

# Impact Assessment Study of CSR projects of General Insurance Corporation of India



Prepared by  
T.S. Krishnan

**Development Oriented Operations Research Operations & Surveys**

C 301-301, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, East Sapphire, Sadarpur, Near Canara Bank, Sector 45, Noida, 201301  
Phone: Mobile 9312605379, 8130640263, 8383979881, 9910377095, 8882798757  
Email: [doors.delhi@gmail.com](mailto:doors.delhi@gmail.com), [ceo.doors@gmail.com](mailto:ceo.doors@gmail.com)  
[www.doorsindia.org](http://www.doorsindia.org)  
2024

## Content

Chapter No.	Particulars	Page no.
	Index of tables	I
	Index of Charts	li
	Abbreviations	lii
	Preface	V
Chapter I	Introduction	1
Chapter II	Objectives	5
Chapter II	Over all methodology	6
	<b>Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)</b>	<b>7</b>
Chapter- A- I	About Organisation	8
Chapter- A- II	Methodology	10
Chapter- A- III	Findings	12
Chapter- A- IV	Success Stories	41
Chapter- A- IV	Conclusion and Suggestions	43
	Gallery –A	46
	<b>Ashray Social Welfare Foundation</b>	<b>57</b>
Chapter- B- I	About Organisation	58
Chapter- B- II	Methodology	60
Chapter- B- III	Findings	62
Chapter- B- IV	Success Stories	71
Chapter- B- V	Conclusion and Suggestions	72
	Gallery –B	74
	<b>Bhartiya Bahuuddeshiya Khadi va Gramodyog Shiksha Sanstha (BBKGSS)</b>	<b>78</b>
Chapter- C- I	About Organisation	79
Chapter- C- II	Methodology	82
Chapter- C- III	Findings	83
Chapter- C- IV	Conclusion and Suggestions	87
C	Gallery –C	89

## Index of tables

Table No.	Particulars	Page no.
<b>Table A</b>	Camp wise number beneficiaries and the sample taken	10
Table 1	Camp wise Gender wise, Social Group wise disability wise distribution of disability cases and the amount spent	18
Table 2	Camp wise Education wise Distribution of beneficiaries	21
Table 3	Camp wise occupation wise distribution of beneficiaries	22
Table 4	Camp wise source of awareness wise distribution of beneficiaries.	23
Table 5	Distribution of beneficiaries as per type of transport used to reach the camps	24
Table 6	Distribution of beneficiaries as per category under which they have been selected for the benefit	25
Table 7	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their rating of the overall quality of the devices provided to them	28
Table 8	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception regarding change in their annual income	29
Table 9	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their perception of the change in their day to day movement after continued use of the device	30
Table 10	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their working ability / performance after continued use of the device	31
Table 11	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their comfort in style of living after continued use of the device	32
Table 12	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their cognitive skills after continued use of the device	32
Table 13	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their vocational skill after continued use of the device	33
Table 14	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their verbal and non-verbal communication skills after continued use of the device	34
Table 15	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Security level after continued use of the device	34
Table 16	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Social Status after continued use of the device	35
Table 17	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their\ Prestige after continued use of the device	36
Table 18	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of respect after continued use of the device	36
Table 19	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of Self dependency after continued use of the device	37

Table 20	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of Self-respect after continued use of the device	38
Table 21	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of Sense of independence after continued use of the device	38
Table 22	Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of Confidence after continued use of the device	39
Table B-1	Distribution of farmers as per their educational qualification	65
Table B-2	Status of income before constriction of Holiya and now	66

## Index of charts

Chart No.	Particulars	Page no.
Chart 1	Details of camp wise outgo of funds for supply of assistive devices / equipment	17
Chart 2	Gender wise Percentage distribution of disability cases benefited	19
Chat 3	Camp wise, social group wise distribution of disability cases selected for benefit	20
Chat 4	Camp wise Type of disabilities wise distribution of the disability cases benefited	20

## Abbreviations

AAPCs	Alimco Auxiliary Production Centers
ALIMCO	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India
ASWF	Ashray Social Welfare Foundation
BBKGSS	Bhartiya Bahuuddeshiya Khadi va Gramodyog Shiksha Sanstha
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BTE H.AID	Behind the Ear Hearing Aid
BECIL	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited
BDO	Block Development Officer
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
C P CHAIR	Cerebral Palsy Chair
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DM	District Magistrate
DOORS	Development Oriented Operations Research and Surveys
DSWO	District Social Welfare Office
DDWO	District Development Welfare Office
ESM	Ex Service Men
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIBNA	General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972
GIC	General Insurance Corporation of India
GIC Re	General Insurance Corporation of India, Global Reinsurance solutions
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
HD	Hearing Defect
HH	Hearing Handicapped
HI	Hearing Impairment
IRDAA	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999
IWLF	Indian Weight Lifting Federation
INR	Indian Rupees
ID	Intellectual Disability
KAFO	Knee Ankle Foot Orthotics
KM	Kilometre
MR	Mentally Retarded
MSIED	Multi-Sensory Integrated Educational Development
MSRLM	Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission
MTC	Motorized Tricycle
MVK	Mahila Vikas Kendra
NFBM	National Federation of the Blind Maharashtra
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products

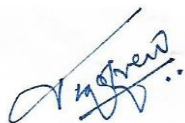
NSDF	National Sports Development Fund
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OBC	Other Backward Class
OI	Orthopaedic Impairment
OM	Otitis Memorandum
OH	Orthopedically Handicapped
PPM	Parts per Million
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
PwDs	Persons with Disabilities
PNDO	Prosthetics & Orthotics
SPSS	Statistical package for the social sciences
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UC	Utilization Certificate
UN	United Nations
VI	Visually Impaired
YSSACT	Yugrishi Shriram Sharma Acharya Charitable Trust

## Preface

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a self-regulating business model that helps a company be socially accountable to itself, its stakeholders, and the public. Enactment of Companies Act, 2013 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India was one of the world's largest experiments of introducing the CSR as a mandatory provision by imposing statutory obligation on Companies to take up CSR projects towards social welfare activities. General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) has carried out a number of CSR programmes in various parts of the country through different organizations. In the year 2021-22 they had approved a programme for providing Free Aid and Appliance to 5000 Person with Disability spread over 10 districts over different states through Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) and sanctioned ₹ 5 Crore for the same. In 2022-23 they have approved a programme of recharging ground water and enhancing agriculture productivity of farmers in Gujarat through Ashray Social Welfare Foundation by construction 60 Holiyas and sanctioned an amount of ₹ 30 lakh. In the same year they have also approved a programme of construction of Mahila Vikas Kendra (Community Centre) at village Teurwadi, Tal. Chandgad, Dist. Kolhapur, and Wanjulshet Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra through Bhartiya Bahuuddeshiya Khadi va Gramodyog Shiksha Sanstha (BBKGSS) and sanctioned an amount of ₹ 93,45,068.46. GIC Re wished to have an impact assessment of the three projects through a third party and the task was assigned to Development Oriented Operations Research & Surveys (DOORS) through an all India bidding process via GeM portal.

The staff from DOORS had contacted all the officials of the different organisation involved in the process of the implementation of the programmes, visited the different offices, went through all the records pertaining to the implementation of the programmes, visited the field, physically verified the outputs of the projects, contacted the beneficiaries of the scheme's and enquired about the benefits they have drawn and the impact that the programme has made in their area and in their lives and consolidated all the findings and prepared this report.

We are extremely grateful to all those who have helped us in our carrying out this assignment. Our special thanks go to the officials of the GIC Re, Ms. Janet, Shri Nitesh Bhimte and Shri. Daivik Verma, who had given us the guidance and help to start work. S/Shree Kamlesh Yadav and his entire team of ALIMCO, Ms. Bhumika Patel and her team of Ashray Foundation, Shri. Prakash Jagtap and his team of BBKGSS. We are also thankful to the members of the Red Cross Societies, Mahila Sangatans and other organisations at different places and the officials of the government in the social welfare department and the department for the welfare of the persons with disability. Our thanks also go to the villagers, and the persons with disabilities who had cooperated with us and gave us their time and the information required without which the study would not have been possible. Last but not the least I thank the staff of DOORS and the field team who had helped immensely in producing this report.



(T.S. Krishnan)  
President & CEO,  
Project Director

# Impact Assessment Study of the CSR projects of General Insurance Corporation of India

## Chapter I Introduction

### 1.1 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) – an overview

1.1.1 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a self-regulating business model that helps a company be socially accountable to itself, its stakeholders, and the public. By practicing corporate social responsibility, companies are aware of how they impact aspects of society, including economic, social, and environmental aspects. Engaging in CSR means a company operates in ways that enhance society and the environment instead of contributing negatively to them. Thus CSR

- Acts as business model by which companies make a concerted effort to operate in ways that enhance rather than degrade society and the environment.
- Can help improve society and promote a positive brand image for companies.
- Includes environmental impacts, ethical responsibility, philanthropic endeavours, and financial responsibilities.

1.1.2 Enactment of Companies Act, 2013 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India was one of the world's largest experiments of introducing the CSR as a mandatory provision by imposing statutory obligation on Companies to take up CSR projects towards social welfare activities. This has made India the only country the first country in the world to regulate CSR and make in mandatory following the amendment of the Act in April 2014. As per the provisions of this amendment, Businesses can invest their profits in areas such as education, poverty, gender equality, and hunger as part of any CSR compliance. This CSR Initiative will push the nation towards achievement of sustainable development goals and public-private partnership in transforming India

1.1.3 Amid the COVID-19 (coronavirus) outbreak, it was notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs companies' expenditure to fight the pandemic on activities such as promotion of healthcare including preventive healthcare and sanitation, and disaster management will be considered valid under CSR activities

1.1.4 The amendment notified in the Companies Act, 2013 requires companies with a net worth of INR 5 billion or more, or an annual turnover of INR 10 billion or more, or net profit of INR 50 million or more, to spend 2 Percent of their average net profits of three years on CSR. Prior to that, the CSR clause was voluntary for companies, though it was mandatory to disclose their CSR spending to shareholders.



1.1.5 Further amendments were brought in 2019 to deposit in a separate fund the unspent amount of CSR allocation of any year rather than carrying over and introducing penalty clauses

1.1.6 The most effective CSR plans ensure that while organizations comply with legislation, their investments also respect the growth and development of marginalized communities and the environment. CSR should also be sustainable – involving activities that an organization can uphold without negatively affecting their business goal. Companies now have specific departments and teams that develop specific policies, strategies, and goals for their CSR programs and set separate budgets to support them. Over the years CSR spending of the companies have considerably increased.

1.1.7 CSR is the continuing commitment by the corporates to behave ethically and contribute to the economic development of the country while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families and local community and society at large. In the changing business environment, doing well (profit) and doing well (caring) are not mutually exclusive but mutually reinforcing. There has been a paradigm shift from the way business was done earlier to how it should be done today. It's no longer a question if companies should engage in CSR, it's now a question of to what extent will they do so, and how they will create and communicate real and meaningful impact.

1.1.8 At the end of financial year 2021-22 as many as 19043 companies have spent INR 26278.71 Crore in 40 states and Union territories, executing 43388 Projects in 14 different development sectors. The sectors that had received more than ₹ 1000 Crore included Health, Eradication of Hunger, Malnutrition, Poverty, Safe drinking water and sanitation (₹10103.87 Crore), Education, differently abled, livelihood (₹.8524.32 Crore), Environment, Animal Welfare, conservation of resources (₹ 2865.12 Crore), Rural development (₹.1821.2 Crore) and Prime Ministers National Relief Fund (₹. 1202.48 Crore). The sectors that have received less than ₹ 100 Crore are Slum area development ₹ 58.14 Crore), Technology incubation benefits to armed forces, administration expenses (₹.55.42 Crore), Clean Ganga fund (₹. 55.31Crore) Swatch Bharat Kosh (₹.33.47 Crore) and others (₹.0.49 Crore). It has been seen that Maharashtra received the maximum benefit with ₹ 5290.19 Crore being spent in the State and Daman & Diu had the least share with ₹. 4.43 Crore only. It is further seen Reliance Company has spent the maximum of ₹ 812.33 Crore. It has been noted as many as 3984 companies have not spent any money on CSR whereas 10657 companies have spent more than the prescribed amount

## **1.2 General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) and CSR**

1.2.1 General insurance business in India was nationalised by General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 (GIBNA) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) was formed on 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov 1972 in pursuance of Section 9(1) of GIBNA for superintending, controlling and carrying on the business of general insurance. This is ranked as 16<sup>th</sup> Largest Global Reinsurer Group

1.2.2 The Corporation is having a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy) indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Corporation, which has been approved by the Board. In line with GIC vision, the Corporation's CSR policy and programs strives to transform India into a risk-aware society from being a risk-averse society by integrating social, environmental and health concerns of the Indian society. The Policy focuses on capacity building, empowerment of communities, inclusive socio-economic growth, environment protection, promotion of green and energy efficient technologies, development of backward regions, and upliftment of the marginalized and under-privileged sections of the society. As on 31st March 2023, the CSR committee comprised of 6 Members (including 3 Independent Director). Two meetings of the committee were held during the year and only two of the members have attended both the meetings. The CSR obligation for the year was ₹ 8,32,00,000.00 and the amount spent was ₹2,11,46,673.68. An amount of ₹ 6,20,53,326.32 has been transferred to the unspent CSR account.

1.2.3 The mission of CSR policy of states that it would strive to achieve a balance between the expectation of the stakeholder and its social obligation as a socially responsible corporate. The thrust area of CSR activities is on capacity building, empowerment of communities, inclusive socio-economic growth, environment protection, promotion of green and energy efficient technologies, development of backward regions and upliftment of the marginalised and under privileged sections of the society. . GIC Re provides financial assistance to the identified projects of different NGOs. Post completion, it also conducts impact assessment studies for the completed projects through third party agency.

1.2.4 The activities sanctioned under CSR programmes in the year 2022-23 are

- Construction of Mahila Vikas Kendra in Maharashtra by Bharatiya Bahudeshiya Khadi va Gramodyog Shiksha Sanstha, Pune at a cost of ₹ 93,45,068.46
- Scholarships to children and widows of ESM by Kendra Sainik Board – Rs.98,04,000.00
- National Tiger Conservation Authority Fund ₹ 8,09,95,359.00
- Shraddha Rehabilitation Foundation: Shraddha Rehabilitation Foundation: Rehabilitation of mentally ill destitutes ₹ 59, 14,720.00.
- Funds granted for catering to 827 free cataract surgeries & purchase of one 32-seater bus for free patient transport by Akhand Jyoti Eye Hospital of The Yugrishi Shriram Sharma Acharya Charitable Trust (YSSACT)
- Funds for construction of 60 Holiya structures in a village in Gujarat by Ashray Social Welfare Foundation at a cost of ₹ 30,00,000.00
- Renovation and development of Mechanical Heat Transfer Lab by Society of Robotics and Automation, of VJTI Alumni Association at a cost of ₹ 60,07,950.00
- For the furnishing and up-gradation of Hostel Dormitories at NFBM Jagriti School Pune dist. by The National Federation of the Blind Maharashtra at a cost of ₹ 58,19,100.00
- For research - the systematic clinical validation study of the P-FAB diagnostic technology with TB patient samples by Indian Institute of Technology, Madras at a cost of ₹ 75,82,974.00

- For research development of novel transparent perovskite materials based solar panel for building integration and development of futuristic technologies utilizing industry scale raw materials synthesis and scalable fabrication process from a long-term perspective by Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee refunding of research project at a cost of ₹ 80,00,000.00
- Architectural Monument Lighting of Sahaji Raje Gadi Aurangabad by Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) at a cost of ₹ 3, 69, 11,875.00.
- Supported the Indian Weightlifting Federation (IWLF) through the procurement of weightlifting equipment by National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) at a cost of ₹ 3,85,32,900.00

#### 1.2.5 Two of these programmes

- Construction of Mahila Vikas Kendras in Maharashtra by Bhartiya Bahuuddeshiya Khadi va Gramodyog Shiksha Sanstha, Pune at a cost of ₹. 93,45,068.46
- Construction of 60 Holiya structures in a village in Gujarat by Ashray Social Welfare Foundation at a cost of ₹ 30,00,000.00

along with one of the 32 programmes sanctioned in the year 2021-22 viz, Providing free aid and appliances to persons with disabilities by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) all completed in the year 2023-24 were taken up by GIC Re for studying the impact assessment of the projects and the task was assigned to Development Oriented Operations Research & Surveys (DOORS) based upon an all India competitive bidding. DOORS has carried out the study and prepared this report

## 2.1 Objectives

The objectives of the study include: -

- Study of the financial outgo and Impact for all the projects and submission of detailed Impact assessment report.
- Study of the direct/ indirect impact of the projects undertaken on the lives of communities/ people in areas where the project is carried out including the study of number of beneficiaries covered, improvement in their socio-economic conditions etc.
- Study of the level of awareness about the projects amongst the target beneficiaries/ concerned stakeholders.
- Study of the consistency in the process of project implementation together with fulfilment of stated objectives.
- Identification of the gaps and pain areas.
- Verification of the Utilization certificate.
- Status of books of accounts/ vouchers.
- Studying the impact of the projects on the society
- Taking photographs of the target points.
- Collecting Details of the beneficiaries.
- Interaction with the beneficiaries and submitting small report on their feedback
- Study of the beneficiary's involvement in the projects.
- Study of the entire implementation of the projects and recommendations for improvements.
- Producing a high-quality impact assessment report for future reference.
- Ensuring that ALIMCO and Ashray Social Welfare Foundation and Bharatiya Bahudeshiya Khadi va Gramudyog Shiksha Sanstha are displaying the GIC logo in their site/premises/website as stipulated in the agreement.
- Conducting a financial audit of the ALIMCO, NGO- Ashray Social Welfare Foundation and Bharatiya Bahudeshiya Khadi va Gramudyog Shiksha Sanstha, including:
  - List of major donors, any other contributor to the CSR project, and Summary of the NGO's Income and Expenditure statements.
  - Financial study of the grant rolled out by GIC Re (Study of statements of accounts related to the projects).
- Collecting data on the same from
  - Primary sources: implementing NGO/ Society/ Trust, targeted beneficiaries, community representatives/ PRIs and Govt. officials etc. associated with the projects.
  - Secondary sources: Project implementing Agency, GIC Re etc.

## Chapter III

### Over all methodology

3.1 To start with we had a discussion with the officials of the CSR section of GIC Re and appraised them about our intended actions and learned from them their recruitments. A letter of introduction was got issued by them

.

3.2 Four sets of schedules were prepared for each of the implementing agencies separately one each for beneficiary, non-beneficiary, stake holders and implementers and the same was shared with GIC Re

3.3 Researchers were appointed from within the states and they were given project oriented training

3.4 As a next step visits were made to the offices of the implementers and the records in the offices were perused, / checked / verified discussion were held with the officials concerned with the execution of the programme and programmes were made for field visits. Copies of some of the records were also obtained from the respective offices. Interaction were held with each of the officials and information were obtained

3.5 Next, visits were made to the field units, interactions were held with officials at the field units, the beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and other stake holders, Quantitative and qualitative data were collected using though face to face interviews, Key informants Interviews, in depth interviews, FGDs and by observation, The data collection was checked in the field by supervisors and further checking was done by officers at headquarters

3.6 The data collected were fed into the computer using pre-planned data entry programme using a double entry system and the data validation checks were applied and the data were cleaned.

3.7 Data were analysed using SPSS and table were prepared according to a pre-planned tabulation programme. Data entry and analysis have been checked by the senior officers. The Report was prepared with tables and charts

### **3.8 Limitations**

Due to Lok Sabha Election Ex-Sarpanch, Ruling Sarpanch & other Gram Panchayat members were not readily available for discussion. Even the collection of data was delayed as we were not permitted in some of the areas for any activity.

**Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India  
(ALIMCO)**

## **Chapter A I**

### **The Organisation**

#### **A1.1 Organisational set up**

Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) is a Schedule 'C', Mini-Ratna Category II Central Public Sector Enterprise working under the aegis of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. The company was formed with charitable objectives. At present it has six Alimco Auxiliary Production Centers (AAPCs) at Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Mohali (Punjab) and Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) and Faridabad (Haryana) and five Marketing Centers at New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad & Guwahati.

#### **A1.2 Disabilities covered**

The Corporation produces and distributes different types of quality aids and appliances for the disabilities indicated below

- Orthopedically Handicapped
- Visually Handicapped
- Hearing handicapped
- Intellectually handicapped

#### **A1.3 Products**

The product range of ALIMCO includes Orthotic and Prosthetic appliances for Upper & Lower Extremities, Spinal Braces, Cervical Collars, Traction Kits, Rehabilitation Aids like Wheel Chairs, Crutches and Tri Wheelers etc., special tools and equipments required for fitment of Orthotic & Prosthetic assembly, Rehabilitation Aids and Mobility Aids, Shorthand Machine / Braille Slate / Walking Cane and Stick, Pocket Type Hearing Aid / Behind the Ear Hearing Aid Digital etc.

#### **A1.4 Unbiased service**

ALIMCO says that the assistance is provided equally to all without any bias with respect to gender, geographical location, and social group etc. gender bias. ALIMCO's objective is up-liftment of poor and needy disabled by bringing them into mainstream of society to lead a normal life. ALIMCO will help them in mobility and movement

#### **A 1.5 The Programme**

The Project was started in the year 2021-22 to provide assistance to 5000 persons with disabilities with a grant of ₹5, Crore, The Project was actually sanctioned on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2021 and the same was completed on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2023. The project aimed at conducting 10 camps one each at Agra in

Uttar Pradesh, Dakshin Dinajpur in West Bengal, Kangra in Himachal Pradesh, Fetehabad in Haryana, Washim and Osmanabad and Gadchiroli in Maharashtra, Udalguri in Assam Uttara kannada in Karnataka and Sivaganga in Tamilnadu with aim of assisting 500 persons at each camp. The programme has taken a long duration. Attempts could be made to complete the work in shorter period.



## **Chapter A II**

### **Methodology**

A 2.1 The work was started with a meeting with the officials at CSR wing of ALIMCO at their corporate office at Mumbai. The details of contact points at the centres of ALIMCO associated with the organisation of each of the 10 camps were obtained. They had also explained the general methodology followed in the selection of the persons with disabilities for the benefits to be conferred. The literatures related to the programme were collected and the same have been reviewed. The questionnaires prepared for the collection of data were shared with ALIMCO.

A 2.2 The lists of beneficiaries were obtained from ALIMCO corporate office / regional offices. The same was thoroughly scrutinised. It was seen that the number of beneficiaries differed between different camps and was not uniform 500 as was envisaged. Hence the sample size was decided as 10% of the actual number of beneficiaries subject to a maximum of 50 at each camp. Samples were drawn giving due representation to gender, social group and type of disability wherever such information were available in the list of beneficiaries obtained.

A 2.3 The actual number of beneficiaries and the number of beneficiaries selected as sample are given in the table below

**Table A Camp wise number beneficiaries and the sample taken**

S. No.	State	District	Total Number of Beneficiaries	Sampled number of beneficiaries
1.	Assam	Udalguri	369	37
2	Haryana	Fatehabad	262	26
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Kangra)	208	21
4	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	506	50
5	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	260	26
6.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	555	50
7	Maharashtra	Washim	642	50
8	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	570	60*
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	106	11
10	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	539	50
Total			4017	381

\*Additional samples were done

A 2.4 The overall sample size of 372 will give reliable results with 95% confidence level and less than 5% ( 4.78%) margin of error.

A 2.5 The persons with disabilities who have not been the recipients of the benefits were contacted at random for getting the opinion of non-beneficiaries.

A.2.6 The other stake holders those who were associated with the organisation of the camp ,like Red Cross Society, Mahila samaj, District social welfare officers and the implanters the officials of ALIMCO were also contacted and information were obtained.

A.2.7 The data collection from the selected beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and stakeholders, data entry, analysis and report preparation were done as per the overall methodology stated earlier in chapter 3.

#### **A3.1 Procedures adopted for the camps**

On our conversation with the officials, the procedure adopted for the camps has been ascertained. The various steps in the procedures are as follows

- The locations for the camps were finalised by GIC Re
- Alimco coordinated with the district administration for arranging the camps
- Details for the assessment camps were finalised and GIC Re was informed to facilitate their visit
- Assessment camps were conducted where the experts ascertained the disability and the percentage of disability and list of beneficiaries eligible for free aid and appliances under CSR of GIC Re was finalised considering those with 40% or more and having income ₹ 15000 per month or having BPL Ration Card.
- The necessary documents – Aadhar card, Disability certificate, Ration Card / Income Certificate, Photos were collected from the beneficiaries,
- A registration form was got filled by the beneficiaries with all details like phone number address etc. and required documents'
- Materials were routed through district administration
- Dispatch of the materials to the given location was done by district administration
- Details of distribution camp was finalised in consultation with the district administration and GIC Re
- Distribution camps were conducted and the aid and appliances were handed over to the beneficiaries directly. The list of beneficiaries was prepared along with other characteristics and the details of distribution of aids and appliances were maintained.
- After completion of the camps the bills and UCs were sent to GIC Re.

#### **A3.2 .Assessment camps**

A3.2.1 The dates of assessment camps, the exact places where camps were held and the officials associated with the camps are indicated below.

A3.2.2 In Udalguri, Assam the camps were held on 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> July 2022 at UN Academy School, Nalbari, and Pragati pur ward 2 and at Harisinga Dulligari. Udalguri District Physically handicapped Development association and Boro Horde Motorcycle Club were associated with the organisation of the camp. The respective presidents were the contact persons 369 cases were selected for benefit.

A3.2.3 In Fatehabad, Haryana, the Red Cross Society was associated. The assessment; camp was held on 19.05.22 and the distribution camp on 25.02.2023. Mr. Dalvir Singh (Mobile No. 9813949425).

District Training Officer at Red Cross was involved in the training, 262 cases were identified for the benefit

A3.2.4 Kangra in Himachal Pradesh the camps were held in two places yatri sadan Kendra and Red Cross bhavan on 08.05.2022 and 06.05.2022. The camp was held at AAPC Chanalon. 208 cases have been selected for the benefit

A3.2.5 In Uttara Kannada in Karnataka the camp was held in 8 places, - Ankola, Bhatkal, Joida, Kumta, Mundgod, Siddaarpur and Sarsi. 856 persons with disabilities gathered and out of them 506 were selected for the benefit Mr. Bhat DDWO Karwar Mr. Bhat DDWO Karwar

A3.2.6 In Gadchiroli in Maharashtra. Shri Ravindra Kankalwar 9403187034 was associated with the camp. An assessment camp was conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> may 2022 and distribution camp was conducted on 20<sup>th</sup> Sept 2022. The equipments were distributed to 206 persons with disabilities. Gadchiroli police dal and aamhi aamachya aarogyasati NGO. Kurkeda, Gadchiroli were associated in organizing the camp Social Welfare department officers attended then camps

A3.2.7 In Osmanabad, Maharashtra 555 persons were selected for the benefit. Mr. Bharat Kumar Kamble at mobile number 9975430982 from DSWO attended. 636 cases were selected for the benefit.

A3.2.8 In Washim, District Social Welfare Officer Zila Parishad is in charge of disability welfare and Aswini Rout from that office at mobile number 9420963674 were associated. 555 cases have been selected for the benefit

A3.2.9 In Agra, Uttar Pradesh the assessment camp was held on 7.03.2022 and the distribution camp on 19.06.2022 and 20.06.2022. The camp was held at Hospital, Fatehabad, Road, Shanti Manglik. ALIMCO HQ, Kanpur staff including Mr. Shashank, Junior Assistant, Mobile No. 6394919022 and Shri Pratik Sinha (Mobile No. 7905453478), Junior Clerk and were associated with the camp. One of the Coordinators of the camp has since retired. Mr. Shashank in the camp) from their Kanpur HQ were also present in the camp. 106 cases were identified for the benefit

A3.2.10 In Dakshin Dinajpur West Bengal camps were held at Kishan Mandi, Balurghat on 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Aug. 2022. Sh. Sudeep Kumar Jena (P&O) attended the camp District Administration Dakshin Dinajpur, was associated. 1032 persons attended and 539 cases were selected for the benefit. Distribution camp was held at BDO office on 31.03.2023 Sh. Sonu Kumar (P&O) Sh. Deepak Kumar (P&O) Sh. Anupam Ghorai (Audiologist attended

A3.2.11 In Sivaganga Tamil Nadu the camps were held in 8 places Mana Madurai, Thirupuvanam, Ilayangudi, Devakottai, Sakkottai, Kannangudi, Kallal, and Sivaganga from 4<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> August 2022 he district officials of the officer of District differently able welfare officer, The women's group , an-d the

local NGOs were associated with the organisation of the camp.. 1017 persons attended the assessment camp out of which 570 were selected for the benefit.

A3.2.12 It has been seen that the details of the participants in the assessment camps are not kept anywhere. However the number of attendees could be obtained from some of the paces. It would be good if the details of the attendees of the assessment camps are maintained with demographic particulars, type and percentage of disability are maintained. In all the camps Audiologist and PNDO (Prosthetics & Orthotics) have attended.

### **A3.3 Distribution Camps**

A3.3.1 For the distribution camps the details are maintained giving the information of the beneficiaries, his name, his father's name, address, age, gender, social group, type of disability, equipment or assistance given to them etc. Here it is seen that a uniform proforma is not being adopted by all the centres. It would be better if a uniform proforma is prescribed and the same is followed by all the camps so that consolidation of the information would be easier. Again the OI, OH, OM, Orthopedically impaired, ID, MR, mentally impaired Blindness, VI, HI, HH, deaf and hard of hearing etc are used , different camps using different terminology Here again the common standard nomenclature may be adopted so that it would be easier to consolidate the information

A3.3.2 In some of the camps, under the head social group a classification 'minority 'has been shown. Minority is not a social group. Here again uniformity has to be adopted. We have taken the minorities under general under the head social group. .

A3.3.3 In almost all the places if a person is having more than one disability, he is counted more than once shoeing the number of disability cases. But in one of the camps a separate column for multiple disabilities is given. Again, it is only of the camps leprosy cured persons are shown. Here again it may be better to have uniformity

A3.3.4 In many of the camps there is a large gap between the assessment camp and the distribution camp. It is suggested that this gap may be reduced. The whole programme has taken a long period. It is suggested that the duration of the programme may be shortened.

A3.3.5 It is seen in some of the places especially in the south a number of camps had been held in different parts of the district. Whereas in some other places the camp has been held only in one place in the district or at the most twp. Attempts may be made to cover all parts of the district. A norm in this regard may be prescribed

A3.3.6 In one of the camps only one disability has been served. Attempts may be made to cover all types of disabilities. Here again some norms can be prescribed.

A3.3.7 There does not seem to be special widespread awareness activities about the proposed camps in the districts. Wide publicity of these intended actions may be carried out.

### A3.4 Display of LOGO

It has been ascertained from all concerned that the logo of GIC Re was being displayed in all camps organised for assessment eligibility for the benefit or distribution of the devices. Photographs of some the camps are shown below



### A3.5 Devices or Equipment distributed

The types of devices and equipment distributed have been ascertained and a list of the same is given below

- Motorized tricycle axilla crutches (m)
- BTE hearing aid-digital category
- Wheelchair folding standard model adult size
- Wheelchair folding child size (Mamta)



- C P chair
- Multi-sensory integrated educational development (MSIED kit)
- Crutch elbow adjustable (aluminium) size ii
- Walking stick
- Rollator size ii (adult)
- Cell phone
- RT AK prosthesis (ottobock) axilla crutches (m)
- B/L kafo
- Braille slate
- Braille kit
- Braille cane folding for visually handicapped (deluxe)
- Elbow crutch
- Cervical collar (m)

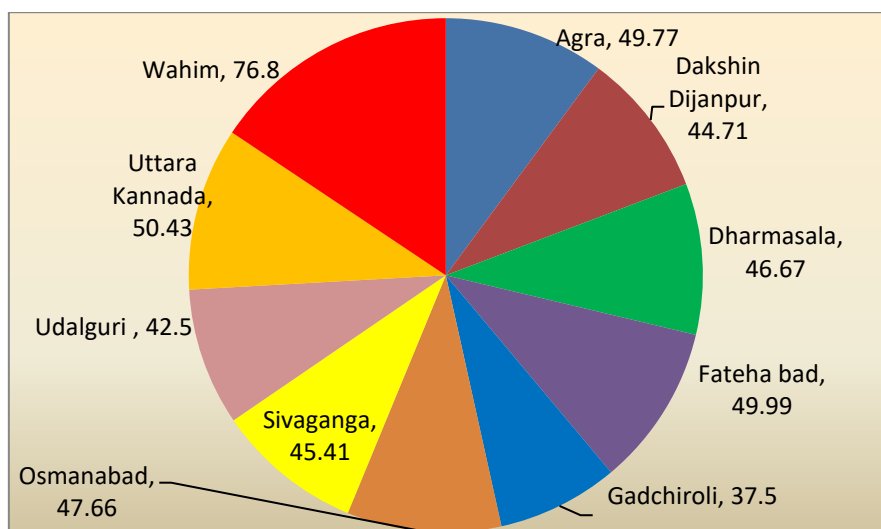
A3.6 A broad picture of some details of the camps are presented below

Location	Assessment Camp - Place and date	Distribution Camp - Placer and date
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli 5 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	20 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2022
Agra	Deaf & Dumb School Campus, Vinay Nagar Colony - 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> March 2022 Ashok Auto Sales, Rambagh - 7 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	Shanti Manglik Hospital, Fatehabad Road, Agra 19 <sup>th</sup> June 2022
Kangra	Kangra on 8 <sup>th</sup> May 2022 Dharamshala 9 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	Dharamshala 17 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2022
Fatehabad	Nagrik Hospital, Tohana, 17 <sup>th</sup> May 2022 Samudayik Swastik Kendra, Ratia 18 <sup>th</sup> May 2022 Patwar Bhawan 18 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	SDM Office Tohana Red cross office, Fatehabad 25 <sup>th</sup> 1Feb 2023 24 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 2023
Udalguri	14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022	14 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2023
Uttar Kannada	Ankola 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2022 Kumta 18 <sup>th</sup> April 2022 Siddapur 20 <sup>th</sup> April 2022 Joida 21 <sup>st</sup> April 2022 Mundgod 21 <sup>st</sup> April 2022 Bhatkal 22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2022	14 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 2023
Washim	4 <sup>th</sup> March 2023	27 <sup>th</sup> March 2023
Dakshin Dinajpur	8 <sup>th</sup> August 200	30 <sup>th</sup> March 2023
Osmanabad	12 <sup>th</sup> July 2022 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2022 28 <sup>th</sup> July 2022	24 <sup>th</sup> March 2023 17 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2023
Sivaganga	Mana Madurai 4 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2022 Thirupuvanam 5 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2022 Ilayankudi 6 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2022 Devakottai 10 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2022 Kannangudi 11 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2022 Sakkottai 12 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2022 Kallal 13 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2022 Sivagangai 18 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2022	19 <sup>th</sup> March 2023

### A3.7 Financial Outgo

A3.7.1 The expenditure incurred on the supply of assistive devices / equipment to the persons with disabilities was ascertained in the field. Though it was planned to have an expenditure of ₹ 50.0 lakh at each of the centre in reality the amount differed from centre to centre. It ranged from ₹ 34.5 lakh (in the case of Gadchiroli) to ₹. 76.8 lakh (in the case of Washim). The Utilizations certificates for these expenditures have been obtained and verified except for the second installment at Osmanabad and Dakshin Dinajpur, The total amount spent in each of the camps is indicated in table earlier. The picture can be seen in the chart below

**Chart 1 Details of camp wise outgo of funds for supply of assistive devices / equipment**  
In terms of Rs (lakh)



A3.7.2 The sanctioned amount for the project was ₹ 500 lakh. An amount of ₹. 488.5 has which amounts to 98 percent of the sanctioned amount has been spent on the project. It is found that 9 out of 10 camps have spent more than ₹ 42 lakh out of the sanctioned amount of ₹.50 lakh. In this camp no funds other than that of GIC Re grant had been used. ALIMCO officials have expressed that in the wake of requirement of large amount fund to meet the requirements of Divyangs the government grants are not sufficient to meet the needs. CSR funds play a major role of filling up the gap. They have expressed the desire to continue such work with the assistance of GIC Re.

### A3.8 Accounts and Vouchers

Accounts and vouchers have been verified. At all the places it has been seen that the accounts are properly kept and the vouchers are properly maintained. Number of different devices / equipments distributed and the cost for each type devices are maintained. A summary sheet of distribution activities are kept.

### A3.9 Distribution by gender, Social Group and Type of Disability

The total number of disability cases assisted according to gender, social group, type of disability and the total amount spent in each of the camps have been analysed and the results are presented in the table below



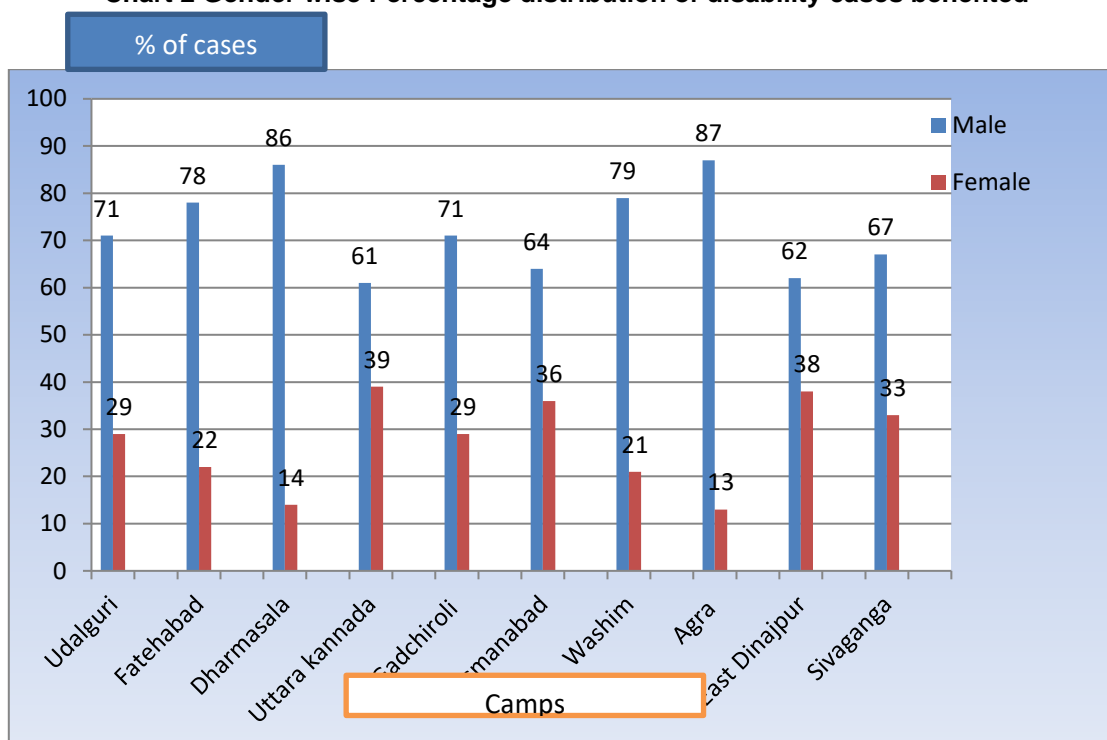
Table 1 Camp wise Gender wise, Social Group wise disability wise distribution of disability cases and the amount spent

State	District	total cases	Gender		Social group					Disability type				Amount
			Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	General	OH	ID	VI	HI	Others	spent
Assam	Udalguri	369	262	107	8	180	29	152	231	36	19	83		4250402.00
			71.00%	29.00%	2.17%	48.78%	7.86%	41.19%	62.60%	9.76%	5.15%	22.49%		
Haryana	Fatehabad	262	205	57	77	0	33	152	202	12	1	47		4999937.00
			78.24%	21.76%	29.39%	0.00%	12.60%	58.02%	77.10%	4.58%	0.38%	17.94%		
HimachalPradesh	Kangra	208	178	30	20	10	39	139	136	3	14	55		4667237.00
			85.58%	14.42%	9.62%	4.81%	18.75%	66.83%	65.38%	1.44%	6.73%	26.44%		
Karnataka	Uttarakannada	506	310	196	21	30	209	246	204	104	21	177		5042967.00
			61.26%	38.74%	4.15%	5.93%	41.30%	48.62%	40.32%	20.55%	4.15%	34.98%		
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	260	184	76	36	128	68	28	192	18	11	39		3449647.00
			70.77%	29.23%	13.85%	49.23%	26.15%	10.77%	73.85%	6.92%	4.23%	15.00%		
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	555	354	201	68	28	142	317	154	81	30	285	5**	4765668.00
			63.78%	36.22%	12.25%	5.05%	25.59%	57.12%	27.75%	14.59%	5.41%	51.35%	0.90%	
Maharashtra	Washim	642	505	137	149	44	278	171	434	33	74	101		7679962.00
			78.66%	21.34%	23.21%	6.85%	43.30%	26.64%	67.60%	5.14%	11.53%	15.73%		
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	106	92	14	20	1	16	69	106	0	0	0		4977336.00
			86.79%	13.21%	18.87%	0.94%	15.09%	65.09%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
West Bengal	DakshinDinajpur	539	335	204	121	53	19	346	336	13	34	129	27*	4471792.00
			62.15%	37.85%	22.45%	9.83%	3.53%	64.19%	62.34%	2.41%	6.31%	23.93%	5.01%	
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	570	383	187	54	5	158	343	204	104	21	177		4540982.00
			67.19%	32.81%	9.47%	0.88%	27.72%	60.18%	35.79%	18.25%	3.68%	31.05%		
Total		4017	2808	1209	574	479	991	1963	2199	404	225	1093		48845930.00
			69.90%	30.10%	14.29%	11.92%	24.67%	48.87%	54.74%	10.06%	5.60%	27.21%		
152 in Assam, 29 in Tamil Nadu and 40 in Karnataka shown as minorities are included under general														
*OH+MR														
**Leprosy cured														

### A3.9.1 Gender

In all nearly 70 percent of the cases related to males. In Agra, Uttar Pradesh about 87 percent were males, being the camp with highest number cases of males., Uttar kannada in Karnataka has the distinction of having maximum number women cases with about 39 percent, the male cases being only about 61 percent. The gender wise distribution of the cases benefited is given in the chart below. The figures are available in table 1 given earlier. Efforts are to be made to have more coverage of women especially in Agra and Kangra. Perhaps SHGs and other women organizations in the district can be roped in to mobile women with disabilities.

**Chart 2 Gender wise Percentage distribution of disability cases benefited**

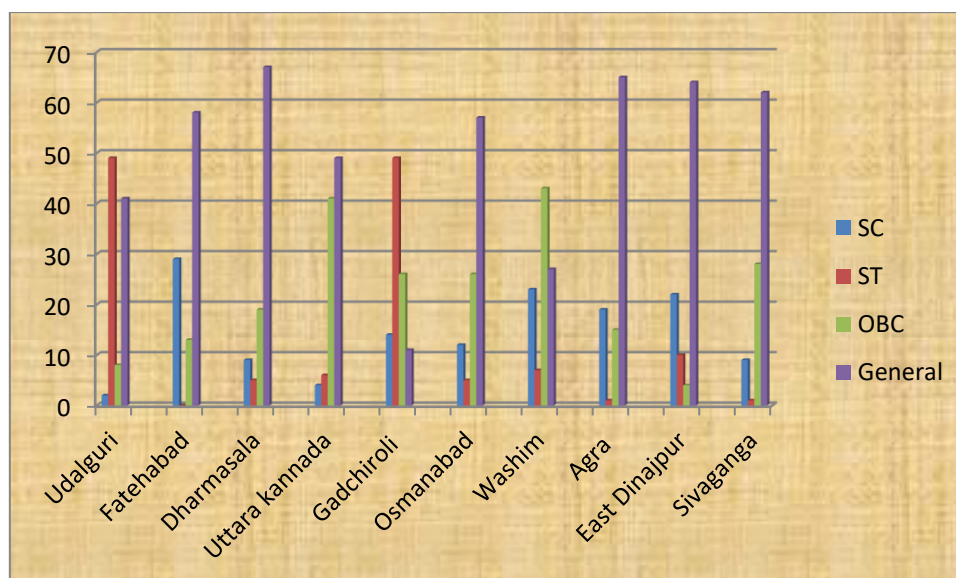


### A3.9.2 Social Group

Over all it is seen that about 14 percent of the cases belong to SC, 12 percent of the cases to ST, 24 percent of the cases to OBC and 49 percent of the cases belong to General category, This is more or less satisfactory. But looking into the camps. Looking at the camp level, Udalguri had just 4 percent of the cases belonging to SC followed up by Uttara Kannada (4%) and Kangra (9%). The highest representation was noticed at Fatehabad with about 29 percent followed by Washim (23%) and East Dinajpur (22%). There had been practically no representation of ST in Fatehabad, Agra and Sivaganga. Udalguri and Gadchiroli the areas predominantly having tribal population have shown 48 to 49 percent of the cases belonging to ST. Representation of OBC was abnormally low at East Dinajpur with only about 4 percent. However more than 40 percent of the cases belonged to OBC in Uttara Kannada and Washim. About two third of the case belonged to general category in the case of Kangra, Agra, East Dinajpur and Sivaganga, It was obviously low in the Tribal areas of Udalguri and Gadchiroli. Efforts may be made to have proper representation of all the social groups in each camp as per local composition of the social groups. The SC, ST OBC organizations in the areas could be roped for publicity and

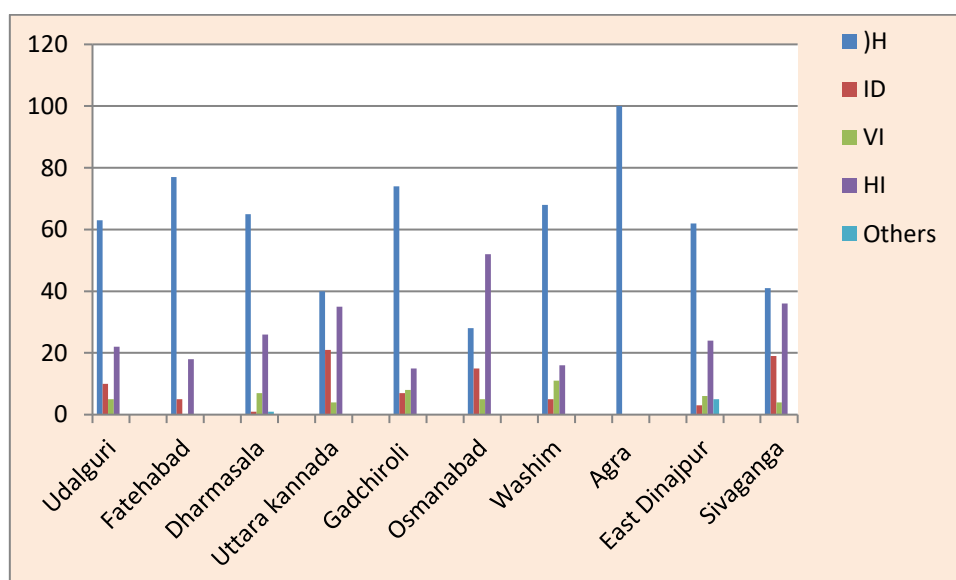
mobilizing persons belonging to the groups. The consolidated picture in this regard is presented in the chart below. The concerned figures are there already in table 1

**Chart 3 camp wise, social group wise distribution of disability cases selected for benefit**



### A3.9.3 Disability type

**Chart 4 Camp wise Type of disabilities wise distribution of the disability cases benefited**



Over all about 41 percent of the cases were orthopedic followed by Hearing related issues (36%). Mentally retarded cases were about 19 percent and visually impaired cases were only about 4% only. However it has been seen that Ingra all the cases were only Orthopedic. Among other places about two third or more were Orthopedic in Udalguri Kangra, Gadchiroli, Washim and Dakshin Dinajpur. In Karnataka and Tamil Nadu they accounted for about 40%. each. In Osmanabad it was the lowest being

only about 28 percent. Efforts may be made include all types of disabilities. The association for the persons with disabilities may be roped in to mobilize the persons with different type's disabilities. The consolidated picture in this respect is given below. The concerned figures are given already in table 1. It may be noted that the indicators discussed above are analyzed on a complete enumeration basis taking all the disability cases benefited

### A3.10 Educational qualification

A3.10.1 The educational qualification of the sampled beneficiaries has been obtained and the same has been consolidated and presented below

**Table 2 Camp wise Education wise Distribution of beneficiaries.**

District	Education									Total
	% Illiterate	% Below Primary	% Primary	% Middle	% Secondary	% Senior Secondary	% Graduate	% Post Graduate	% Others	
Agra	18.18	9.09	9.09	27.27	18.18	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Dakshin Dinajpur	12.00	22.00	38.00	20.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	100.00
Fatehabad	18.18	9.09	22.73	9.09	27.27	13.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Gadchiroli	42.31	19.23	15.38	0.00	3.85	11.54	7.69	0.00	0.00	100.00
Kangra	0.00	0.00	18.75	12.50	31.25	18.75	12.50	6.25	0.00	100.00
Osmanabad	20.41	0.00	10.20	10.20	44.90	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Sivagangai	1.67	5.00	6.67	16.67	11.67	16.67	10.00	5.00	26.67	100.00
Udalguri	10.53	42.11	36.84	5.26	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Uttara Kannada	24.00	8.00	28.00	20.00	8.00	8.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	100.00
Washim	4.00	10.00	22.00	20.00	22.00	16.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Total	14.00	12.60	21.50	14.50	16.90	10.80	3.80	1.10	4.80	100.00

A3.10.2 In all about 20 percent only were having qualification above secondary school level. About one fifth have just passed primary. It is only about 10% who were graduates and above. The percentage of illiterates, below primary middle, secondary, and senior secondary ranged from 10 percent to 17 percent. There was not even a single person above senior secondary in Agra, Dakshin Dinajpur, Fatehabad, Osmanabad and udalguri Illiterates were as high as 42 percent in Gadchiroli and it was one fourth in Uttar Kannada and one fifth in Osmanabad. More than 10 percent graduates were found in Kangra and Sivaganga.

### A3.11 Occupation

A.3.11.1 Occupations of the sampled beneficiaries have been collected and consolidated and presented below

**Table 3 Camp wise occupation wise distribution of beneficiaries**

District	Occupation										Total
	% Regular Salaried Employee	% Self Employed in Agriculture	% Self Employed in Non-Agriculture	% Agriculture Labourer	% Other Casual Labour	% Unemployed but seeking or available for work	% Unemployed not available for work or not willing to work	% Too old to work	% Student	% Housewife	
Agra	18.18	0.00	45.45	0.00	9.09	27.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	20.00	6.00	26.00	0.00	16.00	28.00	100.00
Fatehabad	4.55	0.00	18.18	0.00	0.00	13.64	36.36	0.00	18.18	9.09	100.00
Gadchiroli	0.00	42.31	0.00	0.00	15.38	15.38	3.85	3.85	7.69	11.54	100.00
Kangra	12.50	0.00	18.75	0.00	18.75	12.50	0.00	0.00	31.25	6.25	100.00
Osmanabad	6.12	26.53	2.04	0.00	6.12	10.20	10.20	6.12	10.20	22.45	100.00
Sivaganga	10.00	18.33	8.33	0.00	8.33	26.68	3.33	0.00	16.67	8.33	100.00
Udalguri	0.00	21.05	7.89	10.53	7.89	0.00	21.05	2.63	10.53	18.42	100.00
Uttara Kannada	18.18	0.00	45.45	0.00	9.09	27.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Washim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	64.00	6.00	22.00	2.00	100.00
Total	4.00	12.10	6.20	1.90	8.90	12.40	22.30	2.70	15.10	14.40	100.00

A3.11.2 Nearly one fifth of the beneficiaries were unemployed and neither willing to work nor available for work. Only one third of the beneficiaries are working population. In Agra and Uttara Kannada three fourth of them were working and a little less than half of the beneficiaries are self-employed in non-agriculture whereas in Dakshin Dinajpur only about 30 percent are working and the housewives constituent nearly 30 percent. In Washim just 2 Percent are working about two third are unwilling to work and about one fourth are students.

### A3.12 Attendance in assessment camp

It was verified from the beneficiaries whether they have attended the assessment camp and it was found all the beneficiaries have attended the assessment camp and there were no old persons, housewives or children

### 3.13 Awareness of the camps

**Table 4. Camp wise source of awareness wise distribution of beneficiaries.**

District	Source of awareness of the camps											Total
	% NGO	% Friends & Relatives	% ALIMCO Publicity	% Internet	% Mass media like	% Newspapers	% District Social Welfare /	% Any other	% Gram Panchayat	% PHC	% Police Chowki	
Agra	0.00	72.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Fatehabad	0.00	86.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Gadchiroli	0.00	15.38	3.85	0.00	0.00	3.85	30.77	0.00	7.69	3.85	34.62	100.00
Kangra	0.00	18.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Osmanabad	12.24	77.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Sivaganga	0.00	76.67	6.67	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Udalguri	0.00	78.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Uttara Kannada	0.00	58.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Washim	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Total	1.60	74.50	1.60	2.40	0.50	1.30	12.60	2.30	0.50	0.30	2.40	100.00

The beneficiaries were asked as to how did they come to know about the camps. Their responses are consolidated and given in the table above. It is found that about three fourth of the beneficiaries had come to know about the camps from friends and relatives, Friends and relative was the dominant source (ranging from 72 Percent to 100 Percent) in all the places except Uttara Kannada, Kangra and Gadchiroli. Uttara Kannada had 58 Percent persons getting information from friends and relative whereas Kangra the government departments for social welfare/PWDs played a major role and in Gadchiroli besides the Government department the police Chowki also place an important role

### A3.14 Transport to the Camps

**Table 5 Distribution of beneficiaries as per type of transport used to reach the camps**

District	Type of transport used to reach the camps							Total
	By Foot	Taxi	Own Vehicle	Conveyance provided by camp organiser	Rickshaw, E Rickshaw	Family and Friend's Vehicle	Any other	
Agra	0.00%	27.27%	27.27%	0.00%	9.09%	36.36%	0.00%	100.00%
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Fatehabad	0.00%	0.00%	63.64%	0.00%	9.09%	9.09%	18.18%	100.00%
Gadchiroli	0.00%	3.85%	0.00%	34.62%	46.15%	11.54%	3.85%	100.00%
Kangra	0.00%	0.00%	18.75%	6.25%	0.00%	12.50%	62.50%	100.00%
Osmanabad	0.00%	81.63%	0.00%	0.00%	2.04%	16.33%	0.00%	100.00%
Sivagangai	6.67%	30.00%	40.00%	6.67%	6.67%	1.67%	8.33%	100.00%
Udalguri	0.00%	0.00%	5.26%	5.26%	89.47%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Uttara Kannada	0.00%	22.00%	32.00%	10.00%	2.00%	16.00%	18.00%	100.00%
Washim	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	1.10%	19.60%	16.70%	5.60%	14.80%	34.40%	7.80%	100.00%

The beneficiaries were asked how they reached the camps. Their responses have been consolidated and presented in the table above. About one third of them have travelled in the vehicles belonging to family and friends. In Washim and Dakshin Dinajpur the concerned figure was 100 Percent. Hardly anybody has walked to the place (1.10%) and it was only in Sivaganga about 6 Percent walked to the camp. In Fatehabad nearly two third have used their own Vehicle. In Osmanabad more than 80 percent have used the taxi whereas in Udalguri nearly 90 Percent have used Rickshaw or E Rickshaw

### A3.15 Providing information to PWDs

It has been enquired that whether the persons with disabilities were given the necessary information beforehand such as eligibility criteria documents to be produced etc. It has been seen only 5 persons at Gadchiroli and 2 persons at Uttarakhand have said that they were given the necessary information. In all other places, all the persons have said that they have not been given any such information

### A3.16 Selection of PWDs for the benefits

The beneficiaries were ascertained under which category of disability they were selected for the benefit. Some of them had been selected for benefit under more than one category. The distribution of the beneficiaries as per the category for which they have been selected for the benefit is given in the table below

**Table 6 Distribution of beneficiaries as per category under which they have been selected for the benefit**

District	Disability category under which the person was selected for the benefit							Total
	Mobility	Mobility & Mentally Retarded	Mobility & mental illness	Visual	Hearing	Other	Mental illness	
Agra	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Dakshin Dinajpur	70.00%	2.00%	2.00%	4.00%	12.00%	0.00%	10.00%	100.00%
Fatehabad	77.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.73%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Gadchiroli	80.77%	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	7.69%	3.85%	0.00%	100.00%
Kangra	31.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	62.50%	6.25%	0.00%	100.00%
Osmanabad	85.71%	0.00%	0.00%	4.08%	10.20%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Sivagangai	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	43.33%	40.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Udalguri	42.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	57.89%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Uttara Kannada	34.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	32.00%	32.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Washim	74.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	16.00%	0.00%	6.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.70%</b>	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>2.40%</b>	<b>26.90%</b>	<b>11.30%</b>	<b>2.20%</b>	<b>100.10%</b>

The beneficiaries were asked about the disability category for which they have been selected for providing assistance. More than half of them have said that they have been selected for assistance for mobility and in Agra all were selected only under this category. In Dakshin Dinajpur, Fatehabad, Gadchiroli, Osmanabad and Washim nearly three fourth or more belonged to this category. In other places other than Uttara Kannada the maximum persons were selected for Hearing impairment category. In Uttara Kannada they were more or less equally distributed among Mobility cases, Hearing cases and other cases.

### **A3.17 Provision of facilities to return from the camp**

When it was enquired from the beneficiaries whether they were provided any facility for returning from the camp all the beneficiaries in Agra, Fatehabad, Kangra, Osmanabad and Udalguri have answered in the negative and all those at Dinajpur, Gadchiroli, Sivaganga and Washim have answered in the affirmative, Whereas in Uttara kannada 40 Percent have said in affirmative and 60 Percent in negative, with respect of assessment camp

In the case of Distribution camp all the persons in D. Dinajpur, Sivaganga, and Washim have answered in affirmative and all persons at Agra, Fatehabad, Kangra and Osmanabad have answered in the negative. At Uttara Kannada 45 Percent have said 'yes' and 55 Percent have said 'No' In Gadchiroli except one person all the rest have said "yes".



### **A3.18 Escorting to the camp**

It has been enquired from the beneficiaries whether they were escorted to the camps. It was found that ii is only in Gadchiroli, Sivaganga, and Uttara Kannada they have been escorted to the camp and from the camp.

### **A3.19 Seating arrangements**

It was enquired whether proper seating arrangements were made in the camps. All the persons in all the places except Dakshin Dinajpur have said that proper seating arrangements were made in the camps. But no such arrangement was made in Dakshin Dinajpur

### **A3.20 Food arrangement and toilets**

It is gratifying to note that all the beneficiaries at all the 10 camps have affirmed that arrangements for food and toilets was made for them

### **A3.21 Assistance to move within the camp'**

When it was enquired whether assistance was available to move within the camp all the beneficiaries in Gadchiroli, Udalguri, Washim, Kangra, Sivaganga have said that such facilities were availed and all the beneficiaries in Dakshin Dinajpur, Osmanabad have said that such facilities were not available. In Agra and Uttarakhand 50 Percent of the beneficiaries confirmed the availability of assistance and 50 Percent did not. In Fatehabad nearly one third confirmed and the other two third did not.

### **A3.22 Satisfaction of the beneficiaries**

#### **A3.22.1 Location of the camps**

It was enquired whether the beneficiaries are satisfied with the location of the camps. Practically there was none who was dissatisfied. In all the camps except Agra and Uttara Kannada all were fully satisfied. In Uttara Kannada 50 Percent were fully satisfied and the rest were somewhat satisfied. In Agra few were partly satisfied, and the rest were fully satisfied.

#### **A3.22.2 Facilities in the camp and behaviour of staff in the camp**

The reaction of the beneficiaries was more or less same with respect to the two parameters.

On enquiring about the satisfaction of the beneficiaries on the facilities and behaviour of staff in the camps all the beneficiaries at Agra, Fatehabad, Gadchiroli, Kangra, Sivaganga and Udalguri have said that they are fully satisfied. All the beneficiaries at Dakshin Dinajpur and Washim have said that they are somewhat satisfied. In Uttara Kannada very few persons were not satisfied the rest were more or less equally distributed among the satisfied and somewhat satisfied. In Osmanabad about 55 Percent are fully satisfied and the rest were somewhat satisfied.

### **A3.23 Difficulties faced**

The beneficiaries were asked whether they have faced any problems in the camp. All the beneficiaries in Dakshin Dinajpur, Fatehabad, Kangra, Osmanabad, udalguri Uttara Kannada and Washim have said that they have not faced any problems in the camps. However 64 Percent of the beneficiaries at Agra 55 Percent at Sivaganga and 8 Percent at Gadchiroli have said that they have faced some problems in the camp

### **A3.24 Training / instruction on maintenance of devices**

The beneficiaries were asked whether they were given any training or instruction on the maintenance of the devices provided to them. All the beneficiaries at Agra, Dakshin Dinajpur, Fatehabad, Sivaganga and Washim have said that they have been given the instruction on the maintenance of the devices supplied to them. However, in Uttara Kannada 96 Percent of the beneficiaries have said so and in the other places about three fourth of them have said. It is satisfying to note that the recipients of the devices are given proper instructions on maintenance

### **A3.25 Working condition of the devices**

The beneficiaries were asked about the working condition of the devices supplied to them. All the beneficiaries who received the devices from the camps held at Dakshin Dinajpur, Sivaganga, Udalguri, and Washim. However, 20 Percent at Agra, 14 Percent at Fatehabad, 12 Percent at Gadchiroli, 12 Percent at Kangra and 6 Percent at Uttara Kannada have said that their devices are not working properly. It is satisfying to note that in vast majority of the cases the devices provided to the PWDs are working properly

### **A3.26 Suitability of the devices**

The beneficiaries were asked to express whether the devices given to them are suitable or not. The responses received have been consolidated. All the beneficiaries at Dakshin Dinajpur, Kangra Osmanabad, Sivaganga Udalguri and Washim have said that the devices supplied to them are working properly. However 64 Percent in Agra, 5 Percent in Fatehabad, 12 Percent in Gadchiroli and 4 Percent in Uttara Kannada have said that the devices given to them are not working properly

### **A3.27 Usefulness of the devices**

It was enquired from the beneficiaries whether the devices provided to them are useful to them. All the beneficiaries in Agra, Dakshin Dinajpur, Kangra, Osmanabad, Sivaganga, Udalguri and Washim have ascertained that the devices were useful to them. It is only 5 Percent of the beneficiaries at Fatehabad, 12 Percent at Gadchiroli and 6 Percent at Uttara Kannada had said that the same is not of much use to them

### A3.28 Overall satisfaction

The beneficiaries have been questioned about their overall satisfaction on the receipt of devices and the functioning of the scheme all the beneficiaries at Agra, Dakshin Dinajpur, Osmanabad, Sivaganga, Udalguri, and Washim expressed that they are satisfied whereas 5 Percent of the beneficiaries at Fatehabad, 15 Percent at Gadchiroli, 6 Percent at Kangra and 8 Percent Washim were not satisfied.

### A3.29 Overall quality of the devices

The beneficiaries were requested to rate the overall quality of the devices provided to them on a 5 point scale. The responses received have been consolidated and presented in the table below

**Table 7 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their rating of the overall quality of the devices provided to them**

District	Overall quality of the devices provided to the beneficiaries					Total
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	
Agra	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Fatehabad	95.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.55%	100.00%
Gadchiroli	46.15%	42.31%	11.54%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Kangra	81.25%	0.00%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	100.00%
Osmanabad	34.69%	42.86%	22.45%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Sivagangai	55.00%	28.33%	15.00%	1.67%	0.00%	100.00%
Udalguri	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Uttara Kannada	6.00%	26.00%	64.00%	4.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Washim	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	39.80%	30.10%	15.30%	14.50%	0.30%	100.00%

The beneficiaries have been requested to comment on the quality of the devices supplied to them. It is seen that on the whole it is less than 1 Percent of the beneficiaries who have rated the overall quality of the devices provided to them as poor. A little more than one third has rate it as excellent and a little less than one third have rated it as good. About 15 Percent each have rated as good and average. In Udalguri and Agra all have rated the quality as excellent. In Dakshin Dinajpur all have rated it as good. In Washim all have rated the same as Average.

### A3.30 Safety for use

The beneficiaries were asked about their opinion whether they feel it to be safe to use the devices provided to them. It has been seen except for 3 Percent of the beneficiaries the rest have felt it safe to

use the devices. It is only 5 Percent of the persons in Fatehabad and 8 Percent of the beneficiaries in Gadchiroli who have not felt it safe to use the devices provided to them

### A3.31 Availability of services for the equipments

When asked about the availability of services for repair and maintenance of the equipments provided to them, all the beneficiaries in all beneficiaries in Agra, Fatehabad, Kangra, Osmanabad, Udalguri and Washim have said that they could not easily get the services whereas in other places either all of them or a vast majority have said they could get the services for repair and maintenance of the equipment.

### A3.32 Economic benefits

The beneficiaries were asked whether their yearly earning has changed after regular use of the aid / assistive device. Their responses have been consolidated and presented in the table below

**Table 8`Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception regarding change in their annual income**

District	Whether there was a change in annual income after continued use of the device		Total
	Yes	No	
Agra	36.36%	63.64%	100.00%
Dakshin Dinajpur	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Fatehabad	9.09%	90.91%	100.00%
Gadchiroli	15.38%	84.62%	100.00%
Kangra	68.75%	31.25%	100.00%
Osmanabad	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Sivagangai	95.00%	5.00%	100.00%
Udalguri	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Uttara Kannada	88.00%	12.00%	100.00%
Washim	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.50%</b>	<b>43.50%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

When the beneficiaries were asked whether there is any change in their income after they have received and using the devices supplied to them. Just a little more than half of them replied in the affirmative. However in Dakshin Dinajpur and Udalguri all the beneficiaries confirmed about the increase in the income. In Osmanabad and Washim all have said that there is no change in their income. In Kangra, Sivaganga and Uttara Kannada a vast majority confirmed that they have an increase in income whereas in Agra, Fatehabad and Gadchiroli a vast majority have said that they did not have any change in income. The entire result can be seen in the table above

### A3.34 Quality of Life and Individual Capacity Building

Changes on various factors making up the quality of life and capacity building are discussed below

### A3.35 Day to day movement

**Table 9` Distribution of beneficiaries according to their perception of the change in their day to day movement after continued use of the device**

District	Change in the Day to day movement after continued use of the device				Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
Agra	81.82%	9.09%	9.09%	0.00%	100.00%
Dakshin Dinajpur	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Fatehabad	77.27%	0.00%	4.55%	18.18%	100.00%
Gadchiroli	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%
Kangra	37.50%	0.00%	0.00%	62.50%	100.00%
Osmanabad	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Sivagangai	98.33%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%	100.00%
Udalguri	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Uttara Kannada	66.00%	0.00%	34.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Washim	80.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.20%</b>	<b>13.70%</b>	<b>8.30%</b>	<b>6.80%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The beneficiaries were asked whether there is any change in their day to day movements after continued use of the devices supplied to them. The consolidate result on this account is given in the table above. More than 71 Percent of the beneficiaries have said that with the use of aid and assistive devices, their Movement day to day movement has increased. All beneficiaries in Dakshin Dinajpur and Udalguri and a vast majority in Agra, Fatehabad, Sivaganga, Uttara Kannada and Washim have said that their day to day movement has increased. 50 Percent in Gadchiroli has also said so.

### A3.36 Day to day working ability /Performance

**Table 10      Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their working ability / performance after continued use of the device**

District	Change in the working ability / performance after continued use of device				Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
Agra	81.82%	9.09%	9.09%	0.00%	100.00%
Dakshin Dinajpur	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	14.29%	0.00%	85.71%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	66.00%	0.00%	34.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	84.00%	4.00%	12.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	77.40%	1.10%	21.20%	0.30%	100.00%

All the beneficiaries were questioned about any change in their working ability or performance after continued use of the devices supplied to them. The results of the enquiry may be seen in the table above. More than three fourth of them have said that their working ability / performance has increased after continued use of the devices. Except in Osmanabad in all other places majority of the persons have said that the working ability / performance has changed. In Osmanabad more than 85 Percent of the beneficiaries have said that there had been no change.

### A3.37 Comfort in style of living

All the beneficiaries were asked to tell about any change in their comfort in style of living after continued use of the devices given to them. Their responses have been consolidated and presented in the table below. In all more than 82 Percent of the beneficiaries have said that their comfort in style of living has increased after continued use of the device. In all the camps except at Osmanabad the majority of the beneficiaries have opined so. In Dakshin Dinajpur, Sivaganga and Washim all the beneficiaries have confirmed about the increase in their comfort in style of living after continued use of the devices received by them.

**Table 11 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their comfort in style of living after continued use of the device**

District	comfort in style of living				Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
<b>Agra</b>	90.91%	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	36.73%	59.18%	4.08%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	66.00%	0.00%	34.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	82.80%	8.30%	8.60%	0.30%	100.00%

### A3.38 Cognitive skills

**Table 12 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their cognitive skills after continued use of the device**

District	Cognitive skills			Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	
<b>Agra</b>	45.45%	0.00%	54.55%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	100.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	6.25%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	46.94%	53.06%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	66.00%	0.00%	34.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	82.80%	7.30%	9.90%	100.00%

Enquiry was made with all the beneficiaries about the changes in their cognitive skills after the continued use of the devices received by them. More than 82 Percent of the beneficiaries have said that their cognitive skills have increased after the continued use of the devices. However majority of the persons at Agra alone have said that there is no change. The complete results are in the table above

### 3.39 Vocational skills

**Table 13 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their vocational skill after continued use of the device**

District	Change in vocational skills			Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	
<b>Agra</b>	27.27%	0.00%	72.73%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	100.00%

<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	6.25%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	34.69%	65.31%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	66.00%	0.00%	34.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	67.20%	8.90%	23.90%	100.00%

All the beneficiaries have been asked about any change in the vocational skill possessed by them after continued use of the devices. About two third have said that there is change in their vocational skills after use of the devices whereas about one fourth have said that there is no change. All the beneficiaries in Sivaganga and Udalguri have said that there is increase in their skill whereas all the beneficiaries in Dakshin Dinajpur have said that there is no change. The complete consolidated picture of the responses can be seen in the table above

#### A3.40 Verbal and non-verbal communication skill

Each of the beneficiaries was asked about any change in his verbal and nonverbal communication skill after the continued use of the device provided to them. About two third of them have said that their verbal and nonverbal communication skill has improved after the continued use of the device provided to them. In Sivaganga, Udalguri and Washim all the beneficiaries have said so. In Dakshin Dinajpur all the beneficiaries have said that there is no change. Two third of the beneficiaries in Agra, about half of the beneficiaries in Gadchiroli and one third of the beneficiaries in Uttara Kannada have also said that there is no change in their verbal and non-verbal communication skill after continued use of the devices received by them. The details of the results may be seen in the table below

**Table 14 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their verbal and non-verbal communication skills after continued use of the device**

District	Change in verbal and non-verbal communication skill			Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	
<b>Agra</b>	36.36%	0.00%	63.64%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	100.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	6.25%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	36.73%	63.27%	0.00%	100.00%



<b>Sivagangai</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	66.00%	0.00%	34.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	67.70%	8.60%	23.70%	100.00%

### A3.41 Security level

**Table 15 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Security level after continued use of the device**

District	Change in security level			Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	
<b>Agra</b>	90.91%	0.00%	9.09%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	100.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	6.25%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	77.55%	22.45%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	300.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	66.00%	0.00%	34.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	74.70%	3.20%	22.10%	100.00%

The change in the security level of the beneficiaries after the continued use of the devices received by them was the next issue that was probed into. Over all nearly three fourth of the beneficiaries have said that their security level has increased after the continued use of the devices provided to them. All the beneficiaries in Sivaganga, Udalguri and Washim felt so. Except in Dakshin Dinajpur in all other places also the majority of the beneficiaries felt so. However in Dakshin Dinajpur all the beneficiaries have felt that there is no change. The complete result may be seen in the table above

## A3.42 Social aspects

### A3.42.1 Social status

**Table 16 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Social Status after continued use of the device**

District	Change in the social statues				Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
<b>Agra</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	34.69%	57.14%	8.16%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	98.33%	0.00%	1.67%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	70.00%	2.00%	26.00%	2.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	84.00%	0.00%	16.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	80.90%	8.10%	10.80%	0.30%	100.10%

As a next step the impact on few of the items on social accepts was probed into. To start with the change if any in the social status of the beneficiaries after the continued used of the devices received was enquired into. It is seen that more than 80 Percent of the beneficiaries have felt that their social status has increased after started using the devices. In Agra, Dakshin Dinajpur and Udalguri all the beneficiaries felt so. Except in the case of Gadchiroli and Osmanabad, in all other places also 84 Percent or more felt so. However in Osmanabad more than half of the people felt that there is no change. The detailed picture of the situation can be had in the table above.

### A3.42.2 Prestige

Change in level of prestige is one of the indicators to judge the impact of the programme or benefit. As such the beneficiaries were asked to mention whether there is any change in their level of prestige after continued use of the devices supplied to them. In all about 70 Percent of the beneficiaries have said that their prestige has increased over the time after staring using the devices. In Udalguri and Washim all the beneficiaries have felt so, IN Fatehabad, Kangra, Sivaganga and Uttara Kannada also 70 Percent or more have felt so. The complete result is presented in the table below.

**Table 17 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their\ Prestige after continued use of the device**

District	Change in the prestige	Total
----------	------------------------	-------

	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
<b>Agra</b>	36.36%	0.00%	63.64%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%	150.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	87.50%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	51.02%	34.69%	14.29%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	98.33%	0.00%	1.67%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	70.00%	70.00%	70.00%	70.00%	280.00%
<b>Washim</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	69.60%	5.10%	11.60%	13.70%	100.00%

### A3.42.3 Status of Respect

**Table 18 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of respect after continued use of the device**

District	Change in the status of respect				Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
<b>Agra</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	30.61%	55.10%	14.29%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	70.00%	2.00%	26.00%	2.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	82.80%	7.80%	9.10%	0.30%	100.00%

All the beneficiaries were asked whether there is any change in the level of respect they get after continued use of the devices they have received. For this query more than 80 Percent of the beneficiaries have answered that their respect has increased after starting using the devices. All the beneficiaries in Agra, Dakshin Dinajpur, Sivaganga, Udalguri and Washim have felt so. In almost all the camps majority of the persons have felt so. The complete details are in the table above

#### A3.42.4 Status of self-dependency

**Table 19 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of Self dependency after continued use of the device**

District	Change in the status of self-dependency				Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
Agra	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Dakshin Dinajpur	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Fatehabad	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	100.00%
Gadchiroli	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%
Kangra	93.75%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	100.00%
Osmanabad	79.59%	20.41%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Sivagangai	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Udalguri	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Uttara Kannada	70.00%	2.00%	26.00%	2.00%	100.00%
Washim	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	89.20%	3.20%	7.30%	0.30%	100.00%

It has further been probed whether the level of self-dependency has changed or not was probed. Nearly 90 Percent of the beneficiaries have said that level has increased after continued used of their devices received from ALIMCO. In all the 10 centres the majority of the beneficiaries have said so. The details are available in the table above.

#### A3.43 Emotional aspects

Lastly the impact on the emotional aspects such as status of self-respect, sense of independence and sense of confidence were taken up for probing.

##### A3.43.1 Status of self-respect

On being probed it is understood that nearly 85 Percent of the beneficiaries have felt that their self-respect has improved after the continued use of the devices provided to them. Here again in all the 10 centres majority of the beneficiaries have felt so. Among them in Agra, Dakshin Dinajpur, Sivaganga, Udalguri and Washim all the beneficiaries have felt so. Complete details are available in table below

**Table 20 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of Self-respect after continued use of the device**

District	Change in the status of self-respect	Total
----------	--------------------------------------	-------

	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
<b>Agra</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	42.86%	20.41%	36.73%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	72.00%	2.00%	24.00%	2.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	84.70%	3.20%	11.80%	0.30%	100.00%

### A3.43.2 Status of Sense of Independence

**Table 21 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of Sense of independence after continued use of the device**

District	Change in the status of sense of independence				Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
<b>Agra</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Dakshin Dinajpur</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Fatehabad</b>	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Kangra</b>	93.75%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Osmanabad</b>	55.10%	22.45%	22.45%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Sivagangai</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Udalguri</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Uttara Kannada</b>	72.00%	2.00%	24.00%	2.00%	100.00%
<b>Washim</b>	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	86.30%	3.50%	9.90%	0.30%	100.00%

As a next step the question was put up about change in sense of independence. The perceptions of the beneficiaries in this case were more or less the same as in the previous case. More than 86 Percent have felt that that their sense of independence has improved after they had started using the devices. In all the 10 places the majority of the informants felt so. The details are available in the table above.

### Aa3.43.3 Status of Confidence

**Table 22 Distribution of beneficiaries as per their perception on change in their Status of Confidence after continued use of the device**

District	Change in the level of confidence				Total
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Not Applicable	
Agra	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Dakshin Dinajpur	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Fatehabad	95.45%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	100.00%
Gadchiroli	50.00%	3.85%	46.15%	0.00%	100.00%
Kangra	93.75%	93.75%	93.75%	93.75%	375.00%
Osmanabad	75.51%	0.00%	24.49%	0.00%	100.00%
Sivagangai	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Udalguri	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Uttara Kannada	72.00%	2.00%	24.00%	2.00%	100.00%
Washim	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	89.00%	0.50%	10.20%	0.30%	100.00%

All the beneficiaries were asked a question about the status of their self-confidence. It is seen that 89 Percent of the beneficiaries have felt that their self-confidence has increased after started using the devices. Here again in all the centres the majority of the persons have felt so. The details are available in the table above

### A3.44 Involvement in the Project

The beneficiaries were asked whether they were in any way involved in the organisation of camps / distribution of aid and assistive devices and it was found that only about 8 % of the total beneficiaries have said that they were involved in the organisation of the camps. Further when they were asked about the nature of their involvement, they told that they were involved in the activities such as

- Spreading awareness
- Helping in making sitting arrangement
- Helping in distribution of aids and assistive devices

### A.3.45 Suggestions / observations by the beneficiaries

A3.45.1 The seat of the motorised tricycle is closed from the three sides and is tight; beneficiary has to take help of some objects to climb on the seat and for getting off. Therefore they want some adjustments in the seat so that climbing and getting off becomes easier. It is also felt that tyres of the motorised tricycle should be of good quality. Further it is felt that help or assistance is to be provided.

A3.45.2 in case of any problems experienced in the operation of the motorised tricycle rather than telling the beneficiaries that they should take of the problems themselves. Battery and charger related problems should be addressed. Balancing must be improved to make it stable while breaking at maximum speed or reducing the speed.

A3.45.3 Some of the beneficiaries who have been provided shoes have reported that they are not using them due to the fact that the shoes supplied are not of proper size to fit their feet. This is a problem due to wrong measurements while taking measurement of the feet of the beneficiaries. Such cases are to be revisited and attended to provide them shoes of right measurement free of charge

A3.45.4 Many of the beneficiaries reported that the distance of camp is far, difficult to reach the location from rural areas. Therefore, camps should be organised at different locations in each district as far as possible to minimise the problems faced by beneficiaries especially from rural areas.

A3.45.5 Many of the beneficiaries especially young people reported that when they use the hearing device, they hear lots of noise and feel dizziness in the head. They have also felt it as heavy. These issues need to be addressed

A3.45.6 Many of the beneficiaries have put up a demand that they must be provided with electric scooty so that they can easily go to their places of livelihood.

A3.45.7 Some people have requested that relaxation may be provided in the percentage of disability for getting aid and assistive devices.

**A3.45.58 Some of the basic suggestions included**

- Improvement in the provision of basic amenities like food, drinking water, toilet in the camps.
- Regular organisation of camps
- Servicing of aid and assistive devices including providing servicing at doorsteps.

## **Chapter A IV** **Success Stories**

### **(i) Shri. Swarit from Kangra, Kangra district Himachal Pradesh.**



*Shri Swarit standing with the help of Walking Stick*

measurement is not right. He also says that the lower portion of his walking stick is slippery especially in the rains. Person like him are role models for others. He says he needs a scooty which will make travel easier for him

Shri Swarit is from Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh. His mother is a school teacher. He is aged 32 years, belongs to general category and suffering from physical disability. He has been provided shoes and walking stick in the ALIMCO GIC Re funded camp. He is highly educated, being educated up to post graduate level. He and his family ensured that disability doesn't come in the way of his education and he is provided all the amenities and facilities available to a normal child. He has a very high ambition and wants to follow the footsteps of his mother and also become a teacher. Therefore, he wants to study further to achieve his ambition. While he is not using Shri swarit with his family members the shoes as the



Shri Swari with his family members

### **(ii) Shri Abhishek from Kangra, district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh**



Shri Abhishek from Sudher, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh is 43 Percent Hearing Divyang. He was given hearing Aid (BTE) in the ALIMCO GIC Re funded distribution camp. After that he got Govt. job as MTS in Govt. School, Sudher, Himachal Pradesh on quota for PWDs. Now he is socially, economically and emotionally more independent. Abhishek is getting ₹.5700 per month



and he is supporting his mother in every possible way.



Abhishek (4th from right) sharing his story with the survey team at Red Cross Society office, Kangra, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

( iii)Mr. Kamal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, riding comfortably in motorised tricycle



Mr. Kamal belongs to Agra, Uttar Pradesh. He is 26 years old and is a physically handicapped. He is a scheduled caste and is working in a shop on regular income. He was provided with a motorised tricycle in the ALIMCO GIC Re funded camp which has made travelling easier for him. He says that the motorised tricycle has made his life easier for him. However he has also said that getting on and off the vehicle takes a lot of effort. Further he said that the seat is very tight. He suggested that there should be space for one more companion in the vehicle. Mr. Kamal is very thankful to ALIMCO and GIC Re for providing him motorised tricycle free of cost which has made his life easier.

(iv) Story of Shri Jatin Singh from Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

Jatin Singh completed his schooling in the year 2000. He is the eldest son in his family and father is working out of city and his younger brother is studying in school. So, he wanted to take admission in higher institute like college which is 10 km away from his home. It is quite difficult for him to visit there. In the year 2022 he received a Tricycle (Motorised) which helped him a lot and his dream of getting higher education got fulfilled

### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

#### **4.1 Conclusion**

4.1.1 The camps were held at all the 10 locations as per the project proposal submitted by ALIMCO to GIC Re i.e. at Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, Fatehabad, Haryana, Washim, Osmanabad and Gadchiroli in Maharashtra, Udalguri in Assam, Uttara Kannada in Karnataka and Sivagangai in Tamil Nadu.

4.1.2 A total of 3935 beneficiaries were provided Aid and Assistive devices in the 10 camps.

4.1.3 Camps were organised with the help of local organisations like Hospital or District Red Cross Societies, local government –n the department of social welfare, the department for persons with disabilities etc.

4.1.4 The local government offices like Zila Viklang Kalyan Adhikari, District Social Welfare Officer and their subordinate offices like Tehsil Welfare Officers provided full support in the organisation of the camps.

4.1.5 The details of the Assessment camps giving the list of persons with their demographic particulars and the findings of the examination etc are not maintained.

4.1.6 The format for maintaining the information about the distribution camp is not uniform. All of them are not giving all the information. The columns and nomenclatures are different

4.1.7 Different nomenclatures are used for the type of disability by different camps

4.1.8 The officers from the Regional Offices of ALIMCO and those from the Headquarters have participated in the camps

4.1.9 The team for a camp invariably included Audiologist, PNDO (Prosthetics & Orthotics), Coordinators etc

4.1.10 All the camps were successfully organised between a period of November, 2021 and November 2023.

4.1.11 Large gaps between the date of assessment camp and the date of distribution camp were noticed.

4.1.12 The persons selected in the assessment camps were provided appropriate devices. In some of the cases especially shoes the devices were not proper to the size of the feet of the concerned persons. There is no facility for servicing or repairing for maintenance of the devices

4.1.13 It was said that Adults can come to the next camp after 3 years and get the new Aids / Assistive Devices and children can come to the new camp after 1 and half years after getting Aids / Assistive Devices and get new ones

4.1.14 More than 96 Percent of the beneficiaries have said that the devices provided to them are in working condition.

4.1.15 More than 97% of the beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction with the aid and assistive device (s) provided to them.

4.1.16 About 40 Percent of the beneficiaries found the quality of the devices as excellent, about 30 percent found it to be very good, about 15 Percent found it be average and it is only less than 1 percent found the quality to be poor

4.1.17 The maximum speed of the Motorised Tricycle is fixed at 30 km per hour which according to the beneficiaries should be decreased as due to light weight of the Motorised Tricycle. If brake is applied there are chances of overturning of the vehicle at the maximum speed.

4.1.18 The colour of the Motorised Tricycle fades after sometimes and therefore improvement is needed in this regard.

4.1.19 The charger distributed is not repairable as per the beneficiaries.

## 4.2 Suggestions

4.2.1 Wider publicity may be given for the camps

4.2.2 Camps may be arranged in places where more population of PWDs are there

4.2.3 Details of the Assessment camp may be documented and kept at all levels

4.2.4 The proforma for reporting the details of the destruction camp may be prescribed and the same may be used by all so that there would be uniformity in documentation and it would be easier for anyone to read, understand and analysis easily

4.2.5 Nomenclature of the types of disabilities may be standardised all may be asked use the same nomenclature only

4.2.6 Arrangement could be made to Service should be provided on Aids and Assistive Devices with service centre ideally located in the easy to reach locations.

- 4.2.7 The colour of Aids and Assistive Devices mainly Motorised Tricycle should be of good quality so that it should not fade away.
- 4.2.8 A sitting arrangement for a companion can be added in Motorised Tricycle.
- 4.2.9 The criteria of percentage for disability especially for eligibility for Motorised Tricycle may be considered for downward revision
- 4.2.10 More care is to be paid in taking measurements, especially in the case of eligibility for shoes.
- 4.2.11 In the case or reports of supply of shoes with wrong size or measurement arrangements could be made to provide them with shoes of proper size or measurement
- 4.2.12 Possibility of providing E Rickshaw and Electric Scooters to certain types of disabled people can be explored.
- 4.2.13 Camps may be arranged in more than one place covering different parts of the district especially in n mountainous areas
- 4.2.14 There may be a need for further research and development in the case of hearing aids
- 4.2.15 Reducing the maximum speed of the Motorised tricycle may be considered and improvement in its colour to stay permanent may be thought of
- 4.2.16 It may be considered to have the name of the manufacturer, manufacturing date, instructions, date of distribution etc written on the vehicles distributed and to ensure that the colour of the vehicles does not fade away very soon
- 4.2.17 It may be considered to give the motorised Tricycle to all those with 40 Percent disability

# Gallery A





Meeting with GIC Re officials



Meeting with ALIMCO HQ Mumbai officials



Gadchiroli Maharashtra





Osmanabad Maharashtra





Washim Maharashtra





Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal



Agra Uttar Pradesh



Kangra, Himachal Pradesh







Uttara Kannada, Karnataka







Sivaganga. Tamil Nadu



Udalguri, Assam





Fatehabad  
Haryana





Q432+8GV, Udalguri, Assam 784509, India

Latitude 26.753122° Longitude 92.1010019°

Local 03:37:18 PM GMT 10:07:18 AM Altitude 112 meters Wednesday, 15.05.2024



Q432+8GV, Udalguri, Assam 784509, India

Latitude 26.753122° Longitude 92.1010019°

Local 03:30:24 PM Altitude 112 meters



Survey team meeting with Red Cross society at Fatehabad



Distribution camp at Udalguri



Camps at udalguri



Camps at Kangra



Fatehabad camp and news



फतेहाबाद भास्कर 19-05-2022

#### अशक्तों को सहायक उपकरण उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए लगाया परीक्षण शिविर

रतिला। सोएसआर कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जिला रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी द्वारा भारतीय कुत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम, (एलिसमको) व जनरल इश्योरिस कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के सहयोग से अशक्त लोगों को निशुल्क कुत्रिम व सहायक उपकरण उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए नागरिक अस्पताल में परीक्षण शिविर का आयोजन किया गया। शिविर में लगभग 90 अशक्त लोगों ने भाग लिया। इस अवसर पर कैप में अशक्त लोगों को व्हील चेयर, तिपीहिया साइकिल, मोटराइज्ड रिक्शा, श्रवण यंत्र इत्यादि सहायक उपकरण करवाने के लिए पैमाइश की गई है, जिन्हें बाद में ज़रूरत अनुसार उपकरण उपलब्ध करवाए जाएंगे। इस मौके पर जिला रेडक्रॉस सोसायटी के सहायक सचिव सुरेन्द्र श्यामराण फोल्ड ऑफिसर डॉ. सोनु, डॉ. अमित मोर्या, डॉ. दयानंद सिहाग, राजेश कुमार, हैप्पी सिंह सेठी मौजूद रहे।



FGD at Agra



More beneficiaries at Agra



# Ashray Social Welfare Foundation



## **Chapter B1**

### **Organisation**

#### **B1.1. Introduction**

Ashray Social Welfare Foundation, established in 2006, is a non-governmental organization on a mission to empower rural, underserved, and marginalized populations. Its approach involves providing targeted interventions and opportunities to address the fundamental needs of communities. From healthcare and clean drinking water to sustainable livelihoods and environmental protection, it is committed to creating lasting, positive change in the lives of those who need it the most. Its thematic areas include Environment, Health & Hygiene and Skill Development. Its Mission and Vision includes

#### **B1.2 .Mission:**

The Mission of the Ashray Foundation is driven by a mission to tackle social and environmental challenges through innovative and impactful solutions.

#### **B1.3 Vision:**

The vision of Ashray Foundation is to establish a world where every individual, regardless of their background or circumstances, has the opportunity to thrive. It strives to create a society that is inclusive, sustainable, and compassionate, where basic needs are met, and every person can fulfil their potential. Through its work, the organisation aims to inspire hope, transform lives, and build resilient communities that contribute to a brighter and more equitable future for all. Presently the organisation has been working in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra

#### **B1.4 Subject matters covered**

The subject matters covered by the foundation along with locations are

-

- Environment in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh
- Skill & Community Development in Gujarat and Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra
- Health & Hygiene in Gujarat Himachal Pradesh

B1.5 Water management is one of the themes of Ashray Foundation. Ashray is focused on addressing issues related to groundwater availability, soil salinity, and water pollution. One of the projects in this direction under the name Jal sangrah is focused on enhancing agricultural practices for small and marginalized farmers in the region. It involves constructing "Holiya" structures that store rainwater, provide long-term livelihood security, and address ecological barrier. In the span of 1 and half month, we completed the construction of 60 Holiyas in 6 villages which shall provide an effective role in providing livelihood security to the people of Santalpur Taluka in Patan district of Gujarat.

B1.6 Ashray Social Welfare Foundation received financial assistance from GIC Re for their project for “Construction of 60 Holiya structures as part of a project of watershed development/agricultural productivity in the villages of Santalpur Taluka, Patan district, Gujarat”.

B1.7 The project had its focus on the construction of Holiyas, which acts as the underground\ water storage structure. It restricts the damage caused by the water clogging the fields during excessive rains causing flood situation and provides water for agricultural practices and household work during the span of water scarcity.

B1.8 As per the project document Construction of Holiyas in this arid region shall address the problems of waterlogging and high salinity. The Holiyas will collect excess rainwater and assist in reducing the salinity levels of the soil. Generally, the rain water collects on the surface and does not percolate deeper into the soil. The Holiya structures are built to remedy this problem of water logging, apart from storing water. These structures will ensure regular availability of water and its use for irrigation, livestock utilities, and drinking purposes. The ‘Holiya’ structures are designed to meet the needs of farmers. High TDS results from an absence of groundwater percolation. Holiyas with recharge of ground water solves the problem of salinity in the area. It has been felt that no other solution can address the problems of waterlogging, water storage, and high salinity levels, other than ‘Holiya’.

B1.9 Project was sanctioned by GIC Re on 07/02/2023 and completed on: 24/03/2023. Targeted Beneficiaries were Marginalized farmers of with small land holdings in Santalpur Block, Patan District, and Gujarat. The Expected utilities to the beneficiaries include Water and watershed development, increased demand for labour, agricultural productivity, an increase in water storage and livelihood security. Construction of ‘Holiya’ structures and training of farmers in maintaining these structures formed the core part of the project. The Total Project Cost was ₹ 30, 00,000.00.

## **Chapter B II**

### **Methodology**

B2.1 We had a kick of meeting with the management team of the Project and had deep discussions and verified all the concerned records files, data etc. maintained by them in hard copies as well in digital form..

B2.2 Under this programme since 60 Holiyas were constructed spread over 6 villages at rate of 10 in each village benefitting farmers (and their households) we have conducted this study directly benefiting 60 farmers the study has been conducted on complete enumeration basis, on census covering all the 60 Holiyas and the concerned 60 farmers who are the owners of these Holiyas.

B2.3 We have visited all the 6 villages and 60 Holiyas in persons and observed the structure and its functioning. We have collected information though personal interviews form the 60 owner farmers adopting a questionnaire for the purpose

B2.4 Photographs have been taken of the Holiyas and the water was tested by drinking the same to see whether they are saline or not

B2.5 We have also conducted in-depth interviews with other farmers who can be considered as control sample) in the 10 villages as they live in the same villages with same socio economic and demographic and agro climatic characteristics.

B2.6 We have also collected information on the status and functioning of the 60 structures by physical observation

B2.7 Besides the above 10 representatives of the implementers and village representatives were also interviewed.

B2.8 The number of units visited or interviews conducted are indicated below

Physical observation of Holiyas	60
Interview of the Direct beneficiaries	60
Interview of non-beneficiaries	60
Interview of village representative and others	10
Representative of Implementing agency	4

B2.9 We conducted a preliminary visit to the project area to understand the programmes in detail. Based on the observations, we further developed the study methodology, sampling methodology, tools for field interviews & discussions and logistics in consultation with the client

B2.10 Review of literatures, preparation of tools, recruitment of staff, their training, collection of information in the field, scrutiny of the information collected, data entry, tabulation and analysis and report writing were carried

B2.11 We conducted a preliminary visit to the project area to understand the programmes in detail. Based on the observations, we further developed the study methodology, sampling methodology, tools for field interviews & discussions and logistics in consultation with the client

B2.12 Review of literatures, preparation of tools, recruitment of staff, their training, collection of information in the field, scrutiny of the information collected, data entry, tabulation and analyses and report writing were carried as per descriptions in Chapter III of earlier parts

## Chapter B III

### Findings

#### B3.1 Kick off meeting and review of records



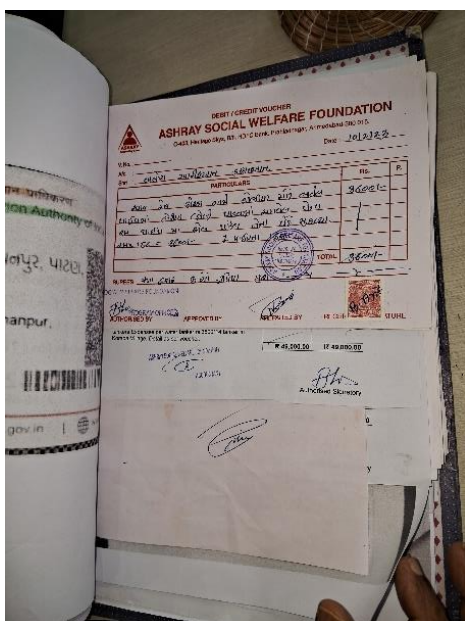
*Meeting Ashray Social Welfare officials at their Head Office*

B.3.1.1 A kick off meeting was held with the officials of the Ashray Social Welfare Foundation (ASWF), Mrs. Bhumika Patel, Project Coordinator, Mr. Nilesh Nayi, Field Coordinator, Human Resources official etc and the matters regarding the project were discussed. They said that they have received funding for the project from General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) under their CSR Programme. For the question how they got the ideas about this project, they informed

that the very idea of construction of Holiya as part of Watershed development / agriculture productivity in the villages of Santalpur Taluka, district Patan was suggested by their local team based in Patan district who used to visit the villages in connection with different projects of the organisation in the Taluka. Their local team observed that the villages in the Taluka were facing hardships in carrying out agricultural activities due to salinity of water and the fact that most of their fields were filled with water which makes it very difficult for the farmers to sow in their field. The organisation has informed that they have conducted a baseline survey of the villages and have up to date availability



of the different documents which they could produce immediately within in minutes in hard copy form and also could show the relevant information in their computers. The forms filled in during the baseline. Need assessment study are also kept neatly arranged in file. A need assessment report has been prepared by them and the same forms part of their completion report of the project. They have given access to all records pertaining to baseline survey data where all necessary information are kept neatly. A question was put to them how did they arrive at the number of direct beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries. It was said that they have taken the average family size as 6 and multiplied the same by 60 Holiya owners and considered the same as direct



beneficiaries. They have also assumed that each Holiya will serve four other families in their surroundings which will give 1440 persons who have been considered as indirect beneficiaries. It is felt that these estimates are on the higher side. In fact later

on in the field it was found that only one of the Holiya owners has shared the water with others he names of the 60 Holiya owners has been published by them in their completion report. With respect to construction cost per Holiya, it was clarified that the same was kept at ₹ 45000 per Holiya uniformly and that the target of constructing 60 Holiyas was achieved 100 Percent and in time. . When it was asked how the cost could be the same for all villages, since the transport cost at least will be different for different villages, they explained that the materials were lifted by the concerned farmers and as such no transport cost was involved The organisation also said that transport is the biggest hurdle for moving materials. All their files, vouchers and other relevant records were physically verified and the availability and maintenance of project information in the required manner in all respects is found to be very good and highly satisfactory.



B3.1.2 With respect to the impact of the project, the team was informed that now agriculture productivity has increased, there is enough water for irrigation in farm field, ground level water has also increased as well as there is now enough water for drinking and also for animal use. Cropping pattern which was affected due to non-availability of water for irrigation and salty water has now stabilised. Also due to presence of canals in and around the villages where Holiyas are constructed, their water is used to fill the Holiyas.

B3.1.3 Water quality has been checked by Technology Lab, Patan and the records of the results of the tests are maintained meticulously. Before the construction of Holiyas the TDS level was at 300 to 350 (PPM). After construction the value of TDS level now stands at 200 to 225 (PPM). The local staff of the project has carefully studied the similar projects of Holiya construction run by different organisations and taken lessons from the same to formulate their own scheme. For the selection of beneficiaries, the organisation considered only those who have their own land. The ownership of the land has been checked by obtaining the records from the Panchayat. Copies of their Aadhar Card, ration card were also obtained for verification. For practical reasons and not to have high cost of construction, in the case of lands affected by water logging those with some drainage system have been preferred

B3.1.4 It has been seen that separate files and separate accounts are maintained. Vouchers are neatly kept. UCs are promptly sent. All records relating to the project for are medically maintained by the organisaition both in physical form and in digital form. They could readily produce any information

required to the best satisfaction of the visiting team. All the records were verified and necessary information for father work have been culled outs. Programme for the field visits was charted out in consultation with the organisation

## **B3.2 Financial**

B3.2.1 The UCs for the funds spent have been submitted in proper form and in time. They have submitted two UCs, one interim and another final containing the whole period and the entire expenditure

B3.2.2 Date wise details of grant received from GIC and the corresponding expenditure statements submitted are indicated below

Date	Grant Received	Details of Expenditure Statement submitted
07/02/2023	INR 5,00,000/-	-
24/02/2023	INR 8,82,712/-	INR 1,382,712 as on 17/02/2023
06/03/2023	INR 10,72,221/-	-
21/04/2023	INR 5,45,067/-	INR 3,000,000 as on 31/03/2023

## **B3.3 beneficiary particulars and Impact**

For understanding the impact of the project, elaborate in-depth interviews were conducted and site visits to the Holiyas were made. It has been noted that the benefits have been given to the farmers after verifying the ownership of the land

## **B3.4 Demographic particulars of the beneficiaries**

### **B3.4.1 Age**

The age of the farmers were obtained from them. It was found that the minimum age was 31 and the maximum age was 75

### **B3.4.2 Land holding**

The land holding owned by the farmers has been ascertained form them. The minimum size of land holding was 5 bighas and the maximum was 15 bighas. Those with less than 10 Bighas accounted for about 3 percent. One fifth of them are holding 10 or 11 Bighas. One third of them are holding 12 or 13 Bighas. A little more than one third are holding 14 or 15 Bighas

### **B3.4.3 Gender**

The males accounted for 95 percent and the rest were females.

#### **B3.4.4 Educational Qualification**

(i) The farmers were asked about their educational qualification. Their responses have been consolidated and presented below

**Table B1      Distribution of farmers as per their educational qualification**

<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>Beneficiary farmers</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	6	10.0
Below Primary	24	40.0
Primary	10	16.7
Middle	9	15.0
Secondary	6	10.0
Senior Secondary	4	6.7
Graduate	1	1.7
Total	60	100.0

(ii) It has been found that 50 Percent of the farmers have not crossed Primary. About one third have passed primary but not the secondary. Those with secondary and above as their qualification accounted for less than 20 Percent.

#### **B3.4.5 Social Group**

The social group of the beneficiary farmers was ascertained and it was found about 62 Percent of them belonged to OBC about 7 Percent to SC and about 1 Percent to ST. There were none belonging to general category

#### **B3.4.6 Marital status**

The marital status of the beneficiary farmers were ascertained and it has been found about 88 percent of them are married and living with spouse, about 7 percent of them are widowed and about 5 percent of them have not yet married

#### **B3.4.7 Others**

The date of construction was enquired from the beneficiary farmers. Though they could tell that the construction was made in the last year they could not give the exact date of construction

### **B3.5 Ownership of Holiyas**

A Holiya a constructed in any land after construction will belong to the owner of the land.



### B3.6 Impact on income

B3.6.1 The beneficiary farmers were asked about their income from farming and their total income before the construction of Holiya and now. The responses received have been consolidated and presented below'

**Table B 2 Status of income before construction of Holiya and now**

Nature of monthly income	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Income from farming alone before construction of Holiya	6383	2000	33000
Income from farming alone now	13141.66	2500	58000
Total income from all the sources before construction of Holiya	7120.83	2000	33000
Total income from all the sources now	13987.5	5500	58000

B3.6.2 It may be seen that the average income from farming as well as from all sources have nearly doubled after construction and use of Holiya. The minimum income as well as maximum income in both the cases have also increased. This show the economic benefit out of the construction of Holiya

### B3.7 Fulfilment of long felt need

On enquiry from the beneficiary farmers about the need for construction and the use they have informed that earlier they were facing difficulties due to

- Rain fall filling up the farm land taking days to drain out or dry out making the any activity in the field impossible as there was no proper drainage facility at all
- The water in the area was salty
- In some farmland, the level of one portion of the land is down than the rest resulting in accumulation of water in the field and making agriculture not possible.
- During the time of need scarcity of water was felt

These problems which the beneficiaries were facing before the construction of Holiya were also noted down by Ashray Social Welfare Foundation and were addressed through construction of the Holiyas. At present the farmer are free form these problems to a great extent and thus have derived great benefit out of the construction of Holiya.

### B3.8 Awareness creation and cooperation

The beneficiaries were specifically questioned about whether they have attended any awareness camps conducted by Ashray Social Welfare Foundation before construction of the Holiya, and were properly given all the information and whether they had willingly joined the programme.\ all of them relied positively and told that they have expressed their willingness for the construction for the Holiyas in their fields.

## **B3.9 Problems faced and solved**

### **B3.9.1 Waterlogging**

The beneficiary farmers were asked whether they faced the problem of water logging in their field before the construction of Holiyas. Except one farmer all the rest said that they had been facing the problem of water logging before the construction of Holiyas. The 59 persons were further asked about the present status with respect of water logging. All of them without any exception had said that they are not facing the problem now

### **B3.9.2 Scarcity of water**

The beneficiary farmers were asked whether they were feeling the scarcity of water for agriculture before the constructions of Holiyas. All the 60 farmers had said that they were facing the problem of scarcity of water for agriculture. They were further asked about the current position in this regard. Except one person all the remaining 59 farmers have said that they are not facing the problem now

### **B3.9.3 Salinity**

All the beneficiaries were asked whether the salinity of the water has reduced after construction of the Holiya. Except one person all the rest have said that the saline content of the water has reduced. One of them has demonstrated by drinking the water. The survey team also tasted the water and found it to be sweet.

## **B3.10 Sharing of waters**

When the Holiya owners were asked how far their neighbours are benefited from the Holiyas. They were specifically asked as to with many families they are sharing the waters from their Holiyas. Unfortunately it is one of the farmers who said that he is sharing the water with his neighbours for drinking purposes and for cattle purposes. No one seems to sharing for agricultural purposes.

## **B3.11 Impact on Yield from Agriculture**

All the 60 Owners of the Holiyas were asked how far the Holiya has helped them in increasing their agricultural production. It is gratifying to note all the 60 persons have said that the yield from their agricultural land has increased and would increase

## **B3.12 Over all benefits**

When asked about the benefits they are getting from the Holiya structures, the beneficiary farmers have said that they gat

- Water for irrigation of agriculture field
- Water for drinking
- Water for animal use (drinking, washing etc)

- Water throughout the year

However, one of the beneficiaries of the Holiya structure informed that water drawn from his Holiya is still salty and therefore unfit for agriculture or drinking purpose.

### **B3.13 Training**

The beneficiary farmers were asked whether they got any training in the operation and maintenance of Holiyas/ All of them (100%) replied positively. When asked further about the details of the training, it is learnt that

- One of the local Field officers from Ashray Social Welfare Foundation visited the beneficiaries from house to house and guided on the operation and maintenance of Holiya
- Training was also organised in the village after collecting all the farmers at one place.
- Subjects such as how to recharge the Holiya with canal water and how to recharge the Holiya with rain water were discussed

The Ashray staff have informed that they have conducted training 3 times at three different places.

### **B3.14 Maintenance**

B3.14.1 When the beneficiary farmers were asked about the maintenance of the Holiyas, all of them replied that the maintenance is not taken up by Ashray. The owner of the Holiyas themselves takes care of maintenance. However, they have been given proper training on maintenance of Holiyas by Ashray.

B3.14.2 Ashray staff have informed that though, after construction of the Holiyas, no other services are provided to the beneficiary farmers, in case of blockage of Holiyas, services are provided free of cost.

### **B 3.15 Contribution from the beneficiaries**

When asked whether the beneficiary farmer has contributed towards the construction of Holiya it was ascertained that none of them have made any monetary contribution for the construction of the Holiyas. All the expenditures of the construction have been borne by Ashray themselves. However, some of them have provide tea, snacks water etc to the workers and have helped in carrying the materials to the villages

### **B3.16 Others**

B3.16.1 Besides confirming the base line study, the reasons for selection of the villages, inspection of the field, verification of ownership of land, it was informed by the staff a conscious decision was taken to construct the Holiyas directly by Ashray without involving Panchayat, However as a first step a

meeting was held with Sarpanch and Members of the Panchayats and Posters were pasted in each village. A follow up action is taken by visiting door to door twice in a month by Ashray

It is also told that after 2 years of operation of Holiya indirect benefits to non-beneficiary farmers whose farmlands are nearby will accrue as the water in their land also will become less salty and become useful for drinking.

B3.16.2 It was also informed that it will take at least 5 years after Holiya construction for the actual benefits from the Holiya to reach each and every one including indirect beneficiaries. The ground water will increase; there will be less salt content etc.

### B3.17 Difficulties faced in the course of the project work

B3.17.1 Difficulties were faced in getting the land papers from the farmers as they were afraid that their land may be taken away

B3.17.2 Discrepancies were found between the details in Aadhar card, ration card and land papers

B3.17.3 The difficulties were resolved taking the oral testimony of Sarpanch

### B3.18 Typical cases



Holiya of Mr. Chaudhary Ishwar Bhai Kanji Bhai from Olivada village, Block Varahi.

B3.18.1 One of the beneficiary Mr. Chaudhary Ishwar Bhai Kanji Bhai from Olivada village, Block Varahi, he told that Holiya was constructed in his field one year before. Further his full land is salty. His farmland is salty and unfit for agriculture. He is still unable to utilise the store water in his Holiya since water is salty. The ground water will increase in course of time the salt content will reduce

B3.18.2 Except one, all the other beneficiaries not only said that now there is plenty of availability of water for irrigation but also for drinking. The beneficiaries gave the water drawn from their Holiyas to the team to demonstrate that it is sweet and healthy for drinking also. This is also one of the most beneficial aspects of Holiya construction



*A Successful Holiya of Shri Rajabhai Saktabhai Thakor of Korda village*



## **Chapter B IV**

### **Success Stories**

#### **B4.1 Mr. Thakur Maheshbhai M**

Mr. Thakur Maheshbhai M besides being water supplier to Holiya construction site is himself a beneficiary. Before the construction of Holiya his earning was ₹. 3 Lakh per annum but now after Holiya after the construction of Holiya his present income has increased to ₹. 4 Lakh per annum. He now grows Castor, cumin, Wheat, Rye, Isabgol. Before the construction of Holiya Cropping was possible only once in a year and now the same is possible twice in a year. The water which was salty has become useful for agriculture and drinking.

#### **B4.2 Shri Amrit Bhai**

Before construction of Holiya due to water scarcity Shri Amrit Bhai used to leave the village during summer. Now after the construction of Holiya he need not have to leave his village during summer. As he has enough water for agriculture and drinking.

#### **B4.3 Shri Laxman, Unrod Village, District Patan, Gujarat**

Shri Laxman of Unrod village has a land of 5 bighas. He grows Olanda, Grains and Wheat. He was facing water scarcity for agriculture. His field used to be filled with water during rainy seasons. He approached Shri Saleem with his problem. Shri Saleem suggested him that Ashray Social Welfare Foundation is constructing Holiya free of cost which will help him in water recharge and availability of water for agriculture. His form was filled and Holiya was constructed. His earning which was ₹ 250000 earlier has now increased to ₹. 350000 per annum.

#### **B4.4 Chaudhary Memabhai Naran Bhai, Kolivada, Patan**

Chaudhary Memabhai Naran Bhai belongs to village Kolivada in Patan district of Gujarat. After



construction of the Holiya, water logging issue in his field has been solved. According to him in case of rainfall entire water goes inside Holiya. He said that the salt content has decreased which has given boost to his harvest. He is very thankful to GIC Re and Ashray Social Welfare Foundation for bringing this project to his village and wants each and every farmer construct Holiyas in their field which in the long run will help in increasing farmer's income, through high agriculture yield.

### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

#### **B 5.1 Conclusions**

- The organization has successfully completed the construction of 60 Holiya structures.
- As a result of these Holiya structures the farmers have greatly been benefited as they get sufficient water for irrigation drinking purposes and for their livestock.
- The salt content has decreased to a considerable limit and the amount of utilization of farm land has greatly increased.
- The problem of water logging is not there now.
- Water is now available throughout the year
- When there is water in the canal the Holiya can be recharged and save the water and the saved water could be used later.
- Holiya consists of only one pipe immersed and a small area covered with gravel.
- Holiya structures do not have any protection
- Holiya structures do not have any mechanism to draw the water from the pipe immersed. At present the farmers use either a spade hand pump attached or a motor attached.
- As the immersed pipe is open there are chances of reptiles entering the pipe, waste materials getting into them and choking them
- One Holiya may not be sufficient for a large farm land of 15 Bighas

#### **B 5.2 Suggestions**

- Sarpanch and the village panchayat may be involved in carrying out awareness activities on a larger scale
- The signboard with GIC logo on each Holiya may also have the information on the date of construction.
- Boring depth may be increased from 100 to 120 feet deep
- Holiya may be constructed during off season of cropping so that harm to the field due to drilling etc will be avoided
- Holiya boundary may be expanded increasing the area inside the boundary as it may catch more water
- The pipe in the Holiya may not be left open/ A provision for covering the top of the pipe may be thought of
- Fencing of Holiya with a locking facility may be made to protect the Holiyas from animals and thieves.
- There could be a shed above the Holiya
- The scheme as it is, is half done- This is in reality part of the borewell. It may be thought to include the provision of hand pump or motor along with the pipes so that it may be complete itself and the farmer need not go behind making arrangements for drawing the water.
- In large landholding provision of more than one Holiya could be thought of.



# Gallery B





From the field in Gujarat





From the files of the project







Some more photos from the field



**Bhartiya Bahuuddeshiya  
Khadi va Gramodyog  
Shiksha Sanstha  
(BBKGSS)**

## **Chapter C I**

### **The Organisation**

#### **C1. Bhartiya Bahuuddeshiya Khadi va Gramodyog Shiksha Sanstha (BBKGSS)**

C1.1 Bhartiya Bahuuddeshiya Khadi Va Gramodyog Shikshan Sanstha (BBKGSS) is a non-profit organization dedicated to bringing positive changes to our society. BBKGSS is always working to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through various initiatives. Their various initiatives (Educational Development, watershed development, rural and agricultural development, tree plantation, environmental conservation, livelihood, health and sanitation, women empowerment, skill development, etc.) aim to inspire and empower individuals to act towards community development. The organization aims to strengthen, coordinate, and facilitate the grassroots level institutions with government support for integrated rural development of the rural masses. BBKGSS is a non-political, non-partisan, non-religious, and not-for-profit development organization working to improve the quality of life of socially and economically backward communities. BBKGSS facilitates collective decision-making by people and encourages the evolution of democratic leadership, leading to the formation of people's institutions and further the cause of development in that area.

#### **C1.2 Vision:**

The vision of the NGO was to Mainstreaming vulnerable and marginalized women, youths and farmers from rural, tribal, and urban slums through capacity-building programs for sustainable development.

#### **C1.3 Mission:**

C1.3.1 The Mission of the NGO is to Empowering tribal, Dalit, and socially/economically backward communities through democratic movements and capacity building. Focus on women, children, and marginalized farmers.

C1.3.2 BBKGSS has taken up the Projects of constructing two Mahila Vikas Kendras, one at Teurwadi village, Chandgad Taluk, Kolhapur district and another at Wanjulshet village, Akole Taluk, Ahmednagar District with the assistance of grant from General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) under their CSR Programme

#### **C1.4 Project Locations:**

C1.4.1 The first Mahila Vikas Kendra has been built in Teurwadi village as indicated earlier. The total area of Teurwadi is about 458.77 hectares. The total population of Teurwadi village is about 1,762 out of which there are 827 males and 935 females.

C1.4.2 The second one has been built in Wanjulshet village as indicated earlier. The total area of Wanjulshet is about 501 hectares. The total population of Wanjulshet village is about 897 out of which there are 452 males and 445 females.

### **C1.5 Need for the Project**

Village Teurwadi in Chandgad Taluka of Kolhapur District, and Wanjulshet village in Ahmednagar District are located in the state of Maharashtra. Both the villages have limited access to healthcare, food supply, infrastructure, and educational opportunities. The families living in the village are socio-economically ostracized and do not have continuous employment facilities. In addition, many people, especially the women members in the community are illiterate. For the rural women empowerment there is a need for a women's development centre (Community Centre) in both the villages. Young girls and women will be benefitted from this development centre. The Centre will be used to conduct the health camps, study centre, handicraft work, sewing work, traditional income skills & vocational trainings and workshops. The centre will play a major role in the economic and social development of the women and young girls in and around the village. Project Sanction Date: 16.12.2022 and Project Completion Date: 21.01.2024

### **C1.6 Project Objectives:**

C1.6.1 Mahila Vikas Kendra is mainly for the economic and social development of women and young girls.

C1.6.2 The aim is to empower the women and young girls of the village by imparting training in various Skills.

### **C1.7 Expectations**

The Mahila Vikas Kendras are expected to provide space, facilitate and act a catalyst for women's empowerment by skill development, education, and leadership training and promoting better job opportunities and entrepreneurship. The centre can help women explore income-generating activities and small business ventures, contributing to the economic growth of the village. The centre can provide adult education and literacy programs, enabling women to access information, make informed decisions, and participate more actively in community development. The centre can conduct workshops and awareness programs on health and hygiene practices, ensuring the well-being of women and their families. The centre can serve as a platform to educate women about their rights, thereby reducing vulnerabilities to abuse and exploitation. The Centre can foster a sense of community among the women. It can encourage networking, support systems, and collaboration among women to address common issues and work together for community development. The centre can provide childcare facilities, enabling more women to access the centre's programs. The centre can play a pivotal role in challenging gender stereotypes and promoting equal opportunities for both men and women. The centre could help in sustainable development of the village as a whole.

### **C1.8 Core Activity of the Project**

However it may be noted that the project deals with only construction of the centre and not the other promotional activities said above, which have to be taken up later by the Panchayat to whom the centre has been handed over effectively using the centre

### **C1.9 Beneficiaries and expected benefits**

The beneficiaries of Mahila Vikas Kendra (Community Centre) are the women & young girls in & nearby villages. They will be benefitted for their economic and social development. This provides a great opportunity to the women and girls of & nearby villages to enhance their skills & knowledge. This will also help them to improve their financial condition and social status by making them self-reliant. This project will also create the employment opportunities. Parameters to measure the impact of the benefits will be the vocational trainings, workshops & skill development programmes etc that will be conducted in the Mahila Vikas Kendra. As the buildings have been constructed only recently they have not been put to use till now to judge how far the centres had been utilized and benefited the targeted population. The total cost of the Project is ₹ 93, 45,068.46.

### **C.10 Period of the Project**

The project of construction of Mahila Vikas Kendra at both the places was initiated on 15th January 2023 and the building at Wanjulshet was inaugurated on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2023 whereas the building at Teurwadi i was inaugurated on 18th January 2024.



## **Chapter C II**

### **Methodology**

C2.1 In this project under study, two Mahila Kendras have been constructed and both of them have been visited and studied. Though it was planned to have interviews of the beneficiary at each of the places, the same could not be done as the building has been constructed recently and no activities for the benefit of women and children in the area has been carried out so far in both the places. However, we have conducted Focussed Group Discussions (FGD's) with women and Panchayat members and have also contacted some of the local persons to get their opinion.

C2.2 The information collected in the two places have been consolidated and presented in this report

C3.1 Mr. Prakash Jagtap (Director) & Mr. Dattatray Londhe (Technical Officer) were associated with the project. They have contributed to the construction of Mahila Vikas Kendra buildings. There are no training centres for development of traditional skills especially for women, no institution to provide vocational education to women, no arrangements for workshops in Handicrafts production no arrangements for workshops in sewing and no other organisational arrangements for the development of women.

C3.2 BBKGSS officials were visiting the villages and the construction site regularly during the construction of the building & also after the construction was over. They were providing guidance as and when needed by the women, GP & villagers.

C3.3 The local population and the Panchayat finalised the location for the building. After construction the buildings are handed over to the Panchayats. NGO is not assisting in the maintenance of the building

#### **C3.4 Financial outgo and Impact**

As per the information and documents provided by BBKGSS, GIC Re has provided funds of ₹ 4,672,532 for the construction of the Mahila Vikas Kendra in Wanjulshet and ₹ 4, 672,535 for the construction in Teurwadi. These funds were fully utilized by BBKGSS for the completion of the respective projects. According to the organisation, an additional amount of ₹ 27,860 for Wanjulshet and ₹ 29,390 for Teurwadi was spent from BBKGSS's own funds to cover the costs of staircase and parapet wall construction. Thus, a total amount of ₹.9345067 was received by the NGO from GIC Re and fully utilised as the NGO has spent ₹ 9432317.

#### **C3.5 Status of books of accounts/ vouchers**

The books of accounts / vouchers were found properly maintained by the organisation and they have been verified. The UCs have been submitted and the copies of the same have been seen.

#### **C3.6 Impact**

C3.6.1 The NGO has published the completion report for each of the Mahila Vikas Kendra and the same has been shared with the survey team.



*Meeting Mr. Prakash Jagtap, Director Project, CSR, BBKGSS*

C3.6.2 In order to ascertain the impact of the project, the survey team visited Pune and met the Director Project CSR and ascertained the status of the project and also reviewed their documents. The Survey team also visited the two Mahila Kendras and held FGDs in those places and held discussion with the local population, Panchayat members, and the Engineers who constructed the buildings. FGDs were attended by GP members, women beneficiaries / non beneficiaries

C3.6.3 It has been seen that

- The land for the Mahila Vikas Kendra was provided by the Gram Panchayat
- Before the sanctioning of the project, GIC Re assisted in the planning and map drawing process for the proposed building of the Mahila Vikas Kendra
- Besides the sanctioned grant of ₹ 9345068.46 from GIC Re, the organisation has contributed its own fund.
- The Mahila Vikas Kendra (MVK) situated at Wanjulshet Village, Akole Block, Ahmednagar construction was started on 15th January 2023 and completed on 4th October 2023. Similarly, the Mahila Vikas Kendra (MVK) situated at Teurwadi Village, construction was in Kolhapur district the construction was started on 15th January 2023 and completed on 18th January 2024.
- The construction was done under the guidance of GIC Re.
- As of now both the Mahila Vikas Kendras are completed and handed over to the concerned Panchayats
- GIC Re before sanctioning the project discussed about the starting of the various activities for women & young girls in & nearby villages including members of the village. The NGO expressed

hope that the Panchayats can undertake these activities soon so that maximum benefits can be utilised from the buildings

- The NGO clarified that the role of BBKGSS was limited to proper construction of the building. Further activities for the benefit of women and children using the Kendras will be taken care by the Panchayats.
- The NGO appreciated the fact that awareness about the MVK and its usefulness in terms of organisation of various activities for women and girls was done by GIC Re.
- BBKGSS officials visited regularly during the construction of the building & after construction too. They provided guidance as and when needed by the women, GP & villagers.
- It is seen that the staff of NGO has full rapport with the villagers and the villagers welcome them and have cooperation and appreciation for the work done by the NGO



*Meeting Mr. Prakash Jagtap, Director Project, CSR, BBKGSS*

- It was found that the hall constructed was quality wise good and is in good condition. The building has a hall, one store room & a kitchen with platform, 4 no. of fans. It has sufficient windows for ventilation.
- Washroom and bathroom are provided
- At the terrace there is plastic water tank to supply water
- Name board with Logo of GIC is not there on the top of the building
- The Women members informed that, they plan to utilize this Kendra for SHG meetings, also for up gradation of their traditional skill & to learn new skills. They highlighted that there are so many domestic products of daily use they can prepare & keep them ready for sale. NTFP products are also available in nearby forest which can be collected & processed and sold. They suggested that if the skill trainings are provided to them, they will take interest in it. They have

traditional skill to prepare daily use food products from rice, millets, bajra, oilseeds etc. They have shown their interest in oil mill for ground nut, poha mill, soya bean processing, processing of other agricultural products and forest products such as mango powder, amchur , Conker berry, Hirada , behada etc.

- They felt Trainings, Local organisation, Collaboration with Forest, Tribal department .Agriculture department, MSRLM & other agencies, Convergence facilitation, appointment of staff for regular facilitation etc would improve the functioning of the centre
- Handholding arrangements for small entrepreneurs, Guidance on agri. Cropping pattern, collection, grading, packaging & market linkage would help them for improvement.

C3.6.4 The panchayat members at both the places expect that the economic conditions of the Women and the social status of the women in the villages will improve as the Kendras start functioning.

C3.6.5 The overall programme is considered beneficial in the direction of empowering the women and the work done by NGO is being appreciated by the local population



## C4.1 Conclusion

C4.1.1 The proposed Mahila Vikas Kendras (Community Centre) by BBKGSS have been completed at two project locations viz. Village Teurwadi, Tal. Chandgad, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra and Village Wanjulshet District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. The NGO has handed over both the completed buildings to the respective Panchayats. Training Programmes on the topics like Agriculture and its products, Tailoring, SHGs etc are going to start in near future. The local population is satisfied with the construction of the building its quality and the work done by the NGO. This becomes very necessary to implement these activities so that maximum benefits for women and young girls could be achieved from the two Mahila Vikas Kendra (s).

## C4.2 Suggestions

- Convergence with other organisations and government scheme support can be considered for organization of trainings for women in different entrepreneurship and livelihood-based training including marketing support for improving the socio-economic status of women.
- Necessary furniture and equipments can be made available to both the MVKs through various CSR funding opportunities for regular implementation of the activities.
- There is a need to employ regular staff including regular maintenance and cleaning of both the building, necessary arrangement can be worked out between the Panchayats and the NGOs supporting them.
- Indigenous skill of women should be promoted to energise rural women. At the same time innovative technologies should be introduced in skill development, agriculture & forest products.
- Facilitation for Govt. scheme, programs, financial support are to be considered.
- Various Trainings programmes on topic like collection of NTFP & agri. products, its collection, packaging, grading, branding & marketing can be undertaken through the Mahila Vikas Kendra(s).
- Installation of Solar light system 3KV-5KV in the two constructed Mahila Vikas Kendra's may be considered as a clean source of energy
- In view of the poor health facilities available the villagers desired an ambulance which may be provided to them under the care of Mahila Vikas Kendra which will help in transporting patients in case of need.
- Plantation may be done in the surrounding of the Mahila Vikas Kendras. This will not only make the environment better but will purify the air, conserves water, helps in climate control, preserves soil and benefits the overall environment in several other ways.

- For the fruitful functioning of the Mahila Vikas Kendra needs regular guidance for the operation, maintenance, skill training & processing of the products to increase the income of women for which arrangements have to be done
- For better functioning of Mahila Vikas Kendra BBKGSS, they should have some financial support for three years so that staff can be appointed and useful activities for the benefit of women and young girls can be organized.
- Villagers at present don't know what to do & how they can implement the activities on regular basis. BBKGSS is interested to implement these activities & to provide proper guidance to the women & villagers with the funding support from the supporters.
- It is seen that villagers are eager to start various activities and would be starting them very soon.

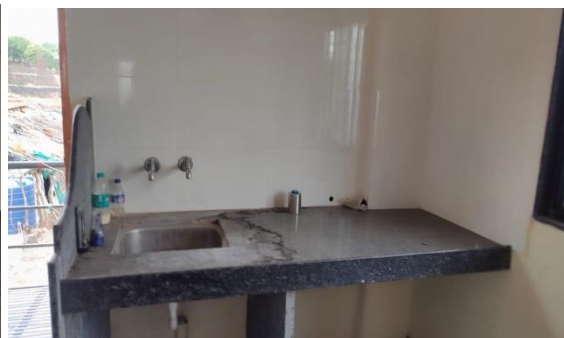
# Gallery C



Survey team with  
Director  
  
BBKGSS



The old and  
the new  
building at  
  
Wanjulshet  
Village



Hall  
&  
  
Kitchen

FGD at temple



Water tank at the terrace

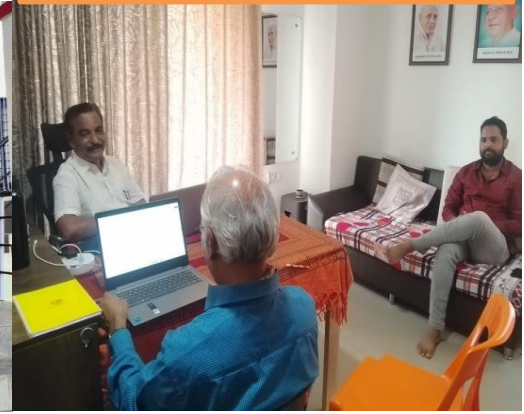




Stone laid of opening ceremony



Meeting with stake holder



Building at Teurwadi



FGD at Teurwadi



Stone laid on the opening ceremony



Terrace

