakeholders across the board show positive perceptions, with Top Management having the highest score.
2. Water Management:
  - Stakeholders perceive strong performance in water management, with Top Management and GWEL Employees showing particularly high scores.
3. Pollution Control:
  - Pollution control scores are comparatively lower, indicating potential areas for improvement across all stakeholder groups.

**Social Goals and Development Indicators:**

1. Health and Safety:
  - Generally positive perceptions across stakeholders, with the highest score from Top Management.
2. Community Engagement:
  - Positive perceptions of community engagement, with Top Management having the highest score.
3. Stakeholder Engagement:
  - Stakeholder engagement scores are positive overall, with Top Management leading in perception.



### Governance Goals and Development Indicators:

1. Transparency and Reporting:
  - Transparency and reporting are perceived positively, with Top Management and GWEL Employees showing high scores.
2. Ethical Business Practices:
  - Positive perceptions across all stakeholder groups, with the highest score from Top Management.
3. Anti-corruption Measures:
  - Positive perceptions of anti-corruption measures, with high scores across all stakeholder groups.
4. Compliance and Accountability:
  - Compliance and accountability are perceived very positively, with high scores across all stakeholder groups.

These descriptions provide an overview of stakeholder perceptions for each ESG goal and development indicator, highlighting strengths and potential areas for improvement within the organization.

#### Why ESG Matters:

- **Risk Mitigation:** Companies that address ESG factors effectively are often better prepared to identify and mitigate risks. This can protect them from financial, legal and reputational challenges.
- **Investor Confidence:** ESG has become a critical factor for investors. They are increasingly considering a company's ESG performance when making investment decisions. Companies that excel in ESG can attract a more substantial pool of responsible investors.
- **Market Competitiveness:** Being ESG-conscious can enhance a company's competitiveness. It can open new business opportunities, attract a diverse customer base and promote innovation through sustainable practices.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Many countries and regions are implementing stricter ESG regulations. Adhering to ESG standards can help companies remain compliant and avoid potential legal issues.

**ESG Integration:** Companies often incorporate ESG principles into their corporate strategies and operations. This can involve setting ESG targets, reporting on ESG performance and creating sustainable business models that align with ESG values.

### 10.7 Conclusion:

The ESG exercise has been a significant step toward understanding GWEL CSR's ESG landscape from the perspective of all the major stakeholders. It underscores the importance of aligning the values with those of workforce, promoting transparency and driving sustainability across the operations. The feedback and insights gathered from this exercise will guide the efforts to further integrate ESG principles into the corporate culture and operations, contributing to the journey of responsible and sustainable business practices.

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# Level of Awareness about CSR Interventions

## CHAPTER 11





**11.1 Overview:** CSR functions in an interconnected ecosystem and is implemented with a great deal of attention to detail and with lot of human intervention. Understanding of the goals of CSR, the challenges it faces on the ground and the potential for building social capital on the basis of these connections needs a focused approach. In accordance with the requirement described in the ToR, this segment aims to address a few crucial inputs. Its goal is to investigate employee awareness of GWEL CSR as well as employee and senior management engagement with GWEL CSR. At GWEL, employees' involvement is given careful consideration. Their involvement is thoughtfully prepared and carried out at every level. While the foundation team provided detailed information about employee participation in various CSR activities, the study team engaged with senior management level positions to gather their reflections.

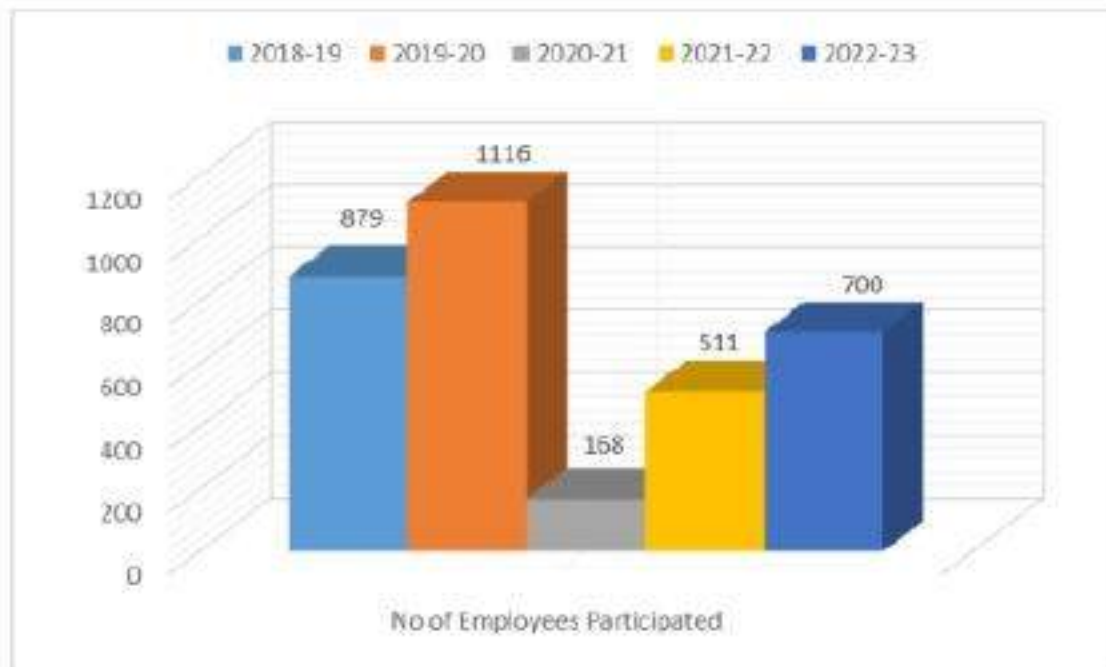
**11.2 Employee Participation in CSR activities:**

It is clear that deliberate efforts were made to create the platform, this is based on key informant interviews with GWEL management positions and documents provided by the foundation team. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is one of these factors that significantly contributes to the desired results. GWEL practices this platform to increase employee involvement for various CSR activities being held in the surrounding villages. Regardless of rank or level, employee involvement in CSR is viewed as an effective instrument for fostering a sense of community bonding with the business. The following image is revealed by the reports that the foundation has shared:



Note: Due to the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, less number of employee engagement in 2020-21

**Number of Employees Engaged in CSR activities for last 5 FY:**



Note: Due to the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, less number of employee engagement in 2020-21





**Number of Employee engagement activities**



The number of employee participated is a inclusive number, it comprises of cumulative number. For example - 1 employee has participated in 5 CSR events in a particular year, then the count is considered as 5.

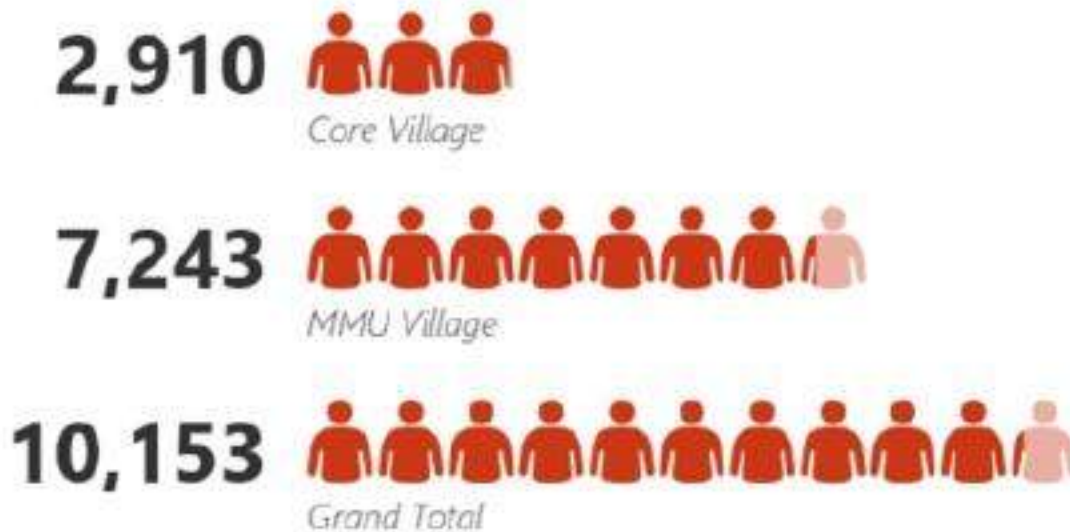
The data indicates that the employee engagement activities had been increasing gradually, with 104 activities being conducted in 2022-23. The foundation could engage the employee even during pandemic year to conduct 39 activities.

**11.3 The Reach:**

The below graphical representation indicates that there are 2910 households in 10 core villages with 14120 population who are getting direct or indirect benefit of the GWEL CSR activities. Further 22 outreach villages having 7243 houses with 29321 persons are also getting benefitted MMU and other allied foundation activities.

Over the years, the employees have taken part in a variety of activities, from one-day events to ongoing development projects. The evaluation team discovered that from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023, this kind of practice resulted in 7324 hours of employee engagement. This results in 1468 hours on average annually.

**Number of Household**



**Total Population in 32 Villages**



Beyond the GWEL CSR social activities, the employees are motivated to practice ISR (Individual Social Responsibility). Which further enhances the CSR reach to the community. As per the data received from the GWEL CSR team, the Samruddhi Ladies club has conducted 98 program over last 5 years. Social Voluntary project executed are 28, involving 189 employee (cumulative) for the last five years. Number of hours contributed for the last five years are 2107 hours for SVP.

Village Guardian System is a very innovative practice being implemented under GWEL CSR. The Heads of various departments at GWEL choose one of the villages to which they would be the mentor. At a pre-defined interval, the Guardian meets the Sarpanch and beneficiaries and reviews the overall CSR activities being conducted in the respective village.

Guardian for CSR activities - Make the Difference		
Sr. No.	VILLAGE	MENTOR
1	NAIDEV	Mr. RAHUL MIGLANI
2	NIMSADA	Mr. AMIT BHAVE
3	DONGARGAON	Mr. VIVEK DHOKE
4	DAHEGAON	Mr. AMIT AGGARWAL
5	MARDA	Mr. PRAVEEN SHETTY
6	CHARURKATTI	Mr. VINOD GAIDHAR
7	CHINORA	Mr. IBRAHIM SHAIKH
8	MAJARA RAI & MAJRA KHURD	Mr. PRAMOD KHANDELWAL / PARESH KUKUDKAR
9	WANOJA	Mr. MAHESH MAHAPATRA / MUKUND BOGAWAR
10	EKONA	Mr. AKASH KUMAR SAXENA



TESTIMONIAL



**Raju Kawaduji Khiratkar**  
AL: Dongargaon, Dist.: Chandrapur

**RO Water ATM**

“Dongargaon of Chandrapur district is well known for the highest percentage of Fluoride in Water. We were using same Water from a Borewell for drinking. Because of the high percentage of Fluoride in water, I was suffering from Abdominal Pain, Indigestion, Joint Pain etc. I suffered a lot because of various health issues and it also affected me financially.

Meanwhile, GMR Varalakshmi Foundation installed a RO Water ATM Plant in Dongargaon. After the operation of the plant, we started using RO Water from this Plant for drinking. Regular drinking of the Pure Water, my health started getting better and better gradually. Finally I recovered to a healthy and happy life. I am extremely thankful to

GMRVaralakshmi Foundation and GWEL for this project which helped me to live a Healthy life.”



## Best Practices

### CHAPTER

# 12





**12.1 Overview:** A standard or set of rules that are known to yield positive results when followed is called a best practice. Best practices concern how to perform an action or set up an element. Organizations may have internal norms for best practices or a governing body may establish them.

The best practices which are identified during the study are elaborated in this chapter with an emphasis on a particular flow explaining the *Objectives, Implementation Methodology, Impact on Community, Further Building on, Changes for Improvement and the Way Forward.*

*The best practices being practiced and identified are;*

- 1) RO Water ATM – Public Private Community Partnership Model
- 2) GWEL strategy for Individual Sanitary Toilet and ODF village
- 3) Learning Navigator Tracking Education Learning Through Gooru App
- 4) E-Education and learning center for primary school children
- 5) Children Bank – Aflatoon Bank
- 6) After School Learning Centre
- 7) Collective Marketing
- 8) Krishimitra
- 9) System of Wheat Intensification (SWI)
- 10) Floriculture
- 11) Stop Dam

## **12.2 RO Water ATM – Public Private Community Partnership Model:**

**Introduction:** Recognizing the fundamental importance of access to clean and safe drinking water, this initiative aims to establish a community-driven solution that addresses water scarcity and promote health and hygiene.

### **Objectives:**

**1. Health and Hygiene Promotion:** To promote health and hygiene practices by ensuring that the community has access to safe drinking water, contributing to the reduction of waterborne diseases and improving overall well-being.

**2. Community Empowerment:** To foster a sense of community ownership and involvement by implementing a Public-Private Community Partnership Model, encouraging local participation in the management and sustainability of the RO Water ATMs.

### **Implementation:**

**1. Site Identification:** By collaborating with local authorities and community leaders to identify suitable locations for installing RO Water ATMs, ensuring optimal coverage and accessibility.

**2. Community Training:** By conducting training sessions for local community members on the operation and basic maintenance of the RO Water ATMs, promoting a sense of responsibility and ownership.

### **Impact on the Community:**

**1. Health Improvement:** Access to safe drinking water, contributing to a significant reduction in waterborne diseases and enhancing the overall health of community members.

**2. Community Cohesion:** Foster a sense of community pride and collaboration through the establishment of a Public-Private Community Partnership, encouraging collective responsibility for the sustainability and success of the initiative.

### **Building On:**

**1. Partnership Strengthening:** Strengthen partnerships with local businesses, NGOs and government bodies to enhance the resources and support available for the successful implementation and expansion of the RO Water ATM initiative.





**2. Technological Advancements:** Stay abreast of technological advancements in water purification to continually enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the RO Water ATMs.

**Changes for Improvement:**

**1. Community Engagement Strategies:** Continuously refine and adapt community engagement strategies based on feedback and evolving community needs, ensuring active participation and support.

**2. Sustainability Measures:** Implement measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of the initiative, such as exploring renewable energy options for powering the RO Water ATMs.

**Way Forward:**

**1. Scaling Reach:** Expand the reach of the RO Water ATM initiative to cover more communities and regions facing water scarcity, ensuring that a larger population benefits from this essential resource.

**2. Model Replication:** Share the success of the Public-Private Community Partnership Model with other organizations and communities, inspiring the replication of this sustainable and inclusive approach to address water challenges globally.

**1.2.3 GWEL strategy for Individual Sanitary Toilet and ODF village:**

**Introduction:** This initiative is a testament to the dedication of GWEL for creating a healthier and more dignified living environment for communities by promoting individual sanitary facilities and working towards achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status.

**Objectives:**

**1. Access to Sanitation:** To provide households with individual sanitary toilets to ensure every community member has access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities, fostering a sense of dignity and privacy.

**2. Open Defecation Free (ODF):** To work towards achieving ODF status for the entire village by promoting behavior change, community awareness and the construction of individual sanitary toilets.

**3. Health and Well-being:** To improve the overall health and well-being of the community by mitigating the spread of waterborne diseases through the provision of proper sanitation infrastructure.

**Implementation:**

**1. Community Needs Assessment:** By conducting a thorough assessment of sanitation needs within the community to determine the number of individual sanitary toilets required and to understand the behavioral aspects related to open defecation.

**2. Toilet Construction:** By facilitating the construction of individual sanitary toilets, considering local preferences, cultural sensitivities and ensuring that the facilities are user-friendly and sustainable.

**Impact on the Community:**

**1. Dignity and Privacy:** Enhance the dignity and privacy of community members, particularly women and children, by providing access to individual sanitary facilities.

**2. Behavioral Change:** Foster a positive shift in community behavior towards the adoption of proper sanitation practices, paving the way for sustainable and hygienic living conditions.

**Building On:**

**1. Monitoring and Maintenance Programs:** Establish monitoring and maintenance programs to ensure the sustained functionality of individual sanitary toilets, promoting long-term community health.

**2. Expansion of Infrastructure:** Continue building on the success of the initiative by expanding the provision of individual sanitary toilets to neighboring villages, gradually creating a broader impact.

**Changes for Improvement:**

**1. Adaptation to Cultural Context:** Ensure that the initiative is culturally sensitive by adapting approaches to unique





community engagement and infrastructure design based on the unique cultural context of the village.

**2. Accessibility:** Address accessibility concerns by exploring options for financial assistance or subsidies to make individual sanitary toilets affordable for all community members.

**Way Forward:**

**1. Replication of Best Practices:** Share the success stories and best practices of achieving ODF status and providing individual sanitary toilets with other communities and organizations to encourage replication.

**2. Hygiene Education:** Integrate ongoing hygiene education programs to reinforce positive behavior and ensure that the community remains committed to maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

**12.4 Learning Navigator Tracking Education Learning Through GooruApp**

**Introduction:** The Navigated Learning approach, as facilitated by the Gooru App, represents an innovative methodology designed to ensure optimal learning outcomes for all students.

**Objectives:**

1. Identifying and assessing the current knowledge and skills of each learner.
2. Curating personalized learning activities based on individual learner needs.
3. Establishing a seamless connection between theoretical learning and practical application.
4. Enhancing teacher-student collaboration and communication.
5. Providing real-time data to educators and institutional leadership for informed decision-making.

**Implementation:**

1. Creating classrooms and on-boarding all students onto the Gooru App.
2. Conducting baseline tests to assess individual student levels and determine the most effective intervention strategies.
3. Developing a weekly schedule for classes and tracking weekly progress.
4. Regularly reviewing the overall performance of students and adjusting teaching strategies accordingly.

**Impact on Community:**

1. Providing real-time performance data to parents and mentors.
2. Allowing personalized learning experiences tailored to individual student needs.
3. Identifying and addressing learning gaps for slow learners.
4. Empowering teachers to deliver appropriate teaching materials.

**Building on:**

1. Expanding the user base and on-boarding more students and teachers.
2. Incorporating feedback from users to enhance the application's features and functionalities.
3. Collaborating with educational experts to refine competency frameworks and learning materials.

**Changes for Improvement:**

1. Regularly updating learning materials based on evolving educational standards.
2. Conducting periodic assessments to gauge the effectiveness of the approach.
3. Exploring opportunities for greater community engagement and parental involvement.

**Way Forward:**

1. Continue refining and expanding the Navigated Learning approach based on ongoing assessments and user feedback.
2. Explore partnerships with educational institutions, governmental bodies and other stakeholders to scale the program.
3. Implement advanced features, such as AI-driven adaptive learning, to further personalize the learning experience for students.





### **12.5 E-Education and learning center for primary school children:**

**Introduction:** This initiative is a commitment to fostering inclusive and quality education, leveraging technology to empower the youngest minds and bridge educational disparities in communities.

#### **Objectives:**

- 1. Digital Inclusion:** To provide primary school children, irrespective of socio-economic backgrounds, with access to cutting-edge educational technology, ensuring no child is left behind in the digital divide.
- 2. Quality Learning:** To enhance the quality of education by offering interactive digital content, adaptive learning modules and creative tools aligned with primary school curricula, promoting a holistic and engaging learning experience.

#### **Implementation:**

- 1. Infrastructure Development:** By establish E-Education Learning Centres equipped with computers, internet connectivity and educational software, strategically located in collaboration with local schools or community centres.
- 2. Curriculum Integration:** By collaborating with educators to integrate digital learning modules into the primary school curriculum, ensuring alignment with educational standards and providing supplementary support to classroom learning.

#### **Impact on the Community:**

- 1. Educational Equality:** Reduced educational disparities by providing all children with equal access to quality educational resources, irrespective of their socio-economic background.
- 2. Empowered Youth:** Children are equipped with digital literacy skills that enhance their confidence, creativity and adaptability, preparing them for a future where technology plays a pivotal role.

#### **Building On:**

- 1. Technological Advancements:** Stay abreast of technological advancements to continually enhance the learning experience, incorporating new tools and platforms that align with educational goals.
- 2. Community Involvement:** Strengthen community involvement by actively seeking feedback from parents, teachers, and community leaders, ensuring the initiative remains responsive to the unique needs of each locality.

#### **Changes for Improvement:**

- 1. Personalized Learning Plans:** Explore the implementation of personalized learning plans for students, tailoring educational content to individual learning styles and pace.
- 2. Continuous Assessment:** Implement continuous assessment mechanisms to monitor the progress of students and identify areas for improvement or additional support.

#### **Way Forward:**

- 1. Scaling Reach:** Expand the initiative to reach more primary school children in underserved areas, collaborating with additional schools and community partners to amplify the impact.
- 2. Public-Private Partnerships:** Explore partnerships with governmental bodies, non-profits, and private entities to create a comprehensive approach to digital education, leveraging resources for greater outreach.

### **12.6 Children Bank –Aflatoon Bank:**

**Introduction:** The Children Bank initiative is a visionary step towards empowering the younger generation, fostering financial literacy, designed to be an educational and interactive platform, aiming to shape young minds and provide them with valuable life skills.

#### **Objectives:**

- 1. Financial Literacy:** To instil basic financial literacy skills in children and to empower them with the knowledge and tools needed to make informed decisions about money.





**2. Savings Culture:** To cultivate a savings culture among children by encouraging them to save, teaching the importance of financial planning and fostering a sense of responsibility towards money.

**Implementation:**

**1. Establishment of Children Banks:** Set up physical or virtual Children Banks in schools where young participants can open accounts, track their savings, and engage in age-appropriate financial education activities.

**2. Partnerships:** Collaborate with schools, financial institutions, and community organizations to integrate the Children Bank initiative into existing educational curricula and extracurricular activities.

**Impact on the Community:**

**1. Empowered Youth:** Equip children with essential financial skills, fostering a sense of empowerment and confidence in managing their finances as they grow older.

**2. Community Prosperity:** Foster a community culture that values financial responsibility, potentially contributing to long-term economic prosperity and stability.

**Building On:**

**1. Expanding Program Reach:** Extend the reach of the Children Bank initiative to cover more schools and communities, ensuring that a greater number of children benefit from financial education.

**2. Innovative Learning Tools:** Continuously explore and incorporate innovative learning tools, such as digital platforms and interactive technologies, to enhance the engagement and effectiveness of financial education programs.

**Changes for Improvement:**

**1. Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a robust feedback mechanism involving children, parents and educators to gather insights and continually improve the content and delivery of financial education programs.

**2. Tailoring Programs:** Tailor financial education programs based on the evolving needs and interests of children, ensuring that the content remains relevant and engaging.

**Way Forward:**

**1. Advocacy and Awareness:** Intensify advocacy efforts to raise awareness about the importance of financial literacy for children, engaging with stakeholders, and promoting the integration of financial education into educational systems.

**2. Long-Term Impact Assessment:** Implement measures to assess the long-term impact of the Children Bank initiative on the financial habits and well-being of participants as they transition into adulthood.

**12.7 After School Learning Centre:**

**Introduction:** Recognizing the importance of continued learning beyond the regular school day, this initiative aims to provide a supportive and enriching environment for primary school children, fostering holistic development and academic excellence.

**Objectives:**

**1. Academic Reinforcement:** To offer supplementary educational programs to reinforce key concepts taught in schools, providing primary school children with additional support to excel in their studies.

**2. Holistic Development:** To foster the holistic development of children by incorporating extracurricular activities, creative arts, and life skills sessions, aiming to enhance social, emotional and cognitive skills.

**Implementation:**

**1. Location Selection:** Identifying strategic locations, preferably in close proximity to primary schools, to establish After-School Learning Centers, ensuring easy accessibility for participating children.

**2. Curriculum Design:** Developing a well-rounded curriculum that combines academic enrichment, interactive learning,





and extracurricular activities, catering to the diverse needs and interests of primary school children.

#### **Impact on the Community:**

- 1. Improved Academic Performance:** Children participating in the After-School Learning Centers experience improved academic performance, reinforcing the foundational skills necessary for future success.
- 2. Enhanced Opportunities:** The initiative has opened up new opportunities for children, broadening their horizons beyond traditional classroom learning.

#### **Building On:**

- 1. Community Partnerships:** Strengthen partnerships with local schools, businesses, and community organizations to create a collaborative network that enhances the resources and opportunities available to the learning centers.
- 2. Parental Involvement:** Encourage and expand parental involvement in the learning process, creating avenues for parents to actively participate and support their children's educational journey.

#### **Changes for Improvement:**

- 1. Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a systematic feedback mechanism involving parents, teachers, and participating children to gather insights for continuous improvement in the learning center's programs and activities.
- 2. Tailored Learning Plans:** Explore the implementation of personalized learning plans, addressing individual strengths and weaknesses to provide targeted support for each child.

#### **Way Forward:**

- 1. Scaling Impact:** Expand the initiative to reach more primary school children, collaborating with additional schools and community partners to amplify the positive impact on education.
- 2. Technology Integration:** Explore opportunities to integrate technology into the learning centers, providing access to digital resources and tools that complement traditional teaching methods.

### **12.8 Collective marketing**

**Introduction:** With a dedicated effort to empower women SHGs, the current program is designed to unlock profitability and sustainability, particularly in the cultivation and collective marketing of vegetable crops, promising a brighter economic future for the women farmers of Warora.

#### **Objectives:**

- 1. Linking SHGs with Financial Institutions:** To facilitate financial literacy programs to empower SHG members in managing their finances effectively.
- 2. Supporting Income Generation Activities (IGA):** To encourage and assist SHGs in diversifying income sources through various income-generating activities.

#### **Implementation:**

- 1. Market Linkages:** By facilitate linkages between SHGs and local markets, cooperatives, and potential buyers. Exploring partnerships with retailers, restaurants, and local businesses to create a stable market for SHG-produced goods.
- 2. Collective Marketing Initiatives:** By developing a collective marketing plan for vegetable crops, emphasizing the benefits of bulk sales and reduced marketing costs. Establishing a common platform or cooperative for SHGs to streamline marketing efforts.

#### **Impact on Community:**

- 1. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** The program contributes to gender equality by empowering women economically and socially. Increased participation of women in decision-making processes within SHGs and the community can lead to broader empowerment.





**2. Access to Financial Services:** Linking SHGs with banks and financial institutions not only provides access to credit but also encourages a culture of financial inclusion within the community.

**Building on:**

**1. Value Addition and Processing:** Explore opportunities for value addition to agricultural products through processing and packaging. Establish processing units or facilitate partnerships with existing facilities to enhance the value of SHG products.

**2. Diversification of Income Sources:** Encourage SHGs to explore and diversify into multiple income-generating activities beyond agriculture, based on the skills and resources available in the community.

**Changes for improvement:**

**1. Real-time Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a real-time feedback mechanism to gather input from SHG members, community leaders, and other stakeholders. This will allow for quick adjustments and improvements based on the evolving needs of the community.

**2. Diversification of Income Activities:** Work closely with SHGs to identify and support diverse income-generating activities that align with the community's skills, resources, and market demand.

**Way Forward:**

**1. Market Intelligence:** Establish mechanisms for ongoing market intelligence, ensuring that SHGs are well-informed about market trends, consumer preferences and potential niche opportunities.

**2. Empowering SHG Leaders:** Invest in the continuous training and capacity-building of SHG leaders to enhance their skills in group management, financial planning, and decision-making. Create platforms for SHG leaders to share experiences and learn from each other.

**12.9 Krishimitra - providing herbal insecticides to farmers:**

**Introduction:** Krishimitra is a pioneering CSR initiative aimed at providing herbal insecticides to farmers. Krishimitra seeks to revolutionize farming practices by offering a natural and safe alternative to traditional chemical pesticides.

**Objectives:**

**1. Environmental Stewardship:** To reduce the ecological footprint of agriculture by promoting the adoption of herbal insecticides, contributing to sustainable and eco-friendly farming practices.

**2. Community Empowerment:** To empower local farming communities with knowledge and resources for sustainable pest management, fostering community resilience and self-sufficiency.

**Implementation:**

**1. Product Distribution:** By establishing a streamlined distribution network to ensure easy access to Krishimitra herbal insecticides for farmers across diverse agricultural regions.

**2. Training Programs:** By conducting comprehensive training programs, workshops and field demonstrations to educate farmers on the proper usage, application methods, and benefits of herbal insecticides.

**Impact on the Community:**

**1. Enhanced Agricultural Practices:** Farmers adopting Krishimitra have experienced improved pest control without compromising soil health, contributing to sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices.

**2. Healthier Ecosystems:** Reduced reliance on chemical pesticides promotes bio-diversity, safeguards beneficial insects, and creates a healthier ecosystem for both crops and surrounding wildlife.

**Building On:**

More Research and Development is needed to enhance the efficacy of herbal insecticides. Further, Farmers network can be used for knowledge sharing and adoption of herbal insecticide.



### Changes for Improvement:

- 1. Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a robust feedback mechanism to gather insights from farmers, allowing for continuous improvement in the formulation, distribution, and educational components of Krishimitra.
- 2. Adaptability to Local Contexts:** Tailor the initiative to the specific needs and contexts of different regions, considering variations in climate, crops and agricultural practices.

### Way Forward:

- 1. Scaling Impact:** Expand the reach of Krishimitra to encompass a broader geographical area, reaching more farmers and communities with the benefits of herbal insecticides.
- 2. Advocacy and Education:** Continue advocacy efforts to raise awareness about the advantages of herbal insecticides at local, regional and national levels, influencing agricultural policies and practices.
- 3. Enhance the impact by reach:** to more farmers at broader geographical area. Advocacy and creating awareness about the advantage of herbal insecticide at various level will help to promote improved technology and gain maximum benefit.

### 12.10 System of Wheat Intensification (SWI)

**Introduction:** The initiative, titled "Enhancing Income of Small and Marginal Farmers by Adopting System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) method and Internet of Things (IoT) at Warora, Chandrapur, Maharashtra" is a comprehensive project aimed at improving wheat cultivation practices in the Vidarbha region.

#### Objectives:

1. Apply the System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) method to increase wheat production in the Warora region.
2. Address the stagnant wheat production levels in Vidarbha by introducing sustainable and efficient cultivation practices.
3. Evaluate the impact of SWI on crop yield, cost of cultivation, and overall income of participating farmers.

#### Implementation:

The initiative was implemented in phases, beginning with a pilot project involving 31 farmers in 2019-2020. Key elements of implementation included:

1. Providing seed support, organic insect repellent and organic fertilizer to farmers.
2. Conducting regular training sessions on each stage of SWI crop development.
3. Monitoring the program to ensure adherence to SWI methodology.
4. Extending support for seed treatment and meeting sowing costs.
5. Replicating successful strategies from previous pilot projects.

#### Impact on Community:

The impact on the community is evident through:

1. A 25% increase in wheat production observed in the pilot project with 31 farmers.
2. Improved crop quality leading to better market prices and increased income for farmers.
3. Enhanced awareness and adoption of SWI among the farming community.
4. Introduction of sustainable and cost-effective agricultural practices.
5. Contribution to the overall economic well-being of the community through increased agricultural productivity.

#### Building on:

Building on past successes and lessons learned involves:

1. Expanding the initiative to reach more farmers, with a focus on scaling up the project's impact.
2. Incorporating feedback and insights from farmers to refine and improve cultivation practices.
3. Collaborating with agricultural experts and institutions for continuous learning and improvement.



### **Changes for Improvement:**

To further enhance the initiative:

1. Regularly updating learning materials based on evolving agricultural practices.
2. Conducting periodic assessments to gauge the effectiveness of SWI.
3. Exploring opportunities for greater community engagement and knowledge-sharing.

### **Way Forward:**

1. Scaling up the initiative to reach 350 farmers in the next cropping season.
2. Conducting extensive training sessions and exposure visits for both project and non-project farmers.
3. Preparing educational materials, including a film on SWI cultivation, for broader dissemination on digital platforms.

### **12.11 Floriculture**

**Introduction:** The initiative, titled "Floriculture - A Step Towards Doubling the Farmer's Income," aims to demonstrate an alternative and lucrative avenue for farmers to significantly increase their income. By introducing floriculture as a diversification strategy the initiative seeks to showcase the potential for substantial earnings from a relatively small land area.

### **Objectives:**

The primary objectives of the initiative are:

1. Showcase the economic viability of floriculture as a means to double a farmer's income.
2. Encourage crop diversification and adoption of improved agricultural practices.
3. Provide farmers with practical knowledge and exposure to the floriculture sector.
4. Assess the potential impact on farmers' income and the overall community.

### **Implementation:**

The implementation involved:

1. Conducting awareness sessions and meetings with farmers to instill confidence in adopting floriculture.
2. Organizing exposure visits and training sessions to educate farmers on the package of practices for Marigold and Galadia.
3. Establishing clear modalities outlining the roles and responsibilities of both farmers and GMRVE.
4. Facilitating the transportation of seedlings to the farms, with farmers investing in seedling costs.
5. Transplanting Marigold and Galadia seedlings in December 2017 on 0.5 acres of land.
6. Continuous monitoring of crop growth and facilitating the first harvest from February 2018 onwards.
7. Calculating and demonstrating potential earnings from floriculture.

### **Impact on Community:**

The impact is measured through:

1. Significant income improvement for participating farmers.
2. Increased interest and motivation among other farmers to adopt floriculture.
3. Economic benefits reaching labourers, farmers, their families, and sellers in the market.
4. Expansion of floriculture adoption, with 30 more farmers expressing interest in the initiative.

### **Building On:**

Building on the success of the initiative involves:

1. Expanding the adoption of floriculture among more farmers in the region.
2. Establishing a flower production hub in the long run.
3. Adding more flower varieties to the crop portfolio based on market demand.

### **Changes for Improvement:**

To enhance the initiative further:



1. Continuous assessment of the net profit considering input and labour costs.
2. Regular reviews to identify potential improvements and adjustments.

#### **Way Forward:**

The way forward includes:

1. Scaling up the initiative with 30 more farmers adopting floriculture.
2. Focusing on becoming a major contributor to fixing market rates for produced flowers.
3. Introducing additional flower varieties to meet market demands

#### **12.12 Stop Dam**

**Introduction:** The initiative, titled "Stop DAM, Dongargaon - An Initiative for IGA and Sustainability for Water Management," addresses the critical issue of water scarcity in the Warora region, specifically the challenges faced by farmers due to unreliable rainfall. The initiative aims to provide a sustainable solution by renovating a dam, enabling efficient water management for agricultural purposes.

#### **Objectives:**

The primary objectives of the initiative are:

1. Mitigate the impact of water scarcity on farmers in Warora, Vidarbha region.
2. Implement a sustainable water management solution through the renovation of the existing dam.
3. Facilitate community involvement and establish a Water User Group (WUG) for collective decision-making.
4. Enhance farmers' income through improved irrigation practices and diversified cropping.

#### **Implementation:**

The initiative involved:

1. Proposing the installation of Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) needles for dam renovation.
2. Strengthening the community structure and promoting community-led maintenance.
3. Formation and functioning of the Water User Group (WUG) to manage water use, maintenance, and financial contributions.
4. Collaboration with GWEL Engineers and GMRVF to implement FRP needles.
5. Collecting annual water charges from WUG members and additional contributions for irrigation.
6. Active involvement of 15 executive members and 50 farmer members in the Water User Group.

#### **Impact on Community:**

The impact is measured through:

1. Increased access to water for irrigation, leading to a change in cropping patterns.
2. Improved bargaining power for farmers involved in vegetable and cash crop cultivation.
3. Significant cost reduction in water arrangement, well and bore well construction.
4. Enhanced training opportunities on crop management and low-cost agricultural techniques.
5. Positive changes in cropping systems and income growth for beneficiary farmers.

#### **Building On:**

Building on the success of the initiative involves:

1. Continuous expansion of the Water User Group (WUG).
2. Regular training sessions on crop management, integrated pest management and organic cultivation.
3. Encouraging innovative practices for maximizing benefits and income.

### Changes for Improvement:

To enhance the initiative further:

1. Regular assessments of net profit considering input and labour costs.
2. Periodic reviews to identify potential improvements and adjustments.

### Way Forward:

The way forward includes:

1. Sustaining and expanding the initiative through continuous planning and monitoring.
2. Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative practices for increased benefits.
3. Utilizing the success of the initiative to inspire similar projects in neighbouring areas.



## TESTIMONIAL



**Ankita Pramod Bodhekar**  
At: Dongargaon, Dist.: Chandrapur

### Nutrition

"I am a resident of Dongargaon. In my village, a Nutrition Centre is run by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation.

When I was pregnant, I registered my name at this Nutrition Centre. After registration, this Centre started giving me various services, like they use to take my Weight and check-up of B.P. every month. They were giving me various medicine time to time to keep me healthy.

I also participated in "Aarogya Jan Jagruti" programmes. That help me to get detail knowledge on health. I started following their guide lines. Also I started using "Gudiya" Model. It helped me to get accurate information as a Self Monitoring for Vaccination, Iron & other

deficiency and Health issues while pregnancy.

Due to timely monitoring and treatment, I was able to keep myself healthy and in proper weight. I delivered a healthy baby weighing 2 kg.700 gms. and it was a normal delivery at Govt. Hospital.

I availed all facilities from this Nutrition Centre right from 3 months of my pregnancy to the 6 months of my baby. We both are at good health. I am extremely happy and thankful to GMR Varalakshmi Foundation & GWEL for their timely healthy support."



## Recommendations

CHAPTER

13





### **13.1 Brief Introduction:**

CSR serves as a bridge that unites the idea of corporate citizenship with the dynamic symbiotic relationship between the environment and people that make up a neighbourhood. CSR offers a great way to get involved with issues and problems that impact the local community and provides a platform to address them in the direction of shared values. In accordance with its CSR policy, GWEL has carried out a wide range of activities in the following domains: community development; education; empowerment and livelihood; and health, hygiene, and sanitation. The social and economic landscape in the villages surrounding GWEL has significantly changed over the last thirteen years; many of these changes have defined a higher standard of living and it would be reasonable to attribute a major portion of these changes to the plant's business operations and CSR contributions. Businesses have been engaging the community through corporate social responsibility (CSR) in order to achieve higher positive indicators in specific areas. The plant CSR has been serving the area for more than 13 years, which is a considerable amount of time to look back on the components and get suggestions for forward-thinking viewpoints. The design of this study includes input for thoroughly examining the components and working towards conclusions that could be taken into consideration as suggestions for future CSR operations.

The recommendation aligning to each domain are mentioned below;

### **13.2 EDUCATION:**

***13.2.1 To enhance performance outcomes in education through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:***

#### **1) Performance-Based Incentives for Teachers and Students:**

- Establish a system of rewards or incentives for teachers and students who demonstrate outstanding performance.
- Recognize and celebrate academic achievements through ceremonies, awards, or scholarships.

#### **2) Professional Development Programs for Teachers:**

- Implement professional development programs focused on improving teaching methodologies, classroom management, and subject expertise.
- Provide opportunities for teachers to attend workshops, conferences and training sessions to stay updated on best practices in education.

***13.2.2 To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in education through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:***

#### **1) Digital Learning Infrastructure:**

- Invest in and promote the use of digital platforms, learning management systems, and online resources to streamline educational processes. A unique WhatsApp application can be subscribed to enhance the learning ability of students. Ex: Ektara education.
- Provide schools with the necessary digital infrastructure for effective digital learning.

#### **2) Process Optimization and Automation:**

- Identify and streamline administrative and educational processes to reduce inefficiencies.
- Explore automation solutions for tasks such as attendance tracking, grading and resource allocation.

#### **3) Collaboration Platforms for Educators:**

- Facilitate collaboration among teachers through online platforms, enabling them to share resources, lesson plans, and best practices.
- Encourage the creation of teacher communities to foster a culture of continuous improvement.

***13.2.3 To improve management arrangements in education through a CSR initiative involves enhancing organizational and administrative structures. Few recommendations to achieve this:***

#### **1) Strategic Planning and Governance:**

- Support schools in developing and implementing strategic plans that align with long-term educational goals.



- Promote effective governance structures to ensure transparent decision-making processes.

## **2) Professional Development for Administrative Staff:**

- Offer professional development opportunities like training on communication skills, conflict resolution and time management for VidyaVolunteers who carry out all the GMRVF administration activities.
- Ensure that administrative staff members are equipped with the necessary skills to perform their roles efficiently.

### ***13.2.4 To enhance community perception in education through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:***

#### **1) Community Engagement Programs:**

- Establish regular community forums, workshops or town hall meetings to facilitate open communication between the educational institution and the community.
- Seek input from community members on educational priorities, concerns, and expectations.

#### **2) Transparent Communication:**

- Implement transparent communication strategies, keeping the community informed about educational activities, achievements and challenges.
- Use multiple channels such as newsletters, social media and community events to share updates.

#### **3) Parental Involvement Programs:**

- Foster strong partnerships with parents through involvement in education activities, parent-teacher associations (PTAs) and volunteering opportunities.
- Provide resources and guide parents to support their children's education at home.

### ***13.2.5 To enhance Visibility in education through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:***

#### **1) Strategic Marketing and Branding:**

- Develop a comprehensive marketing and branding strategy to promote the school's achievements, values and unique offerings, probably by using print advertisement at prominent locations in the villages.
- Utilize digital marketing, social media and traditional media channels to reach a broader audience.

#### **2) Alumni Engagement Programs:**

- Develop and maintain an active alumni network that can contribute to the GWEL CSR's activities.
- Showcase the accomplishments of successful alumni and their positive experiences at the institution by felicitating them and their parents on 15th August and 26th January.

## **13.3 HEALTH HYGIENE AND SANITATION:**

### ***13.3.1 To enhance performance outcomes in Health, Hygiene and Sanitation through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:***

#### **1) Hygiene Kits Distribution:**

- Distribute hygiene kits containing essential items such as soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste and sanitary products to underserved communities.
- Target schools, community centres, and areas with limited access to hygiene products.

#### **2) School-Based Hygiene Education:**

- Integrate hygiene education into school curricula, emphasizing the importance of cleanliness, hand hygiene and overall health and promote good practices through hygiene club.

#### **3) Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Campaigns:**

- Design and implement BCC campaigns using various media channels to influence positive behaviour change regarding health and sanitation.
- Utilize local languages and culturally relevant messages for better impact.



**13.3.2. To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in Health, Hygiene and Sanitation through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:**

**1) Technology-Driven Solutions:**

- Explore technology solutions such as mobile health apps, tele-medicine and data analytics to streamline health information systems.
- Use technology to monitor health indicators, track disease outbreaks, and improve communication in real-time.

**2) Emergency Response Planning:**

- Establish emergency response plans for health crises, such as disease outbreaks or natural disasters.
- Conduct drills and simulations to ensure efficient and effective responses in emergency situations.

**13.3.3 To enhance management arrangement in Health, Hygiene and Sanitation through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:**

**1) Community Health Committees:**

- Establish community health committees or advisory groups to involve local residents in decision-making processes.
- Empower community members to contribute to the planning and evaluation of health initiatives.

**2) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):**

- Develop and implement SOPs for health, hygiene, and sanitation programs to ensure consistency and efficiency.
- Regularly review and update SOPs based on lessons learned and evolving best practices.

**3) Emergency Preparedness and Response:**

- Develop and implement emergency preparedness plans for rapid response to health crises.
- Conduct drills and simulations to test the effectiveness of emergency response

**13.3.4 To enhance community perception in Health, Hygiene and Sanitation through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:**

**1) Cultural Sensitivity and Localization:**

- Tailor health communication materials to be culturally sensitive and linguistically appropriate for the local community.
- Incorporate local traditions and beliefs into health promotion campaigns to increase reliability.

**2) Sustainability Initiatives:**

- Implement sustainable initiatives that have long-term benefits for the community.
- Communicate how CSR programs contribute to the overall well-being and sustainability of the community.

**13.3.5 To enhance visibility in Health, Hygiene and Sanitation through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:**

**1) Multichannel Communication:**

- Utilize a mix of communication channels, including social media, traditional media, newsletters and community bulletin boards.
- Engage in regular communication to keep the community informed about ongoing initiatives, success stories and upcoming events.

**2) Public Art and Installations:**

- Use public art installations, murals, or sculptures to visually represent the importance of health, hygiene, and sanitation.
- Choose locations with high community visibility for these installations.





## 13.4 EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD:

**13.4.1 To enhance performance outcomes in empowerment and livelihood through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:**

### 1) Financial Literacy Training:

- Conduct financial literacy workshops to empower individuals with the knowledge and skills to manage personal finances, savings and investments.
- Include modules on budgeting, financial planning and access to financial services.

### 2) Microfinance and Access to Credit:

- Establish or support microfinance initiatives that provide access to credit for small-scale entrepreneurs and individuals looking to start or expand businesses.
- Facilitate financial inclusion by partnering with local financial institutions.

### 3) Job Placement and Career Development Services:

- Develop partnerships with local businesses and industries to facilitate job placements for individuals undergoing training programs.
- Provide career counselling and development services to guide individuals in making informed choices.

**13.4.2 To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in empowerment and livelihood through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:**

### 1) Needs Assessment and Targeted Interventions:

- Conduct a thorough needs assessment to identify the specific challenges and opportunities within the community.
- Tailor empowerment programs based on the identified needs to ensure relevance and impact.

### 2) Outcome-Focused Training Programs:

- Design training programs with a focus on practical outcomes, aligning skill development with real-world applications.
- Provide participants with hands-on experiences and opportunities to apply newly acquired skills.
- Map the skill training to the skill report published by the government for the specific districts (Chandrapur, Wardha, Nagpur)

**13.4.3 To enhance management arrangements in empowerment and livelihood through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:**

### 1) Capacity Building:

- Invest in training and skill development programs to enhance the capabilities of community members.
- Collaborate with educational institutions and vocational training centres to provide relevant courses and workshops.

### 2) Inclusive Approach:

- Ensure inclusivity in program design and implementation, considering the diverse needs of different demographic groups.
- Promote gender equality and inclusiveness in all aspects of the initiatives.

### 3) Community Ownership:

- Foster a sense of ownership and community involvement by involving local leaders and residents in decision-making processes.
- Establish community-based committees to oversee the implementation of initiatives.

**13.4.4 To enhance community perception in empowerment and livelihood through a CSR initiative, following**





**recommendations may be considered:**

**1) Environmental Stewardship:**

- Integrate environmental sustainability practices into livelihood initiatives and communicate these efforts to the community.
- Showcase the organization's commitment to eco-friendly and responsible practices.

**2.) Regular Impact Assessments:**

- Conduct regular impact assessments to measure the effectiveness of the CSR initiatives.
- Share the results of these assessments with the community to showcase the positive changes.

**13.4.5 To enhance visibility in empowerment and livelihood through a CSR initiative, following recommendations may be considered:**

**1) Digital Presence:**

- Establish a dedicated website or section on the organization's website for the CSR initiatives.
- Leverage social media platforms to share updates, success stories and engage with a wider audience.

**2) Storytelling and Multimedia:**

- Use compelling storytelling techniques to convey the real-life impact of the initiatives.
- Create multimedia content such as videos, infographics and podcasts to make the message more engaging.

**3) Annual Reports and Impact Statements:**

- Publish annual reports and impact statements highlighting key achievements, milestones and future goals.
- Share these documents with stakeholders, including the media and the public.

**13.5 Gist of all Recommendations:**

**13.5.1 Education: (Table 1)**

Sr.No.	Indicators	Recommendations
1	Performance Outcome	Performance-Based Incentives
2	Efficiency and Effectiveness	Process Optimization and Automation
3	Management Arrangement	Strategic Planning and Governance
4	Community Perception	Parental Involvement Programs
5	Visibility	Alumni Engagement Programs

**13.5.2 Health, Hygiene and Sanitation: (Table 2)**

Sr.No.	Indicators	Recommendations
1	Performance Outcome	Behavior Change Communication (BCC) Campaigns
2	Efficiency and Effectiveness	Emergency Response Planning
3	Management Arrangement	Standard Operating Procedures
4	Community Perception	Cultural Sensitivity and Localization
5	Visibility	Multichannel Communication



### 13.5.3 Empowerment and Livelihood: (Table 3)

Sr.No.	Indicators	Recommendations
1	Performance Outcome	Microfinance and Access to Credit
2	Efficiency and Effectiveness	Performance Metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
3	Management Arrangement	Capacity Building
4	Community Perception	Regular Impact Assessments
5	Visibility	Digital Presence

### 13.5.4 Specific Suggestions for Improvement in Education, Healthcare and Sanitation, Empowerment and Livelihood:

#### 1) Education:

- **Curriculum Enhancement:** Collaborate with local education authorities to enhance the curriculum in After School Learning Centres, Kid Smart Centres and E-Learning Centres, aligning it with emerging trends and skills required for the future job market.
- **Digital Education Expansion:** Introduce advanced digital education tools and resources, ensuring students are equipped with technology-driven skills.
- **Parental Involvement Programs:** Develop initiatives that encourage active involvement of parents in their children's education, fostering a collaborative learning environment.
- **Skill Development for Youth:** Expand skill development programs under the Pratibha Centre to cater to a broader range of youth, including vocational and employability skills.

#### 2) Healthcare and Sanitation:

- **Comprehensive Healthcare Clinics:** Integrate comprehensive healthcare services into the Mobile Medical Unit (MMU), covering a wider range of medical needs and preventive healthcare.
- **Community Health Awareness:** Implement regular health awareness campaigns in villages covered by MMUs, emphasizing preventive healthcare measures and healthy lifestyle practices.
- **Sanitation Infrastructure Development:** Continue building sanitation infrastructure, with a focus on community involvement and promoting hygiene practices. Regularly assess the impact of sanitation initiatives on the overall health of the community.

#### 3) Empowerment and Livelihood:

- **Market-Driven Skill Training:** Align vocational training courses with market demands, ensuring that the skills acquired by participants are relevant and in demand.
- **Women Empowerment Programs:** Enhance women empowerment initiatives by providing not only basic skills but also opportunities for leadership development, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy.
- **Sustainable Agricultural Practices:** Further promote sustainable agricultural practices, providing ongoing support and training to farmers in the region.
- **Community-Based Livelihood Projects:** Explore and implement livelihood projects that involve the entire community, fostering a sense of collective ownership and responsibility.

#### 4) Community Development:

- **Community-Led Infrastructure Projects:** Encourage community-led infrastructure projects, empowering local communities to identify and address their specific needs.



- **Regular Community Engagement:** Establish regular forums for community engagement, where feedback, concerns and suggestions can be openly discussed with GMRVF representatives.
- **Transparent Reporting:** Maintain transparent reporting on the progress of community development initiatives, sharing impact stories and key achievements with the local community.

**5) Overall Improvement Strategies:**

- **Periodic Impact Assessments** for all verticals to understand the effectiveness of initiatives, identifying areas for improvement and adaptation.
- **Explore opportunities for Cross-Vertical Synergies** between education, healthcare and livelihood initiatives to create holistic development pathways.
- **Maintain Adaptability and Flexibility** in program design, adapting to changing community needs and emerging challenges.
- **Continuing Community Participation in Planning and grievance redressal process** with special focus ensuring that initiatives are culturally sensitive and tailored to local needs.



TESTIMONIAL



**Shubham Ashok More**  
At.: Tembhurda, Dist.: Chandrapur

**SmartPhone & Hardware Repairing Technician (VTC)**

"I always wanted to start a career in a business. I was thinking about various business, but I was not sure which business will suit me. Meanwhile, I came to know about a Smart Phone & Hardware Repairing Technician course run by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL.

I enrolled for this course and I started learning so many new things in this repairing field. I completed 3 months course successfully.

This was a right time to start my dream project. I opened a Mobile Repairing Shop at Tembhurda. My income reached per month to Rs. 15,000/- in short span of time. Repairing Course, which I learned at

VTC helped me to achieve my goal in life. I am highly thankful to GMR Varalakshmi Foundation and GWEL."



## Annextures

### CHAPTER

# 14





सामुदायिक विकास ग्रांट अभियान वर्ष २०२३  
सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी) • CSR घटक गतिविधि प्रभाव आकलन – 01

( शासकीय स्कूल सहायता )

Education	Government School Support	Equipment and infrastructure aid to schools along with few other activities to promote quality education in the schools	275
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नोट: साक्षात्कार के पहले सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उत्तर प्रदाता सम्बंधित लाभ घटक का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष हितग्राही हो।

- 1) उत्तर दाता का नाम (Parent) : .....
- 2) लाभार्थी छात्र/छात्रा का नाम : ..... 2A लिंग A) पुरुष B) महिला
- 3) कक्षा – अ) आंगनवाड़ी ब) प्राथमिक क) पूर्व माध्यमिक ख) माध्यमिक ग) उच्चतर माध्यमिक
- 4) उत्तर दाता का फोन नं : .....
- 5) ग्राम : .....
- 5A) आपले मुला ZP शाबेत शिकत/शिकले आहेत का? : A) हो B) नाही
- 6) क्या आपको ज्ञात है कि जिस स्कूल/आंगनवाड़ी में आपका बच्चा पढ़ता है, उसे GMR फाउंडेशन की ओर से सहायता मिलती है?  
A) हाँ B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 6A) GMR फाउंडेशन किस तरह से शिक्षा में सुधार के लिए प्रयास करता है?  
A) इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सपोर्ट B) शिक्षण सामग्री C) शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण D) शालेय प्रतियोगिताएं E) अन्य : .....
- 7) GMR फाउंडेशन के प्रयासों से शिक्षा में सुधार आया है? G4  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 8) आपके बच्चे की सीखने की क्षमता में बढ़ोतरी हुई है? G4  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 9) क्या आपका बच्चा स्कूल/आंगनवाड़ी जाने से घबराता है? या जाने से कतराता है?  
A) हाँ B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 10) क्या आपके बच्चे के मार्क्स/परीक्षा परिणामों में सुधार आया है?  
A) हाँ B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 11) आपके बच्चे की मनोवैज्ञानिक विकास में सुधार हुआ है। G4  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 12) आपके बच्चे की मानसिक दक्षता में सुधार हुआ है। G4  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 13) आपके बच्चे की शैक्षणिक योग्यता में सुधार हुआ है। G4  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 14) आपके बच्चे की सामाजिक मेलजोल में सुधार हुआ है।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 15) आपके बच्चे की शारीरिक क्षमता बढ़ गयी है।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 16) क्या आप अपने बच्चे के शिक्षकों से मिलने स्कूल/आंगनवाड़ी जाते हैं?  
A) हाँ B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 17) क्या स्कूल/आंगनवाड़ी शिक्षक आपके बच्चे के विषय में आपसे बात करते हैं?  
A) हाँ B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 18) आपके अनुसार किन क्षेत्रों में फाउंडेशन को और अधिक प्रयास करना चाहिए ?  
A) इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर B) शिक्षण सामग्री C) शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण D) अन्य E) विया Volunteer .....
- 19) सरकारी स्कूल की गुणवत्ता निजी स्कूल के बराबर है? G7  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 20) क्या फाउंडेशन का योगदान आपके बच्चे के शैक्षणिक विकास के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 21) क्या फाउंडेशन के गुणवत्ता पूर्ण प्रयासों के कारण आपके खर्चों में कमी आती है, जैसे मेहेंगे स्कूल की फीस, दूरान आदि का खर्च? G4, G1  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 22) फाउंडेशन के प्रयासों की वजह से, प्रति माह लगभग कितनी बचत हो जाती है? रु .....
- 23) क्या फाउंडेशन के प्रतिनिधि आपसे स्कूल/आंगनवाड़ी में बेहतर प्रयासों के विषय में बात करते हैं?  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 24) स्कूल/आंगनवाड़ी से सम्बंधित शिकायत होने पर आप किनसे संपर्क करते हैं?  
A) पंचायत से B) फाउंडेशन से C) स्कूल/आंगनवाड़ी अधिकारी से D) किसी से नहीं
- 25) क्या आपकी समग्र शिकायतों को दूर किया गया?  
A) हाँ B) नहीं C) नाराज हो गए D) हाँ, पर बहुत समय बाद



सामुदायिक विकास ग्रांट अभ्यास वर्ष २०२३  
सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (सीम्ब यूनिवर्सिटी) • CSR घटक गतिविधि प्रभाव आकलन – 02

( आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग सेंटर )

Education	ASLC - After School Learning Centre	GMRVF observed that many students of Std I to VIII cannot read and write and understand basic mathematics considering this, 5 ASLC's were initiated in five villages using 16 joyful learning methods.	171
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नोट: साक्षात्कार के पहले सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उत्तर प्रदाता सम्बंधित लाभ घटक का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष हितग्राही हो।

- 1) उत्तर दाता का नाम (Parents) : .....
- 2) लाभार्थी छात्र/छात्रा का नाम : ..... 2A लिंग A) पुरुष B) महिला
- 3) कक्षा - अ) 1 से 2 ब) 3 से 5 क) 6 ख) 7 ग) 8
- 4) फोन :
- 5) ग्राम : ..... 5A) विद्यालय का नाम : ..... A) VILLAGE ZP SCHOOL  
B) अन्य शाळा
- 6) क्या आपको ज्ञात है कि आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग सेंटर में पढ़ाई में कमजोर बच्चों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए है?  
A) हां B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 7) आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग सेंटर में कौनसे विषय पढ़ाये जाते हैं ?  
A) मैथमेटिक्स B) मराठी C) इंग्लिश
- 8) क्या आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग सेंटर के प्रयासों से परीक्षा परिणामों में सुधार आया है?  
A) हां B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 9) इस सुधार या बदलाव को आप 0 से 5 के मध्य कितने अंक देंगे?  
(0 - कोई अंतर नहीं आया है >>> 5 - बहुत सकारात्मक बदलाव आया है)
- 10) क्या आपके बच्चे के सिखने की क्षमता में बढ़ोतरी हुई है?  
A) हां B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 11) क्या आपका बच्चा स्कूल जाने से घबराता है? या जाने से कतराता है?  
A) हां B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 12) क्या आपके बच्चे के मार्क्स/परीक्षा परिणामों में सुधार आया है ?  
A) हां B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 13) फाउंडेशन के योगदान से मैथमेटिक्स के मार्क्स में सुधार हुआ है :  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 14) फाउंडेशन के योगदान से मराठी के मार्क्स में सुधार हुआ है:  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 15) फाउंडेशन के योगदान से इंग्लिश के मार्क्स में सुधार हुआ है:  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 16) फाउंडेशन के योगदान से ओवरऑल ग्रेड में सुधार हुआ है:  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 17) क्या आप आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग सेंटर के शिक्षकों से मिलने जाते हैं ?  
A) हां B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 18) आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग में कितने गति विधियों के माध्यम से पढ़ाया जाता है ?  
A) हां B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 19) आपके अनुसार किन विषयों में फाउंडेशन को और अधिक प्रयास करना चाहिए ?  
A) मैथ्स B) मराठी C) इंग्लिश
- 20) क्या आफ्टर स्कूल सेंटर जाने के कारण आपके बच्चे पर अतिरिक्त मानसिक दबाव आता है?  
A) हां B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 21) फाउंडेशन का योगदान अपने बच्चे के शैक्षणिक विकास के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 22) फाउंडेशन के योगदान के न रहने पर आपके बच्चे के शैक्षणिक विकास पर होने वाले प्रभाव को 0 से 4 के मध्य अंक देकर बताये  
(0 - कोई अंतर नहीं आएगा >>> 4 -अर्थ है यह बहुत नुकसान हो सकता है।)  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 23) फाउंडेशन के योगदान के गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रयासों के कारण हमारे खर्च में कमी आयी है. (जैसे टूशन आदि का खर्च)  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 24) लगभग कितनी बचत हो जाती है ? रु .....
- 25) क्या फाउंडेशन के प्रतिनिधि आपसे आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग सेंटर के बेहतर प्रयासों के विषय में बात करते हैं?  
A) हां B) नहीं
- 26) आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग सेंटर से सम्बंधित शिकायत होने पर आप किनसे संपर्क करते हैं?  
A) आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग स्वयंसेवक से B) फाउंडेशन से C) पंचायत से D) ZP स्कूल टीचर E) किसी से नहीं
- 27) क्या आपकी राम्र शिकायतों को दूर किया गया?  
A) हां B) नहीं C) नाराज हो गए D) हां, पर बहुत समय बाद





सामुदायिक विकास ग्रांट अभियान वर्ष २०२३  
सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी) • CSR घटक गतिविधि प्रभाव आकलन – 04

( प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक )

Health, Hygiene and Sanitation	Primary Health Clinic	These clinics are aiming to identify & tackle general health issues by the community, promote positive health & Health Care practices, prevent deceases, diagnose, treat & followup on deceases in the community.	340
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नोट: साक्षात्कार के पहले सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उत्तर प्रदाता संबंधित लाभ घटक का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष हितग्राही हो।

- 1) लाभार्थी परिवार के मुखिया का नाम : .....
- 2) लिंग : A) पुरुष B) महिला
- 3) फोन : .....
- 4) ग्राम : .....
- 5) क्या आपके गांव में प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक है ?  
A) हाँ B) नहीं C) मुझे पता नहीं
- 6) प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक किसके द्वारा संचालित होता है ?  
a) सरकार द्वारा b) GMR द्वारा c) मुझे पता नहीं
- 7) आपके परिवार में विगत 12 माह में कितनी बार प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक से उपचार प्राप्त हुआ?  
(a) 0 - 3 (b) 4 - 6 (c) 7 - 9 (d) 10 - 12 (e) 12 से ज्यादा
- 8) प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक के माध्यम से मेरे परिवार के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हुआ है G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 9) प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक के वजह से मेरे परिवार में बीमारियों में कमी हुई है। G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 10) उपचार की अवधि/ठीक होने में लगने वाले समय में कमी हुई है।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 11) आपकी प्रसव पूर्व चिकित्सा कहीं से हुई है ? (केवल महिलाओं से पूछें)  
(a) सरकारी अस्पताल (b) प्राइवेट अस्पताल (c) घर पे मिडवाइफ के द्वारा (d) GMR प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक (e) NA
- 12) क्या आपको बड़ी बीमारी के इलाज के लिए GMR प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर से कहीं रेफर किया गया ?  
a) हाँ b) नहीं
- 13) बड़ी बीमारी के इलाज के लिए कहा रेफर किया गया?  
(a) तहसील स्तर की PHC (b) जिला सरकारी अस्पताल (c) प्राइवेट अस्पताल (d) आचार्य विनोबा भावे ग्रामीण रुग्णालय (e) NA
- 14) आपने स्वस्थ इलाज के लिए किसी सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के तहत इलाज प्राप्त किया है?  
(a) ज्योतिबा फुले स्वास्थ्य योजना (b) प्रधानमंत्री आयुष्मान भारत स्वास्थ्य योजना (c) CGHS (d) SGHS (e) अन्य (f) NA
- 15) GMR प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक के प्रयासों के वजह से मेरी अस्पताल के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ गयी है।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 16) परिवार में कोई भी आजार (CHRONIC) आने का ?  
(a) TB (b) कैंसर (c) HIV (d) लकवा (e) एनीमिया (f) कुष्ठ रोग (g) हृदय रोग (h) यौन रोग  
(i) मधुमेह (j) चर्म रोग (k) दृष्टि रोग (l) हाई ब्लड प्रेशर (m) स्मृति क्षय (n) अन्य (o) नहीं आते
- 17) GMR प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक को अपने परिवार के आरोग्य से जोड़ कर मैं बहुत संतुष्ट हूँ।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 18) GMR प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक के वजह से मेरे परिवार के आरोग्य के खर्च में कमी आयी है। G1  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 19) GMR प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक के प्रति शिकायत होने पर आप किससे संपर्क करते हैं।  
(a) पंचायत से (b) फाउंडेशन से (c) किसी से नहीं
- 20) GMR प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक फाउंडेशन मेरी हर शिकायत का निवारण तुरंत करते हैं।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 12) GMR प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक के वजह से मेरी प्रसव चिकित्सा आसान हो गयी। G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 14) सबसे छोटे बच्चे का जन्म के समय वजन कितना था ?  
(a) ढाई किलो से कम (b) ढाई से चार किलो (c) चार किलो से अधिक
- 15) सबसे छोटे बच्चे का जन्म किस तरह से हुआ था ?  
(a) साधारण प्रसव (b) ऑपरेशन के द्वारा



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( न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर )

Health, Hygiene and Sanitation	Nutrition Centre	Nutrition center is aimed at improving the health condition related to post and prenatal care of lactating women. The centers are providing supplementary nutrition to pregnant and lactating women and promoting institutional and safe deliveries in the target area.	57
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नोट: साक्षात्कार के पहले सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उत्तर प्रदाता सम्बंधित लाम घटक का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष हितग्राही हो।

1. लाभार्थी महिला का नाम : .....
2. ग्राम : .....
3. 3a - तुम्हारा कितनी मुली (बालिका) आहेत? .....
- 3b - तुम्हारा कितनी मुले (बालक) आहेत? .....
- 3c - तुम्हारा एकूण कितनी मुल आहेत? .....
4. क्या आपको न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर के बारे में पता है।  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं
5. इसका संचालन कौन करता है ?  
(a) ग्राम पंचायत (b) सरकार (c) GMR फाउंडेशन (d) पता नहीं
6. आपके प्रसव के पहले प्राइमरी हेल्थ चेकअप कहाँ से हुआ था ?  
(a) सरकारी दवाखाना (b) खाजगी दवाखाना (c) GMR फाउंडेशन प्राइमरी हेल्थ क्लिनिक (d) पता नहीं (e) हेल्थ चेक के लिए नहीं गए
7. गर्भावस्था के दौरान आपका हेल्थ चेकअप कितनी बार हुआ था ?  
(a) एक बार (b) २ बार (c) ३ बार (d) ४ बार (e) ४ बार से अधिक (f) पता नहीं
8. क्या आप गर्भावस्था के दौरान ऐनेमिक (अशक्तपणा) महसूस करती थी?  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं
9. क्या आप गर्भावस्था के समय (९ माह) और गर्भावस्था के बाद (६ माह) कुपोषित थी?  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं
10. सबसे छोटे बच्चे का जन्म के समय वजन कितना था ?  
(a) डार्ड किलो से कम (b) डार्ड से साढ़े तीन किलो (c) साढ़े तीन किलो से अधिक
11. सबसे छोटे बच्चे का जन्म किस तरह से हुआ था ?  
(a) साधारण प्रसव (b) ऑपरेशन से
12. क्या सबसे छोटे बच्चे को प्रसव के तुरंत बाद, माता का दुग्धपान (EBF) कराया गया था ?  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं
13. क्या सबसे छोटे बच्चे को प्रसव के बाद, छे महीने तक माता का दुग्धपान कराया गया था ?  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं
14. क्या गर्भावस्था के दौरान आपको और बच्चे को जन्म पश्चात् पोषण आहार प्राप्त हुआ था ?  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं
15. क्या आपको कभी गर्भपात हुआ है ?  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं
16. क्या आपका कोई भी शिशु जन्म से १ वर्ष तक ही जीवित रहा है।  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं
17. क्या आपने प्रसव के पहले बच्चे का लिंग जानने का प्रयास किया है ?  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं (c) नहीं, ऐसा करना गैर कानूनी है
18. न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर में गर्भावस्था के समय अच्छे से समझाया जाता है। G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
19. गर्भावस्था के दौरान कठिनाई आने पर न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर से अच्छी सलाह मिलती है। G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
20. न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर से आपको क्या क्या सुविधाएं प्राप्ता हुई ? G3, G2  
(a) पोषण आहार (b) कुपोषण की जांच (c) वजन की जांच (d) गर्भावस्था की जांच (e) परिवार नियोजन की सलाह (f) स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की सलाह (g) आयरन टेबलेट (h) स्तनपान का परीक्षण (i) टीकाकरण की जानकारी (j) शिशु लालन पालन की सलाह (k) अन्य
21. क्या आपने गुड़िया मॉडल (सेल्फ मॉनिटरिंग टूल) बनाया है? (SUSTAINABILITY)  
(a) हाँ (b) नहीं
22. क्या न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर से मिले सहयोग की वजह से गर्भावस्था की तकलीफ कम हुई। G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
23. न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर से मिली सलाह की वजह से साधारण प्रसव हो सका।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
24. न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर से मिली जानकारी की वजह से यौन रोगों, साफ सफाई में वृद्धि और खानपान में बदलाव आया है। G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
25. न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर के नहीं होने से कठिनाईयाँ बढ़ जाएंगी।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
26. न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर के वजह से प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल का खर्चा बच जाता है। G1  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
27. न्यूट्रिशन सेंटर से संबंधित शिकायत होने पर आप किसके पास जाते हैं ?  
(a) पंचायत के पास (b) GMR फाउंडेशन के पास (c) कहीं नहीं
28. GMR फाउंडेशन आपकी शिकायतों का तुरंत निवारण करता है।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत



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( मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट )

Health, Hygiene and Sanitation	Mobile Medical Unit	Mobile Medical Unit operates in 22 villages where the medical van along with Medical Officers, Nurses and support staff delivers the primary health care services to senior citizens and pregnant mothers and lactating mothers. The MMU has specific days for each village every week.	340
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नोट: साक्षात्कार के पहले सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उत्तर प्रदाता सम्बंधित लाभ घटक का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष हितग्राही हो।

- 1) लाभार्थी का नाम : .....
- 2) लिंग : A) पुरुष B) महिला
- 3) फोन : .....
- 4) ग्राम : .....
- 5) परिवार में वृद्धजनों (60 वर्ष से अधिक) कितने हैं?  
a) पुरुष b) महिला
- 6) परिवार में वृद्धजनों (75 वर्ष से कम अधिक) का विवरण  
a) पुरुष b) महिला
- 7) इनमे से कौन सी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं आपके ग्राम में उपलब्ध एवं संचालित हैं ?  
a) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र b) उप स्वास्थ्य केंद्र c) निजी स्वास्थ्य केंद्र d) GMR वरलक्ष्मी फाउंडेशन हेल्थ सेंटर e) अन्य
- 8) इनमे से कौन से स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाता आपके ग्राम में उपलब्ध हैं ?  
a) आशा b) ANM c) निजी चिकित्सक d) नर्स e) झोला छाप डॉक्टर f) अन्य
- 10) परिवार में कोई स्वास्थ्य समस्या होने पर सर्वप्रथम किसके पास जाते हैं ?  
a) आशा b) ANM c) निजी चिकित्सक d) नर्स e) झोला छाप डॉक्टर f) बैगा/झाड़ फूक g) जिला अस्पताल h) प्राइवेट अस्पताल i) मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट j) अन्य
- 11) आपके परिवार में ५० वर्ष से अधिक बच्चों को किस तरह की स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं विगत 12 माह में हुई हैं ?  
a) मौसमी सर्दी बुखार b) उल्टी दस्त c) मलेरिया d) टाइफाइड e) एनीमिया f) लकवा g) कैंसर h) HIV i) टी बी j) चर्म रोग k) यौन संक्रमण l) दुर्घटना m) दृष्टि रोग n) रक्तचाप o) मधुमेह p) अन्य
- 14) निकटतम जिला अस्पताल कितनी दूरी पर है ?  
..... km
- 15) आपके परिवार में बच्चों को किस तरह की स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं हैं ?  
a) श्वसन दोष b) आर्थराइटिस c) कम्पन d) स्मृति दोष e) पाचन f) दन्त क्षय g) कैंसर h) मूत्र रोग i) दृष्टि रोग j) रक्तचाप k) मधुमेह l) अन्य
- 16) क्या आपके गांव में मेडिकल स्टोर है?  
a) हाँ ( निजी/सरकारी/जन औषधि) b) नहीं
- 17) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट आपके ग्राम में एक माह में कितने दिन आती है।  
a) एक दिन b) दो दिन c) तीन-चार दिन d) चार से आठ दिन e) आठ दिन से ज्यादा
- 18) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट आपके ग्राम में सप्ताह में कौन से दिन आती है ?  
a) सोमवार b) मंगलवार c) बुधवार d) गुरुवार e) शुक्रवार f) शनिवार g) रविवार
- 19) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट आपके ग्राम में कितने बजे आती है।  
a) ..... बजे b) समय तय नहीं है c) मुझे पता नहीं
- 20) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट में कौन कौन रहते हैं।  
a) डॉक्टर b) नर्स c) सहायक d) ड्राइवर e) मुझे पता नहीं
- 21) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट से क्या क्या मिलता है ?  
a) जांच और परामर्श b) दवाइयों c) इंजेक्शन d) बड़े अस्पताल या विशेषज्ञ के पास रेफरल e) मुझे पता नहीं
- 22) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट में सदस्यों का व्यवहार बहुत सम्मानजनक रहता है  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 23) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट के सेवा से हमारी स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं में कमी आयी है। G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 24) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट के सेवा से वृद्धजनों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार आया है? G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 25) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट के सेवा के वजह से हमारे ग्राम में गंभीर बीमारी/आपात स्थिति में प्राण रक्षा की सुविधाओं में सुधार आया है? G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 26) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट के सेवा के प्रति शिकायत होने पर आप किससे संपर्क करते हैं।  
(a) पंचायत से (b) फाउंडेशन से (c) किसी से नहीं
- 27) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट फाउंडेशन मेरी हर शिकायत का निवारण तुरंत करते हैं।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 28) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट के आने से हमारे ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं बेहतर हो गयी है। G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 29) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट के आने से हमारे उपचार के खर्च में कमी आयी है। G1  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 30) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट के न होने पर हमारे स्वास्थ्य पे असर पड़ेगा।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 31) इस सेवा को बेहतर बनाने के लिए आप क्या सुझाव देंगे ?  
a) आवृत्ति/फ्रीक्वेंसी बढ़ाई जाये b) रुकने का स्थान अधिक हो c) रुकने का समय अधिक हो d) डॉक्टर के संख्या बढ़ाई जाये e) सहायक स्टाफ बेहतर हो f) उपकरण बढ़ाए जाएं g) सभी दवाइयों दी जाएं h) एम्बुलेंस होना चाहिए i) महिला डॉक्टर होनी चाहिए
- 32) GMR मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट से इलाज करने में समय की बचत होती है। G3  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 33) क्या आपके पास हेल्थ बीमा कार्ड है।  
a) हाँ b) नहीं
- 34) आपकी मासिक पारिवारिक आय कितनी है?  
1०००० से नीचे 1०००१ से 1५००० 1५००१ से २०००० २०००१ से २५००० २५००१ से ३०००० ३०००१ से ३५००० ३५००१ से ४०००० ४०००१ से ५०००० ५०००१ से ऊपर

सामुदायिक विकास ग्राम अभ्यास वर्ष २०२३  
सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी) • CSR घटक गतिविधि प्रभाव आकलन – 07

( इंडिविजुअल सेनेटरी टॉयलेट )

Health, Hygiene and Sanitation	Individual Sanitary Lavatory - ISL	The objective of ISL was to develop ODF villages and maintained cleanliness- GMRVF & GWEL's focusing on creating infrastructure and also working on behavioral change so that the ODF target of all villages can be achieved.	103
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नोट: साक्षात्कार के पहले सुनिश्चित कर लेवें कि उत्तर प्रदाता संबंधित लाभ घटक का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष हितग्राही हो।

- 1) लाभार्थी परिवार के मुखिया का नाम : .....
- 1A लिंग : ..... a) पुरुष b) महिला
- 2) फोन : .....
- 2A ग्राम : .....
- 3) परिवार में कुल सदस्यों की संख्या : .....
- 3A महिलाओं की संख्या : .....
- 4) क्या आपके घर में शौचालय का निर्माण करवाया गया है?
- a) हाँ. b) नहीं
- 5) क्या आप घर के शौचालय का उपयोग करते हैं?
- a) हाँ. b) नहीं c) मेरे घर में शौचालय नहीं है
- 5) अभी आप शौच के लिए कहाँ जाते हैं ?
- a) खुल्यामध्ये b) घरातील शौचालयात c) सार्वजनिक शौचालयात
- 6) अगर लाभार्थी (या उनका परिवार) खुले में शौच के लिए जाते हैं तो शौचालय का उपयोग क्यों नहीं करते हैं?
- a) पानी नहीं है b) शौचालय टूट गया c) रोशनी नहीं है d) हवा नहीं है e) बदबू बहुत है f) दरवाजा नहीं है/बंद नहीं होता है/टूट गया है g) कीड़े मकोड़े आते हैं h) अन्य
- 7) ऊपर दिये गए प्रश्न में "अन्य" का उत्तर पूछे और लिखें ? .....
- 7) आपका टॉयलेट किस प्रकार का है ?
- a) सॉप टॉयलेट (२ पिट वाला) b) मुझे नहीं पता
- 8) इस शौचालय निर्माण के पहले भी किसी संस्था के द्वारा क्या शौचालय निर्माण करवाया गया था ?
- a) स्वच्छ भारत अभियान अंतर्गत b) अन्य सरकारी योजना अंतर्गत c) नहीं, यह पहला है।
- 9) इस शौचालय निर्माण के पहले आप शौच के लिए कहाँ जाते थे ?
- a) खुल्यामध्ये b) सार्वजनिक शौचालयात c) इतर कुठेही
- 11) शौचालय में सीवरेज कनेक्शन है ?
- a) हाँ b) नहीं, इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है c) नहीं है d) मुझे पता नहीं
- 12) क्या आपके परिवार के सभी सदस्य शौचालय का उपयोग करते हैं ?
- a) हाँ b) नहीं, बुजुर्ग नहीं करते c) नहीं, पुरुष नहीं करते है d) नहीं, महिलाएं नहीं करती e) नहीं बच्चे नहीं करते
- 13) आपके शौचालय में क्या क्या व्यवस्थाएं हैं ?
- a) पर्याप्त पानी b) रोशनी c) हवा का आवागमन d) कुड़ी के साथ दरवाजा e) हाथ धोने की व्यवस्था f) रात के लिए बल्ब
- g) टॉयलेट साफ करने के लिए फिनाइल या अन्य क्लीनर h) झाड़ू/ब्रश
- 14) क्या शौचालय निर्माण से आपके परिवार में कोई बदलाव आया ? G3
- a) शौच के लिए दूर नहीं जाना पड़ता b) बच्चे स्वच्छता सीख गए. c) बीमारियां कम हुई d) बुजुर्गों को भी आराम मिला e) बेटे का विवाह हुआ
- 15) शौचालय के निर्माण से महिलाएं सुरक्षित महसूस करती हैं ?
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत .....
- 16) आप का टॉयलेट किस अवस्था में है ?
- a) उपयोग किया जा सकता है. b) उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता c) ढांचा टूट गया है. d) सीट खराब हो गई है
- 17) फाउंडेशन के द्वारा निर्मित शौचालय से आपके अपने परिवार के जीवन स्तर में सुधार हुआ है।
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत .....
- 18) फाउंडेशन के द्वारा निर्मित शौचालय के न रहने पर आपके परिवार पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत .....
- 19) अगर आपको स्वयं ये शौचालय बनाना होता तो इस पर कितना खर्चा हो जाता? रु .....
- 20) टॉयलेट के न होने पर, बीमारियों के इलाज पर कितना खर्चा हो जाता ? रु .....
- 20) शौचालय के व्यवस्थापन हेतु आप क्या करते हैं ?
- a) हम खुद करे. यह तो फाउंडेशन का काम है. b) स्वयं इसे साफ और बदबू रहित रखते हैं, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर टूट फूट की मरम्मत भी हम ही करेंगे. c) कुछ नहीं
- 21) शौचालय की निर्माण गुणवत्ता अच्छी थी ?
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत .....
- 22) स्वच्छता संबंधी दिश्यों पर आप किनसे संपर्क करते हैं ?
- a) पंचायत से b) GMR फाउंडेशन से c) किसी से नहीं
- 23) क्या आपकी शिकायतों को दूर किया गया ?
- a) हाँ b) नहीं c) नाराज हो गए d) हाँ पर बहुत समय बाद



सामुदायिक विकास गांव अभ्यास वर्ष २०२३  
सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी) • CSR घटक गतिविधि प्रभाव आकलन - 08

( आर ओ वाटर ए टी एम )

Health, Hygiene and Sanitation	Safe Drinking Water - RO Water ATM	Fluoride and nitrates are the major problems in Warora and the community of PAV are suffering from various diseases. The RO water ATM was installed at 14 villages to provide clean and safe drinking water to all communities in villages.	303
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नोट : साक्षात्कार के पहले सुनिश्चित कर लें की उत्तर प्रदाता संबंधित लाभ घटक का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष हिताग्राही हो।

- 1) लाभार्थी परिवार के मुखिया का नाम : .....
- A) लिंग : a) पुरुष b) महिला
- 2) फोन : ..... 2A) ग्राम : .....
- 3) आपके गांव में स्थापित आर ओ वाटर ए टी एम किसने लगवाया?
  - a) सरकार द्वारा b) जी एम आर फाउंडेशन द्वारा c) मुझे पता नहीं
- 4) क्या इसमें ग्राम पंचायत का कोई सहयोग है?
  - a) स्थान एवं बोर b) नहीं c) मुझे पता नहीं
- 5) प्रतिदिन कितना पानी आपके परिवार द्वारा लिया जाता है? ..... ली.
  - a) 1-5 Liter b) 6-10 Liter c) 11-15 Liter d) 16-20 Liter e) 20 Liter से ज्यादा
- 6) क्या इस व्यवस्था से आपकी पीने के पानी की समस्या सुलझ गयी है? G6
  - a) हाँ b) नहीं c) मुझे पता नहीं
- 7) पहले पानी लेने के लिए कितना दूर जाना पड़ता था?
  - a) घर में या घर के बहार b) २५० मीटर से कम c) २५० मीटर से १ किलोमीटर d) १ किलोमीटर से ज्यादा
- 8) अब पानी लेने के लिए कितना दूर जाना पड़ता है?
  - a) घर में या घर के बहार b) २५० मीटर से कम c) २५० मीटर से १ किलोमीटर d) १ किलोमीटर से ज्यादा
- 9) पहले पानी लेने के लिए कितना समय लगता था?
  - a) १५ मिनट से कम b) १५ - ३० मिनट c) ३० मिनट से १ घंटे d) १ घंटे से ज्यादा
- 10) अब पानी लेने जाने में कितना समय लगता है?
  - a) १५ मिनट से कम b) १५ मिनट से कम और १ घंटे से ज्यादा c) १ से २ घंटे d) २ घंटे से ज्यादा
- 11) पहले पीने का पानी कहां से लाते थे?
  - a) हैंड पंप b) विहीर c) पंचायत पानी पुरखला d) तालाब e) नदी f) मुझे पता नहीं
- 12) आप पीने का पानी कैसे साफ करते है?
  - a) चलनी से b) कपड़े से c) घर में लगे RO फिल्टर से d) कैंडल फिल्टर से e) फिल्टर नहीं करते
- 12) अभी आप प्रति लीटर कितना भुगतान करते है? रु .....
- 13) क्या आर ओ वाटर ए टी एम सभी दिन कार्यरत रहता है?
  - a) हाँ b) नहीं c) ज्यादातर d) मुझे पता नहीं
- 14) पानी की मात्रा अंकित मात्रा के बराबर रहती है? G6
  - a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 15) क्या पानी देखने में साफ लगता है?
  - a) हाँ b) नहीं c) ज्यादातर d) मुझे पता नहीं
- 16) क्या आपके द्वारा लिए गए पानी की मात्रा और कार्ड में जोड़ा गया हिसाब ठीक रहता है?
  - a) हाँ b) नहीं c) ज्यादातर d) मुझे पता नहीं
- 17) एक साल में यहाँ ए टी एम कितने बार खराब हुआ? ..... बार
  - a) १ b) २ c) ३ d) ४ e) ४ बार से ज्यादा
- 18) ए टी एम खराब होने पे कितने समय में ठीक कर लिया गया ?
  - a) १ दिन से कम b) २ दिन से कम c) १ सप्ताह में d) १ सप्ताह से ज्यादा
- 19) पहले पानी में क्या क्या अशुद्धियाँ थी?
  - a) फ्लोराइड b) नाइट्राट c) कुछ नहीं d) मुझे पता नहीं
- 20) पहले की अपेक्षा पानी का स्वाद कैसा है?
  - a) मीठा पीने लायक b) नमकीन/कड़वा c) दवाई जैसा d) मुझे पता नहीं
- 21) पानी की व्यवस्था से महिलाएं खुश है ?
  - a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 22) पानी की व्यवस्था से लोग कम बीमार पड़ते हैं। G3
  - a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 23) पानी की व्यवस्था से खर्च में बचत हुई है। G1
  - a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 24) फाउंडेशन के वाटर ए टी एम के वजह से परिवार की सेहत, सुविधा और विकास स्तर में बढ़ोतरी हुई है G6, G3
  - a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 25) फाउंडेशन के इस योगदान के न रहने पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा।
  - a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत .....
- 26) गांव की दुकानों में थोक में बिकने वाले पानी की कैन के मूल्य के अनुसार एक साल में कितना खर्च करना पड़ता? रु .....
- 27) वाटर ए टी एम से सम्बंधित शिकायत होने पर आप किनसे संपर्क करते है?
  - a) पंचायत से b) फाउंडेशन से c) वाटर ए टी एम वालंटियर से d) किसी से नहीं
- 28) क्या आपकी समग्र शिकायतों को दूर किया गया?
  - a) हाँ b) नहीं c) नाराज हो गए d) हाँ, पर बहुत समय बाद.





साप्ताहिक विकास गांव अभ्यास वर्ष २०२३  
सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी) • CSR घटक गतिविधि प्रभाव आकलन - 09

( वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग )

<b>Empowerment and livelihood</b>	Vocational Courses a) Repairing Mobile & Home Appliances b) Beautician Training	Vocational Courses on two Channels initiated at Warora in order to provide self employment opportunities for drop out youths.	108
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नोट : साक्षात्कार के पहले सुनिश्चित कर लेवे की उत्तर प्रदाता वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग पूरा कर चुका है हितग्राही ही हो!

- लाभार्थी युवक/युवती का नाम .....
- A लिंग : a) पुरुष b) महिला
- 2) वर्ग : a) अनुसूचित जाति/ST b) अनुसूचित जनजाति/ST c) अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग/OBC d) सामान्य/GEN
- 3) उम्र/वय : ..... वर्ष
- 4) फोन : .....
- 5) ग्राम : .....
- 6) कोणत्या वर्षी शाळा/कॉलेज सोडले ..... / NA
- 7) शिक्षण कोणत्या क्लास पर्यंत झाले आहे?
- a) प्राथमरी कक्षा (१-४) b) मिडिल स्कूल (५-८) c) हायस्कूल (९-१०) d) हायर सेकेंडरी (११-१२) e) कॉलेज f) NA
- 8) क्या आपको वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त हुई है ?
- a) हाँ b) नहीं
- 9) यह प्रशिक्षण किसके माध्यम से हुआ है?
- a) सरकार द्वारा b) जीएमआर फाउंडेशन द्वारा c) मुझे नहीं पता
- 10) प्रशिक्षण कब पूरा हुआ ?
- a) 6 माह पहले b) 1 साल पहले c) 2 साल पहले
- 11) ट्रेनिंग के पहले आपकी पारिवारिक आय कितनी थी ? रु .....
- 12) वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग आरम्भ करते समय आपकी निजी मासिक आय कितनी थी ? रु .....
- 13) आज आपकी निजी मासिक आय कितनी है ? रु .....
- 14) आपका वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग का ट्रेड क्या था ?
- a) मोबाइल b) ब्यूटीशियन
- 15) क्या इस ट्रेनिंग के पहले भी आपने कोई व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था ?
- a) हाँ b) नहीं
- 16) ट्रेनिंग सेंटर आपके गांव से कितनी दूर था ?
- a) 1 से 5 कि.मी. b) 5 से 7 कि.मी. c) 7 कि.मी. से अधिक
- 17) ट्रेनिंग के लिए आपने कितनी फीस दी ? रु .....
- 18) ट्रेनिंग के दौरान आपको क्या क्या मिला ?
- a) पूरा प्रशिक्षण b) सर्टिफिकेट c) बैंक लोन जानकारी d) ड्रैड लाइसेंस जानकारी e) स्टडी मटेरियल f) प्रैक्टिकल लेब g) ऑन द जॉब ट्रेनिंग h) आवागम सुविधा/भत्ता i) भोजन सुविधा/भत्ता j) मानदेय k) टूल किट l) यूनिफार्म m) अर्कोर्ड ट्रेनिंग n) जोखिम सुरक्षा बचाव साधन o) अन्य .....
- 19) क्या आपके प्लेसमेंट के लिए कोई प्रयास हुआ है ?
- a) हाँ b) नहीं c) लागू नहीं
- 20) अभी आप क्या करते है ?
- a) नौकरी b) स्वयं रोजगार (घर से कार्यरत) c) दुकान खोलते है d) कुछ नहीं
- 21) क्या आपने बैंक लोन लिया है ?
- a) हाँ, मुद्रा लोन b) हाँ, अन्य लोन c) नहीं
- 22) क्या प्रशिक्षण के बाद भी फाउंडेशन के लोग आपसे संपर्क में रहते है ?
- a) हाँ नियमित b) हाँ कभी कभी c) नहीं
- 23) आप नीचे दिये गये वास्तुओं का सेवन करते है?
- a) सिगरेट/बीड़ी b) तम्बाखू c) अन्य नशा d) गुटखा e) शराब f) कुछ नहीं
- 24) क्या इस वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग से आपके जीवन में कोई बदलाव आया है ? G4, G1, G5
- a) आय बढ़ी है b) आत्मविश्वास आया है c) समाज परिवार में लोग इज्जत करते है d) विवाह प्रस्ताव आया है/विवाह हुआ है e) खान पान में सुधार आया है f) दिनचर्या नियमित हुई है g) स्मार्टफोन लिया है h) गाड़ी खरीदी है i) कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है j) मैंने अन्य किसी को नौकरी पे रखा है
- 25) वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग से मेरे जीवन में सकारात्मक बदलाव आया है G4
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 26) GMR फाउंडेशन के प्रदत्त वोकेशनल करियर मेरे जीवन की सफलता में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ?
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 27) GMR फाउंडेशन के प्रदत्त वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग के द्वारा मेरी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आया है। G4, G1
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 28) GMR फाउंडेशन के प्रदत्त वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग के द्वारा मेरा आत्मविश्वास और समाज में सम्मान बढ़ गया है। G4, G7, G5
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 29) इसी स्तर और एवं गुणवत्ता का प्रशिक्षण आपको अपने पैसों से करना होता तो कितना खर्च हो जाता? रु .....
- 30) प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी विषयों पर आप किनसे संपर्क करते थे ?
- a) प्रशिक्षक से b) फाउंडेशन अधिकारी से c) किसी से नहीं
- 31) क्या आपकी समग्र शिकायतों को दूर किया गया?
- a) हाँ b) नहीं c) नाराज हो गए d) हाँ पर बहुत समय बाद
- 32) GMR फाउंडेशन के वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर द्वारा दि गयी ट्रेनिंग कि गुणवत्ता को आके?
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 33) GMR फाउंडेशन के वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर के Trainers की गुणवत्ता को आके?
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 34) GMR फाउंडेशन के वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर के कलासरूम की गुणवत्ता को आके?
- (a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 35) वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग को और बेहतर बनाने के लिये सुझाव दे? .....



सामुदायिक विकास ग्राम अभियान वर्ष २०२३  
सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी) • CSR घटक गतिविधि प्रभाव आकलन – 10

( ग्रेन कैश सीड बैंक )

Empowerment and livelihood	Grain Cash Seed Bank (GCS Bank)	GCS bank is a project by GMR Foundation which aims to solve the pertinent problem of availability of good quality seeds among the villagers. The good quality seeds lead to higher production of crops resulting in increased income of the farmers.	75
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नोट : साकारकार आयोजित करने से पहले कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि उत्तरदाता जी सी एस योजना का प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थी है

- 1) लाभार्थी किसान का नाम : .....
- 2) लाभार्थी किसान की आयु : ..... 2A लिंग : a) पुरुष b) महिला
- 3) फोन : ..... / ईमेल .....
- 4) ग्राम : .....
- 5) शेती तुमची स्वतःची आहे का? आपण शेता मालक आहात का?  
a) हो आहे b) नाही
- 6) तुमच्या कडे किती एकर शेती आहे?  
a) एक एकर पेक्षा कमी b) पांच एकर पेक्षा कमी c) दहा एकर पेक्षा कमी d) दहा एकर पेक्षा जास्त
- 7) एका वर्षात किती पीक घेतात?  
a) एक b) दोन c) तीन
- 8) रबी सिजन (October / Winter) मध्ये मुख्य पीक काय लावता?  
a) गेरू b) चना c) जवस d) मूंग e) जवारी f) बाजरा g) जलसी h) भाज्या i) अन्य
- 9) खरिफ सिजन (June / Summer) मध्ये मुख्य पीक काय लावता?  
a) तुर b) कपास c) सोयाबीन d) भाज्या e) अन्य
- 10) तुम्ही शेती करण्यासाठी काही ऋण घेतले आहे का?  
a) हो b) नाही
- 11) ऋण कोणत्या बँक किंवा संस्थे कडून घेतले आहे / होते?  
a) सरकारी बँक b) निजी बँक c) माइक्रोफाइनांस कंपनी d) सहकारी बँक e) साहूकार f) मित्र g) अन्य h) NA
- 12) घेतलेल्या ऋण वर वार्षिक व्याज दर किती टक्के आहे ?  
a) ४ टक्के b) ६ टक्के c) ८ टक्के d) १० टक्के e) १२ टक्के f) १४ टक्के g) ० शून्य h) १४ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त i) मला माहित नाही j) NA
- 13) ऋण कोणत्या कामासाठी घेतले होते?  
a) कृषिकर्म b) बीज c) खाद d) कृषि उपकरण e) ट्रॅक्टर f) पशुधन g) डीजल पंप h) सिंचाई प्रणाली  
i) बोरवेल j) मुलाचे लग्न k) मुलीचे लग्न l) घर बांधकाम m) अन्य
- 14) तुमच्या कडे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड आहे का?  
a) हो आहे b) नाही
- 15) तुम्ही कृषि बीमा काढला आहे का?  
a) हो आहे b) नाही
- 16) शेती साठी पाणी ची व्यवस्था कशी करता?  
a) वर्षा आधारित b) विहिर c) बोरवेल d) चेक डैम e) नहर f) क्षेत तळ g) अन्य
- 17) तुम्ही शेता मधे ठिबक सिंचन ची व्यवस्था केली आहे का?  
a) हो आहे b) नाही
- 18) तुम्हाला क्षेत साठी कृषि वैज्ञानिकाची सेवा उपलब्ध झाली आहे का?  
a) हो आहे b) नाही
- 19) नाती परीक्षण कार्ड / मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड / सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड बनवला आहे का?  
a) हो आहे b) नाही
- 20) तुम्ही किती वर्ष पासून जी सी एस बँक चे सदस्य आहात?  
१ - १०
- 21) जी सी एस बँक नियमित रूप से और पर्याप्त मात्रा में बीज उपलब्ध कराता है?  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 22) जी सी एस बँक की ओर से उपलब्ध बीज की गुणवत्ता अच्छी है?  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 23) जी सी एस बँक की कार्यशैली संतोषजनक है?  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 24) GMR फाउंडेशन द्वारा आपको कृषि आधारित प्रशिक्षण मिला है?  
a) हाँ b) नहीं
- 25) GMR फाउंडेशन द्वारा कौन सा कृषि प्रशिक्षण अगर मिला है?  
a) तकनीकी जानकारी मिली b) बीज संवर्धन c) फसल बुआई के लिए जमीन की तैयारी d) सिंचाई पद्धति e) फसल संरक्षण f) फसल संग्रहण g) प्रशिक्षण नहीं लिया
- 26) GMR फाउंडेशन द्वारा दिए गए कृषि आधारित प्रशिक्षण से क्या लाभ हुआ?  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 27) जी सी एस बँक से जुड़ने से जीवन शैली में सुधार हुआ है। G1, G2  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 28) जी सी एस बँक के बीजों से कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। G2  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 29) जी सी एस बँक से जुड़ने से कनाई में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। G1  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 30) जी सी एस बँक से संबंधित समस्या का निवारण सुचारु रूप से होता है।  
(a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 31) जी सी एस बँक से संबंधित समस्या का निवारण के लिये आप किसको मिलते है।  
a) GCS बँक समिति से b) GMR फाउंडेशन के सदस्य से c) पंचायत से d) किसी से नहीं
- 32) क्या आपकी समग्र शिकायतों को दूर किया गया?  
a) हाँ b) नहीं c) नाराज हो गए d) हाँ, पर बहुत समय बाद





सामुदायिक विकास गांव अभ्यास वर्ष २०२३  
सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी) • CSR घटक गतिविधि प्रभाव आकलन - 11

( कम्प्युनिटी डेव्हलपमेंट )

<p><b>Community Development</b></p>	<p>The survey of the Household will capture the general details with respect to the Household income &amp; expenditures along with the educational background, land holding and use of basic necessities.</p>	<p>430</p>
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**सामान्य माहिती**

1. A कुटुंब प्रमुखाचे नाव : .....
1. B फोन नं : .....
1. C लिंग : ..... a) पुरुष b) महिला
1. D वय : ..... आयु वर्ष
1. E परिवारातील पुरुषांची संख्या : .....
1. F परिवारातील महिलांची संख्या : .....
1. G परिवाराचा आकार - A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4 E.5 F.6 G.6+
2. जात - a) सामान्य b) अनुसूचित जाति c) अनुसूचित जनजाति d) इतर नागासवर्गीय
3. धर्म - a) हिंदू b) मुस्लिम c) सिक्ख d) क्रिश्चन e) बौद्ध f) जैन g) पारसी h) अन्य
4. पत्ता - ठिकाण : .....
5. PINCODE : .....

**आर्थिक परिस्थिती**

7. A आपल्याकडे बँक खाते आहे का ?  
a) हो b) नाही
7. B कोणत्या बँकेचे खाते आहे ?  
a) देना b) एस. बी. आय. c) ग्रामीण d) एक्सिस e) आई.सी.आई.सी.आय. f) आई.डी.बी.आई. g) कोऑपरेटिव्ह h) इंडियन i) बँक ऑफ इंडिया j) बँक ऑफ बरोदा k) बँक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र l) सेंट्रल m) अन्य .....
7. B.1 आपले बँक खाता जनधन खाता आहे का ?  
a) हो b) नाही
7. C तुमचे जीवन विमा आहे का ?  
a) हो b) नाही
7. D जीवन विमा कितीचा आहे ?  
a) 100000 च्या खाली b) 100000 च्या वर c) या पैकी नाही
7. D.1 यापैकी कोणते कोणते विमा योजनेचे लाभ घेतलेले आहे ?  
a) प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति विमा योजना b) प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा विमा योजना c) अन्य ..... d) कोणताही नाही
7. E जर कर्ज घ्यायचे असेल तर कुठे जाल ?  
a) बँक नग्ये b) बचत गट c) डाकघर d) पतसंस्था e) मित्र/नातेवाईक f) सावकाराकडे g) इतर h) माइक्रो फाइनॅस कंपनी
7. F आपल्या कडे आधार कार्ड आहे का ?  
a) हो / क्रमांक ..... b) नाही
7. G आर्थिक श्रेणी : a) बी.पी.एल. b) ए.पी.एल. c) अंत्योदय
7. H राशन कार्डाचे प्रकार : a) बी.पी.एल. b) ए.पी.एल. c) अंत्योदय d) नाही आहे

**महिन्याचा खर्चाचा तपशिल**

- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8. A अन्न/राशन ..... | 8. G कर्ज परतफेड .....          |
| 8. B आरोग्य .....    | 8. H घर किराया .....            |
| 8. C मनोरंजन .....   | 8. I विमा प्रीमिअम .....        |
| 8. D प्रवास .....    | 8. J इतर .....                  |
| 8. E शिक्षण .....    | 8. K कुटुंबातील एकूण कमाई ..... |
| 8. F व्हासन .....    | रु                              |

**घर मालमत्ता व जमीन**

9. A तुमचे घर स्वतःचे आहे कि किरायाचा घरी राहता ?  
a) किरायाचे b) स्वतःचे
9. A.1 राहता घराचा प्रकार  
a) कच्चा b) सेमी पक्का c) पक्का
9. B घरात विज मीटर आहे का ?  
a) हो b) नाही
10. तुम्ही अन्न कशा प्रकारे शिजवता ?  
a) लकडी b) कोळसा शेंगडी c) इलेक्ट्रिक शेंगडी d) गॅस/जैविक गॅस / स्टोव्ह e) अन्य .....



11. आपल्या घरी खालीलपैकी कोणकोणत्या वस्तू आहेत ?

- a) मोबाइल फोन b) प्रेशर कुकर c) पंखा d) खुर्ची/दीवान e) दिवाल घडी f) बाज g) एयर कंडीशन h) रेफ्रिजरेटर i) टेलीफोन j) सिलाई मशीन k) मिक्सर ग्राइंडर l) टी व्ही m) कंप्यूटर/लॅपटॉप n) वॉशिंग मशीन o) म्युसिक सिस्टिम/होम थिएटर

12. आपल्या कडे कोणकोणते वाहतूक आहेत ?

- a) सायकल b) मोटर सायकल c) कार d) ट्रक e) बैलगाडी f) ऑटो रिक्शा g) अन्य ..... h) काहीच नाही i) इलेक्ट्रिक २ व्हीलर j) ई-रिक्शा k) ट्रॅक्टर

शेती व पशुधन

13. a नेंडी व बकरी .....

13. b गाय/भैस/बैल .....

13. c कोंबळी .....

13. d अन्य पशू .....

14. a आपल्याकडे जमीन आहे का ?

- a) जमीन नाही आहे b) थोडीशी जमीन आहे c) माहित नाही

14. b जमीन किती एकर आहे ?

- a) 0-2.5 b) 2.5-5 c) 5 एकर च्या वर

14. c तुम्हाला शेती करायला आवडेल ?

- a) हो b) नाही

14. d कृषि भूमिचे प्रकार ( अधिकांश हिस्सा )

- a) असिंचित b) सिंचित c) अनुपजाऊ / पडीत

14. e एका वर्षात किती पीक घेतात ?

- a) एक b) दोन c) तीन

14. f तुम्ही कोणत्या प्रकारचा कृषि विना काढला आहे का ?

- a) हो b) नाही

14. g.1 रबी सिजन (October / Winter) मध्ये मुख्य पीक काय लावता ?

- a) गहू b) घना c) जवस d) मुंग e) जवारी f) बाजरा g) आळसी h) भाज्या

14. g.2 खरिफ सिजन (June / Summer) मध्ये मुख्य पीक काय लावता?

- a) तूर b) कपास c) सोयाबीन d) भाज्या

14. h तुम्ही ग्रॅन कॅश सीड बँक योजनेचा लाभ घेतला आहे का ?

- a) हो b) नाही G1, G2

14. i शेतीतून वार्षिक उत्पन्न : रु .....

14. j पशुपालन/मुर्गी पालन से हो रही वार्षिक आय : रु .....

14. k भवन भूमि किराया से वार्षिक आय : रु .....

14. l माती परीक्षण कार्ड / मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड / सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड बनवला आहे का ?

- a) हो b) नाही

जीवन स्तर

15. a आपण पिण्याचे पाणी कोणते वापरता ?

- a) घरगुती नळ किंवा सार्वजनिक नळ b) हँडपंप c) विहिर d) जलाशय e) तलाव f) नाला g) नदी h) कोणते दूसरे साधन i) वॉटर ए टी एम

15. b पिण्याचे पाणी किती अंतरावरून आणता ?

- a) घरी किंवा घराच्या बाहेर b) २५० मीटर पेक्षा कमी c) २५० मीटर ते १ किमी d) १ किमी पेक्षा जास्त

15. c प्रत्येकदा पाणी जमा करायला किती वेळ लागतो ?

- a) १५ मिनिटांपेक्षा कमी b) १५ मिनिटांपेक्षा जास्त आणि १ तासापेक्षा कमी c) १ ते २ तास d) २ तासापेक्षा जास्त

15. d आपल्याकडे पिण्याचे पाणी किती काळ उपलब्ध राहते ?

- a) १२ महिने b) ८ महिने c) ६ महिने d) ४ महिने e) ४ महिन्या पेक्षा कमी

15. पिण्याच्या पाण्याची कमतरता किती काळ भासते ?

- a) कधीच नाही b) एका आठवड्या पेक्षा कमी c) एक ते चार आठवडे d) एक महिन्या पेक्षा जास्त

16. A तुम्ही स्नान कुठे करता ?

- a) घरी b) सार्वजनिक स्नानघर c) तलाव d) हँडपंप e) इतर

16. A.1 घर के अन्य कार्यों के लिए पानी कहीं से प्राप्त करते है ?

- a) नल b) तलाव c) कुआं d) हँडपंप e) इतर

16. B पिण्याचे पाणी आपण शुद्ध करता का ?

- a) उकळून b) क्लोरीनयुक्त c) कपड्यांनी गाळून d) वॉटर फिल्टर e) इतर f) यह आर ओ वॉटर है इसे शुद्ध करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है

16. C तुम्ही शौचास कुठे जाता ?

- a) खुल्यामध्ये b) घरातील शौचालयात c) सार्वजनिक शौचालयात d) इतर कुठेही

16. D आपल्या घरी शौचालय आहे काय ? असल्यास त्याचे निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत अभियान मार्फत करण्यात आले काय ?

- a) होय b) नाही c) माहिती नाही d) अन्य योजने अंतर्गत e) स्वतःचा खर्च द्वारे f) जीएमआर फाउंडेशन द्वारे

16. D.1 शौचालय में क्या क्या सुविधा उपलब्ध है ?

- a) पर्याप्त पानी b) रोशनी c) हवा का आवागमन d) कुण्डी के साथ दरवाजा e) हाथ धोने की व्यवस्था f) रात के लिए बल्ब g) फिनाइल h) शौचालय ही नहीं है

16. E आपके घर में स्मार्ट फोन है क्या ?

- a) नहीं b) हाँ

16. F क्या आप मोबाइल डेटा उपयोग करते है क्या ?



- a) नहीं b) हाँ  
16. G क्या नेटवर्क बराबर मिलता है ?  
a) नहीं b) हाँ  
16. H कितना डेटा उपयोग करते है ?  
a) माह में 1GB से कम b) माह में 1GB से अधिक c) 1GB प्रतिदिन d) नहीं करते  
16. I क्या आपके परिवार में कोई ऑनलाइन सामान है ?  
a) नहीं b) हाँ  
16. J क्या आपके पास बैंक ए टी एम कार्ड है ?  
a) नहीं b) हाँ  
16. K क्या आपने अपने गांव में कार्ड से कोई पेमेंट किया है ?  
a) नहीं b) हाँ  
16. L क्या आपके पास हेल्थ कार्ड है ?  
a) नहीं b) हाँ / कवर राशि .....
16. M तुमच्या कडे UPI ID आहे का? (gpay, Bharat pay, Paytm इत्यादी)  
a) नहीं b) हाँ  
16. N तुम्ही तुमचा गावात UPIID द्वारे payment केला आहे का ?  
a) नहीं b) हाँ

### भोजन

17. अ. रोजच्या आहारातील भोजन ?  
A) नाश्ता B) दुपारचे आहार/जेवण C) सायंकाळचा नाश्ता D) संध्याकाळचा आहार  
17. ब. खाली खाद्य पदार्थांची सूची दिली आहे आणि त्यापैकी नेहमीच्या आहारात वापरत असलेले पदार्थ सांगा  
A) भात B) पोळी/चपाती C) डाळ D) हिरव्या पालेभाज्या E) दुध F) फळ G) लोणचे H) सलाद I) मांस/मच्छी/अंडे J) दारू, सिगरेट व तम्बाखू K) इतर

### रोजगाराची स्थिति

18. A प्रमुख सदस्याचे नाव .....
18. B वय ..... वर्षे
18. C लिंग ..... a) पुरुष b) महिला
18. D शिक्षण  
a) अनपढ़ b) प्राथमिक c) माध्यमिक d) उच्च माध्यमिक e) पदवी/पदवित्तर f) तांत्रिक g) अन्य
18. E कामाचा प्रकार  
a) शेतकरी b) भूमिहीन मजदूर c) मालवाहू/टेळेदारी कामगार d) कंपनीत नियमित कामगार e) कामगार f) पेंशनधारक g) बेरोजगार h) बेकार i) अन्य  
j) इतर k) सरकारी नोकरी
18. F कामाच्या शोधात प्रवास  
a) वर्षातून 1 ते 3 महीने b) वर्षातून 3 ते 6 महीने c) वर्षातून 6 ते 9 महीने d) पूर्ण वर्ष e) यापैकी नाही
18. G चालू कार्यस्थळ पासूनचे अंतर  
a) 0 ते 3 कि.मी. b) 3 ते 7 कि.मी. c) 7 ते 10 कि.मी. d) 10 कि.मी. पेक्षा अधिक
18. H अगर मजदूरी या नोकरी करते है तो किस स्थान पर ?  
a) जी एम आर पावर प्लांट b) अन्य प्लांट में c) प्राइवेट सेक्टर ऑफिस में d) शासकीय ऑफिस में  
e) असंगठित श्रमिक है f) प्रश्न लागू नहीं होता है
18. I असंगठित श्रमिक कार्ड/लेबर कार्ड है क्या ?  
a) हाँ b) नहीं c) प्रश्न लागू नहीं होता है
19. सकल वार्षिक आय : रु .....
20. मागील वर्षी तुमच्या परिवारामध्ये मनरेगा अंतर्गत किती दिवसांचे काम मिळाले ?  
a) 0 ते 15 दिवस b) 15 ते 30 दिवस c) 60 ते 100 दिवस d) 100-150 दिवस e) NA

### माता शिशु आरोग्य

21. A मागील गर्भापरधेच्या काळात गर्भवती महिलेनी लोहा गोळी (IFA) च्या गोळ्या खाल्ल्या होत्या का ?  
a) हो b) नाही c) कधी कधी d) आठवण नाही आहे e) अशा प्रकारच्या गोळ्या नाही मिळाल्या f) NA
21. B गर्भावस्थेच्या काळात कमीत कमी एखादी वेळ तपासणी झाली होती का ?  
a) 1 बार b) नाही c) 2 बार d) 3 बार e) तीन बार से अधिक
21. C गर्भावस्थेच्या काळात IT चे इंजेक्शन घेतले आहे का ?  
a) हो b) नाही
21. D तुमची प्रसव पूर्ण तपासणी कुठून झाली ?  
a) सरकारी दवाखाना b) खाजगी दवाखाना c) माहित नाही d) तपासणी साथी नाही गेले e) ग्रामीण शिबिर/जी एम आर हेल्थ क्लिनिक f) NA
21. E सर्वात लहान बाळाचा जन्म झाल्यानंतर तुम्ही IFA च्या गोळ्या खाल्ल्या होत्या का ?  
a) हो b) नाही c) कधी कधी d) जास्त तर e) माहित नाही f) अशा प्रकारच्या गोळ्या बदल माहित नाही g) NA
21. F सर्वात लहान बाळाचा जन्म कुठे झाला होता ?  
a) घरी b) सरकारी रुग्णालय c) खाजगी रुग्णालय d) प्रक्षिप्त आया घ्या नाध्यनातून e) NA
21. F.1 सबसे छोटे बच्चे का जन्म के समय वजन कितना था ?

a) दाई किलो से कम b) दाई से साढ़े तीन किलो c) साढ़े तीन किलो से अधिक  
21. F.2 सबसे छोटे बच्चे का जन्म किस तरह हुआ था ?

a) साधारण प्रसव b) ऑपरेशन से

21. F.3 सबसे छोटे बच्चे को क्या माता का प्रथम दुग्धपान (कोलेस्ट्रम फीडिंग) कराया गया था ?

a) हाँ b) नहीं

**आजार किंवा अपंग**

21. G परिवार में प्रमुख रोग या स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं : परिवार में कौनसाही प्रकारके आजारी किंवा अपंग आहेत का ?

a) आंघळे b) मुकें c) हाथ किंवा पाय d) मतिमंद e) इतर ..... f) नाही आहे

21. H परिवार मध्ये कोणाला काही आजार आहे का ?

a) टी.बी. b) कॅन्सर c) एच.आय.व्ही. d) लकवा e) शिकलसेल f) कुष्ठरोग g) हृदय रोग h) एनीमिया i) यौवन रोग j) अन्य ..... k) नाही आहे  
l) मधुमेह m) वर्मरोग n) दृष्टि दोष o) हाई ब्लड प्रेशर p) स्मृति क्षय

**जीवन संभाव्यता**

22. A परिवारतील मरण पावलेल्या शेवटच्या तीन व्यक्तीचे वय काय होते ?

22. A 1 .....

22. A 2 ..... SKIP

22. A 3 ..... SKIP

22. B परिवारामध्ये सर्वात जास्त वयस्कर व्यक्तीचे वय काय होते ?

22. C परिवारामध्ये सर्वात कमी व्यक्तीचे वय काय होते ?

23. लग्न करतेवेळी नविन दांपत्याचे वय किती

23. A पुरुषाचे वय .....

23. B स्त्रीचे वय .....

**विकास मदत**

तुमच्या परिवाराला मागील 5 वर्षांच्या कालावधी मध्ये कोणत्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये मदत मिळाली काय ? तुमच्या जीवनात काही बदल झाला का ?

a) सरकारी योजना b) जी एम आर फाउंडेशन c) निस्सरकारी संघटना d) इतर e) नाही मिळाली f) NA g) स्वतः मदत घेतली नाही मदत नाही मिळाली

क्रमांक	क्षेत्र	पर्याय
24	बच्चों की स्कूल शिक्षा	
25	शिक्षा के गुणवत्ता में सुधार	
26	आफ्टर स्कूल लर्निंग	
27	कंप्यूटर ट्रेनिंग	
28	आंगनवाड़ी	
29	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य	
30	माता शिशु स्वास्थ्य	
31	अकस्मात आपात स्वास्थ्य	
32	घालित स्वास्थ्य सेवा (एम एम यू)	
33	स्कूल भवन	
34	आवास निर्माण / मरम्मत	
35	कृषि भूमि सुधार	
36	कृषि बीज (ग्रैन कॅश रीड बैंक)	
37	कृषि खाद / कीटनाशक / उपकरण	
38	कृषि ऋण (किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड)	
39	कृषि प्रशिक्षण	
40	स्व सहायता समूह विकास (बचत गट)	
41	पशुधन विकास	
42	दुग्ध उत्पादन सहायता	
43	आजीविका कौशल प्रशिक्षण	
44	आजीविका उन्नयन / स्थापन ऋण	
45	शौचालय निर्माण	
46	शुद्ध पेय जल	
47	तालाब धनहर / सिंचाई के साधन	
48	सड़क	
49	निस्तारी के लिए तालाब / मछली तलाव / शेत तळ	
50	कृषि उपज बिक्री	
51	कोल्ड स्टोरेज	
52	महिला शोषण थांबवण्या करता प्रशिक्षण किंवा मार्गदर्शन अशी काही	



53. खालील दिलेल्या क्षेत्रांपैकी आपण कोणत्या क्षेत्राला मदत मागाल ?

पर्याय : a) शासकीय विभाग b) जी एम आर फाउंडेशन c) गैर सरकारी संस्था d) इतर e) पंचायत f) कोणाला ही नाही g) सम्बंधित सरकारी कर्मचारी

शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता मध्ये सुधारणा साठी आपण कोणाला मदत मागाल ?

53.A शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता	53.B रोजगार	53.C सार्वजनिक आरोग्य मदत
53.D आरोग्य सेवा	53.E उपचार आरोग्य सेवा	53.F मुलींना चांगले शिक्षण
53.G रोजगाराभिमुख शिक्षण	53.H स्वयंरोजगाराची संधि	53.I महिलांची सुरक्षा
53.J महिला सशक्तिकरण	53.K मातेचे आरोग्य	53.L बाळाचे आरोग्य
53.M मानारेगा मध्ये काम	53.N मानारेगा मध्ये मरणा	53.O आंगणवाडी सेवा
53.P आंगणवाडी च्या पायाभूत सुविधा	53.Q शाळेच्या पायाभूत सुविधा	53.R पशुधन गुणवत्ता
53.S शेती	53.T दळणवळणाची संसाधने	53.U विद्युत
53.V स्वस्त घान्य दुकानाची सेवा	53.W गावात पाण्याची व्यवस्था	53.X गावात लह्याचे निर्माण

#### शिक्षणाची पातळी

- 54.A तुमच्या घरातील आंगणवाडी मध्ये जाणारी मुलांची (M+F) संख्या .....
- 54.B तुमच्या घरातील आंगणवाडी मध्ये दाखल मुलांची संख्या .....
- 55.A प्राथमिक शाळेत जाणाऱ्या मुलांची संख्या .....
- 55.B वर्ग 6 ते 10 मध्ये जाणाऱ्या मुलांची संख्या .....
- 56.A वर्ग 6 ते 10 मध्ये दाखल मुलांची संख्या .....
- 56.B वर्ग 10 ते 12 मध्ये जाणाऱ्या मुलांची संख्या .....
- 57.A वर्ग 10 ते 12 मध्ये दाखल मुलांची संख्या .....
- 57.B महाविद्यालया मध्ये जाणाऱ्या मुलांची संख्या .....
- 58.A महाविद्यालया मध्ये दाखल झालेल्या मुलांची संख्या .....
- 58.B परिवारामध्ये शाळा सोडलेल्या मुलांची संख्या .....
- 59.A कोणत्या वर्गापासून शाळा सोडली
- a) प्राथमिक b) माध्यमिक c) उच्च माध्यमिक d) पदवी e) पदव्युत्तर f) NA
- 60 परिवारात मुलींनी शाळा सोडलेल्याची संख्या .....
61. कोणत्या वर्गापासून शाळा सोडली
- a) प्राथमिक b) माध्यमिक c) उच्च माध्यमिक d) पदवी e) पदव्युत्तर f) NA
62. तुमचे मुले कोणत्या शाळेत जातात ? .....
- a) खाजगी b) सरकारी c) अन्य d) कोणत्याच शाळेत जात नाही
63. परिवार में सर्वाधिक शिक्षित सदस्य कौन है ?
- a) पुरुष b) महिला
64. परिवार में सर्वाधिक शिक्षित व्यक्ति की शिक्षा का स्तर :
- a) प्राथमरी b) मिडील c) हाय d) हायर सेकेंडरी e) ग्रेजुएशन f) तकनीकी डिप्लोमा
65. क्या परिवार के किसी सदस्य को रोजगार प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त हुआ है ?
- a) हाँ b) नहीं
66. यह प्रशिक्षण किसके माध्यम से प्राप्त हुआ है ?
- a) सरकारी योजना b) निजी प्रयास c) जी एम आर फाउंडेशन द्वारा d) अन्य .....



सामुदायिक विकास ग्रंथ अग्रगण्य वर्ष २०२३  
सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी) • CSR घटक गतिविधि प्रभाव आकलन – 12

( प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी सेंटर )

Education	Pratibha Library	GMRVF observed that many students who wanted to prepare for competitive examinations did not have access to basic facilities like reading space, books and the internet.	41
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नोट : साक्षात्कार के पहले सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उत्तर प्रदाता संबंधित लाभ घटक का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष हितग्राही हो।

- 1) लाभार्थी छात्र/छात्रा का नाम : .....
- 2) लिंग : ..... a) पुरुष b) महिला
- 3) कक्षा –
- a) उच्चतर माध्यमिक (1२ वी) b) पदवी (ग्रेजुएट) c) पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट (PG) d) अन्य
- 4) फोन : .....
- 5) ग्राम : .....
- 6) प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी सेंटर किसके द्वारा संचालित होता है?
- a) जी एम आर फाउंडेशन द्वारा b) सरकार द्वारा c) मुझे पता नहीं
- 7) प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी द्वारा क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं?
- a) पर्सनैलिटी डेवलपमेंट b) पढ़ने की सुविधा c) इंटरनेट सुविधाएं d) किताब e) कंप्यूटर फैसिलिटी f) अखबार g) प्रतियोगिता पत्रिका
- h) अनेक विषयों पर विशेषज्ञ द्वारा प्रशिक्षण i) मॉक टेस्ट j) मॉक इंटरव्यू k) ग्रुप डिस्कशन l) काउंसलिंग m) नौकरी संबंधित जानकारीयें
- 8) GMR फाउंडेशन द्वारा चलाई प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी के प्रयासों से सामाजिक स्तर पर शिक्षा में सुधार आया है?
- a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 9) क्या आपको प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी में शांति से ध्यान लगाकर पढ़ने का वातावरण मिलता है?
- a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 10) GMR प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी में हर सप्ताह 'GD' के किसी एक टॉपिक पर डिस्कशन होता है?
- a) हां b) नहीं c) मुझे पता नहीं
- 11) आप हर सप्ताह, प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी में कितनी बार जाते हैं/थे ?
- a) १ दिन b) २ दिन c) ३ दिन d) ४ दिन e) ५ दिन f) ६ दिन g) ७ दिन h) मुझे पता नहीं
- 12) आप प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी में औसतन हर दिन, कितनी समय पढ़ाई करते हैं/थे ?
- a) १-२ घंटे b) २-४ घंटे c) ४-६ घंटे d) ६-८ घंटे e) मुझे पता नहीं
- 13) प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी सप्ताह में कौनसे दिन बंद रहती है ?
- a) Monday b) Tuesday c) Wednesday d) Thursday e) Friday f) Saturday g) Sunday h) मुझे पता नहीं
- 14) GMR फाउंडेशन के प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी के प्रयासों से मुझे सकारात्मक मनोवैज्ञानिक बदलाव हुआ है।
- a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 15) प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी का होना, मेरे उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।
- a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 16) क्या आपने किसी कॉम्पिटिटिव एग्जाम में भाग लिया है?
- a) हां b) नहीं c) NA
- 17) कॉम्पिटिटिव एग्जाम में आपको सफलता प्राप्त हुई है?
- a) हां b) नहीं c) NA
- 18) वर्तमान में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?
- a) कॉम्पिटिटिव एग्जाम की तैयारी b) कॉम्पिटिटिव एग्जाम से प्राप्त नौकरी c) प्राइवेट जॉब d) स्वयं रोजगार e) कुछ नहीं
- 19) प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी के होने की वजह से मुझे नौकरी मिलने में सहायता हुई?
- a) हां b) नहीं c) मुझे पता नहीं /NA
- 16) क्या फाउंडेशन द्वारा संचालित प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी के प्रयासों के कारण आपके खर्चों में कमी आती है, जैसे महंगे किताबों और कोचिंग की फीस, ट्यूशन आदि का खर्च, पढ़ने का स्थान?
- a) पूर्णतः सहमत (b) सहमत (c) निष्पक्ष (d) असहमत (e) पूर्णतः असहमत
- 17) प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी से सम्बंधित शिकायत होने पर आप किनसे संपर्क करते हैं?
- a) सेंटर इंचार्ज से b) GMR फाउंडेशन से c) पंचायत से d) स्कूल अधिकारी से e) किसी से नहीं
- 18) प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी से सम्बंधित आपकी समय शिकायत दूर हुई?
- a) समय पर शिकायत का निवारण हुआ b) कभी भी शिकायतों का समय पर निवारण नहीं मिला c) वालंटियर नाराज हो गए d) कभी निवारण नहीं हुआ
- 19) प्रतिभा लाइब्रेरी के संदर्भ में आपके कुछ सुझाव दे। .....





Impact Assessment Study of the CSR activities - 2023  
Symbiosis International (Deemed University)

**GWEL CSR - Employee Awareness Form**

GWEL	Employee Awareness towards CSR	The Form has been designed to capture the know-how of the GWEL Employees, about the CSR activities being conducted by GMR Varalakshmi Foundation. The form also aims to capture the details with respect to the contribution of the GWEL employees towards various CSR activities as per the company HR policy.	127
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NOTE : The form is only to be filled by the GWEL Employees.

- 1) Name : .....
- 2) PERN NUMBER (8 digit) .....
- 3) Age :  
a) 18-20 Years b) 21-30 Years c) 31-40 Years d) 41-50 Years e) 50 Years & above
- 4) Gender :  
a) Male b) Female c) Transgender
- 5) Designation :  
a) ..... b) ..... c) .....  
d) ..... e) .....
- 6) For how long have you been working with GWEL?  
a) 0-2 years b) 2-5 years c) 6-10 years d) 10 years & above
- 7) I am aware of the following CSR initiatives of my organization.  
a) Government School Support b) After School Learning Centre c) E-Education and Learning Centre  
d) Primary Health Clinic e) Nutrition Centre f) Mobile Medical Unit g) Individual Toilet h) RO Water  
i) Vocational Training j) GCS Bank & Agricultural Program k) Pratibha Library  
l) Fogging Operations at Villages
- 8) Have you participated in any of the GWEL CSR activities?  
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 9) Which CSR activities did you participate in last one year?  
a) Government School Support b) After School Learning Centre c) E-Education and Learning Centre  
d) Primary Health Clinic e) Nutrition Centre f) Mobile Medical Unit g) Individual Sanitary Lavatory  
h) RO Water i) Vocational Training j) GCS Bank & Agricultural Program k) Pratibha Library  
l) Fogging Operations at Villages
- 10) I have received requisite information for carrying out the CSR activities of my organization.  
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 11) My organization encourages me to contribute towards its CSR initiatives.  
(Scale of 1 to 5, Ranging from Totally Disagree to Totally Agree)  
a) Totally Disagree b) Disagree c) Neutral d) Agree e) Totally Agree
- 12) I contribute in multiple ways (other than the organization's CSR activities) towards the benefit of the society.  
a) Totally Disagree b) Disagree c) Neutral d) Agree e) Totally Agree
- 13) My Organization keeps me updated on a regular basis about the CSR initiatives undertaken.  
a) Totally Disagree b) Disagree c) Neutral d) Agree e) Totally Agree
- 14) My family members / neighbours / extended family members have benefited from the CSR initiatives of my organization.  
a) Totally Disagree b) Disagree c) Neutral d) Agree e) Totally Agree
- 15) I am comfortable to work beyond office hours towards the CSR initiatives of my organization.  
a) Totally Disagree b) Disagree c) Neutral d) Agree e) Totally Agree
- 16) My organization supports a diverse and inclusive work environment whereby my suggestions are heard and implemented.  
a) Totally Disagree b) Disagree c) Neutral d) Agree e) Totally Agree
- 17) My organization does not practise any form of discrimination, harassment, or unequal treatment at the workplace.  
a) Totally Disagree b) Disagree c) Neutral d) Agree e) Totally Agree
- 18) I have a clear understanding of my organization's code of conduct and ethical guidelines.  
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 19) I have read the SOCIAL VOLUNTARY POLICY of GMR group?  
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 20) Are you aware of the GWEL Village Guardian System?  
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 21) What is the frequency of conducting the CA Council Meeting?  
a) Once a Week b) Once in fifteen Days c) Once a Month d) Once in a Quarter e) Once in a Year
- 22) Do you practise INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (ISR) by your own?  
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 23)
- 24)





IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
OF  
CSR WORKS OF  
GMR WARORA ENERGY LTD.

FINAL REPORT 2023

Study, Design and Report by :

