

Impact Assessment FY 22-23

In compliance with Rule 8(3)(a) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 ('Rules'), following projects were proposed for mandatory Impact assessment in FY 22-23.

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Impact Analysis Report

for

Holistic Development of Community with NRM Intervention

By



Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt. Ltd.

Version

1.2.2

Date

27th September, 2022

Acknowledgement

It has been a wonderful experience working with team Bajaj Auto under their CSR initiative. We thank the Management of Bajaj Auto for their generous financial contribution. We thank our well-wishers and guides for their aspiring guidance, invaluable constructive criticism and friendly advice during the project work.

We are happy to have a team of Bajaj Auto, respective leaders and coordinators and thank them for the time, efforts and outstanding work they have put in. And also, we thank all the Dilasa Sanstha for their unconditional support throughout the impact analysis report.

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Executive Summary

About Bajaj Auto Ltd.

The Bajaj Group

Founded by Jamnalal Bajaj, a freedom fighter, philanthropist and a close confidant of Mahatma Gandhi, the Bajaj Group, is one of the most respected and renowned business houses of India. The Group's work first began with a sugar factory in Uttar Pradesh's Lakhimpur Kheri. Today, the Group has expanded into a variety of business areas, powered by its vision of growth.

Bajaj is a catalyst for social empowerment.

Corporate Social Responsibility- Bajaj Group believes that the true and complete measure of growth, success, and progress lies beyond balance sheets or conventional economic indices. It is best reflected in the difference that business and industry make in people's lives.

The Bajaj Group companies have contributed over Rs. 1,300 Cr. to projects focusing on Skilling and Education, Health, Livelihoods, and Water Conservation since CSR rules were first announced in 2014.\

Key CSR Activities

The CSR priority for Bajaj Auto is Skilling and improving Quality of Life – especially of marginalized communities living in and around the districts where the Bajaj Auto's manufacturing plants are located. In addition, Bajaj Auto also supports significant initiatives in Water Conservation.

Impact Evaluation Study of NRM Intervention

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in Ralegaon and Zari blocks on Yavatmal. These villages were selected by Dilasa Sanstha based on the predominance of small and marginal farmers, families belonging to socio-economically depressed communities like SC and ST. In order to overcome this agrarian crisis in a sustainable way, a systematic watershed approach was needed for conservation of water and soil at micro and macro level, development of irrigation structure specially focused on creating protective irrigation systems such as recharge pits, deepening of existing shallow wells and promotion of effective water efficient devices for saving water. Besides creating irrigation security, the project also aimed at upgrading the existing livelihood non-farm activities such as goatry, dairy farming and other small-scale businesses.

Opash Socio-commercials Pvt. Ltd. was hired to do the impact analysis and understand the impact of the project and utilization of funds by visiting the villages in Yavatmal and interacting with the stakeholders.

Chapter 1: Overview of Project

Introduction

The land topography of the Ralegaon and Zari blocks of Yavatmal district is undulating and the region is a high erosion zone. Additionally, no major irrigation project has been undertaken in this region and around 92% of the crop land is rainfed. Resultantly, there is a lack of water availability through irrigation facilities and the region is facing high altitude of agrarian crisis. In these blocks, agriculture is the primary source of livelihood. Due to the conditions of untimely rains, prolonged droughts, temperature variations, sudden floods, etc., the farmers here face additional challenges. There is a predominance of small and marginal farmers and households of socio-economically depressed communities such as SCs and STs in these blocks due to which Dilasa Sanstha selected these villages for the purpose of this project. It is observable that lack of knowledge for adaptations / mitigations restricts the farmers from taking suitable action for crop management. Lack of secondary livelihood options is a major obstacle in the sustainable livelihood of target community.

This situation in this region outlined the need for a systematic watershed approach for conservation of water and soil at micro and macro level, development of irrigation structure specially focused on creating protective irrigation systems such as recharge pits, deepening of existing shallow wells and promotion of effective water efficient devices for saving water all to be done in a sustainable manner, which has been undertaken by this project. Besides creating irrigation security, the project also aimed at upgrading the existing livelihood non-farm activities such as goatry, dairy farming and other small-scale businesses.

This program had following objectives –

- To stabilize agricultural productivity of target group
- To enhance irrigation facilities for increase crop intensity
- To promote and popularize allied livelihood activities such as goatry and dairy farming among 70% of target household within project timeframe
- To enhance ground water level of project area and resolve drinking water issues
- To capacitate all the village development institutions

To fulfill above objections, the program was divided in following projects –

- Capacity building and training
- Water resource development
- Agriculture enhancement program
- Livelihood promotion

Bajaj Auto Ltd and Dilasa Sanstha entered an MOU effective from 1st April'18 to 30th June'21 where Bajaj provide a donation of Rs. 5.40 Cr from their CSR Fund to support this project by Dilasa Sanstha. Bajaj Auto Ltd has undertaken a third-party assessment of impact created by this project and the assessment was assigned to the third party i.e., Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt Ltd.

Objectives

1. To ensure a stable agriculture productivity of the target group.
2. To enhance available irrigation facilities for getting more crop intensity.
3. To promote and popularize agriculture sub-sectors including gotary and dairy among 70% of the target households.
4. To enhance the groundwater level of the project area in order to help resolve the drinking water issue.
5. Capacitate VIs in all villages who shall further carry forward the development process there.

Chapter 2: OPASH's Approach and Methodology

Sample size & area coverage

- Out of 13 villages (3 villages from Ralegaon Block and 10 villages from Zari Block), 7 villages (1 village from Ralegaon Block and 6 villages from Zari Block) were visited to assess the projects.
- These villages were selected based on each project's spread in the villages.
- The area coverage, projects and sample sizes as following –

Block	Village	Projects Visited	Sample Size	Method	Date Of Assessment	
Ralegaon	Lohara	Capacity building and training	All VDC & SMS Members	Group Discussion	1st and 2nd August	
		Water resource development	10 beneficiaries	Individual Interviews		
		Agriculture enhancement program	5 beneficiaries			
		Livelihood Promotion	Goatry			5 beneficiaries
			Goatry through He-Goat			1 beneficiary
			Pashu-Sakhi			1 beneficiary
Dairy	7 beneficiaries					
Zari Block	Mulgavhan	Capacity building and training	All SHG Members	Group Discussion	3rd August	
		Water resource development	10 beneficiaries	Individual Interviews		
		Livelihood Promotion	Common Service Centre	All SHG Members		Group Discussion
			Dairy	2 beneficiaries		Individual Interviews
	Shiratoki	Capacity building and training	All SHG Members	Group Discussion	4th August	
		Livelihood Promotion	Goatry	10 beneficiaries		Individual Interviews
			Goatry through He-Goat	1 beneficiary		
			Pashu-Sakhi	1 beneficiary		
	Financial support to small Entrepreneurs		2 beneficiaries			
	Pandharwani	Capacity building and training	All VDC, SMS and SHG members	Group Discussion	Individual Interviews	
		Agriculture enhancement program	3 beneficiaries			
	Rajni	Water resource development	10 beneficiaries	Individual Interviews	5th August	
	Ambezari	Agriculture enhancement program	5 beneficiaries	Individual Interviews		
		Livelihood Promotion	Goatry			2 beneficiaries
			Goatry through He-Goat			1 beneficiary
			Pashu-Sakhi			1 beneficiary
Financial support to small Entrepreneurs			2 beneficiaries			
Kundi	Livelihood Promotion		Goatry	2 beneficiaries		Individual Interviews
	Goatry through He-Goat	1 beneficiary				
	PashuSakhi	1 beneficiary				
	Financial support to small Entrepreneurs	2 beneficiaries				

➤ **Analytical frame work**

- Documentation analysis: Covering the project plants, intermediate activity reports, completion reports, utilization certificates etc.
- Outcome analysis: Assessing the project outcomes as against the commitment in the agreements (MOU)
- Impact Analysis: Assessing the outputs and impacts created by the project and their sustainability
 - Agricultural productivity of target group
 - Improvement in crop intensity
 - Popularization of allied livelihood activities such as goatry and dairy farming among target group
 - Ground water level and resolution of drinking water issues
 - Strengthening of village development institutions
- Community involvement analysis: Involvement of the stakeholders in the project planning, execution and after project support etc.

➤ **Resource Mobilization**

The impact assessment study in 7 villages across two blocks of Yavatmal district was completed by a team of 3 subject matter experts.

➤ **Methods of data collection**

Opash has used a common methodology, tools of data collection for all the identified villages. The team interviewed relevant stakeholders over five days in Yavatmal. It included the discussion with NGO representatives, information collection and document checking.

Methods of data collection used for the study included interviews and/or group discussions with the following stakeholders

- Local Leaders: both formal and informal that is elected members of Gram Panchayat and opinion leaders
- Farmers: Beneficiaries, Partial beneficiaries
- Beneficiaries of allied business initiative and other small entrepreneurs
- Women from the Sanyukta Mahila Samiti (SMS) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
- Representatives of implementation partners (NGOs)

Four pre-designed tools were used for data collection from these stakeholders as below;

Tool 1: Secondary Data Study

Tool 2: Brief walk through the control area and farms (Adjacent to or benefitted from the NRM Interventions)

Tool 3: Group Discussion (GD) - Questions for Mixed Group Discussion on status of village with reference to the key development aspects of water, livelihood, health and wellness.

Tool 4: One to one interviews of relevant stakeholders.

Chapter 3: Findings of the Impact Evaluation Study

Impact Analysis of The Holistic Development of Community with NRM Interventions in Yavatmal

Yavatmal lies in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and is popularly known as the 'Cotton City' because of its rich yield in the cash crop. The average rainfall of Yavatmal District is 911.34 mms. In Rabi cultivation is said to have decreased partly because of the uncertainty of the rainfall in recent years. On the other hand, it is said that a heavy rainfall would injure or even ruin cultivation in some parts of the district.

The Bajaj Watershed Project was implemented in 13 villages of the Zari and Ralegaon clusters in Yavatmal district. Main objective of project was to enhance in ground water for augmentation of agriculture production as well as increased crop intensity. The land topography is undulating and uneven in slope causing huge loss in top soil erosion and low rate of infiltration. In order to achieve better results, Dilasa adopted watershed approach and start work from top to bottom approach. Area treatment has been undertaken in the individual's cropland and rivers network has treated with Doha Model technique. Water conservation treatment methods such as Farm bunding, Water way, Grass seeding, Stone outlet, Recharge Pit, Recharge pit deepening, Doha model and Gabion structure. During three years of project period, we have treated a watershed area covered around 3014.49 hectare benefiting 897 numbers of landholders directly.

Following table summarizes the work done by Bajaj Auto Ltd in Yavatmal for the projects identified under the NRM Interventions –

Component	Measurement Units	Sanctioned Units		Completed Units		%	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
DPR Preparation					477111	100%	100%
Capacity Building and Training	No.	321	2587700	301	1398834	94%	54%
Water Resource Development	Ha	3887	23306828	3014	20079536	78%	86%
Drainage Line Treatment	Cu. M	140078	9512029	141478	9555987	101%	100%
Agriculture Enhancement Program	No.	663	3081000	199	528373	30%	17%
Livelihood Promotion	No.	334	9972443	338	9879583	101%	99%

❖ Capacity Building and Training

- Outcome Analysis
 - Dilasa Sanstha has undertaken project interventions as per the sanctioned activity and most emphasis was on making CBOs very active in planning of SWC works as well as livelihood promotion so as they will take the development initiatives forward after exist of Dilasa Sanstha.
 - 13 VDCs & 12 SMS in 13 project villages are formed. For the impact assessment 2 VDCs, 2 SMSs and 2 SHGs were visited.
 - VDC and SMS members are selected through organizing Gram Sabha of the panchayat at every project village. Women participation is ensured through keeping the women member strength around 30% of total members.
 - Dilasa Sanstha has formed around 81 numbers of SHG groups in both clusters and imparted hand holding support for capacity building.
 - As per the available documents, the said capacity building trainings and exposure visits to the ideal villages are conducted.
 - Overall, the outcome of capacity building and training is achieved as per the details given in Dilasa Sanstha's closure reports.

- Impact Analysis
 - Along with the poor irrigation infrastructure availability, lack of ownership in the community was a major problem. Since most of the target group belonged to the tribal and marginal sector, thought process of the community regarding sustainable future had been shortsighted as no one would think beyond the daily wages. Hence, along with the water, soil and agricultural sustainability work, it was important that the beneficiaries' mindsets are shaped in a way that they understand the long-term impacts of their actions and can sustain the development work done in the village for a longer time.
 - Since the VDCs, SMSs and SHGs were at the center of all the project related activities right from planning to execution, selection of beneficiaries and monitoring, now there is a sense of understanding and ownership about these projects among these groups.
 - Also, since the involvement of women was insisted upon, women in the village are taking more initiatives and showing leadership capacities as compared to the men. Women are slowly becoming the decision makers and this is reflecting through the gradual development of community.
 - Although VDCs, SMSs and SHGs are operational and active participants, Dilasa Sanstha has to continue hand holding them as these groups are still evolving and yet to be capable of fully handling the projects on their own.

- Community Involvement Analysis
 - In line with the impact mentioned above, although the community through VDCs, SMSs and SHGs is actively involved in the village development projects, these groups are yet to be ready to manage the operations fully on their own.
 - Dilasa Sanstha has still continued to support these groups further enabling them to be self-sustained in a few years.
 - In all, creating and empowering these groups has been an important and very effective initiative in order to make other initiatives successful in the long run.



❖ Water Resource Management & Drainage Line Treatment

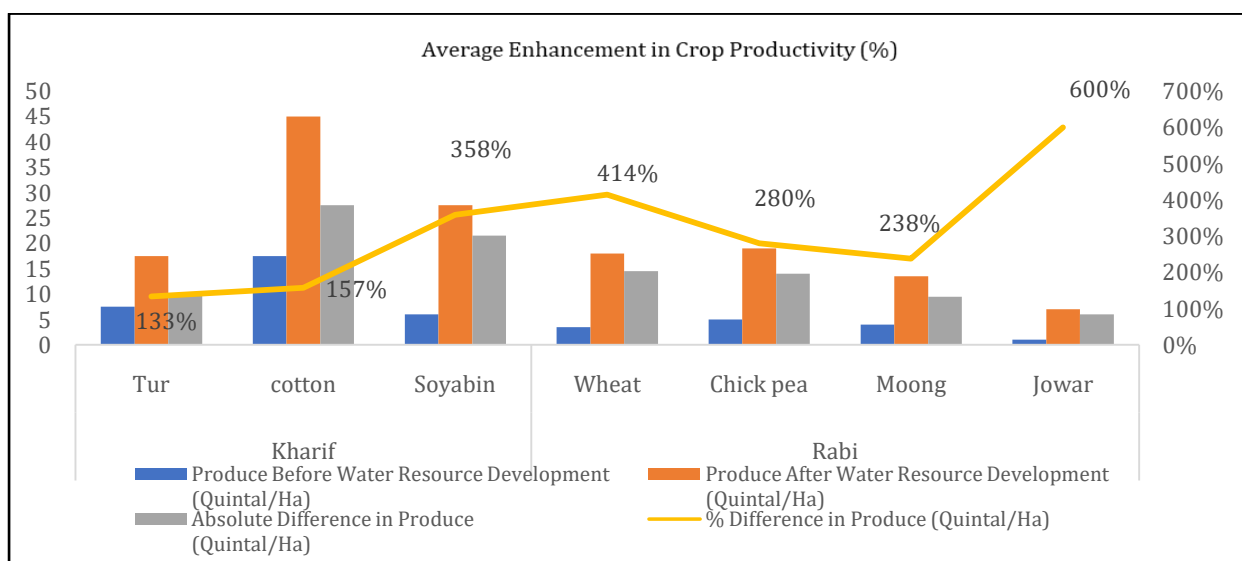
- Outcome Analysis: As mentioned in the closure report, following work is confirmed to have been done.

Sr. No.	Activity Head & Activities	Unit of measure	Ralegaon Cluster	Zari Cluster	
			Lohara	Mulgavhan	Rajni
A)	Water Resource Development				
1.1	Farm bunding works with Machines	Cum	41,097	19,330	15,210
	Farm bunding works by Labour	Cum	5,458	2,033	6,029
1.2	Water Way (WW)	Cum	2,731	2,435	2,638
1.3	Grass seedlings (GS)*	Ha	0	0	0
1.4	Stone Outlet	No	507	38	351
1.5	Recharge Pit	No	91	75	55
B)	DLT -Drainage Line Treatment				
1.1	Construction of Doha model	Cum	37,336	43,385	0
1.2	Construction of Gabion Structure	Nos	33	12	20

- Impact Analysis

Main objective of project was to enhance in ground water for augmentation of agriculture production as well as increased crop intensity. The land topography is undulating and uneven in slope causing huge loss in top soil erosion and low rate of infiltration. Area treatment has been undertaken in the individual's cropland and stream networks were treated with Doha Model technique. Water conservation treatment methods such as Farm bunding, Water way, Grass seeding, Stone outlet, Recharge Pit, Recharge pit deepening, Doha model and Gabion structure. All these treatment methods together have yielded following results –

- Earlier 30% of the soil used to wash away hence that much land was not under cultivation. Due to farm bunding, stone outlets and the gabion structure, the soil erosion has stopped to a great extent. Hence, 100% of available soil is under cultivation now.
- Before the construction of water ways, since there was no safe disposal of excess rainwater, waterlogging was common, making about 20 to 30% land useless for cultivation. After the water ways are built, that land has come under cultivation.
- MP chari fodder grass seeds were sown on the farm bunds to reduce the soil erosion. However, after the first yield, the cherry fodder is replaced by normal fodder. This is not only ensuring the reduced soil erosion but also the continued fodder availability for the livestock.
- Due to recharge pits and deepening of recharge pits, water availability for farming is extended till December and farmers are able to take Kharif and Rabi seasons and also cultivate vegetables using the increased soil moisture of top soil. Around 70% of recharge pits in the villages are converted into wells, further providing the protective irrigation around the year.
- The Doha Model or the deepening and widening of Nala has helped the farmers in dual way. It has ensured protective irrigation around the year enabling the otherwise dry land for Kharif and Rabi seasons. Also, the land which was lying as a waste land due to flooded drains in the rainy season has come under cultivations as the Nala deepening and widening unblocked the drain.
- Although the water and soil related work is done effectively yielding expected results, the agricultural benefits are not fully utilized due to animals such as pigs invading and damaging the fields. Because of the wild animal menace, the land is not being utilized to its capacity as horticulture yet remains to be explored.
- **In totality, due to increased land under cultivation, availability of protective irrigation crop intensity has increased by 100% to 110%**
- Availability of fodder and water for the livestock has boosted farmers inclination towards livestock management
- Overall, water availability has definitely boosted the village economy enabling the holistic development of community. **Overall increase in the yearly income of farmers is 30%**



- Community Involvement Analysis

- Community through the VDCs, SMSs and SHGs is actively involved in the water resource management. The revolving fund in the village could be used for the maintenance activities of these water structures as and when required; however, Dilasa Sanstha will still have to guide them for the same as these groups are yet to be fully capable. The community's overall attitude, awareness and sense of responsibility is good and they seem to be taking enough efforts to make this development sustainable. Further empowerment of these groups will definitely aid the overall progress.



❖ Agricultural Enhancement Program

- Outcome Analysis: Following work as mentioned in the closure report of Dilasa is confirmed to be correct.

Sr. No.	Activity Head & Activities	UoM	Ralegaon Cluster	Zari Cluster	
			Lohara	Pandharwani	Ambezari
	Agriculture Enhancement Programme				
1	Orientation of villagers on various demonstrations and Crop POP	No	3	3	3
2	Demonstration of Shivansh Khaad (Organic Fertilizer)	No	8	2	9
4	Demonstration of Bio diversified crop pattern through Quality Seed Support	No	20	2	3
5	Promotion of convergence for Drip / Sprinkler devices	No	6	1	8

- Impact Analysis

- The farmers who have received the training for Organic Fertilizers and Pesticides have understood its importance and implementation methods; however, since organic farming yield slow results, most of the farmers are not too inclined to continue it. Currently, only marginal land is cultivated using organic methods. Although the farmers are vouching for the quality of organic products and understand its need, their first priority remains to be higher productivity and making profits.
- They have mentioned that the organic fertilizers are not helping with increased yield however it is saving them the cost of chemical fertilizer. However, they are still inclined towards chemical fertilizers.
- After the Quality Seed Support given to the farmers initially, almost no farmer has self-initiated to acquire the same on their own.
- 40% farmers have installed sprinklers in their field. That, along with water availability around the year has helped in the increase in productivity. However, the monetary benefits are yet to be realized. Farmers are expecting double income this year, due to sprinklers.**

- Community Involvement Analysis

- The community through VDC although involved in this project, organic farming seems to be their last priority. A lot of push by the NGO Dilasa Sanstha will be needed in the following years to make this initiative a success.
- The community however has acknowledged the usefulness of drip irrigation and sprinklers. Hence going further, they may invest on their own for expanding the drip irrigation or sprinklers in their field.

❖ Livelihood Promotion

- Outcome Analysis: Following work as mentioned in the closure report of Dilasa Sanstha is confirmed to be correct.

Sr. No.	Activity Head & Activities	UoM	Ralegaon Cluster	Zari Cluster			
			Lohara	Mulgavhan	Shiratoki	Ambezari	Kundi
	Livelihood Promotion						
1	Common Service Center	No	0	1	0	0	0
2	Goatry	No	12	13	30	21	27
3	He-Goat	Nos	1	1	2	2	1
4	Pashu-Sakhi	Nos	1	1	1	1	1
5	Training of UG regarding Goatry Management by Goat Trust	Nos	1	2			
6	Dairy	No	49	3	0	0	0
7	Financial support to small Entrepreneurs	Nos	4	4	3	4	2

- Impact Analysis
 - Common Service Center: These service centers are fully being managed by the women and have achieved sustainability. The farming tools are given on rent in the same village (Mulgavhan) and in other villages also. The yearly profit earned by the SHG through common service center is about 25000/- per year. So far, they have made a profit of 1,00,000/- The profit earned is saved in the bank and given on loan with 2% interest rate to the SHG members. Some part of the profit is used to increase the number of tools or add the new tools to the service center. However, it doesn't seem to be a revolving fund. SHG with help of Dilasa Sanstha can utilize these funds for further development activities in the village.
 - Goatry: Promotion of small-scale entrepreneurship through Goatry seems to be a very successful and popular initiative as it has given the beneficiaries an assured source of income. 90% beneficiaries have managed to return Rs. 5000/- back to the NGO and have earned exponential profits upon multiplying the goats and He-goats. **Many families have already realized a profit 4 to 5 times of their original investment after repaying the loans in the first year itself. The average profit of Rs.20000/- is made per house hold annually.** This initiative is picked up very well; however, there are still some challenges such as dying goats due to unsuitable weather etc.
 - He-Goad Management: This has turned out to be a beneficial business where the He-Goat is used for breeding more quality goats in the village and generate cyclic income. No service charges are applied for the He-Goat availability; however, **breeding more goats and He-Goats and their sale have brought 5 times profit against the original investment in 4 years.**
 - Pashu-Sakhi: The services from Pashu-Sakhi are currently free and they are being paid by another NGOs. This needs to have a more sustainable model and the fund collected by the SHG as profits through the livestock management may be used for making this important activity sustainable.
 - Dairy: Before the initiation of Dairy Project, there were only a couple of people in these villages who owned cows. Currently there are 52 beneficiaries who were given Rs. 50,000/- finance to purchase a cow or buffalo. The milk collected in the village goes to the dairy started in the village itself (Lohara). In case of owners owning single cow or buffalo, the milk is sold among the villagers itself. The monthly profit for 1 cow/buffalo is approx. Rs. 5000/- (Yearly profit Rs. 60,000/- per house hold). Recovery of the amount provided to the beneficiaries for the cow/buffalo purchase is about 40%; rest of the amount is yet to be repaid by the beneficiaries. Hence revolving fund doesn't seem to be working at this point in time. Fodder for the livestock is cultivated in the water ways constructed, ensuring constant supply of the fodder.
 - Financial Support to Small Entrepreneurs: This initiative has the lowest success as the impact of financial support provided for person dependent and couldn't be controlled. In most cases, there seems to no effective use of the fund provided as it did not yield a long-term sustainable result for those small-scale businesses.

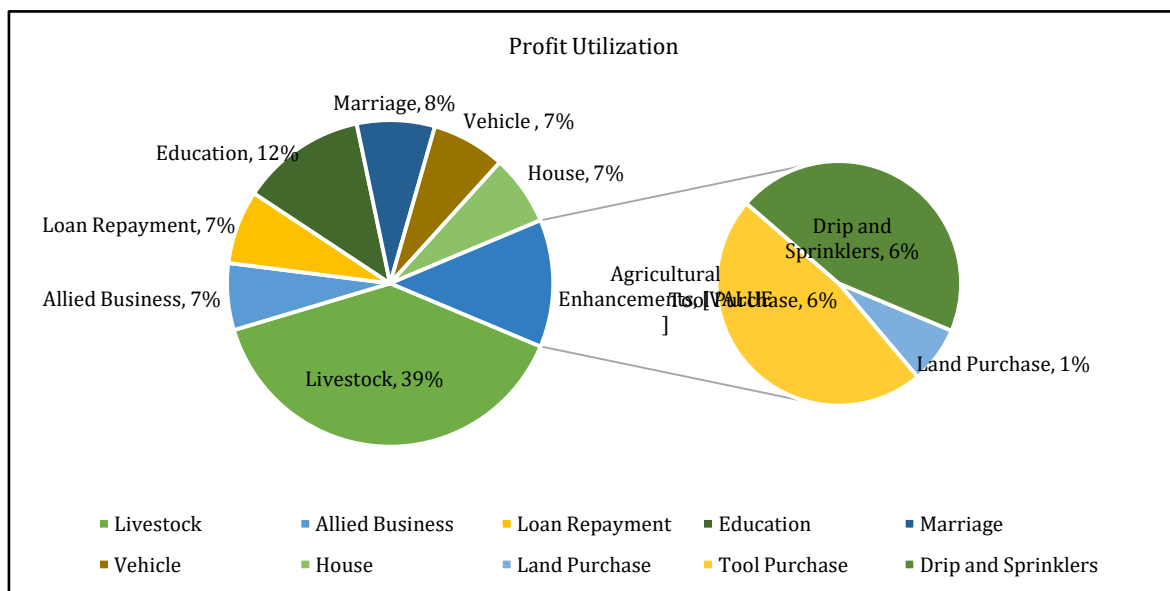
- Community Involvement Analysis

- The livelihood promotion project is solely handled by the women successfully and they are proving to be a backbone of holistic community development.



An average increase in the profits made by the farmers through all these activities is 30%. Year-round water availability, increased land under irrigation, increase in the land under cultivation due to Farm Bunding, enabled allied businesses are all the contributing factors in increased profit margins.

Following is graph depicting utilization of profit.



Livestock enhancements: About 39% of the profits made are re-invested into the livestock enhancement. This can give a fair idea of popularization of livestock management among the farmers.

About 13% of profits being invested in the agricultural enhancement such as drip irrigation (6%), tool purchase (6%) and land purchase (1). Since average land holding of the target groups is 3 to 5 Acre, these numbers are justified as, most of the people already have drips/sprinklers installed and common service center is available for renting the tools. **Overall, 52% profit is reinvested in the agricultural and Agri-allied businesses. This may be seen as a sign of overall project sustainability.**

Other Positive Observations

1. Dependency on tankers for drinking water for all 13 villages is eradicated.
2. Due to water unavailability, people from the villages were either jobless or migrated to other villages. After the holistic development of community, almost everyone in the villages have earning opportunity in the village itself. Even the next generation has stayed in the village itself. As compared to 50% people migrating to other villages, 98% people are back in villages!
3. Farmers used to migrate to other villages as labors. Today, people from other villages are coming in as labors as there is more work for everyone.
4. Women are gradually voicing their opinions and emerging as leaders.
5. People are no longer burdened under loans as they were able to repay the existing loans and earn enough not to incur new loans.

Documents Verification

- All the communication with various stakeholders (Gram Panchayats, Bajaj Auto etc.), activity reports and utilization certificate are verified at the Dilasa Sanstha office.
- All monetary transactions done to/within VDC, SMS and SHG are verified at their offices in villages through bank passbooks.
- Project specific documentation is verified at the activity notebooks maintained by VDC/SMS/SHG in their respective offices.

Case Studies

Mangala Damodarrao Kondajkar from Lohara is a beneficiary of goatry project under which she initially purchased 8 goats from the financial support provided by Bajaj Auto. Today the total number of goats is more than 100. Each goat needs to be raised for about an year and then it is sold for Rs. 10,000/- approximately. She mentioned that there is enough supply of fodder for the goats and she spends about 4 hour a day tending to the goats. These goats get medical care and treatment from the Pashu-Sakhi. She has in totality sold the goats worth Rs. 8 Lac.

Anant Baburao Jagtap from Lohara is a beneficiary of farm bunding, loose boulder structures, egg, goatry and dairy. He mentioned that due to water conservation work his agricultural income has increased by 30 to 40% as he has shifted from a single season farming to year- long farming. He mentioned that fodder is always available for the livestock and the cow dung is available as an organic fertilizer for the latest initiative of organic farming. Also, daily income is generated through dairy hence there is better availability of cash.

Pradeep Rambhau from Lohara has 22 buffaloes. He originally had 18 buffaloes of his own; however, got a couple of more through the financial support provided by Bajaj Auto. The difference he mentioned about is of water and fodder availability. He is now able to cultivate 2 acres only for fodder for all 12 months apart from the cotton crop on remaining 14 acres. He mentioned that drinking water for the livestock is available easily in the well next to the cattle as compared to the far-off water resources earlier. He also has a well in his farm which has water for all 12 months available for the agricultural activities.

Overall Limitations

1. The exit policy of Dilasa Sanstha seems to have failed as it is evident that they still have to provide guidance and support to these target groups from the tribal and marginal sectors. There is still a lot of dependency on the NGO when it comes to monetary transactions, documentation, communication etc.
2. The intrusion of animals such as pigs and rohi is limiting the full utilization of Rabi season and attempts of horticulture.
3. The men in the target groups are still shy and reluctant to take initiatives unlike the women of the target groups.
4. Revolving fund or the profits made by the SHGs are currently getting stagnant. With further training and orientation sessions, the users can be trained to use the available fund more effectively for further development.

Overall Evaluation

Apart from the monetary benefits and financial well-being, the project has managed to make a paradigm shift in the villager's mindset from the negligence to being aware and taking initiatives. As the project name suggests, it is indeed a holistic development program where one project is interlinked to another project, ensuring overall development and well-being of villagers. The community capacity building and training project laid a strong foundation for rest of the water, soil, agriculture and livelihood related initiatives as it was very important that the beneficiaries understand most of the aspects of projects and their economy, for those to be sustainable. The contribution of women in the entire journey of community development has been outstanding. The villagers are more likely to come together again where individual benefits are evident. However, despite the project work done at the individual level, overall communal betterment is evident.

Apart from the monetary benefits the project has contributed to other social return of investments such as reduced loans and defaulters, reduced migration rate and increased gender sensitivity.

The holistic development of community with NRM intervention done by Bajaj Auto with the NGO partner Dilasa Sanstha showcases a well thought of project planning, strategizing and execution. Formation of Village Development Centers and Sayukta Mahila Samiti, conducting various training programs and exposure visits for them and involving them the project has done wonders and ensured ownership and sustainability of the project.

Goatry and Dairy are the most successful projects ensuring stable cash flow to the beneficiary; water availability being at the center of improved economy of these villages.

The project could create an impact where the beneficiaries are reinvesting their profits in the livestock for further improving the livelihood generation. The entire program is a replicable and scalable model PAN Maharashtra, with customization as per geographic conditions and local needs. Collective CSR with other corporates/foundations may be considered; documentation and other know-how for which could be availed by Bajaj Auto Ltd.

Overall, this holistic program offered an all-round development to the target groups and opportunities for Sustainable self-sustained tomorrow.

About Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt Ltd

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Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt. Ltd. offers a range of services to companies for accelerating business development and creating stakeholder satisfaction. With our extensive industry experience, we facilitate better understanding and appreciation of the evolving business environment in India and compliance with the new legal mandates. We have done effective interventions with MNCs as well as SMEs for designing and integrating policies and practices for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and “Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplaces” (POSH). To know more visit www.opash.co.in

Profiles of the Assessment Team

Vinayak Kelkar

He is an experienced lead with a demonstrated history of working in CSR, skilled in budgeting, Corporate Social Responsibility, project monitoring and evaluation, impact assessment, strategic planning, and organizational development. He has over 38 years of experience in the development sector, 15 years in NGO implementing rural development projects and 23 years in corporate sector.

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Ameya has over 14 years of diverse experience in the social sector through a charitable trust and an initiative in sustainable development. He was closely involved in the rural development programs with focus on water, education, agriculture, environment etc. He has conducted various baseline and end line surveys, impact studies in villages in Maharashtra (Kokan, Satara, Karad, Kolhapur, Sangali, Velhe, Nagar), Uttar Pradesh (Jhansi), Bihar (Sawali), West Bengal (Haldia), Haryana (Bahadurgarh).

Pallavi Bhave

Pallavi has over 8 years of experience in the social sector and is experienced in rural development programs with focus on water, education, agriculture, environment, health etc. She has conducted the baseline and end line surveys, impact studies in Maharashtra (Velhe, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Mulshi, Satara, Karad, Sangali, Kolhapur)

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Anand Bangale

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Sandesh Deo

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Impact Analysis Report

for

Rahul Bajaj Technology Innovation Center IIT, Powai

By



Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt. Ltd.

Version
1.2.2

Date
27th September, 2022

Acknowledgement

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We are happy to have a team of Bajaj Auto, respective leaders and coordinators and thank them for the time, efforts and outstanding work they have put in. And also, we thank all the IIT, Bombay for their unconditional support throughout the impact analysis report.

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Executive Summary

About Bajaj Auto Ltd.

The Bajaj Group

Founded by Jamnalal Bajaj, a freedom fighter, philanthropist and a close confidant of Mahatma Gandhi, the Bajaj Group, is one of the most respected and renowned business houses of India. The Group's work first began with a sugar factory in Uttar Pradesh's Lakhimpur Kheri. Today, the Group has expanded into a variety of business areas, powered by its vision of growth.

Bajaj is a catalyst for social empowerment.

Corporate Social Responsibility- Bajaj Group believes that the true and complete measure of growth, success, and progress lies beyond balance sheets or conventional economic indices. It is best reflected in the difference that business and industry make in people's lives.

The Bajaj Group companies have contributed over Rs. 1,300 Cr. to projects focusing on Skilling and Education, Health, Livelihoods, and Water Conservation since CSR rules were first announced in 2014.

Key CSR Activities

The CSR priority for Bajaj Auto is Skilling and improving Quality of Life – especially of marginalized communities living in and around the districts where the Bajaj Auto's manufacturing plants are located. In addition, Bajaj Auto also supports significant initiatives in Water Conservation.

Impact Evaluation Study of IIT, Bombay

IIT, Bombay had taken a decision to bring together three creative entities SINE (Society for Innovation & Entrepreneurship), IDC (Industrial Design Centre) and IRCC (Industrial Research and Consultancy Center) under the aegis of "Rahul Bajaj Technology Innovation Center". The research and education programs of the institute will focus on awareness of the conditions of the weaker sections of our society and on contributing towards solutions of their problems.

Opash Socio-commercials Pvt. Ltd. was hired to do the impact analysis and understand the impact of the project and utilization of funds by visiting IIT, Powai and interacting with the stakeholders.

Key insights

- The entire infrastructure as committed in the MOU is confirmed to have been built.
- Quality of the infrastructure is according to standards.
- As envisioned by Padma Bhushan Shri Rahul Bajaj, this facility will definitely prove to be a seat for innovative technologies developed by keeping those from the weaker section of the societies in mind.

CHAPTER 1: Overview of project

Introduction

Bajaj Auto Ltd. and Bajaj Finance Ltd. provided funding support of Rs. 25 Cr. out of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to this project titled “Rahul Bajaj Technology Innovation Centre being undertaken by Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT Bombay) in Mumbai. An MoU to this effect was signed on 1st March 2020 to be effective from 01/03/2020 to 31/05/2021. For the purpose of this project, IIT Bombay brought together three creative entities SINE (Society for Innovation & Entrepreneurship), IDC (Industrial Design Centre) and IRCC (Industrial Research and Consultancy Center) under the aegis of “Rahul Bajaj Technology Innovation Center).The research and education programmes of the Institute were centered around awareness about the conditions of the weaker sections of our society and contributing towards the solutions to their problems.

Planned activities were as following:

Planned Activities	Outcome/Milestones
Construction of Rahul Bajaj Technology Innovation Center (RBTIC) having 7 floors	Completion of structural work
	Completion of masonry, internal plumbing, plastering and flooring
	Completion of electrical conduiting work, HVAC and firefighting works
	Installation of elevators
	External development works
	Completion of all the work and obtaining occupancy certificate

Bajaj Auto Ltd. has undertaken a third-party assessment of impact created by this project RBTIC. The assessment was assigned to the third party i.e., Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt Ltd.

Objectives -

1. To construct a 7 floored Rahul Bajaj Innovation Centre to bring SINE, IRCC and IDC departments together for collective work towards innovation.
2. To build an infrastructure for activities and events keeping innovation as core area.

CHAPTER 2: OPASH's Approach and Methodology

➤ **Sample size & area coverage**

- The study covered a visit to the RBTIC facility by 2 experts.
- The stakeholders and people who had been an important part of this project were interviewed.
- RBTIC's infrastructure including all the floors, class rooms, toilet blocks etc. were visited physically by the team.

➤ **Analytical frame work**

- Documentation analysis: Covering the project plans, intermediate activity reports, completion reports, utilization certificates etc.
- Outcome analysis: Assessing the project outcomes as against the commitment in the agreements (MOU)
- Impact Analysis: Assessing the outputs and impacts created by the project and their sustainability
- Community involvement analysis: Involvement of the stakeholders in the project planning, execution and after project support etc.

➤ **Resource Mobilization**

For the impact analysis, 2 experts visited the facility on 12th August 2022.

➤ **Methods of data collection**

Opash has used a common methodology and tools of data collection. The team interviewed relevant stakeholders over a single visit to RBTIC within IIT Bombay.

Following pre-designed tools were used for data collection from these stakeholders as below;

Tool 1: Brief walk through the campuses and infrastructure.

Tool 2: Group Discussion (GD)

Tool 3: One to one interviews of relevant stakeholders.

CHAPTER 3: Findings of the study

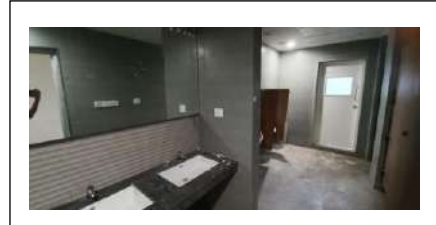
The summary of observations and the impact recorded are as following–

- Documentation analysis:
 - All the activities report and utilization reports were requested to IIT Bombay, however since it was taking longer to process the request to make documents available, review of the documents could not be done.
- Outcome analysis:
 - All the infrastructure as committed in the MOU is confirmed to has been built. Details of the same are as following –
 - Total floors are 9, including the basement and ground floor.
 - These floors are used for exhibition halls (2), class rooms and offices,
 - 2nd and 4th floor has tall offices,
 - Total built up is 18,600 sq.mt. with 2250 sq.mt. each floor,
 - Each floor has 4 toilet blocks,
 - Total 4 elevators are there (4 regular + 1 service),
 - 4th floor has cafeteria and pantry,
 - 5th floor has a library,
 - 7th floor has SINE labs,
 - All other fittings such as windows, ducts etc. are found to be okay
 - Quality of the infrastructure is excellent.
 - The Foundation Stone with the name of Padma Bhushan Shri Rahul Bajaj is installed in the facility.
- Impact Analysis:
 - The facility is not yet being utilized. The three entities i.e., SINE, IRCC and IDC are currently operating separately.
 - Padma Bhushan Shri Rahul Bajaj had envisioned a center where all these entities work together for the innovative technology development.
 - Although these entities are yet to work together in the same building; once started, it will enable –
 - Cross utilization of talented and skill resources
 - Shared utilization of other resources such as technology
 - Researches backed up by three stellar entities together
 - Joint production

This facility will enable development of innovative technologies for the benefit of the weaker sections of societies in line with the vision of Padma Bhushan Shri Rahul Bajaj.

- Community involvement analysis:
 - This facility is housed in IIT Bombay which is an institute of national importance established by the parliament of Republic of India to research in various branches of science, technology and engineering. IIT Bombay is fully involved in the conceptualization, implementation and management of RBTIC. This will surely ensure the sustainability of this visionary ambitious project.

Glimpses of the Visit -



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Impact Analysis Report

for

Expansion of Project on School Infrastructure

By



Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt. Ltd.

Version

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Date

27 September, 2022

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Executive Summary

About Bajaj Auto Ltd.

The Bajaj Group

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Key CSR Activities

The CSR priority for Bajaj Auto is Skilling and improving Quality of Life – especially of marginalized communities living in and around the districts where the Bajaj Auto's manufacturing plants are located. In addition, Bajaj Auto also supports significant initiatives in Water Conservation.

Impact Evaluation Study of Expansion of Project on School Infrastructure

The project aimed to build quality infrastructure across 13 schools for underprivileged children from low-income families. The infrastructure development included construction of classrooms, toilet blocks, playgrounds, water facilities. All the schools included are registered as trust and RTI did the due diligence for the land and socio-economic status of the children.

Opash Socio-commercials Pvt. Ltd. was hired to do the impact analysis and understand the impact of the project and utilization of funds by visiting the schools and interacting with the stakeholders.

Key insights

The schools selected for this project are the schools providing education to the students from lower socio-economical strata; which also included the Zilla Parishad Schools. All the 8 schools visited by Opash had very basic infrastructure facilities before the infrastructure work was done under this project.

Some of the previous school structures were old and outdated. The other few were tin shaded. All these old school set ups either lacked the toilet facilities or had only make shift arrangements such as tin partitions without any proper arrangement for the water availability. The old infrastructure and lack of toilets posed risk and health hazards to the students and teachers and majorly affected education as most of the staff focus remained on providing basic facilities to the students.

CHAPTER 1: Overview of project

Introduction

An MOU was signed between Bajaj Auto Ltd and Round Table India effective from 01/02/2019 to 01/02/2021 for “Expansion of Project on School Infrastructure”. The project aimed to build quality infrastructure across 13 schools for underprivileged children from low-income families. The infrastructure development included construction of classrooms, toilet blocks, playgrounds, water facilities. All the schools included are registered as trust and RTI did the due diligence for the land and socio-economic status of the children.

Coverage: Construction of classrooms and infrastructure across 13 schools with a total constructed areas of 40735 sq. ft. benefitting 3383 underprivileged children.

Now, Bajaj Auto Ltd has undertaken a third-party assessment of impact created by this project: Expansion of Project on School Infrastructure. The assessment was assigned to the third party i.e., Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt Ltd.

Objectives

1. To build quality infrastructure across 13 schools for underprivileged children from low-income families.
2. To construct classrooms and infrastructure of 40,735 sq. ft. benefitting 383 underprivileged children.
3. To avail the other facilities such as water, toilet blocks and playground to the underprivileged children.

CHAPTER 2: OPASH's Approach and Methodology

➤ Sample size & area coverage

- For statistical analysis purposes, the study covered 8 schools – 4 schools in Pune, 2 schools in Mumbai and 2 schools in Nagpur. These schools were selected at random.
- In each school, the principal, teachers and trustees of the school (wherever possible) were interviewed. In some cases, influential people in the villages like sarpanch or sabhapati were also interviewed.
- Each school's infrastructure including the class rooms, toilet blocks etc. were visited physically by the team. 5 to 10 students in each school were interacted with during the class room visits.

➤ Analytical frame work

- Documentation analysis: covering the project plans, intermediate activity reports, completion reports, utilization certificates etc.
- Outcome analysis: Assessing the project outcomes as against the commitment in the agreements (MOU)
- Impact Analysis: Assessing the outputs and impacts created by the project and their sustainability
- Community involvement analysis: Involvement of the stakeholders in the project planning, execution and after project support etc.

➤ Resource Mobilization

For the impact analysis 8 schools i.e 4 from Pune, 2 from Mumbai and 2 from Nagpur were randomly selected by Opash. The said study was completed by a team of 4 people (3 surveyors and 1 subject matter expert); Visit dates are as following-

• District: Pune

- Thursday, 28th July'22
 1. Zilla Parishad Primary School - Somatane
 2. Zilla Parishad School – Govitri
- Friday, 29th July'22
 3. National Children's Academy – Vadgaonsheri
 4. Zilla Parishad Primary School - Girim

• District: Nagpur

- Saturday, 6th Aug'22
 5. New English High School – Wardha
 6. Zilla Parishad School - Nildoh

• District: Mumbai

- Wednesday, 10th Aug'22
 7. S. E. S. Madhyamik Vidyalay, Kewale
 8. BharatratnaDr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Tribal Residential School, Bhiwandi

➤ **Methods of data collection**

Opash has used a common methodology, tools of data collection for all the identified schools. The team interviewed relevant stakeholders over four days across Pune, Nagpur and Mumbai. No discussion with the NGO representatives from the Round Table India could happen as most of the representatives involved in the said work are retired from their voluntary responsibilities at RTI.

Since there could not be a direct interaction with RTI representatives, in most of the cases the project plans, infrastructure plans, etc. were not available for the review.

Methods of data collection used for the study included interviews and/or group discussions with the following stakeholders

- Trustees of the school
- Principals
- Teachers
- Students

Four pre-designed tools were used for data collection from these stakeholders as below;

Tool 1: Secondary Data Study

Tool 2: Brief walk through the school campuses including principal offices.

Tool 3: Group Discussion (GD) - Questions for Group Discussion with students on before and after status of school infrastructure and its impact on them

Tool 4: One to one interviews of relevant stakeholders.

CHAPTER 3: Findings of the study

Summary: Overall Impact of The Expansion of Project on School Infrastructure

The school profiles

The schools selected for this project are the schools providing education to the students from lower socio-economical strata which included the Zilla Parishad Schools. All the 8 schools visited by Opash had very basic infrastructure facilities before the infrastructure work was done under this project.

The basic infrastructure and facilities in some of the schools were substandard being observably old and outdated. Some school structures had tin shades. It was observed that the schools lacked proper arrangements for not only toilet facilities but also for water availability in these toilets. This included make-shift arrangements for toilets in some schools instead of proper toilets such as set ups made with tin partitions. This was a ground of concern since it posed an elevated risk of health hazards to the students and teachers. Due to this situation, the education of the students was adversely affected since most of the staff focus remained on the provision on basic facilities to the students.

Following table summarizes the work done by Bajaj Auto for the schools selected for Impact Assessment –

Sr. No.	School Name	LOCATION	KIDS (No)	AREA (Sq. Ft.)	Total Cost (Rs*)	Budget (Rs*)		Receipts (Rs*)	
						RTI / Trust Share	Bajaj Share	RTI / Trust Share	Bajaj Share
1	Dr. Ambedkar Tribal School	Bhiwandi, Mumbai	451	6000	72	15.4	56.6	15.4	56.6
2	National Children's Academy	Vadgaonsheri, Pune	300	3750	52.5	11.5	41	11.5	41
3	SES Madhyamik Vidyalaya	Panvel, Mumbai	320	3776	45.31	10.06	35.25	10.06	31.25
4	Zilla Parishad School	Govitri, Pune	250	3600	43.2	10.6	32.6	10.6	24.6
5	Zilla Parishad Primary School	Somatane, Pune	150	3600	43.2	9.64	33.56	9.64	33.56
6	Zilla Parishad Primary School	Girim, Pune	150	2200	30.01	7	23.01	7	23.01
7	Zilla Parishad School	NildohHingna, Nagpur	350	2784	41.76	14.76	27	14.76	22
8	New English High School	Wardha, Nagpur	400	5000	27.7	6.54	21.16	6.54	21.16
Total			2371	30710	355.68	85.5	270.18	85.5	253.18
Closing Balance					-	-	-	-	-

Note *: All amounts are in Lacs.

- In Zilla Parishad School, Govitri: The toilet block was budgeted but not constructed due to delay in work. Hence there is a difference of 8 Lacs.
- Exact reasons for the difference in this amount for rest of the two schools are unknown since the documentation was not available with the schools.

The summary of observations and the impact recorded are as following–

- Documentation analysis:
 - All the activities report and utilization reports were received from Bajaj Auto and the same were received from the Round Table India.
 - The activities mentioned in the reports match with the physical infrastructure as confirmed during the school visits. All the parameters and deliverables were satisfied by the RTI in case of construction
- Outcome analysis:
 - In the 8 schools assessed, all the infrastructure as committed in the MOU is confirmed to has been built.
 - All 8 schools are utilizing the infrastructure in their respective operations.
 - The Logo of Bajaj Auto on the school buildings is visible.
- Impact Analysis:
 - While Covid-19 has impacted the total number of enrollments of the students due to reverse migration, the schools have managed to maintain the existing enrollment or even marginally increase is due to new infrastructure. In some cases, it is also observed that due to the infrastructure Marathi schools are preferred over other English medium schools. **Overall enrollments are increased by 7% to 10%**
 - Due to improved infrastructure availability and reduced stress on the staff for provision of basic facilities, teachers are now utilizing their time on improving the quality of education. This is also reflected in the improved grades on all the schools in the assessments done by Zilla Parishad. **90% schools have upgraded from B grade to A grade.**
 - The schools with functional toilets have managed to retain the girls' enrollments 7th standard onwards as the teenage girl students are now finding it easier to maintain menstrual hygiene.
 - The infrastructures after being built were not utilized or underutilized due to online schooling during Covid-19. The impact of available infrastructure on the students' academic performance remains to be seen as the offline schools have just begun a couple of months earlier and the infrastructure is being used fully only since then.
 - In case of sustainability, the maintenance of the schools is being taken care of by the school administration or the local governance. Other logistical requirement such as electric supply, water supply, furniture availability and maintenance are also being looked after by the local administration.
 - In all, the infrastructure availability has certainly enabled the school staff and students for better education facilities and contributed towards improved literacy rates in the given villages.
- Community involvement analysis:
 - In all the schools, the principals' willingness for improvements and grit to bring about the change has played an instrumental role. The principals, teachers and rest of the staff had been actively involved in the planning and execution of the infrastructural work. They have continued to play an important role with respect to the management and maintenance of the facilities provided to them.
 - The local governance in the villages of all the schools seem to have enough interest and concerns towards the school and availability of education in the village. They have displayed a sense of the ownership towards the school; however, lack any concrete plan for the maintenance and repair work.

School Specific Findings

1. School 1– Zilla Parishad Primary School – Somatane

This school was established in 1946 and had a basic infrastructure of tin shade until 1987. In 1987, a school with 7 classrooms was built which continued to be the school building until recently. The school infrastructure was in a horrific condition where the walls were already falling and the school premises was turned into a dumping ground with no proper provision of toilets. The number of enrollments earlier was approximately 75. The CSR project by Bajaj Auto with the Round Table India as the implementation partners was started in 2018. The civil work of the school building was completed in 6 months, end to end. The new building of the school was inaugurated on 26th Jan 2019. While the infrastructure work was going on, the school was temporarily held in a hall, accommodating all the 4 classes together.

1. Documentation: Following documents were available at the school and checked
 - a. Floor Plan
 - b. Old Photographs
 - c. Documents of school inspection done by Zilla Parishad Committee
 - d. Other school records such as bank passbook
 - e. Pending – Completion certificate
2. Outcome against the MOU: List of work done under the expansion of school infrastructure project
 - a. 4 class rooms
 - b. 1 Assembly Hall
 - c. 1 Principal's Office
 - d. 3 Toilets
 - e. 1 underground water tank.
3. Impact & Sustainability
 - a. Enrollment of students increased by 20 to 30 students as admission increased due to new school building
 - b. Classroom capacity has increased so more students can be accommodated
 - c. Constructive utilization of the infrastructure for –
 - i. Infotainment activities for students
 - ii. Teacher trainings conducted by government (Taluka Level)
 - iii. Recreational activities – reading, yoga etc.
 - d. Reduced stress on students and teachers due to toilet availability.
 - e. Increased awards for extracurricular activities
 - f. School up gradation from B grade to A grade as assessed by ZP committee
 - g. School infrastructure overall is good, however needs a little repair work. The school is in constant contact with the Gram Panchayat and local authorities.
4. Community Involvement Analysis
 - a. As mentioned by the principal, Gram Panchayat always provides necessary help to the school maintenance irrespective of the political parties.
 - b. Gram Panchayat has active participation in the school maintenance such as paying electric bills and providing funds for the repair work if any.
 - c. The villagers have donated/sponsored the boards, benches etc. to the school.

Images – Before



Images - After



2. School 2 – Zilla Parishad School – Govitri

The school was operational from 1980 to 2019 in the old building catering spread across 1440 sq. feet having 4 class rooms and 1 office room, catering to the 1st to 7th standards. This building was an old-fashioned building with short walls, small windows and no toilets. The light and ventilation were not appropriate and it posed great difficulties for conducting productive classes. This village has a Group Gram Panchayat of 6 villages i.e., Kolwadi, Wadavli, Valvanti, Palenama, Raykar Farm and Govitri. Students from 1st to 5th standard are divided into 2 ZP schools; however, enrollment for 5th to 7th standard are more as this is the only school available.

The CSR project by Bajaj Auto with the Round Table India as the implementation partners was started in 2020.

1. Documentation: Documentation was unavailable with school as it was taken care by local administration. School administration seemed to be unaware of the finances related to the infrastructure work.

2. Outcome against the MOU:

List of work done under the expansion of school infrastructure project across 3800 Sq. ft.

- 5 class rooms
- 1 Assembly Hall

Note: Building the toilet was budgeted however the same was not built due to late start of the construction work and rainy season.

3. Impact & Sustainability

- Enrollment of students increased by 20 to 30 students as admission increased due to new school building. However, the current number of students (120) is less than the previous (134) as some labor families migrated to their native places during Covid-19.
- Classroom capacity has increased so more students can be accommodated.
- School up gradation from B grade to A grade as assessed by ZP committee however there is no clear report on the academic progress of the students as the offline school has just begun.
- Assembly hall is used only for recreational activities of school and not rented to the villages for any other community programs.
- Currently some repair work is required due to heavy rain fall in the area. The repair work is planned to be done from the Gram Vikas Nidhi (Village Development Fund) by Local Authorities.

4. Community Involvement Analysis

- As mentioned by the principal, the Sabhapati had contributed towards the new school building; and some villagers are also aware of the finances related to school infrastructure.
- Community is involved in plan for the school repair and maintenance.

Old Images could not be obtained.

Images – After



3. School 3 – National Children’s Academy – Vadgaon Sheri

This school belongs to the Vidya Vikas Mandal Trust formed in 1974. This land was taken by the trust on lease for 50 years. However, due to some legal complications, between year 2014 to 2019, the school was on tin shade. It had three tin shade class rooms, no separate office and movable toilets. The number of students until 2019 was approx. 200 across Kinder Garden to 10th standard. Although this is an English Medium School, this caters to the economically backward students; most of the children belong to the daily wedges labors’ families and are non-Maharashtrians.

The CSR project by Bajaj Auto with the Round Table India as the implementation partners was started in 2019.

- Documentation: Documentation was unavailable with school as it was taken care by the management of the governing trust of the school. School administration seemed to be unaware of the finances related to the infrastructure work.

2. Outcome against the MOU:

List of work done under the expansion of school infrastructure project

- 6 class rooms
- 1 Office
- 1 Staff Room
- 6 Toilets (2 for girls, 2 for boys, 1 for Principal, 1 for Staff)

These facilities were developed over ground floor plus first floor.

3. Impact & Sustainability

- Enrollment of students increased to 350 in 2022 from 200 before 2019 due to new school building. Student attrition rate is 1% due to migration of parents; However, admissions of teenage girls have increased by 10% due to availability of toilets.
- School up gradation from B grade to A grade as assessed by ZP committee however there is no clear report on the academic progress of the students as the offline school has just begun.
- Due to space availability, teachers are now able to conduct creative activities, extra classes for students needing special attention etc.
- Extra space is planned to be used as science lab, computer lab etc. This work is in progress.
- Maintenance charges are being managed through the management funds.
- Although there is more inclination of students towards study after the basic facilities are sorted, Covid-19 and online classes have impacted the basic reading/writing literacy of the students.

4. Community Involvement Analysis

- Teachers and staff are well involved in the progress of the school. Moreover, the parents or other stakeholders' involvement for the school sustainability is visible.

Images – After



4. School 4 – Zilla Parishad Primary School – Girim

Girim is a big village of population 10,000 residents. This school is one of the eight ZP schools operational in the village. Earlier the school was of tin shade with a very small principal room. The school is from 1st to 7th standard and the number of classrooms earlier was not enough for accommodating all the classes. Hence, a few classes used to be seated in the open in the veranda. The earlier school building was run-down hence home for various insects etc.

The CSR project by Bajaj Auto with the Round Table India as the implementation partners was started in 2019.

1. Documentation: Documentation was unavailable with school as it was taken care by the management of the governing body. School administration seemed to be unaware of the finances related to the infrastructure work.

2. Outcome against the MOU:

List of work done under the expansion of school infrastructure project

- 2 class rooms
- 1 Office
- 1 Hall

These facilities were developed over 2500 Sq. Ft.

3. Impact & Sustainability

- The absenteeism of students has reduced from 15% to 7-8% now after the construction work.
- Due to space availability, teachers are now able to conduct creative activities, counseling sessions for the teenage girls etc.
- Extra space is planned to be used as computer lab and also for the storage of the equipments.
- School up gradation from B grade to A grade as assessed by ZP committee however there is no clear report on the academic progress of the students as the offline school has just begun.
- The school is leaking at the juncture of old structure and new structure. However, specific action regarding the same is planned by the school administration and Gram Panchayat.
- Although there is more inclination of students towards study after the basic facilities are sorted, Covid-19 and online classes have impacted the basic reading/writing literacy of the students. Hence direct impact of the infrastructure on the students' academic performance cannot be measured at this point.

4. Community Involvement Analysis

- As mentioned by the principal, the Sabhapati had contributed towards the new school building; and some of the villagers are aware of the finances related to school infrastructure.

Images – After



5. School 5 – New English High School – Wardha

This is a very old school established in 1914 with a very experienced staff working for them. The students come from city as well as rural areas. About 30% students come from rural area. The school already had 35 classrooms. The CSR project by Bajaj Auto with the Round Table India as the implementation partners was started in 2020; where 4 more classrooms were developed.

1. Documentation: Following documents were available at the school. These documents were checked and found appropriate.

- Floor Plan
- Construction expense sheets, utilization certificates and related email communication
- Activity reports and photographs

2. Outcome against the MOU:

List of work done under the expansion of school infrastructure project

- 4 class rooms
- 2 toilet blocks

This construction is done over 5000 sq. ft.

3. Impact and Sustainability

- The said classrooms are being used for the 11th and 12th standard.
- The school is pretty old and the staff is dedicated and positive.
- Maintenance of the school is taken care by the governing trust.

4. Community Involvement Analysis

Since it is an old school with dedicated long term staff, the governance including the repair and maintenance work is well taken care of.

Images – After



6. School 6 – Zilla Parishad School– Nildoh

The school was established in 2003. The school is for the 8th to 10th standard.

The CSR project by Bajaj Auto with the Round Table India as the implementation partners was started in 2019;

1. Documentation: Since the school management has changed, no records were produced.

2. Outcome against the MOU:

List of work done under the expansion of school infrastructure project

- 1 Hall
- 2 class rooms
- 1 toilet block

3. Impact and Sustainability

- Since the management teams including principal and RTI representatives have changed, no before and after scenario could be drawn.
- According to current staff, the percentage of absenteeism has gone down and students performance have leveled up due to new infrastructure.

4. Community Involvement Analysis

- No inputs received.

Images – After



7. School 7 - SES Madhyamik Vidyalaya– Panvel

This is a non-granted school operational since 1999. It's a Marathi medium school for standard 5th to 10th. This school provides the education facilities to students hailing from rural and tribal areas; villages such as Kevle, Katkariwadi, Thakurwadi, Hari Gram, Wakdi etc. Since this is a non-granted school, it runs on donations. The old building was majorly leaking and was not operational during the rainy season at all.

The CSR project by Bajaj Auto with the Round Table India as the implementation partners was started in 2019-20;

1. Documentation: All the documents available with the school were shared and checked. Those included –
 - The application letters
 - Communication with the RTI etc.
 - Floor plan and utilization certificate was not available
2. Outcome against the MOU: List of work done under the expansion of school infrastructure project
 - 6 class rooms
 - 1 office
 - 1 staff room

Toilet block was not a part of this project.

3. Impact and Sustainability

- Due to new infrastructure, the trouble caused during the rainy season has stopped and the classes are continued without any hindrances.
- Teachers are now able to take up different student centric projects and able to execute it well
- Enrollments were earlier less due to English medium school nearby; however due to new infrastructure, the enrollments have increased.
- Some walls show leakages due to heavy rain fall. Proper plan for the repair work was in place by school authorities.
- Fans, Safety grills, window grills etc. were installed by the school. Hence the school seems to be proactive about the overall maintenance of the school.

4. Community Involvement Analysis

- School management and the Sudhagad Education Society are effectively looking into the governance part.

Images – After



8. School 8 - Dr. Ambedkar Tribal School – Bhiwandi

It's a school run by Akhil Bharatiya Magas-Vargeey Samaj Prabodhan Sanstha and established in 1984. The land for the school was obtained through donations. It's a residential school for the tribal students where until 2018, 17 rooms were being used as class rooms as well as boarding rooms. Now, with the financial support from Bajaj Auto, a separate building for the school is built.

The CSR project by Bajaj Auto with the Round Table India as the implementation partners was started in 2018-19;

1. Documentation: No documentation could be found.
2. Outcome against the MOU: List of work done under the expansion of school infrastructure project
 - 12 class rooms over 3 floors (i.e., 4 class rooms on each floor)

Toilet block was not a part of this project.
3. Impact and Sustainability
 - Due to new infrastructure, dedicated lab for science and computer could be opened.
 - The school could house the Atal Tinkering Lab (an initiative by the central government)
 - A transformation from struggling for the infrastructure to striving for knowledge has happened.
 - Teachers and other staff are able to focus on the students' academic growth rather than spending energy behind the basic facilities.
 - Students' mindset has become more positive and receptive to knowledge.
 - Teachers are now able to take up different student centric projects and able to execute it well
4. Community Involvement Analysis
 - Overall school management has come across as very genuine lot of people truly caring for imparting knowledge and education to the tribal students. In general, they are looking at the repair, maintenance and overall governance very well.

Images – After



Overall Limitations

Since the school management and RTI volunteer base has changed over the last few years after the construction was completed, there is a gap in information available and communication between all the parties. There is clear understanding in the stakeholders about the responsible parties for repair and maintenance work.

Overall Evaluation

In all the cases, the outcomes committed in the MOU are delivered. The fund utilization is done as it is reported. The quality of construction work is standard at all the schools visited.

Other than that, the availability of infrastructure has definitely brought about a mindset shift among the teachers and students equally; for, they are now able to utilize their energy and focus on imparting and acquiring good education, knowledge and wisdom. With no worry to think about the falling roof or unavailable toilet blocks, student and teachers are definitely better placed to give and seek education in a more constructive manner. The infrastructure is for a sure an enabler to better access to education and in turn improving the literacy rate in nation. This project has also ensured the inclusion of bright minds from the rural/tribal areas into main streams, through better access to education. This in turn will have a major impact on employability of a major lot of student and overall lifestyle improvement for these students and their families in the years to come.

About Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt. Ltd.

Opash is a Private Limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 and the company is limited. [Pursuant to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 8 of the companies (incorporation rules, 2014)] As the name “Opash” stands for support structure, we aspire to be the support structure for development sector and the catalyst for systematic innovation.

Opash Socio-Commercials Pvt. Ltd. offers a range of services to companies for accelerating business development and creating stakeholder satisfaction. With our extensive industry experience, we facilitate better understanding and appreciation of the evolving business environment in India and compliance with the new legal mandates. We have done effective interventions with MNCs as well as SMEs for designing and integrating policies and practices for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and “Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplaces” (POSH). To know more visit www.opash.co.in

Profiles of the Assessment Team

Vinayak Kelkar

He is an experienced lead with a demonstrated history of working in CSR, skilled in budgeting, Corporate Social Responsibility, project monitoring and evaluation, impact assessment, strategic planning, and organizational development. He has over 38 years of experience in the development sector, 15 years in NGO implementing rural development projects and 23 years in corporate sector.

Ameya Joshi

Ameya has over 14 years of diverse experience in the social sector through a charitable trust and an initiative in sustainable development. He was closely involved in the rural development programs with focus on water, education, agriculture, environment etc. He has conducted various baseline and end line surveys, impact studies in villages in Maharashtra (Kokan, Satara, Karad, Kolhapur, Sangali, Velhe, Nagar), Uttar Pradesh (Jhansi), Bihar (Sawali), West Bengal (Haldia), Haryana (Bahadurgarh).

Pallavi Bhave

Pallavi has over 8 years of experience in the social sector and is experienced in rural development programs with focus on water, education, agriculture, environment, health etc. She has conducted the baseline and end line surveys, impact studies in Maharashtra (Velhe, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Mulshi, Satara, Karad, Sangali, Kolhapur)

Laxman Suryawanshi

Laxman has over 10 years of experience in the village development projects which includes water resource management, solar plant management, community development etc. He has led water related projects in 4 villages in Pune and is actively involved in the development program of 75+ villages across Maharashtra.

Anand Bangale

Anand has over 8 years of experience in the development sector which includes volunteer management, communication, education, awareness etc. He has led helpline related work and volunteer management projects in 4 villages in Pune. He is involved in the resource mobilization and communication of development program of 75+ villages across Maharashtra.

Sandesh Deo

Sandesh has over 14 years' experience in the agriculture and allied industries. He owns a startup “KrushiCert” which deals in certification of organic agricultural products. He has experience in conducting surveys in the villages for overall development factors such as education, water, livelihood, environment etc.



Impact Analysis Report



Smt. Rupa Rahul Bajaj Annamrita Centre

IMPLEMENTED BY

Annamrita Foundation

Date:19.03.2023



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Annamrita Foundation is a not-for-profit NGO dedicated to the betterment of underprivileged children in India. Founded in 2011, their purpose is to provide mid-day meals to government aided schools across India. Poverty is one of the prime reasons why many children are unable to go to school. Many a times children become an earning member in the family due to necessity and hence they miss their schooling. One would agree that education provides a long-term solution to poverty ridden families and thus education becomes one of the basic rights of children. One of the symptoms of the poverty is poor nutrition due to lack of resources. Most of such children in the family are undernourished which affects the brain development.

Annamrita Foundation provide mid-day meals to children so as to ensure them nutritious food at least once a day. This initiative is a public-private initiative and therefore the support of the community becomes vital and essential.



RESULTS OF NEED ASSESSMENT DONE BY ANNAMRITA FOUNDATION

Providing Mid-Day Meal to Government School Students



Maintaining the high quality of food provided to students

Students who will be benefitted by the program will get a Mid-Day Meal at no cost



Annamrita provides nutritious meals to school children completely free of cost under the mid-day meal scheme of the Government of India. A modern and hygienic kitchen facility measuring approximately 13,000 sq. ft. is located at Masulkar Colony, Pimpri.

ABOUT BAJAJ CSR

The Bajaj Group

The Bajaj Group is amongst the top 10 business houses in India. Its footprint stretches over a wide range of industries, spanning automobiles (two wheelers manufacturer and three wheelers manufacturer), insurance, travel, and finance.

Bajaj Auto Ltd. is the world's third-largest manufacturer of motorcycles and the second largest in India. It is the world's largest three-wheeler manufacturer.

As a leading organization, the company recognizes the need to serve society at large, aligning themselves to national priorities and single-mindedly works towards bridging the divide between urban and rural India by focusing on integrated development projects that are aligned with the guidelines of United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals with five major focus areas of Education, Health & Hygiene, Economic, Environmental and Social Development.

Key CSR Activities

The CSR priority for Bajaj Auto is Skilling and improving Quality of Life – especially of marginalized communities living in and around the districts where the Bajaj Auto's manufacturing plants are located. In addition, Bajaj Auto also supports significant initiatives in Water Conservation

In the span of 8 years

**Bajaj Group
companies**

has contributed Rupees

1,500 cr.

and supported more than

400 CSR Projects



ABOUT THE PROJECT

Background

Annamrita is one of the largest participants in the Government of India's Mid-Day Meals program by serving meals to over 12 Lakhs students in government schools across 8 states. In Maharashtra, this program operated in Wada, Aurangabad, and Mumbai. In Pune, Annamrita served meals to over 40,000 students across 140 schools in Pimpri, Chinchwad, Khadki and Dehu areas. Kitchen is ISO 22000 certified. Government school students are from poor background and many cannot afford a full meal. The trust also provides meals to hospital and during natural calamities. During covid, Annamrita served more than 1 Crore meals.



1

Need Analysis

Most of the students attending government schools comes from low-income families. They work on several construction sites, so they cannot afford a full lunch or even a mid-day meal. They eat at home which is less nutritious as the food is of terrible quality at working sites. They are susceptible to various illnesses and get sick frequently. As they cannot gather money for good food, many small NGOs and SHGs serve their own substandard meals. All these factors made Annamrita take on the project.

Project Objective

To provide nutritious and healthy meals to school students on time.



OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT

To visit the infrastructure facility to understand its utilization and the operation of the program.



To verify the preparation and delivery of nutritious Mid- Day Meal to PCMC school children.

To ensure the utilization of the funds provided for the program.



METHODOLOGY

1

Sample Size & Coverage Area

- The study covered an initial telephonic conversation followed by a visit by 4 experts to the Mid-Day Meal kitchen facility operated by Annamrita in Pimpri, Pune.
- Interview with the office bearers and staff members who are directly involved in the implementation of this project.

2

Analytical Framework

- Documentation analysis: Proposed plan of mid-Day meal scheme, bills of raw material procured, lab testing reports, daily quantity of raw material required for preparing mid-day meal, daily dispatch of the food containers and its schedule, utilization of funds, etc.
- Outcome analysis: To ensure that the Mid-Day Meal is delivered to 25,000 PCMC school children on daily basis from kitchen facility established at Masulkar Colony, Pimpri.
- Impact analysis: Assessing the outcome and impacts created by the project.

3

Resource Mobilization

- For the impact analysis, 4 experts visited kitchen facility of Annamrita Foundation on 27th February 2023.

4

Methods of Data Collection

- The team interviewed relevant office bearers and staff members
- Tools used -
 - Preparation of a questionnaire
 - A visit to the kitchen facility of Annamrita Foundation followed by a walk-through of the facility
 - One to one interview with office bearers, staff members

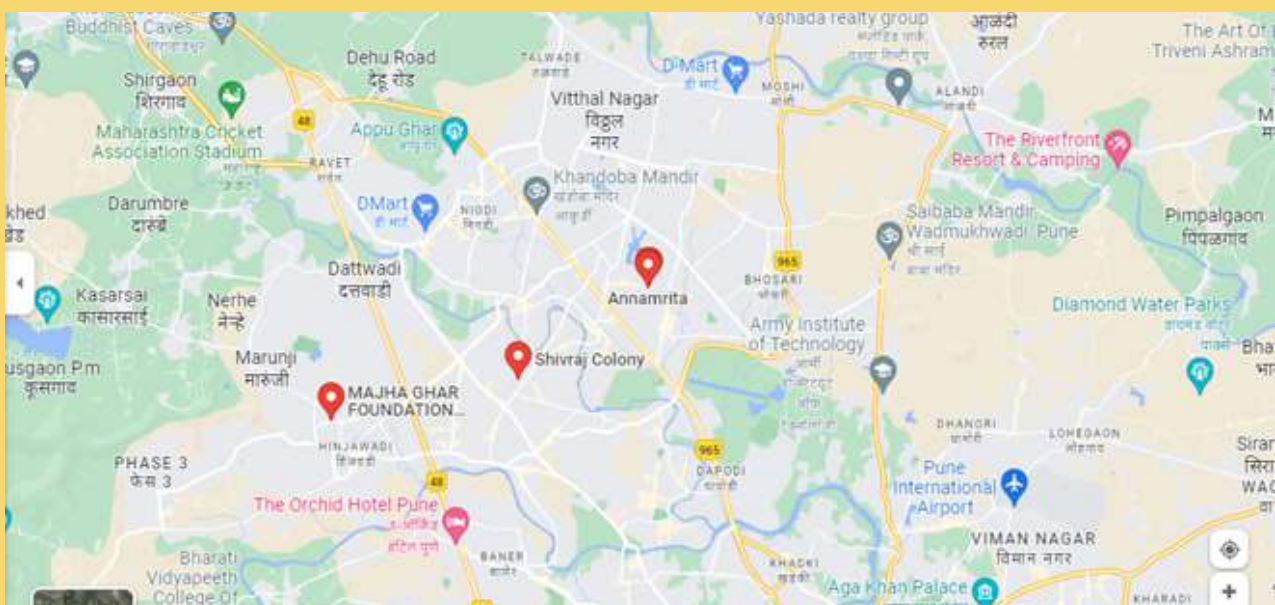
Map and Geography

Food scarcity has been the greatest nutritional challenge since ages. To tackle this, the central government had sought to stimulate the production and distribution of as much as expensive food as possible and initiated the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in all schools.



Annamrita, a not-for-profit organization provides mid-day meals to the children in government aided schools across India to ensure that hunger does not come in way to this basic right of children-education. Annamrita has a vision to feed at least 25,000 children in Pune, with the purpose to bring and retain these children in school, have embarked on this journey towards an educated and hunger-free future of India. An educated citizen will always be a good citizen and hence by ensuring education as a basic right to all Annamrita is trying to build India's future. They intend to feed 50000 children in Pune and therefore 50000 educated citizens of the future. Their work revolves around this vision of feeding India's future by ensuring that no child in the country misses' school due to unavailability of food.

Annamrita location map



SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDERS INTERACTION

Project Location Covered

Kitchen Facility of
Annamrita Foundation, Pimpri

Stakeholders

Project manager - 2
Staff members - 4

Inputs

Below are the topics of discussion:

- Initiative taken by ISCKON temple for meal preparation as well as distribution.
- Brief introduction of the project by giving detailed information about the background of Annamrita Foundation
- Challenges faced by the foundation while starting the project.
- Brief information about the renovation process of the building.
- Information about the utilization of the facility.
- Schools covered till date under the Mid-day Meal program.
- Initiative taken for meal distribution by Annamrita Foundation during the Covid-19 period.
- Brief information about the overall kitchen functioning and meal preparation by a brief walk through the kitchen facility.
- Coordination with schools regarding meal supply, food testing, and taking feedback on regular basis.
- Back-office responsibilities and facility maintenance.
- Daily monitoring of the Mid-day Meal program such as raw material stock maintenance, lab testing, preparing meals, dispatching, etc.

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

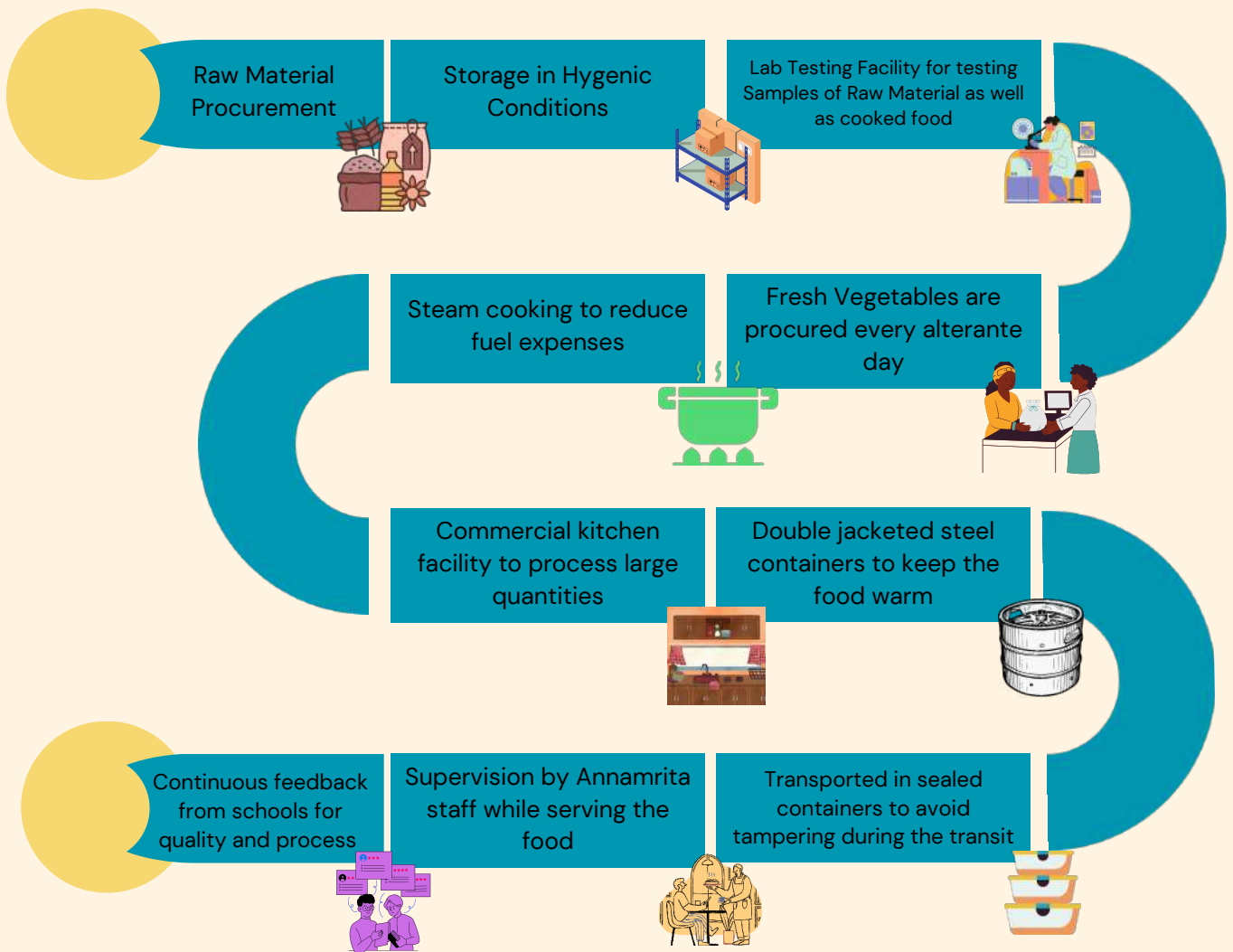
Key Findings

CONTENT	TOTAL COUNT
Kitchen Facility	Approximately 13,000 sq. ft
Total working Staff at the facility	55+
Total Schools	137
Number of Students (Beneficiaries)	25,000

Annamrita Foundation has created kitchen facility measuring approximately **13,000 sq. ft.** in the leased property belonging to PCMC for preparing Mid-Day Meals.

A total staff of **55 persons** is engaged in the process of preparing Mid-Day Meal.

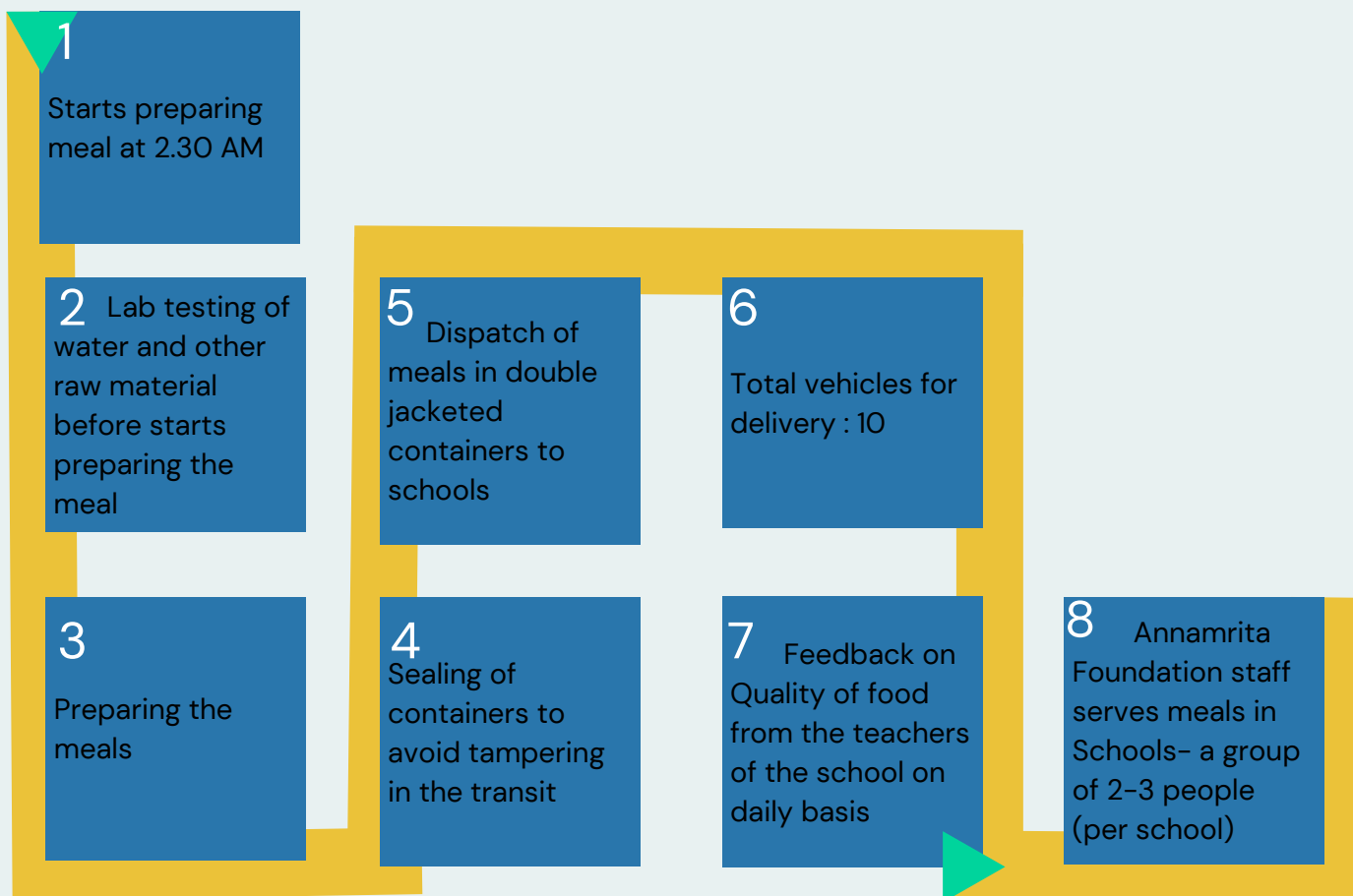
The Mid-Day Meals are presently prepared for providing to **25,000 students in 137 schools** in PCMC area



Key Points in the process

- Quality raw material which includes fortified rice and other consumables of standard brands with ISI mark.
- Well-ventilated clean and hygienic raw material storage rooms with daily cleaning.
- Staff responsible for procurement of the raw material is well trained and maintains the necessary hygiene norms.
- Various machines such as washer, slicer, blender, and cooker in the kitchen facility for saving time as well as handling large quantities
- Steam generation for cooking food that saves time and energy.
- Total well-trained staff of 55 people is handling the process.

Overall Preparation & Delivery mechanism of Mid-Day Meal to schools



OBSERVATIONS

- The entire kitchen facility is setup considering long-term use. The modification and changes were done to suit day to day requirements of the kitchen staff.
- Sequencing of the kitchen facility is based on first in- first out basis i.e., the raw material storage near the entrance followed by lab testing followed by food processing facility and finally dispatching the prepared food at the tail end.
- Time is essence of the entire operation of the preparation of mid-day meals. Therefore, punctual, and dedicated staff is the critical factor of this facility. Similarly, delivery of the food is also scheduled to suit the lunch break at the school.
- Very well documented records are maintained at the facility which includes, raw material procured and utilized, lab test reports, daily dispatch of meals, feedback forms, etc.
- Well laid out systems of operations and excellent co-ordination and understanding between the staff makes the entire process hassle free.

GLIMPSES

Kitchen Setup



Water & Food
Testing
Laboratory



Raw Material
Storage Room



Seal for Hot-Pots



Field Visit





Impact Analysis Report



Matriniketan – Yoga & Multi-Utility Centre

IMPLEMENTED BY

Sri Aurobindo Society

Date:19.03.2023



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



As a source of identity, heritage is a valuable factor for empowering local communities and enabling vulnerable groups of to participate fully in social and cultural life.

Matriniketan (earlier known as Academy House), is the heritage property over an area of 20,000 square feet which demonstrates French influence on an otherwise iconic examples of rich Tamil traditions in both architecture and décor elements used all over the building.

Matriniketan hosts Auro Agni- Global Centre of Excellence for Integral Yoga which is aimed to be a platform that will work towards integrating Yoga into multiple dimensions of life to enhance them greatly and to tune them towards a complete fulfilment. A previous study indicated that overall, the building is in structurally sound condition, however ,it requires total refurbishing. The restoration process involved preserving and enhancing the authentic heritage features of the structure including lime plastering on walls, Madras terrace roofing, Mangalore tiles roofing, lime concreting on terrace, wooden flooring, and natural ventilation.

Earlier, the heritage building was not in a use and neglected for many years and was stuck in the litigation process. However, after successful negotiation, the property was transferred to Sri Aurobindo Society. In 2019 the society decided to restore the heritage building. A technical assessment of the building was done by the INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage, Pondicherry chapter). The renovation work was done in August 2022 and the building is presently being utilized for various activities, events in furtherance with the objectives of the society.

To understand the impact of the project and utilization of the facility, Bajaj Auto Ltd. empanelled Opash Socio-commercials Pvt. Ltd. (OPASH). For the purpose of this study, OPASH reviewed documents and data provided by the Sri Aurobindo Society to understand the objective and the impact created by the program. Third party team comprising of 4 members had conducted a field visit and interacted with the stakeholders such as, senior office bearers and the staff working at the project location. The details gathered comprised of original status of the building, plan of action and approach for restoration of the heritage building present and proposed utilization of the facility created. During the visit, the team interacted with the present beneficiary community to understand their perspective and views about the facility.

This report covers

Details of understanding the project 'AuroAgni-Global Centre of Excellence for Integral Yoga.'

Detailed information about the important areas like :

- Restoration process of the heritage building including before-after photos of it.
- Interviews with office bearers and staff, members, INTACH officials.
- Observations and suggestions regarding further improvement within the facility.

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Key CSR Activities

The CSR priority for Bajaj Auto is Skilling and improving Quality of Life – especially of marginalized communities living in and around the districts where the Bajaj Auto's manufacturing plants are located. In addition, Bajaj Auto also supports significant initiatives in Water Conservation

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1500 crores.

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ABOUT THE PROJECT

Background

"Krishna Vilas," a two-floor structure (earlier known as Academy House) which is a mid-19th century Heritage Building is located in Kuruchikuppam area of Pondicherry town. It is a magnificent structure built in traditional Pondicherry architecture with the art deco style. It displays traditional Tamil features such as thalvaram on the front, one golden leaf ornamented door with Hindu deity, a traditional ground floor, with a typical 12 wooden columns. Like many Chettyar houses in Pondicherry, there is western influence, with an iconic columned veranda on the front and the upper floor wall plasters decorated with floral motives.

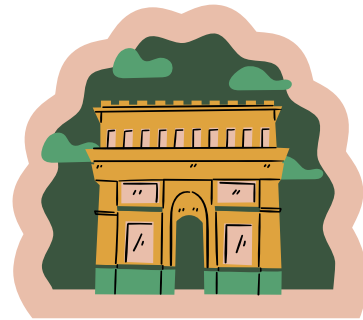
Overall, the building is in structurally sound condition. The building has gone through alterations.

A technical assessment of the building has been done by the INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage). The overall improvement of the building has been done without disturbing the basic structure of the building. Bajaj Auto Ltd. provided Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding of Rs. 490 Lakhs for this project titled 'AuroAgni- Global Centre of Excellence for Integral Yoga.

The renovation work was started in 2019 and completed by August 2022. After completion of the restoration work, presently the building is being utilized for conducting activities such as, Yoga sessions, Spiritual Guidance sessions, Dance Performance Programs, and other activities.

1

To restore the mid-19th century heritage building "Krishna Vilas" (earlier known as Academy House)



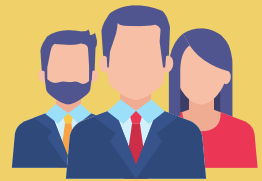
2

To establish Auro Agni- Global Centre of Excellence for Integral Yoga which is aimed to be a platform that will work towards integrating Yoga into multiple dimensions of life to enhance them greatly and to tune them towards a complete fulfilment.



OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT

To interact and gather information about the project from senior office bearers and staff of Sri Aurobindo Society.



To visit the heritage building and understand various restoration initiatives and challenges faced by the authorities.

To understand the present utilization of the building by interacting with staff and beneficiary community and future plan of action.



METHODOLOGY

1

Sample Size & Coverage Area

- The study covered an initial telephonic confirmation about the date of the visit to the 'Matriniketan,'Heritage building, Pondicherry by 4 experts.
 - Senior office bearers and the staff members of Sri Aurobindo society who have been an important part of this project were interviewed.
 - Interaction with few beneficiary community members using the facility.
-

2

Analytical Framework

- Documentation analysis: Covering the project plans, plan of execution, utilisation of funds, before-after photos of the heritage structure, etc.
 - Outcome analysis: Assessing the project outcomes as against the commitment in the agreements (MOU)
 - Impact analysis: Assessing the outputs and impacts created by the project
-

3

Resource Mobilization

- For the impact analysis, 4 experts visited Pondicherry from 11th to 14th March 2023.
-

4

Methods of Data Collection

- OPASH has used a common methodology and tools of data collection. The team interviewed relevant stakeholders during their visit in Pondicherry.
- Following tools were used for data collection from these stakeholders as below;

Confirmation of the dates of visits over a phone call and email.

Preparation of a questionnaire

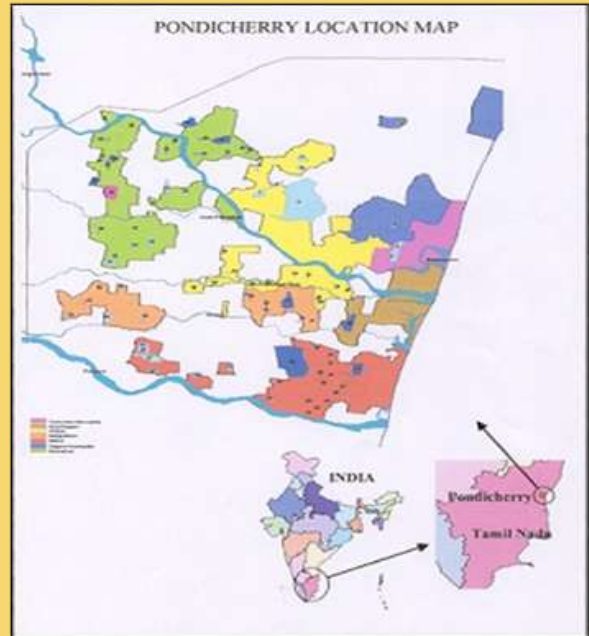
A visit to the selected schools followed by walk through the facility and telephonic conversation by questioning the authority about the program.

Group Discussion (GD) with staff members at 'Matriniketan' and senior officers of INTACH responsible for planning and implementation

One to one interview with library co-ordinator and staff members.

MAP & GEOGRAPHY

The urban centre of Pondicherry, fondly called as PONDY by the Tamil people is a union territory of India constituted out of four territories of former French reigned India. Pondicherry is a major port city that is located very close to the sea coast. The union territory is having a comfortable and agreeable degree of heat and humidness in the atmosphere which can be assumed as the regular climatic conditions of Pondicherry throughout the year. Apart from parks, beaches, temples, another interesting aspect of Pondicherry are its heritage building. The heritage buildings of Pondicherry comprise of buildings with only Tamil architecture or buildings with only French architecture and some buildings with a blend of both Tamil and French architecture. The appealing aspect of the homes is the open courtyard in the middle of the house with natural light streaming inside.



One of the major attractions in Pondicherry is Sri Aurobindo Ashram. The Ashram is in the eastern part of Pondicherry. Inmates live and work in several buildings spread throughout the area. The focus of community life is the Ashram main building, usually called simply "the Ashram", which consists of an interconnected block of houses, including those in which Sri Aurobindo and the Mother lived for most of their lives.

Sri Aurobindo Society was started by the Mother in 19th September 1960. She was not only the founder and the Executive President but also remains its guiding force. From a very small beginning, over the years, the Society has grown into an international organization working in diverse fields of life. The Mother herself laid the foundation of the Society, a strong base on which it could grow and spread like a Banyan tree. It was the Mother who named the organization Sri Aurobindo Society, after Sri Aurobindo.

SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDERS INTERACTION

Project Location Covered

Matriniketan Heritage
Building, Pondicherry

Stakeholders

Admin (Finance Dep.)- 1
Coordinator (Cultural Dp.) – 1, Staff members- 2
Architectures (INTACH)- 3,
Chairman (Sri. A. Society)- 1, Member Executive- 3

Inputs

Below are the points of discussion:

- Overall introduction about Sri Aurobindo Society, Work of Cultural department, and other information related to activities undertaken by the society, background of the project.
- Brief introduction of cultural department as well as ongoing programs/workshops and proposed programs at Matriniketan.
- Constrains while conducting cultural programs necessitating high quality audio-visual inputs.
- Limitation of conducting program for larger audience.
- Information on various workshops conducted so far to promote and appreciate heritage.
- Proposed events to be conducted at Matriniketan involving local community as well as those interested in promoting heritage.
- Awareness programs for school children appreciating important aspects of heritage structures.
- Brief walk through the building and collecting information on various restoration initiatives undertaken in the premises.
- Before-after condition of the heritage building.
- Visit to main hall, ground floor as well as first floor where yoga sessions are conducted regularly and visit to facility created for conducting individual yoga sessions and sound therapy.
- Background about the research conducted for restoring similar heritage buildings.
- Plan of action of restoration of the building.
- Material used while restoration of the building.
- Challenges faced throughout the renovation process of the building.
- Purpose of restoring Matriniketan, the heritage building and future plans of utilizing the facility.
- Background of Sri Aurobindo Society.
- Ongoing projects and upcoming projects based on the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo and Mother.
- Funding was the major challenge for undertaking the restoration of Matriniketan. However, timely visit of Late. Shri Rahulji Bajaj and CSR contribution by Bajaj auto Ltd. made it possible to complete the project.

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

KEY FINDINGS

- Matriniketan, the heritage building is situated right on the scenic seashore which is ideal location for meditation as well as spiritual activities.
- NTACH has played a major role in conducting research of similar buildings and accordingly prepared an exhaustive restoration plan and design along with estimates for Matriniketan. (Refer to Annexures 1, 2, and 3)
- Selection of material required for restoration was based on the existing material which was used while the building was constructed. Therefore, material like lime mortar, special stones, wood, etc., was procured and used accordingly. Special efforts were made to identify and engage artisans specialized in renovating heritage structures.
- Some of the door frames and windows which were existing were restored while using a similar material, and other doors and windows were reconstructed.
- For the convenience of elderly citizens visiting the second floor of the facility, a lift has been provided. Similarly, the facility is now wheelchair friendly.
- Overall restoration of Matriniketan, the heritage building (earlier known as Academy House) has been done without disturbing its original charm.
- The restoration of the building was completed in August 2022 i.e., 2 years from initiating the restoration work.
- The building is presently being utilized for conducting Individual and Group Yoga sessions, Aikido classes, Tai chi Classes, a Spiritual Guidance program, Community Sessions (Dance, Poetry Reading, etc.), Workshops for children, etc.
- These programs and events are planned with a holistic vision so as to create this facility as a major hub for Yoga, Music, and Spirituality as well as a community centre in Pondicherry.
- To enhance the utility of this heritage building, the following facilities are being created
 - Library
 - Panchakarma & Spa Centre
 - Sound Therapy Room
- Conducting various events in Matriniketan has a unique philosophy of promoting peacefulness and gratitude. The facility welcomes all those who believe in this philosophy and are willing to walk on the path of devotion.
- Staff involved for conducting various programs is devoted to the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo and Mother. They are displaying extreme dedication toward the responsibilities allotted to them.
- All staff involved in this project are passionately engaged as 'Sadhak' rather than employee by actively participating in all the activities.
- The CSR contribution of Rs. 490 Lakhs by Bajaj Auto Ltd. has been effectively utilized for the purpose of restoration of the building.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For conducting specific events and programs needing high acoustics requirement becomes a limitation today due to existing facility. Therefore, there is a need to **provide proper audio-visual facility with appropriate acoustics**. This will further enhance and widen the utility of this facility.

1

2

Adding on to some amenities like, **CCTV Cameras, Projection facility, Water Coolers**, in some rooms and hall can be taken into consideration

Display board at the entrance of the heritage building providing information about the history of the building and restoration efforts undertaken by Sri Aurobindo Society

3

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT

Recently, this restored heritage building 'Matriniketan' has been selected for the 2022–2023 HUDCO Design Awards and won a second prize in the "**Conservation of Heritage**" category.



GLIMPSES

Current photos of
the establishment



Before-After photos of the construction of the building



Field Visit

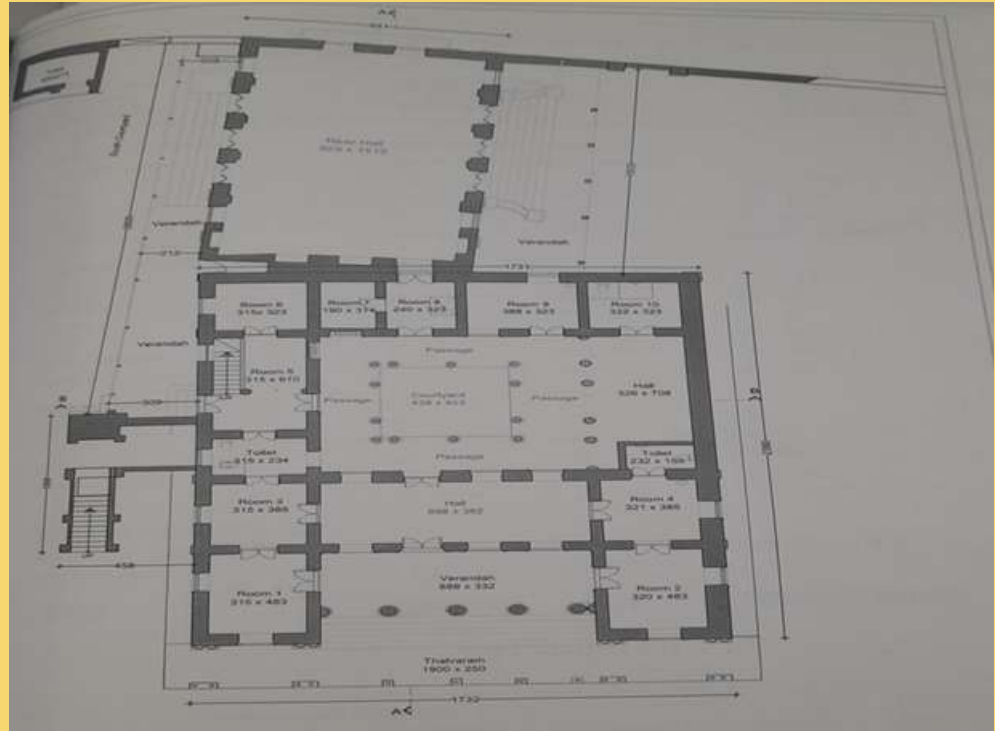


Annexure 1



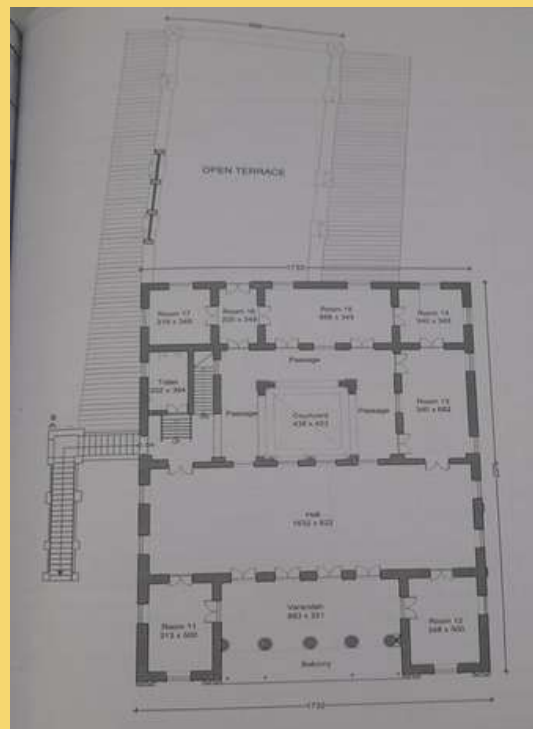
Annexure 2

Ground Floor Design of the Building



Annexure 3

First Floor Design of the Building





Impact Analysis Report



Construction of Girls Hostel

IMPLEMENTED BY

Bharati Vidyarthi
Kalyan Pratishthan

Date:19.03.2023



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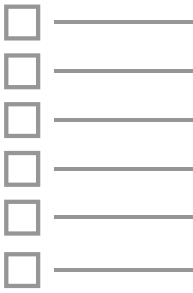
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



In one of the most drought-prone districts in Maharashtra like Beed, Shantivan has stood up as a lighthouse for the people, especially for the children of sugarcane workers who need shelter and care, and love.

Shantivan embarked on its journey on 27 November 2000. Shantivan's team traveled from place to place, met people, and realized their life miseries. Shantivan was born from the urge to relieve the poor sugarcane sharecroppers and their families. Through their enormous passion, sacrifice, and dedication, They have opened a school for deprived children, a shelter for abandoned women and their children, an orphanage, and an adoption center. Shantivan believes in transformation with a simple philosophy of "Divert the youth towards agriculture and not towards politics." Instead of thinking of scarcity, poverty, and wandering here and there, the youth is working hand in hand to eradicate the crisis.

The sugarcane workers have to migrate from place to place due to their work nature. During migration, normally entire family migrates from their village to the place of work for a few months. Due to this, the children are unable to continue their education. The families are unable to leave their children in the villages with their relatives even if they wish to. The problem is more in the case of girls due to safety reasons. Therefore, Shantivan proposed a separate girls' hostel for those girls.

The construction of the hostel facility is on 18,400 sq. ft. of land (ground floor 9200 sq. ft + 9200 sq. ft on first floor) for which, Bajaj Auto. Ltd. has provided funds of Rs. 1 Crore 40 Lakhs.

The hostel facility being constructed is 2 storied building with 15 rooms. This hostel facility has a capacity of total 300 girls (20 girls in 1 room) with the facility of 'Bunk beds' along with total 12 bathrooms and 10 toilets in 2 parts of the building (6 bathrooms and 5 toilets on each floor

There is a separate independent 'well' constructed to provide a drinking water facility to the girls. Also, different types of fruits and other trees are planted on the premises of the hostel facility. This hostel facility is on the distance of 1.5 km from Shantivan.

ABOUT BAJAJ CSR

The Bajaj Group

The Bajaj Group is amongst the top 10 business houses in India. Its footprint stretches over a wide range of industries, spanning automobiles (two wheelers manufacturer and three wheelers manufacturer), insurance, travel, and finance.

Bajaj Auto Ltd. is the world's third-largest manufacturer of motorcycles and the second largest in India. It is the world's largest three-wheeler manufacturer.

As a leading organization, the company recognizes the need to serve society at large, aligning themselves to national priorities and single-mindedly works towards bridging the divide between urban and rural India by focusing on integrated development projects that are aligned with the guidelines of United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals with five major focus areas of Education, Health & Hygiene, Economic, Environmental and Social Development.

Key CSR Activities

The CSR priority for Bajaj Auto is Skilling and improving Quality of Life – especially of marginalized communities living in and around the districts where the Bajaj Auto's manufacturing plants are located. In addition, Bajaj Auto also supports significant initiatives in Water Conservation.

In the span of 8 years

**Bajaj Group
companies has**

contributed Rupees

1,500 cr.

and supported more than

400 CSR Projects



ABOUT THE PROJECT

Background

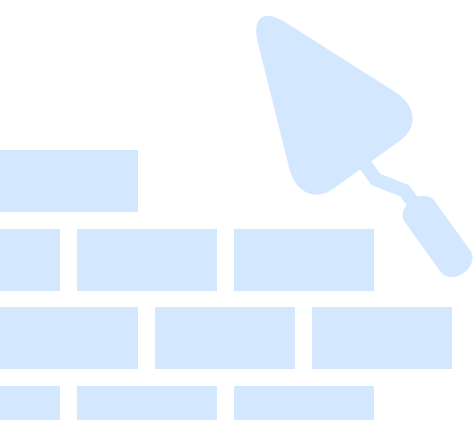
Beed, one of the most drought prone districts in Maharashtra. Due to excessive drought, farming cannot be done and poverty is at its peak. Farmers had to migrate to sugarcane areas elsewhere in Maharashtra to earn their living. This has been the main income source for generations. As a result, the workers had no option but to live an illusionary life with no education, no job or agriculture.

Mr. Deepak Nagargoje resided in Chumbali village of Beed district. In 1995, while studying in class XI, he participated in the 'Shramasanskar shibir' of Shri. Baba Amte organized on Somnath project. This camp had a great impact on him and gave strength to his determined pathway and he decided to devote his entire life in social work rather than doing on ordinary job. Being a local person, he was aware of the situation of sugarcane workers from his childhood and thought of bringing a change. He thought that at least the future generations should get the privilege to educate themselves and live a blooming happy life. Hence Shatiwan was established.

In the year 2000, he got married to Ms. Kaveri who coincidentally had a passion for social work. She had known the plight of the sugarcane workers and the sufferings of their children since childhood. She also decided to support her husband and whole heartedly followed him to fulfil the dream of 'Shantivan' come true.

Project Objective

To build a separate hostel facility for girls at village Aarvi in Beed district.



OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT

1

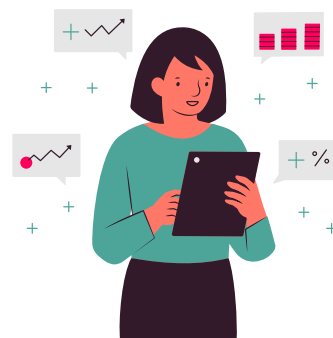
To visit the hostel facility and understand ideas about future utilization of the building.

2

To interact and gather information about the girls' hostel from the founder members and staff of 'Shantivan.'

3

To know the status of fund utilized for completing the project



METHODOLOGY

1

Sample Size & Coverage Area

- The study covered an initial telephonic conversation with the team regarding the project prior to the visit.
 - Founder members and the staff members of 'Shantivan Girls Hostel' who have been an important part of this project were interviewed during the actual visit.
-

2

Analytical Framework

- Documentation analysis: Project plans, plan of execution, utilisation of funds, photos during the construction phase of the hostel facility , etc.
 - Outcome analysis: Brief idea about the project's future outcomes as the hostel facility is still under construction.
-

3

Resource Mobilization

- For the impact analysis, 4 experts visited Beed from 28th February to 1st March 2023
-

4

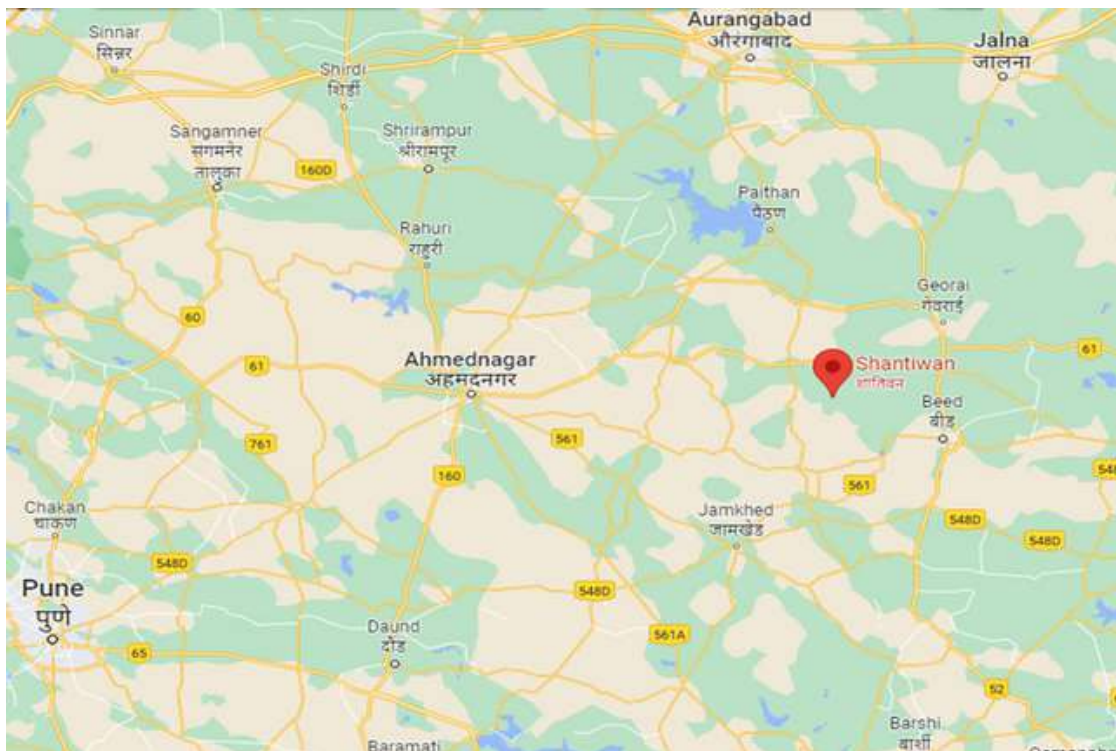
Methods of Data Collection

- The team interviewed relevant office bearers and staff members
- Tools used
 - Confirmation of the dates of visits over a phone call and email
 - Preparation of a questionnaire
 - A visit to 'Shantivan girls hostel' followed by walk through of the facility

MAP & GEOGRAPHY

The study covered an initial telephonic confirmation about the date of the visit to the 'Shantivan' girls hostel building, Beed by 4 experts.

Founder members and the staff members of 'Shantivan Girls Hostel' who have been an important part of this project were interviewed.



SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDERS INTERACTION

Project Location Covered

Shantivan
Girls' Hostel, Beed



Stakeholders

Founder Members- 2
Staff Members- 4



Inputs

Overall introduction about Shantivan

- Various initiatives for different age groups of children.
- Challenges faced in the initial phase of the formation of the foundation.
- Background of the project.
- Current scenario of the project.
- Information about the construction work along with the brief walk through of the facility.
- Challenges faced during Covid-19 period and reasons for delay in construction of the hostel facility.
- Information about future projects and proposed activities.
- Information about the construction of the facility along with documentation process.
- Information on planning and execution process of the proposed construction plan.
- Limitations and challenges faced during the construction of the hostel facility.

KEY FINDINGS

650 Total students studying at Shantivan (including Residential)

300 Residential children

178 Present Girl student (Residential)

300 Girls Hostel Facility to accommodate

Under construction Hostel Building

15 Total rooms

300 Total Girls (20 girls in 1 room)

12 Toilets & 10 bathrooms facility

Note

- The school at Shantivan has a total of 650 students. Of which, 300 students are residing in the campus while the remaining students are coming from nearby villages.
- Presently 178 girls are staying on the campus. However, their present facility provided for accommodation is not up to the mark.
- The hostel facility being constructed is 2 storied building with 15 rooms. Each room has provision to accommodate 20 girls. Thus, the hostel can accommodate 300 girls once complete.

FUNDING PROVIDED BY BAJAJ AUTO LTD.

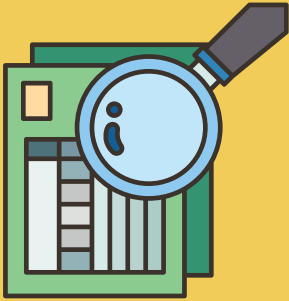
**Year
2020**

Proposal of the building sanctioned

**1 Crore
40
Lakhs**

Total Funding

OBSERVATIONS



- The project was supposed to be completed by 2021 however due to pandemic, the construction work got delayed.
- Presently the construction activity at the building is almost complete, the finishing work such as tile polishing, painting, electric fitting work, plumbing is in progress.
- The fruit trees as well as other trees are already planted in the area around the hostel building.
- A separate well has been constructed in the premises of the hostel facility to provide drinking water facility to the girls.
- The entire construction of hostel facility will be completed and will be operational tentatively by June 2023

GLIMPSES

Current Status of the Construction



Infrastructure of the building



Field Visit





Impact Analysis Report



Room To Read's School Library Program

IMPLEMENTED BY

ROOM TO READ

Date:19.03.2023



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Room to Read (RtR) India was officially established in 2003 and seeks to transform the lives of millions of children across India by focusing on literacy and gender equality in education. While their literacy program encourages fluency among early learners. Their motive is to end illiteracy and gender inequality in education. To fulfill this motive, they started with the literacy program by providing a simple, encouraging environment of library room to all the government schools across India.

The program's primary focus is to encourage students to make reading a habit. It enables primary school children to be independent readers. They designed this program by understanding the basic requirements as well as the issues faced by the students while going through the education process. it is true, that every individual has his/her own speed of learning, understanding the concept as well as the capacity of grasping knowledge. By taking this important point into consideration, Room to Read had designed this program 'Level wise' and not 'Grade wise.' Levels of this program comprise of GROWBY Model i.e., 6 colors, **Green, Red, Orange, White, Blue, and Yellow** in which,

These levels have made the reading process very easy for the students as it contains picture reading books, one sentence reading books, short stories and at last the chapters to read in the books when the student reaches the fluency level. The plus point of all the books is 'large font with big size picture' with which student can easily read the book and understand the concept and can narrate the given story or content.

All this step-by-step planning enables a healthy reading environment as well as motivate them to read more and improves reading skills without taking burden of the process.

To understand the impact of the project and utilization of the facility, Bajaj Auto Ltd. empaneled Opash Socio-commercials Pvt. Ltd. (OPASH) to undertake third part assessment. For the purpose of this study, OPASH reviewed documents (MOU) and data provided by the 'Room to Read' to understand the objective and the impact created by the program. Third-party team comprising of 3 members conducted field visits as well as telephonic conversations for some schools and interacted with the stakeholders such as, the library coordinator and the teacher staff working at the project location. The details gathered comprised of maintained record of the book stalk and 'give and take' maintenance registers, photos of the library as well as furniture and stationery provided by 'Room to Read' organization, briefing about the utilization of the facility created. During the visit, interaction was done with the library coordinators, present teaching staff, and some student beneficiaries to understand their perspective and views as well as future requirements about the program.



Green is for those students who are at the starting phase of the reading and,



Blue is for those students who can read books fluently.

ABOUT BAJAJ CSR

The Bajaj Group

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The CSR priority for Bajaj Auto is Skilling and improving Quality of Life – especially of marginalized communities living in and around the districts where the Bajaj Auto's manufacturing plants are located. In addition, Bajaj Auto also supports significant initiatives in Water Conservation

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ABOUT THE PROJECT

Background

Reading is the foundation of all future learning. The magic of learning enables a child to learn concepts, explore new subjects, internalize values, and develop their imagination, empathy, and critical thinking. Room to Read's Literacy Program focuses on developing reading skills and a habit of reading among primary school children in government schools.

RtR designed and followed a combination of library only approach and an innovative Comprehensive Literacy Approach that looks at 'learning to read' as a comprehensive experience. Here the child learns all the skills required to become independent and fluent readers, and so combining the 'science of learning to read' with the 'magic of loving to read' creates an enabling reading environment. Library programs encourage primary school children to become independent readers. A healthy, motivating reading environment develops the curiosity of the child. RtR's library program is implemented for children from grade 1 to 7.

The literacy program is to improve literacy instruction and the establishment of school libraries to provide students with well-trained teachers, effective literacy curriculum, and a print-rich environment where they can build a habit of reading. This includes continued support for four academic years with ongoing training and reading materials.

1

To develop a reading habit in primary school children



2

To provide healthy, encouraging library environment with well-trained teachers and effective literacy curriculum



3

To make a child an independent reader



OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT

To gather information from teachers and library co-ordinators about the library program as well as how the students have benefitted due to the library program by listening to the student beneficiaries as well.



To understand the present scenario of the program by visiting some schools as well as over a telephonic conversation for rest of the schools



To understand the present utilization of the libraries by interacting with staff and library co-ordinators and future requirements of the program.



METHODOLOGY

1

Sample Size & Coverage Area

- The study covered an initial telephonic confirmation about the date of the visit to the Schools in Thane, Nashik and Satara by 3 experts and date confirmation about the telephonic conversation for the schools in Aurangabad and Uttarakhand.
- Teachers, library co-ordinators of schools who have been an important part of this project were interviewed.
- Interaction with few beneficiary students using the facility.

2

Analytical Framework

- Documentation analysis: Covering book maintenance registers in schools, present condition photos of the libraries in the schools, etc.
- Outcome analysis: Assessing the project outcomes as against the commitment in the agreements (MOU).
- Impact analysis: Assessing the outputs and impacts created by the project as well as the expectations for the program improvement.

3

Resource Mobilization

- For the impact analysis, 3 experts visited schools in Thane, Nashik and Satara from 4th to 8th March 2023 as well as made a telephonic conversation from 4th to 10th March 2023 for schools in Aurangabad and Uttarakhand.

4

Methods of Data Collection

➤ OPASH has used a common methodology and tools of data collection. The team interviewed relevant stakeholders during their visit to schools in Thane, Satara and Nashik respectively as well as during the telephonic conversation for schools in Aurangabad and Uttarakhand.

➤ Following tools were used for data collection from these stakeholders as below :

Confirmation of the dates of visits and telephonic conversation over a phone call and email.

Preparation of a questionnaire

A visit to the selected schools followed by walk through the facility and telephonic conversation by questioning the authority about the program.

Group Discussion (GD) with staff members at selected schools and student beneficiaries.

One to one interview with library co-ordinator and staff members.

BACKGROUND



Reading is the foundation of learning process and the necessity for an individual. Room to Read had decided to fulfil this basic need of the students by providing separate libraries to government schools in India.

RtR organization basically focuses on the education of the children. Their motive is to end **illiteracy and gender inequality** in education. And they are walking towards their aim by creating various educational programs across world, library program under literacy curriculum is one of the most effective programs created for school children by the organization which helps students to improve their reading skills.

RtR has provided books following the **GROWBY Model**, which is '**Level**' wise distribution of books consisting of **6 different colors of books** which are applicable to the students of all grades. It starts with easy to read books which comprises of big pictures with one word or one sentence in big font for the students who are in their starting phase of the reading and ends with the books which are more in sentences for the students who have achieved fluency in their reading process.

This well strategized library program makes the journey of learning very easy to all the students. It motivates children to make reading as a habit of their daily routine. It improves their writing skills as well as vocabulary and develops curiosity about the various topics by giving exposure to different reading content.

Their Approach



SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDERS INTERACTION

Project Location Covered

Schools in Maharashtra
and Uttarakhand



Stakeholders

Teachers of School
Library Co-ordinator
Student Beneficiaries



Inputs

Below are the topics of discussion:

- Overall introduction about the library program.
- Current scenario of the program in school.
- Initial teacher's training for the library program
- Personal experience as well as challenges faced during the implementation of the program.
- Class wise library timings.
- Maintenance process of the library.
- Distribution of the books to the children.
- Initiatives taken on school level for the betterment of the program such as, arranging reading and writing competitions.
- Requirements and expectations about the program.
- Overall functioning and monitoring of the library.
- Training sessions for the management of the library.
- Record maintenance of the books (stock maintenance, give & take process, etc)
- Student's response to the program.
- Book preferences of students.
- Changes noticed in students.
- Expected changes in the program in future.
- Understood the concept 'Library' from teachers.
- Started reading books containing pictures and short stories.
- Content in big font is very much easy to read.
- Willingly participates in small activities such as, reading, writing, etc.
- Helps teachers to organize books in the library.

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Schools in Thane

SR. NO	NAME OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF BOOKS PROVIDED BY RtR TO SCHOOLS	CURRENT COUNT OF BOOKS IN SCHOOLS
1	TMC School No. 23	1,647	200+
2	TMC School No. 50	1,748	1,647
3	TMC School No. 10	400	1000+

Schools in Satara

SR. NO	NAME OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF BOOKS PROVIDED BY RtR TO SCHOOLS	CURRENT COUNT OF BOOKS IN SCHOOLS
1	Z.P. School Ambawade	2,119	2000+
2	Z.P. School Rakusalewadi	1,647	1000+
3	Z.P. School Ninam	1,647	700-800+
4	Z.P. School Varachi Pawarvadi	1,647	500+

Schools in Nasik

SR. NO	NAME OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF BOOKS PROVIDED BY RtR TO SCHOOLS	CURRENT COUNT OF BOOKS IN SCHOOLS
1	Z. P. school Girnare	1,547	460+
2	Z.P. School Shirsate	1,530	1200+

Schools in Aurangabad (Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar):

SR. NO	NAME OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF BOOKS PROVIDED BY RtR TO SCHOOLS	CURRENT COUNT OF BOOKS IN SCHOOLS
1	Z.P. School Golatgaon	1,908	400-500
2	Z.P. School Aasegaon	1,1714	1,790+
3	Z. P. School Jalgaon Feran	1,326	Not Received
4	Z. P. School Gopalpur	1,520	2,500+
5	Z. P. School Shekta	1,520	Not Received
6	Z. P. School Mailwada	1,908	1000+
7	Z. P. School Murumkheda	1,520	1200+
8	Z. P.School Gharegaon Pimpri	1,326	950
9	Z.P. School Aadgaon	1,714	2000+
10	Z.P. School Hatmali	1,326	1000-1500
11	Z. P. School Naigaon	1,714	3000+
12	Z.P. School Sanjkheda	1,326	800
13	Z.P. School Aapatgaon	1,326	1200+
14	Z.P. School Bhalgaon	1,326	1,200-1,300
15	Z.P. School Krushnapur Wadi	1,326	1,000+
16	Z.P. School Garkheda No.1	1,326	2,500+
17	Z.P. School Ghardan Tanda	1,326	200+

Schools in Uttarakhand:

SR. NO	NAME OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF BOOKS PROVIDED BY RtR TO SCHOOLS	CURRENT COUNT OF BOOKS IN SCHOOLS
1	G.P. School Kamaun	1,461	500+
2	G.P.School Missarwala	1,371	250-300+
3	G.P. School Judka No.2	1,641	1250+
4	G.P.School Sanyasiowala	1,641	2,000
5	G.P. School Doharivakil	1,569	1500+
6	G.P. School Manpel	1,461	Not Received
7	G.P. School Razpura Rani	1,461	2000+
8	G.P. School Dhimarkhea	1,461	1000+
9	G.P. School Paiga	1,461	1000+
10	G.P. School Jaspur 1(Urdu)	1,461	Not Received
11	G.P. School Kattaiya	1,461	1200+
12	G.P.School Katai Mill	1,461	250+
13	G.P. School Barkhera Pandey	1,724	400+
14	G.P. School Chaitifarm	1,461	500+
15	G.P. School Guleria	1,460	500+

Note

Total current count of books in schools is less than the total books provided by RtR due to following reasons:

- constant handling of the books, they must be ripped.
- books were distributed to the students in the Covid period, so there is a possibility of misplacing.
- flooding during the program implementation years was also the reason of misplacing some books in schools.

Total current count of books in schools is more than the total books provided by RtR due to following reasons:

- Many schools have purchased some number of books in the library on their own.
- Some of the schools received the donations of the books from the government or other organizations.

OTHER KEY FINDINGS



ABOUT THE PROGRAM



- Program was successfully run by the staff of most of the schools.
- Initially, fixed number of teachers (1-2) were trained which was necessary for the management of the library in the school.
- After training, almost all the schools took care of the handing over of the libraries to the new teachers by providing them all the information needed to maintain the records.
- Teachers have taken care of the books, furniture, stationery provided by the RtR and were responsible for taking initiatives at school level by organizing small reading, writing programs to motivate students.
- The classrooms were renovated as per students liking, which helped more students taking interest in visiting the library and reading books.



ABOUT STUDENTS

- Drastic positive changes were observed in students by the teachers.
- Students started taking interest in reading different kinds of books.
- Improved reading skills, speed and the vocabulary were the highlighting points in the observation.



- Students started participating in the activities such as, reading book in front of the class, writing 3 to 4 lines on given topic, elocution competition, etc., arranged by the schools.
- Knowledge sharing with family members.
- Reading books in free time, during break.

ABOUT SCHOOLS & STAFF



- Almost all schools are operating the library program in accordance with all rules and by organising events on a school-level.
- Teachers who all are working as library co-ordinators are maintaining the library records and periodically doing a required book maintenance with the help of students.
- All the teachers are taking initiatives by brainstorming and implementing ideas for different unique ideas such as, school-level reading and writing competitions and activities to motivate students and improve their reading skills.
- Also, teachers are donating books to the library on their birthdays so that students will get a variety of books to read.
- In some schools, there is a separate 'half an hour' period in their timetable for visiting the library for each class. It is a unique initiative taken by schools to encourage children to read more.
- One of the schools has begun running 'Reading Week Program' in their school to update knowledge of each student by encouraging some of them to read different types of books in the library.

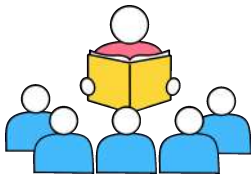
RECOMMENDATIONS

1



In addition to books, printing newspapers according to the students' knowledge requirements in which the content will be easy to understand will encourage them to read more. This can be will be a clearer and simpler method of acquiring knowledge.

2



The same program can be conducted on **village level** too.

3



The establishment of a separate vocabulary section for students can help to improve their reading and writing abilities as well.

GLIMPSES



Books Provided by RtR



Painted Walls of Library



FGD Conducted with Student Beneficiaries



Registers Provided by RtR to keep Book Records



Library



Furniture and Stationery Provided by RtR



Field Visit

