



Balrampur
Chini Mills Limited

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Corporate Social Responsibility
Issued in May'2026



ISDM

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We also acknowledge the contributions of the assessment team:

Research and Evaluation: Ms. Kankana Trivedi and Ms. Tenzin Chorran

Author: Ms. Kankana Trivedi

Data Analytics: Mr. Kshitij Sarawgi

Technical Review: Ms. Kakul Misra and Ms. Trisha Verma

Report Design and Creative Data Visualisation: Mr. Sri Harsha Dantuluri

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of everyone involved in this assessment. Their expertise, collaboration, and commitment have been instrumental in producing evidence to strengthen BCML's CSR initiatives and inform future programme planning.



Executive Summary

Balrampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML), one of India's leading integrated sugar, ethanol, and renewable power companies, is committed to creating sustainable and inclusive development through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. The Company's CSR strategy focuses on improving the quality of life of rural communities by investing in sustainable livelihoods, quality education, quality healthcare and sanitation, environmental sustainability, women's empowerment, and rural infrastructure, primarily across Uttar Pradesh.

The **Indian School of Development Management (ISDM)** was entrusted with undertaking the Impact Assessment of BCML's CSR interventions implemented during **FY 2024-25**, in accordance with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Impact Assessment Rules. Additionally, at the request of BCML, ISDM also conducted a voluntary assessment of selected CSR

interventions implemented during **FY 2025-26**. The study adopted a rigorous mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and secondary research to generate evidence on programme effectiveness, outcomes, and sustainability across multiple stakeholder groups.

Through its CSR initiatives, BCML continued to strengthen sustainable rural development across its operational areas through focused investments in agriculture and community development. The mandatory assessment for FY 2024-25 covered agriculture interventions. The Company supported 4,038 farmers with agricultural equipment and rejuvenated 35 ponds to improve irrigation access and water conservation.

Field evidence indicates improved irrigation efficiency, enhanced farm productivity, reduced cultivation time and input costs, and increased income opportunities. In several project locations, farmers reported yields increase, while annual farm incomes increase, following access to irrigation infrastructure and farm mechanisation support. Farmers also leveraged equipment such as laser levellers, delivery pipes, and pumps to generate additional income by renting these assets to neighbouring farmers, creating local agri-entrepreneurship opportunities.

The **FY 2025-26 voluntary assessment** covered BCML's non-agriculture interventions across healthcare, education, women's empowerment, environmental sustainability, rural development, and sports promotion. The assessment found that **over 70,000 beneficiaries** were reached through healthcare initiatives, including

strengthened ANM centres, health camps, hygiene and sanitation support. Education initiatives benefitted over 22,000 students through school infrastructure improvements and Mobile Science Labs, while 200+ women received livelihood training and equipment support to promote home-based enterprises. Environmental initiatives resulted in the planting of 1,29,995 trees, installation of 100+ solar lights, and support to 600+ animals, benefiting more than 50,000 community members. Rural infrastructure interventions, including drinking water facilities, high-mast lighting, and public infrastructure improvements, reached around 80,000 beneficiaries, contributing to safer, healthier, and better-connected rural communities.



Strategic Priorities



Programme Snapshot

Implementation Period FY 2024-25 for Mandatory Assessment and FY 2025-26 for Voluntary Assessment	Geographical Coverage Uttar Pradesh	CSR Themes Covered Healthcare & Sanitation, Sustainable Livelihoods, Women Empowerment, Education, Environmental Sustainability, Rural Development
Assessment Period FY 2025-26	Total Beneficiaries Reached Approx. 2,50,000	

Thematic Areas, Target Communities and Implementing Partners



Sustainable Rural Development:

Strengthening rural communities through integrated investments in livelihoods, healthcare, education, infrastructure, and essential services.



Women's Empowerment:

Empowering women with skills and opportunities, to foster economic independence and social inclusion.



Environmental Stewardship:

Conserving natural resources through sustainable practices, renewable energy, and climate-resilient interventions.



Education and Youth Development:

Expanding access to quality education, skills, and sports to nurture the potential of children and youth through local schools.



Technology and Innovation:

Leveraging innovative solutions and modern technologies to enhance productivity, service delivery, and community well-being.



Collaborative and Inclusive Development:

Building partnerships with communities and institutions to create sustainable, inclusive, and scalable development outcomes.

Major Implementation Partners

BCML partners with specialised implementation agencies including Balrampur Foundation, Agastya International Foundation, Garden Reach Institute for the Rehabilitation and Research (GRIRR), Mitti Social Initiatives Foundation (Mitti Café), Purkal Youth Development Society, Tathagat Trust and local governance institutions to ensure effective programme delivery and long-term sustainability.



The Balrampur Foundation is the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) arm of BCML. The foundation is dedicated to empowering rural communities majorly in Uttar Pradesh, through initiatives in education, healthcare, sustainable livelihoods, and environmental sustainability. Through these initiatives, the Balrampur Foundation aims to drive positive social and economic change, promote gender equality, and improve social infrastructure in underprivileged communities.



The Agastya International Foundation is a non-profit organisation that focuses on enhancing creative thinking and problem-solving skills among children and teachers in rural India. By providing hands-on science education through mobile science labs, Agastya aims to inspire innovation and curiosity in young minds. The foundation works to empower underserved communities by promoting creative education and providing training to teachers, enabling them to nurture critical thinking and curiosity in students.



MITTI Café is an inclusive social enterprise that creates training and livelihood opportunities for adults with disabilities, enabling them to work with dignity, confidence and independence. Supported through the CSR initiative of the MITTI Café at the Calcutta High Court was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Justice Surya Kant, in the presence of eminent members of the judiciary. As the third MITTI Café within a court premises, the initiative reinforces the values of inclusion, equal opportunity and meaningful employment.



The Garden Reach Institute for the Rehabilitation and Research (GRIRR) is a Kolkata-based nonprofit organisation dedicated to the rehabilitation of children with disabilities. Founded in 2015, it offers services such as physiotherapy, special education, and skill development programs to empower children and youth with disabilities. GRIRR also provides mobility aids, health services, and job placement assistance, aiming to create an inclusive society where individuals with disabilities have equal access to opportunities.



Tathagat has been actively working in the state of Uttar Pradesh for the past 10 years. Its core focus lies in tribal welfare, promoting education for the girl children, and skill development for youth. Operating primarily in Naxalite-prone regions, the organization aims to constructively engage young people and steer them away from extremist influences. As part of this effort, it has established an Industrial Training Institute (ITI) in Mirzapur to promote self-employment and entrepreneurship among the youth of the Mirzapur–Sonbhadra belt. The initiative specifically targets marginalized and economically disadvantaged communities, including the Kahl, Bhil, and other Scheduled Castes and Tribes, to prevent social deviation and support their development. It has also established Banaras Public School that aims at providing quality education to underprivileged children belonging to families of widows, martyrs in war or terror attacks, landless labourers or orphans.



Purkal Youth Development Society (PYDS) is a registered non-profit organization based in the village of Purkal, a semi-rural area on the outskirts of Dehradun, Uttarakhand—a state that faces significant socio-economic challenges. PYDS offers quality education and holistic support through a CBSE-affiliated school for students from Class I to XII, primarily serving girls from highly underprivileged backgrounds. The program combines rigorous academics with comprehensive care, including proper nutrition, healthcare, and exposure to co-curricular activities, all provided free of cost. The overarching goal is to equip these children with the skills and confidence necessary for meaningful employment and self-reliance.



Evaluation Methodology

Evaluation Design

The study adopted a mixed-methods evaluation design, integrating both qualitative and quantitative research approaches to provide a comprehensive assessment of the programme's implementation, outcomes, and stakeholder experiences. The rationale for adopting a mixed-methods approach was to combine the depth of qualitative inquiry with the breadth and statistical strength of quantitative data. While qualitative methods enabled the study to capture contextual realities, stakeholder perceptions, implementation experiences, and behavioural changes, the quantitative component generated measurable evidence to identify trends, patterns, and the extent of programme outcomes across different intervention areas. The integration of multiple sources of evidence also facilitated triangulation, thereby enhancing the validity, reliability, and

credibility of the study findings.

Objectives of the Study

Primary Objective

To evaluate the relevance, effectiveness, and implementation of the CSR interventions by assessing the extent to which programme activities have contributed to the intended outcomes across the thematic areas of intervention.

Secondary Objective

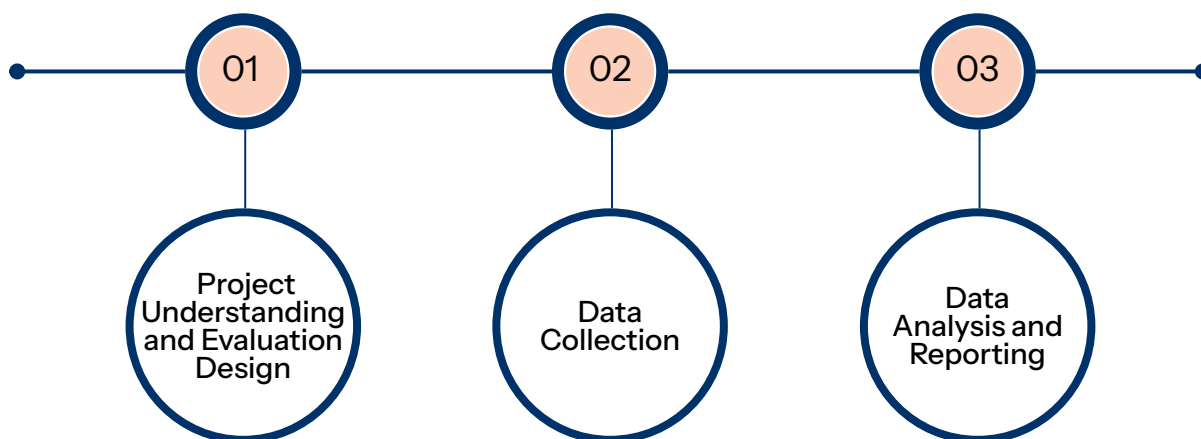
To generate evidence-based insights for programme strengthening by understanding stakeholder experiences, identifying implementation strengths and challenges, and documenting lessons and opportunities to inform future programme planning and decision-making.

To achieve the above objectives, the evaluation adopted a systematic approach comprising the following key tasks:

- Developing an in-depth understanding of the programme design, implementation strategy, and intended outcomes through stakeholder consultations and review of project documents.
- Assessing the extent to which programme activities have contributed to the intended outputs and outcomes across intervention areas.
- Capturing the perspectives and experiences of diverse stakeholder groups, including programme management, implementation teams, community members, service providers, and beneficiaries.
- Examining programme implementation processes to identify operational strengths, implementation bottlenecks, and contextual factors influencing programme performance.
- Collecting and analysing both qualitative and quantitative data to generate robust evidence on programme outcomes and stakeholder perceptions.
- Triangulating findings from multiple data sources to validate evidence and develop reliable conclusions.
- Synthesising the findings into actionable recommendations and strategic learnings to support programme improvement and future CSR investments.

Study Stages

The overall research methodology was implemented in three sequential phases:



Each phase was designed to build upon the previous one, ensuring that the evaluation remained contextually grounded, methodologically rigorous, and aligned with the objectives of the study.

Stage I: Project Understanding and Evaluation Planning

The first stage focused on developing a comprehensive understanding of the programme, its objectives, implementation processes, and expected outcomes. Multiple rounds of consultations were conducted with the project management team, programme leadership, field implementation teams, and other key stakeholders to understand the intervention design, operational processes, geographical coverage, previous assessments, monitoring systems, and key evaluation expectations.

In parallel, secondary documents—including project proposals, progress reports, monitoring data, previous assessment reports, and programme documentation—were reviewed to understand the programme's theory of change, intervention pathways, and intended outcomes. The insights generated during this stage informed the development of the evaluation framework, research questions, sampling strategy, and data collection tools.

Stage II: Primary Data Collection

The second stage involved collecting both qualitative and quantitative data from multiple stakeholder groups. A mixed-methods approach was adopted to capture both measurable programme outcomes and the contextual factors influencing programme implementation and beneficiary experiences.

Primary data were collected through Key Informant Interviews (KIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and structured quantitative surveys. Data collection tools were customised for different stakeholder groups to ensure that the information gathered was relevant to their role within

the programme ecosystem.

The use of multiple data collection methods allowed the evaluation to examine programme performance from different perspectives while ensuring adequate depth, breadth, and triangulation of evidence.

Stage III: Data Analysis and Reporting

The final stage focused on transforming the collected data into actionable evidence. Quantitative datasets were cleaned, validated, coded, and analysed using descriptive statistical techniques to identify trends, patterns, and outcome indicators. Qualitative interviews and discussions were transcribed, coded, and analysed thematically to identify themes, implementation experiences, challenges, and lessons.

Evidence from multiple data sources was triangulated to validate findings and improve analytical robustness. The final report synthesised quantitative evidence with qualitative insights to present a comprehensive assessment of programme implementation, outcomes, challenges, and recommendations.

Sampling Design

A purposive sampling strategy was adopted for the qualitative component of the study to ensure representation from stakeholders possessing direct knowledge of programme implementation and outcomes. Participants were selected based on their involvement in programme design, implementation, service delivery, or programme participation. For the quantitative component, beneficiary respondents were selected using a structured sampling framework to ensure adequate representation across intervention locations and thematic areas.

The sample was designed to provide statistically reliable estimates while capturing diversity across beneficiary categories.

The quantitative survey was administered at a 95% confidence level with a 5% margin of error. The final sample size was determined considering the total beneficiary population, geographical spread, and operational feasibility of field data collection.

Stakeholder Coverage

The evaluation adopted a multi-stakeholder approach to capture perspectives from both programme implementers and beneficiaries. Engaging multiple respondent categories enabled the study to assess programme effectiveness from different institutional and community perspectives while strengthening the reliability of findings through cross-validation.

Primary stakeholders consulted during the study included:

- Programme Management Team
- Field Implementation Teams
- Implementation Partners
- Healthcare Providers
- Medical Officers
- Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs)
- School Principals
- School Teachers
- School Students
- Farmers
- Women's Groups
- Community Beneficiaries

The diversity of respondents enabled the evaluation to capture implementation experiences, service delivery perspectives, institutional challenges, beneficiary outcomes, and community-level changes across intervention areas.

Data Collection Methods

Primary data collection employed three complementary methods to generate both qualitative and quantitative evidence.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with programme managers, implementation partners, healthcare providers, education officials, panchayat representatives, and other institutional stakeholders. Semi-structured interview guides were used to understand programme implementation, governance mechanisms, operational challenges, and perceived outcomes.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organised with beneficiary groups including farmers, women's collectives, students, and community members. These discussions explored participant experiences, programme accessibility, behavioural changes, perceived benefits, and community-level impacts.

Structured Quantitative Surveys were administered to beneficiaries using pre-tested questionnaires. The surveys collected information on programme utilisation, awareness, satisfaction, behavioural outcomes, and key performance indicators. The quantitative data provided measurable evidence that complemented the qualitative findings.

The combination of these methods enabled methodological triangulation and enhanced the comprehensiveness of the evaluation.

Sample Size

The sampling frame comprised of 1,784 listed beneficiaries across 783 villages in the 10 operational units, this includes both quantitative survey as well as qualitative KIIs and FGDs.

Stream	Area	Villages in Unit	Beneficiary Listing (N)
Agriculture	Tulsipur	251	800
Agriculture	Maizapur	154	320
Agriculture	Kumbhi	55	69
Agriculture	Gularia	91	127
Agriculture	Balrampur	151	220
Agriculture	Babhnan	16	17
Total		718	1,553
Non Agriculture	Tulsipur	6	54
Non Agriculture	Kumbhi	17	61
Non Agriculture	Gularia	21	66
Non Agriculture	Balrampur	6	14
Non Agriculture	Babhnan	15	36
Total		65	231
TOTAL		783	1,784

The quantitative survey had planned sample of 500 beneficiaries: The planned sample is distributed across six geographic units based on village counts and beneficiary listings above. For the Agriculture stream, a total sample of 364 was selected for quantitative survey. For the Non-Agriculture/Voluntary stream, a total sample of 136 was planned.

Note- The identities of individuals who were not comfortable disclosing their personal details have been anonymised, and their names have been changed to protect their privacy.

Data Analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative data were subjected to systematic analysis.

Quantitative data were cleaned, coded, validated, and analysed using descriptive statistical techniques, including frequency distributions, percentages, cross-tabulations, and trend analysis. These analyses helped identify programme outcomes across respondent categories and intervention areas.

Qualitative data obtained through interviews and focus group discussions were transcribed and analysed using thematic analysis. The coding process identified recurring themes, stakeholder perceptions, implementation challenges, good practices, and emerging lessons.

Findings from different data sources were triangulated to validate evidence and improve the reliability of conclusions. The integration of qualitative narratives with quantitative trends enabled the evaluation to generate nuanced and evidence-based insights.

Ethical Considerations

The evaluation adhered to established ethical principles throughout the research process. Participation in the study was voluntary, and informed consent was obtained from all respondents prior to data collection. Participants were informed about the purpose of the study, the intended use of the information collected, and their right to decline participation or withdraw at any stage without consequence.

Confidentiality and anonymity of respondents were maintained throughout the evaluation. Personally identifiable information was excluded from reporting, and responses were analysed in aggregate

to protect participant privacy.

The research team ensured that interviews and discussions were conducted respectfully and without causing harm or discomfort to participants. Particular care was taken while engaging vulnerable groups, ensuring that data collection remained inclusive, culturally sensitive, and aligned with accepted ethical standards for social research and programme evaluation.

Evaluation Framework

The evaluation was guided by internationally recognised principles for programme evaluation and was aligned with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) Evaluation Criteria, which are widely adopted in CSR and development sector evaluations. The assessment primarily examined the relevance of programme interventions to community needs, the effectiveness of implementation in achieving intended outcomes, and the sustainability of programme benefits beyond the project period. Where applicable, the evaluation also considered implementation efficiency and coherence with local development priorities.

Applying these principles enabled the study to move beyond measuring outputs and assess the overall quality, effectiveness, and long-term value of the CSR interventions. The framework also ensured that the evaluation generated evidence that was credible, decision-oriented, and useful for strengthening programme design, implementation, accountability, and organisational learning.

Evaluating the relevance and impact of BCML's CSR interventions through the lens of the OECD-DAC Evaluation Criteria, which assesses relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.



Some of the key evaluation questions for the project are:

Relevance : How are the community needs addressed around BCML units?

Impact: To what extent has the transition from manual labor to specialized mechanization permanently altered the labor costs and income instability of marginal farmers?

Sustainability: How effective are the current community-based maintenance models for rejuvenated water bodies and solar infrastructure in ensuring long-term resource availability without continuous CSR funding?

Coherence: How well do BCML's water conservation projects align with state-level initiatives like Jal Shakti Abhiyan, and what synergies have been created to enhance regional climate resilience?

Effectiveness: In what ways have the training sessions bridged the awareness gap regarding government schemes, crop productivity, and has this led to increased institutional support for farmers?

1

Sustainable Livelihoods (Agriculture Development)

The programme is highly relevant as it addresses the needs of farming communities reliant on labour-intensive agriculture with limited mechanisation. By integrating pond rejuvenation, irrigation infrastructure, and farm equipment (mentioned below) across the agricultural cycle, it strengthened irrigation, land preparation, sowing, weeding, transportation, and crop protection. This comprehensive approach improved irrigation efficiency, increased productivity, reduced cultivation time and labour, and eased farmers' physical drudgery.

2

Women's Empowerment

These initiatives are critically relevant in regions like Balrampur, where female literacy is as low as 38.43% and women face severe constraints in social mobility. (Source: Census 2011) The program was effective in achieving its intended outcomes by combining skill training with the provision of livelihood assets (sewing machines). This shift intends to enhance their decision-making power and financial independence.

3

Quality Education

This intervention is highly relevant because it addresses the lack of laboratory infrastructure and modern learning tools in rural government schools. The program's impact was evidenced by reduction in missed school days, driven by infrastructure upgrades like gender-sensitive toilets, RO water units, and solar power. Furthermore, the deployment of Mobile Science Labs inspired curiosity and hands-on discovery, effectively bridging the "phygital" (a portmanteau of "physical" and "digital") divide for underprivileged youth.

4

Quality Healthcare and Sanitation

The project is profoundly relevant as it targets districts with the lowest institutional delivery rates in the country due to cultural barriers and dilapidated infrastructure. By renovating ANM centers- providing ambulances and other facilities like water coolers, hygiene and sanitation kits etc. BCML strengthened the local healthcare system, reaching over 70,000 beneficiaries. The effectiveness of these interventions is highlighted by a significant reduction in travel burdens and costs for basic healthcare, allowing remote communities to access maternal and child health services locally.

5

Rural Development and Transformation

Aligned with the Jal Jeevan Mission, water coolers improved water security, safety, and quality of life in rural communities and high mast lights for communities.

6

Environmental Sustainability

Tree plantation and solar lights promoted reduced reliance on conventional energy and water resources.



Introduction

Background of the CSR Initiatives

Balrampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML) believes that long-term business success is intrinsically linked to the well-being and prosperity of the communities in which it operates. As one of India's leading integrated sugar, ethanol and power companies, BCML has progressively evolved its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) approach from philanthropic support to a strategic, evidence-based development model that seeks to create sustainable and measurable social impact. The Company's CSR philosophy is centred on fostering equitable economic, social and environmental development, particularly across the rural communities surrounding its manufacturing units.

BCML's CSR interventions are guided by systematic need assessments and community consultations undertaken across its operational geographies. Several studies identified persistent developmental challenges, including low agricultural productivity, limited livelihood diversification, inadequate access to quality education and healthcare, gender disparities, and environmental vulnerabilities making Balrampur an Aspirational District. The findings highlighted that a large proportion of households remained dependent on agriculture for income generation, albeit small landholdings (less than 2 acre, as per our sample size), while districts such as Balrampur continued to face challenges in female literacy, maternal healthcare, and access to basic services.

Responding to these challenges, BCML has adopted a collaborative implementation model that combines local community participation with the technical expertise of specialised implementing agencies. The Company's CSR programmes are designed around evidence-based interventions that strengthen livelihoods, improve educational outcomes, expand access to healthcare, promote environmental sustainability, and advance social inclusion.

These initiatives are aligned with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and contribute towards multiple United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

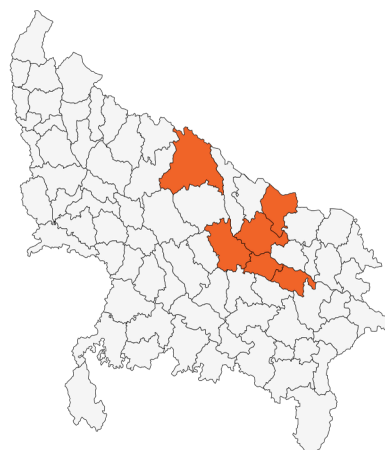


Assessment Period and Coverage

The present Impact Assessment evaluates the outcomes and effectiveness of BCML's CSR interventions implemented during FY 2025-26, while also undertaking the mandatory impact assessment of eligible projects implemented during FY 2024-25, in accordance with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. The assessment covers projects with prescribed expenditure thresholds, including Sustainable Agriculture and several volunteer interventions. The study spans 2683 villages across BCML's operational landscape and examines programme performance across multiple thematic sectors using quantitative and qualitative assessment methods.

Project Locations

BCML's CSR programmes are primarily implemented in communities surrounding its manufacturing facilities across Uttar Pradesh, thereby strengthening development outcomes within its operational footprint. During the assessment period, interventions covered the districts of **Balrampur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Gonda, Barabanki and Ayodhya, Ambedkar Nagar**, including communities located around the Company's units at Balrampur, Rauzagaon, Babhnan, Gularia, Kumbhi, Maizapur, Tulsipur, Mankapur, Haidergarh, and Akbarpur.



In addition, selected interventions focusing on social inclusion and disability empowerment were implemented in Kolkata, West Bengal, in the vicinity of the Company's registered office.



Overall Reach and Beneficiary Coverage

BCML's CSR initiatives continue to create significant social impact across its operational geographies. During FY 2025-26, the programmes reached over 2.50 lakhs beneficiaries.

A primary strategic focus is the **Aspirational District of Balrampur**, where BCML aligns its spending with NITI Aayog priorities to improve national development rankings. The coverage includes diverse stakeholders, ranging from local farmers and students to healthcare workers and government officials, ensuring that the

benefits of the interventions permeate through all layers of the community.

Within the Aspirational District of Balrampur alone, CSR interventions benefited farmers, women, children and other community members, reinforcing BCML's commitment to supporting national development priorities. Programme outreach included support to more than 70,000 beneficiaries through health interventions, over 22,000 students through education initiatives, approximately 80,000 community members through water conservation activities, and more than 50,000 people impacted through environmental conservation programmes.

Key Interventions and Outputs



Mandatory Assessment

Sustainable Livelihoods - Agriculture Development

The agriculture interventions aimed to enhance farm productivity, strengthen climate-resilient farming practices, and improve rural livelihoods through infrastructure and capacity-building support.

Key Interventions

- Distribution of agricultural equipment and farm implements.
- Capacity building and technical training for farmers.
- Water conservation and irrigation support.
- Pond rejuvenation to strengthen water availability for agriculture.

Key Outputs

- 4,038 agricultural implements distributed
- 35 village ponds rejuvenated
- Farmer training programmes conducted across intervention villages



Women's Empowerment

The women empowerment initiatives focused on strengthening livelihood opportunities and promoting economic participation among women through skill development and enterprise support.

Key Interventions

- Vocational and livelihood skill development programmes.
- Distribution of equipment to support income-generating activities.
- Promotion of women's economic participation and self-reliance.

Key Outputs

- 200+ women provided with livelihood training and equipment support
- Livelihood opportunities created across intervention villages



Quality Healthcare & Sanitation

BCML's healthcare and sanitation interventions focused on strengthening public healthcare systems while improving community access to preventive and curative healthcare services.

Key Interventions

- Strengthening government healthcare infrastructure, including renovation and support to ANM centres and healthcare facilities.
- Supporting healthcare service delivery through doctor salary assistance and ambulance services.
- Promoting preventive healthcare through blanket distribution, mosquito nets, fogging, garbage cleaning, and the Clean City Project.
- Improving hygiene and sanitation through the distribution of hygiene and sanitation kits.

Key Outputs

- 1 ANM centre renovated
- 2 health camps facilitated
- 3 healthcare facilities supported
- 7000+ blankets distributed
- Ambulance services operational across 6 districts
- Hygiene and sanitation kits supplied across 9 ANM centres
- 70,000+ beneficiaries reached



Quality Education

Education interventions aimed to improve access to quality learning environments while promoting science education and strengthening educational infrastructure.

Key Interventions

- School infrastructure development, including toilets, drinking water facilities, furniture, and computer support.
- Mobile Science Lab and community science outreach programmes.
- Support to schools through teacher salary assistance and educational kits.
- Strengthening Anganwadi centres and technical education institutions.

Key Outputs

- 33 schools supported through infrastructure improvements
- 35 schools covered under the Mobile Science Lab initiative
- 2 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) supported
- 22,000+ students reached through educational interventions



Rural Development & Infrastructure

The rural development initiatives focused on strengthening essential public infrastructure and improving the quality of life in rural communities.

Key Interventions

- Installation of safe drinking water facilities.
- Construction and renovation of community infrastructure, including public toilets and community halls.
- Village beautification and landscaping.
- Installation of streetlights and high-mast lighting.

Key Outputs

- 31 drinking water purifiers and coolers installed
- 13 high-mast lights installed
- Community infrastructure renovated across intervention villages
- 80,000+ community members benefited



Environmental Sustainability

Environmental initiatives focused on ecological restoration, renewable energy adoption, and conservation of natural resources.

Key Interventions

- Afforestation through Miyawaki and traditional plantation drives.
- Installation of solar-powered streetlights.
- Support to Gaushalas for animal welfare and conservation.

Key Outputs

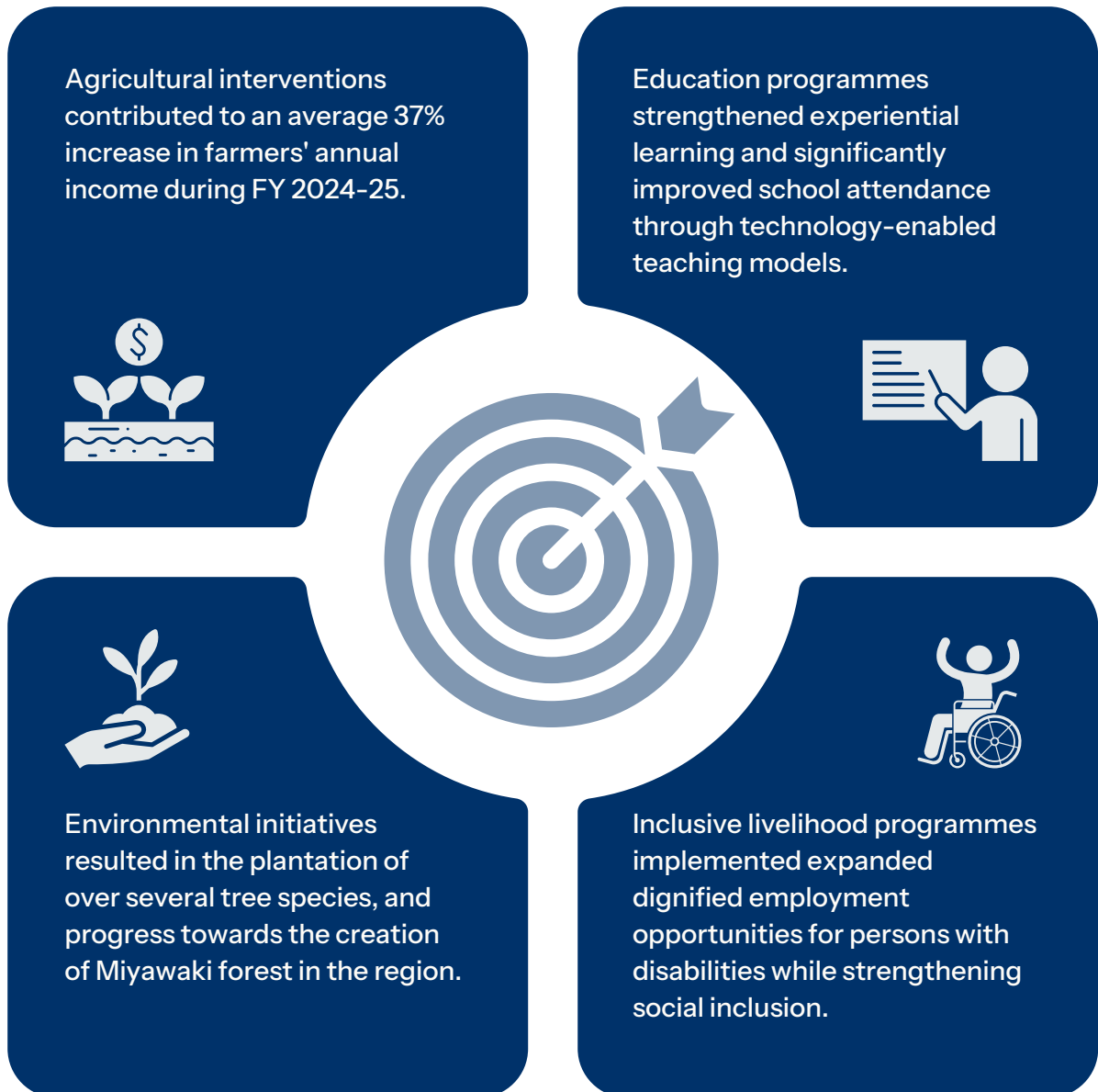
- 1,29,995 trees planted
- 100+ solar lights installed
- 50,000+ community members benefited



Key Impact Highlights

BCML adopts internationally recognised impact assessment approaches, including the OECD evaluation framework, to assess the effectiveness and sustainability of its CSR investments.

Key outcomes observed during the assessment include



These outcomes demonstrate BCML's continued commitment to creating measurable, sustainable and scalable development impact across its areas of operation.

A photograph of a rural village scene with thatched huts and a dirt road, overlaid with a dark blue filter. The scene shows a dirt road leading through a village with traditional thatched-roof huts. A utility pole is visible in the center. The background is filled with trees and a cloudy sky.

Mandatory Impact Assessment

(As per CSR Rules)

Sustainable Livelihood Agriculture Development

(FY 2024-25)



Sustainable Livelihoods



Agriculture Development

An insight note on BCML's agricultural CSR interventions, drawing on FY 2024-25 field evidence and assessment findings.

Project Amount- 2.93 Crore

BCML operates in districts of Uttar Pradesh where the majority of small and marginal farmers also face stagnant, rainfall-dependent farming with limited access to mechanisation, and rising input costs relative to yield. This note synthesises what the current round of field evidence tells us about whether - and how - BCML's agricultural interventions are helping farmers break out of this barrier, using both the quantitative infographics from the field survey and the qualitative case material gathered through this year's Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Alongside providing farmers with agricultural interventions, tools and

resources, BCML also invests in water conservation and management to address a key constraint to rural livelihoods. Pond rejuvenation, recharge structures, pond and bandh renovation, and related water-conservation activities across Babhnan, Tulsipur, Haidergarh, Akbarpur, Kumbhi Rauzagaon, Mankapur, Maizapur and Gularia are aimed at improving water retention and availability for communities, agriculture and livestock. Together, these efforts complement BCML's farm-level interventions by strengthening the wider water systems that support agricultural productivity and rural resilience.

1. The Challenge on the Ground

Across the surveyed villages - Tulsipur, Maizapur, Kumbhi, Gularia, Balrampur and Babhnan - agriculture remains the dominant livelihood with wheat, sugarcane,

maize, and paddy are common crops that are grown. Three challenges recur across almost every farmer conversation:

Declining water table

uneven groundwater availability, worsened by the Terai arc geography, makes irrigation unreliable wherever rainfall is delayed or insufficient.

High irrigation costs and manual labour

Farmers historically spent heavily on diesel-pump irrigation, which raised cultivation costs, including lack of other innovative technology to reduce labour and time.

Animal encroachment

stray cattle, wild boar and monkeys caused recurring crop damage, adding stress on top of already thin margins.

Farmers were consistent in naming water as the priority ask: it is the single factor most directly linked to yield, crop security and, ultimately, household income.

The Intervention Model

Rather than one-off asset distribution, BCML's response combines infrastructure, mechanisation, and last-mile handholding – solar enabled electric fencing to reduce animal encroachment; borewell construction, drip irrigation and delivery pipelines to close the water gap; subsidised equipment for land preparation and crop protection; and regular field-level engagement with farmers on production practices. The equipment basket spans five functional categories:

Category	Equipment
Land Preparation & Farm Mechanisation	Power Tiller, Power Weeder, Laser Land Leveller
Sowing Support	Manual Seed Drill
Irrigation Support	Delivery Pipe, Solar Pump, Submersible Pump, Pumping Set, Deep Boring, Mono block water pump
Transportation / Farm Operations	Tripler Trolley
Crop Protection	Solar Fencing

This year's survey recorded **387 (comprising of survey, FGD, KIIs)** discrete interventions across the sampled villages, dominated by delivery pipes and pumps – the two assets most directly tied to closing the irrigation gap identified as farmers' top priority.

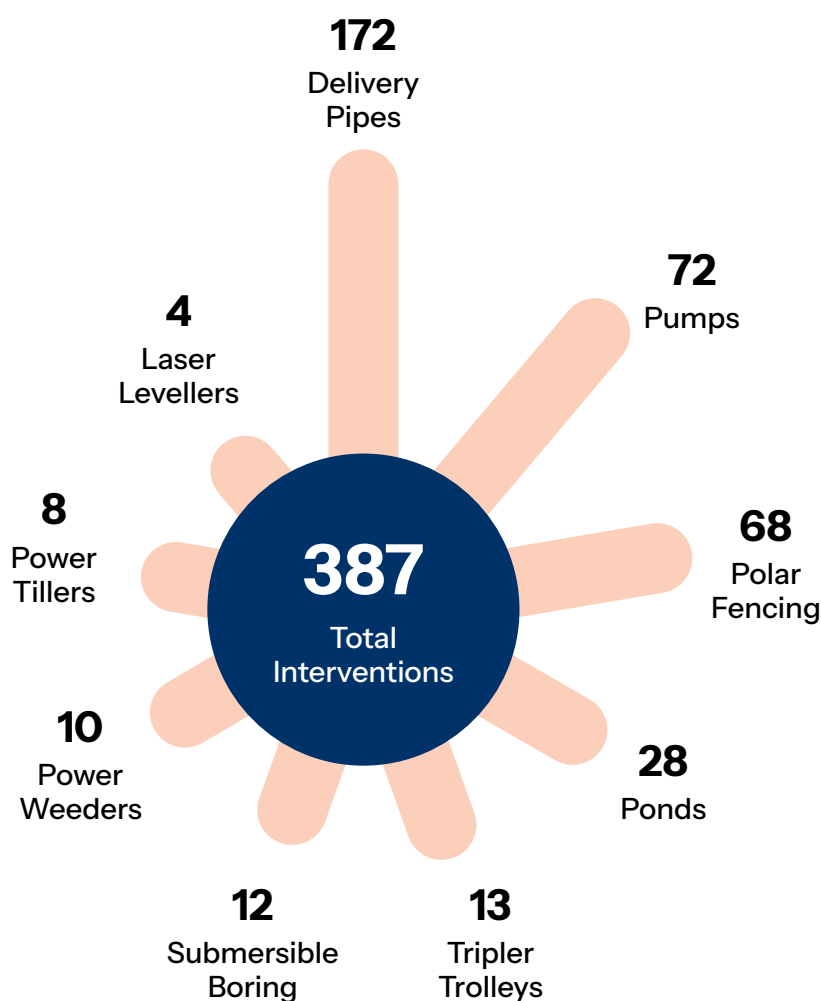
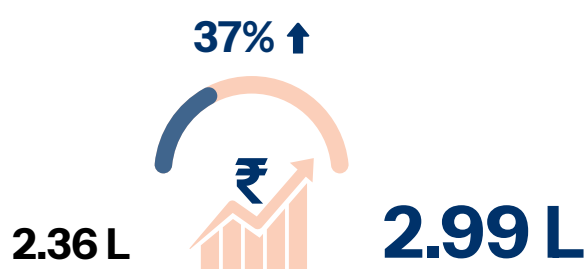


Fig. 1 - Total surveyed agricultural interventions by equipment type (n = 387)

Impact on Agricultural Income

Agricultural income has risen meaningfully following the intervention. Average annual farm income moved from roughly ₹2.36 lakh to ₹2.99 lakh per household, a gain of about ₹62,000, or 37% on average (28% at the median, since a few large farms pull the mean up). Every single respondent in the sample reported some increase; none reported a decline. This tracks closely with crop yield, which rose about 28% on average, confirming the income gain is production-driven rather than just price-driven.

Average Annual Income



Average Crop Yield

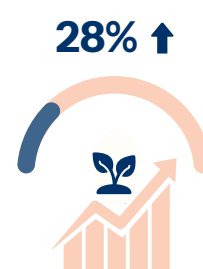
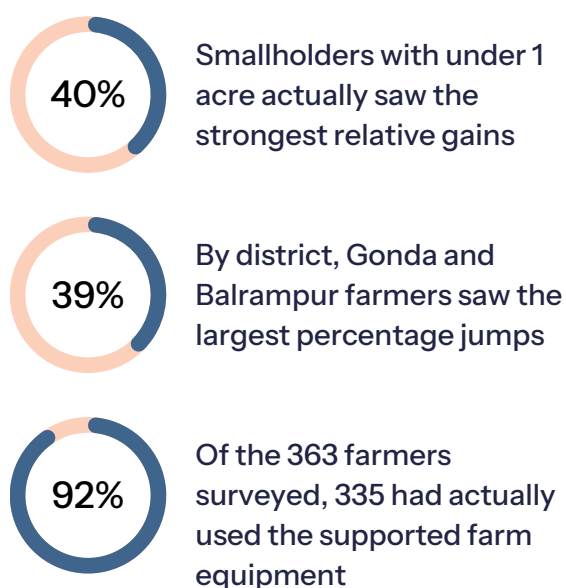


Fig. 2- Change in annual income

The gain is broad-based rather than concentrated in one group. The increase held steady across land sizes (35–40%), smallholders with under 1 acre actually saw the strongest relative gains (40%), suggesting the equipment support helped level the playing field. By district, Gonda and Balrampur farmers saw the largest percentage jumps (~38–39%), while Lakhimpur Kheri which started from a much higher income base, saw a smaller relative gain (25%) but the largest absolute increase (~₹1.08 lakh/household). Of the 363 farmers surveyed, 335 (92%) had actually used the supported farm equipment, which lines up well with the intervention being the plausible driver of these gains.



Impact on Yield and Labour

Among respondents who reported changes in yield, 88.11% experienced a moderate-to-significant increase following the farming interventions. Of which, delivery pipes, pumps, and solar fencing together accounted for nearly three-quarters (74.24%) of the reported yield gains.

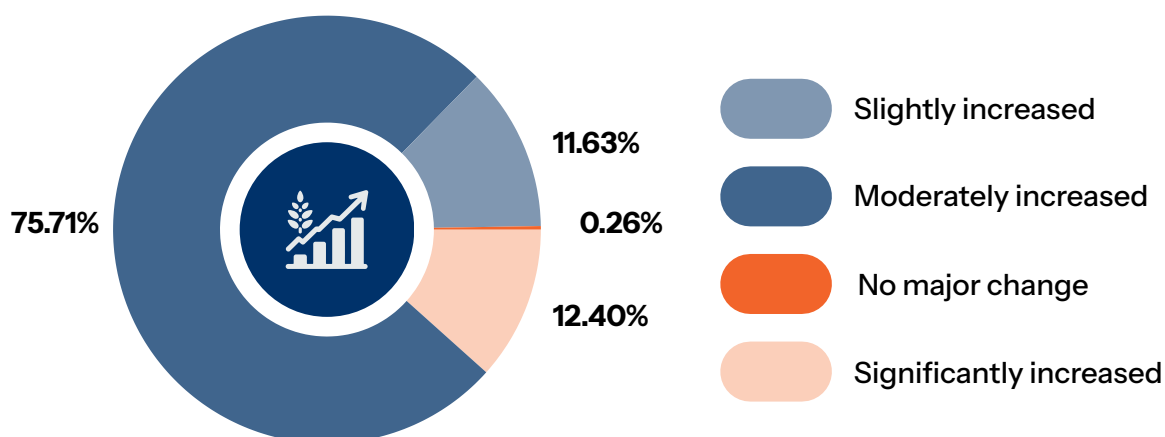


Fig. 3 - Respondent-reported change in yield due to farming interventions

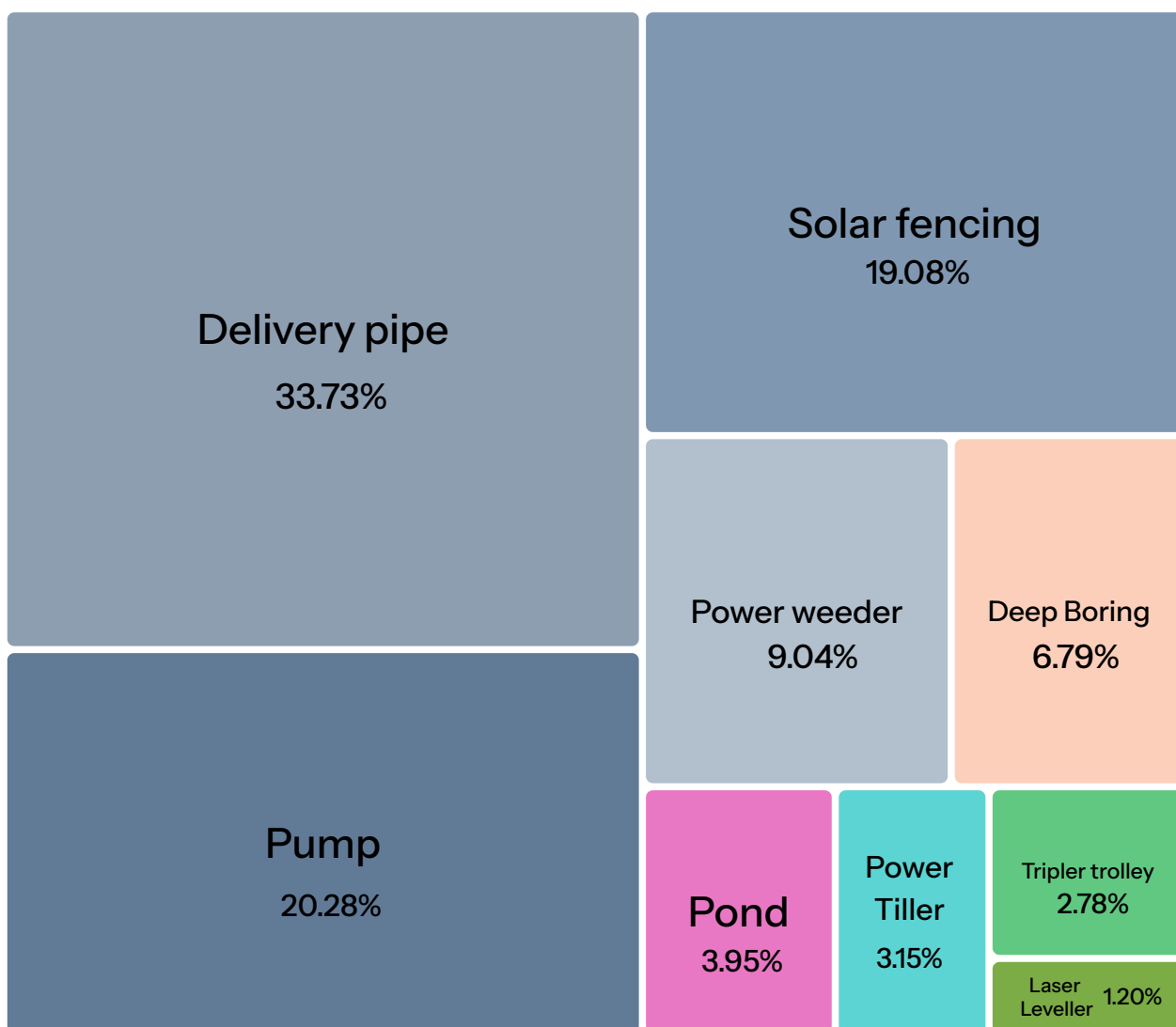


Fig. 4 - Share of each intervention in the total increase in yield



On labour, the pattern is equally strong: assets like the tripler trolley and delivery pipe show close to universal reduction in labour time of more than three days, and six of the nine equipment types cross the 90% threshold for respondents reporting a reduction of over three days. Laser levellers and power tillers show a more moderate – though still positive – labour effect, with a quarter of users reporting only a 1–3 day reduction.

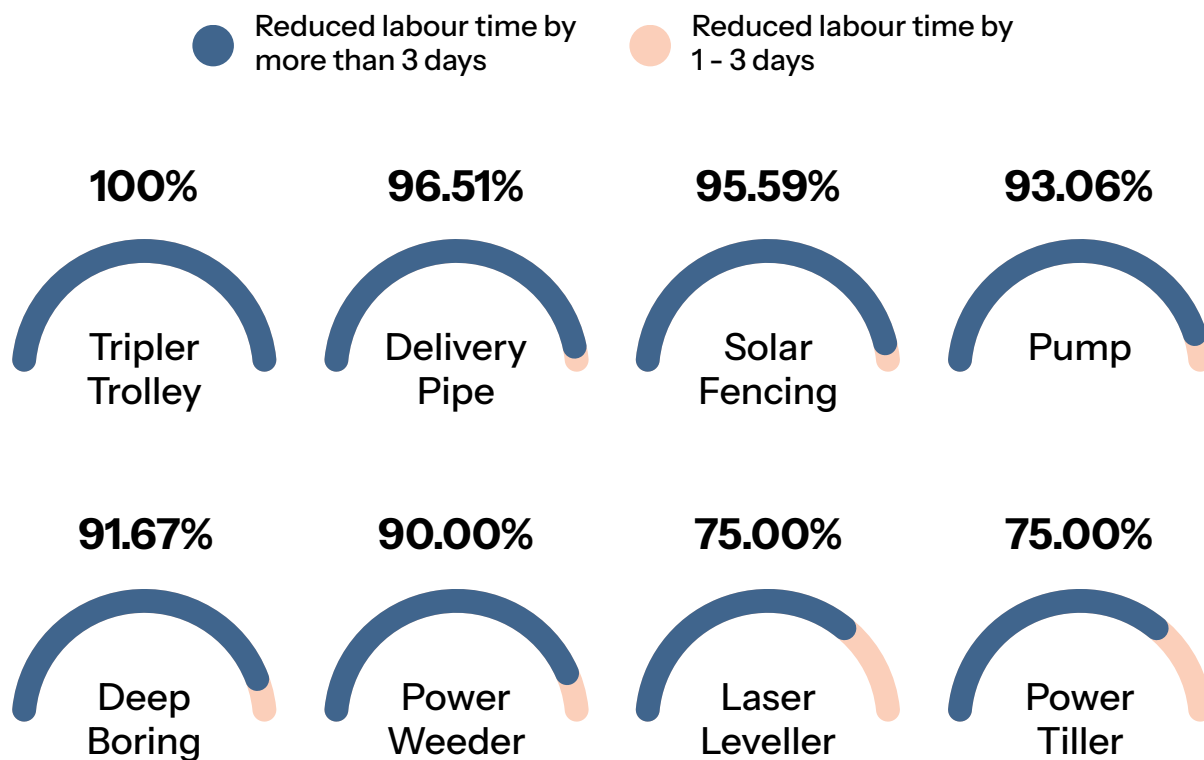


Fig. 5 - Reduction in agricultural labour time, by intervention

Separately, when farmers were asked directly about drudgery reduction, 47% reported a "very significant" reduction and a further 23% reported a "significant" reduction – together indicating that the physical burden of farm work, not just its cost, is a major and consistently reported benefit of mechanisation.

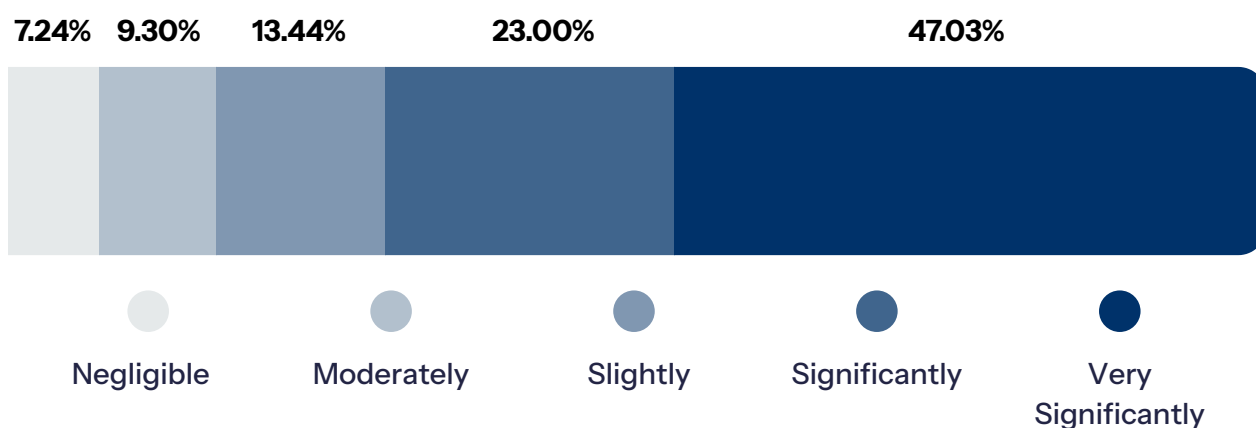


Fig. 6 - Respondent-reported reduction in physical drudgery



Usage-intensity data reinforces that this is not one-time or seasonal assistance: laser levellers and tripler trolleys are used more than five times per season by 100% of their respective users, and delivery pipes – the single most-distributed asset – are used more than five times by 75% of users, with seasonality (e.g. deep boring only needed in low-rainfall years) explaining most of the remaining variation.

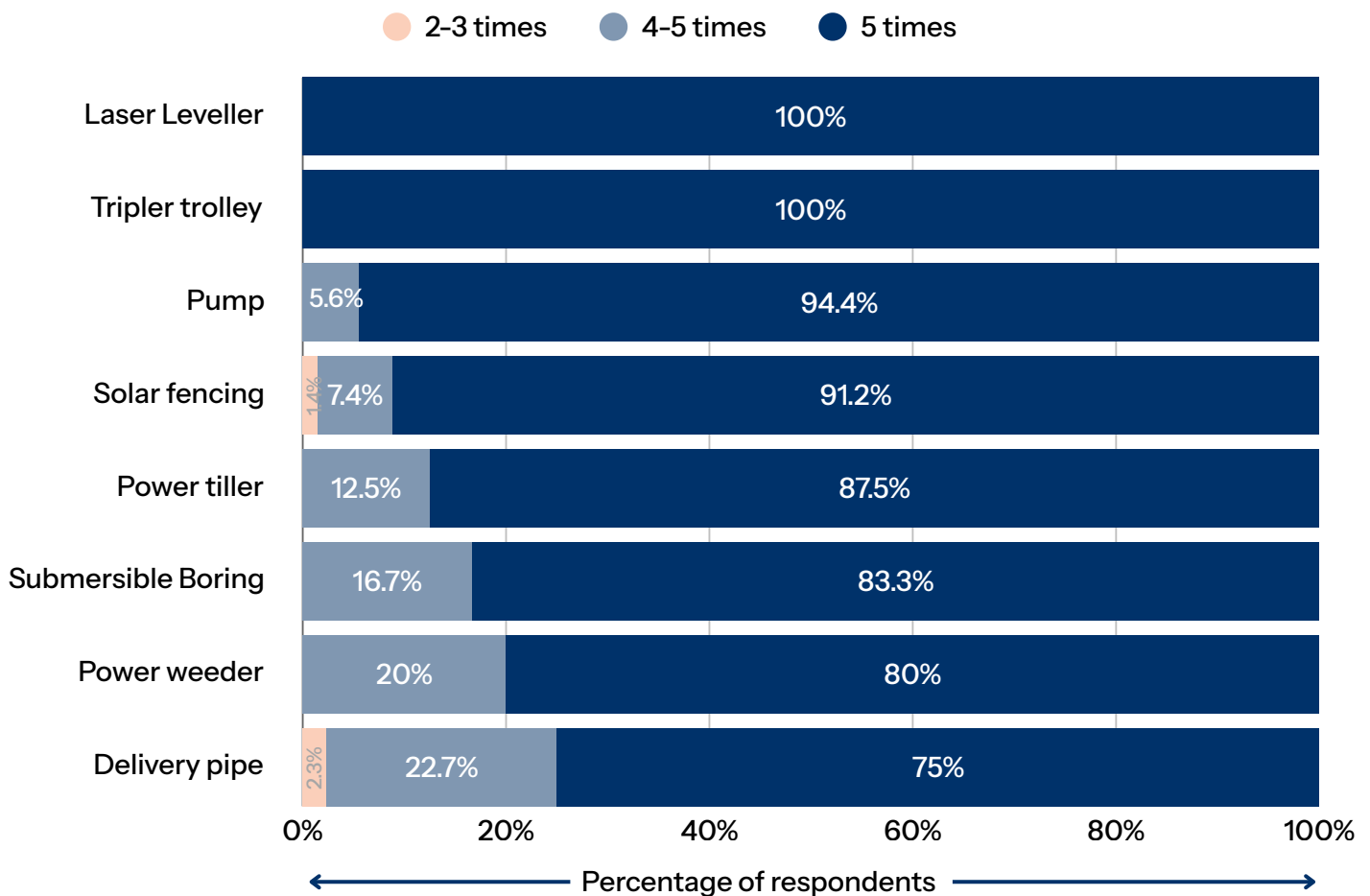


Fig. 7 - Frequency of equipment use per season, by intervention

Case Studies

Two narratives from this year's field visits illustrate how the quantitative gains above actually play out at the household level - and both point to a similar pattern: the shift from a costly, time-consuming input to an efficient one, followed by a second-order effect where the beneficiary becomes a service provider to neighbouring farmers.

**Ram Govind (name changed),
Chauhatar Kala village, Tulsipur unit,
Balrampur district**

"For many years, I depended on a diesel pump to irrigate my fields because rainfall had become unpredictable. The process was expensive and time-consuming, often taking several days and costing me ₹30,000–40,000 every year. Through BCML's support, I was able to purchase an electric mono-block pump, which has made irrigation much faster and more efficient.

After using the pump for the past two years, I am confident about investing further in my farm. My next goal is to install solar lighting, upgrade my equipment, and deepen my borewell to improve productivity even more."

**Kedarnath Ji (name changed), Shankarpur
village, Gularia unit, Lakhimpur Kheri**

"My farmland used to have uneven patches, causing water to collect in some areas while leaving others dry. This affected both irrigation efficiency and crop productivity. Through BCML's support, I received a laser land leveller, and I also invested around ₹1 lakh myself to make the most of this opportunity.

Since levelling my fields, I have reduced irrigation water requirements by nearly 25%, making farming more efficient and lowering input costs. The machine has also created a new source of income for my family. As the only farmer in my village with a laser leveller, I rent it out to neighbouring farmers. In 2025 alone, it was used for nearly 700 hours, and I earn around ₹300 in profit from each farmer who avails of the service. Altogether, this has generated an additional income of nearly ₹2.5 lakh."



Kushuma Devi, Hayatnagar village, Ayodhya

Under BCML's Agriculture Development Initiative, Mrs. Kushuma Devi (55), a farmer from Hayatnagar Village, received a power weeder during FY 2024-25 to promote farm mechanization and improve agricultural productivity. Prior to the intervention, farming activities were heavily dependent on manual labour, making land preparation both time-consuming and costly due to increasing labour charges. The introduction of the rotary tiller has significantly enhanced farming efficiency by enabling timely field preparation, while reducing cultivation costs by approximately ₹500-600 per bigha. The equipment has not only benefited Mrs. Kushuma Devi's farm but is also being shared with farmers from 6-7 neighbouring villages, amplifying its impact across the community. Sharing her experience, she says, "Earlier, we relied heavily on manual labour, which was both costly and time-consuming. The rotary tiller provided by BCML has made farming much easier, saved both time and money, and is now helping many other farmers in nearby villages as well." The initiative has strengthened rural livelihoods by reducing labour dependency, lowering cultivation costs, promoting mechanized farming, and creating a shared community asset that benefits multiple farming households.



Emerging Insights

Regular engagement by BCML's unit-level CSR teams, beyond the initial distribution of equipment, helped farmers adopt and continue using the assets effectively across multiple cropping seasons while building trust and providing timely support.

A visible entrepreneurship spillover. In several villages, beneficiaries who received assets such as laser levellers and power tillers began renting them to neighbouring farmers, generating an additional source of income while expanding access to mechanisation within the community.

Equipment such as delivery pipes, pumps and solar fencing contributed not only to higher crop yields but also to significant reductions in labour time and physical drudgery, demonstrating that the interventions addressed both productivity and efficiency challenges.

Some assets carry a longer payback but a stronger local-market case. While irrigation-related assets delivered immediate gains in productivity and labour savings, equipment such as laser levellers and power tillers also created longer-term income opportunities through rental services. Tracking both farm productivity and asset-based income generation can provide a more comprehensive understanding of programme impact.





Voluntary Impact Assessment

(FY 2025-26)





Women's Empowerment

The intervention on the “Women Empowerment” component, delivered under BCML's skill development theme, aims to build women's vocational skills, enable income generation, and strengthen their agency within households and communities. The intervention provided structured, hands-on training covering measurement, fabric cutting, machine operation, stitching techniques and garment finishing. Depending on the implementation model across locations, beneficiaries also received sewing machines after completing the training to facilitate livelihood generation from home. The programme was implemented across all the CSR intervention areas and forms part of BCML's broader women empowerment strategy, under which over 200 women have been supported through skill development and equipment assistance.

Project Background

Intervention: Skill development and livelihood support for women, delivered through vocational/tailoring training, in select cases combined with a productive asset (sewing machine/toolkit).

Assessment basis: FY 2025-26 field survey, Theme 2 (Women's Empowerment) module, n = 55 women respondents (44 survey respondent, 10 KII respondent).

Objective of the module: assess training uptake, asset conversion to income, effect on household decision-making and mobility, and residual barriers to income growth.

Alignment: contributes to BCML's Women Empowerment CSR theme and SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent

Work and Economic Growth). The strong representation of SC and OBC women (over 95% combined) and the concentration in lower household-income bands indicate that the intervention is targeted for the socially and economically vulnerable groups, as also designed to serve.

Beneficiary Profile

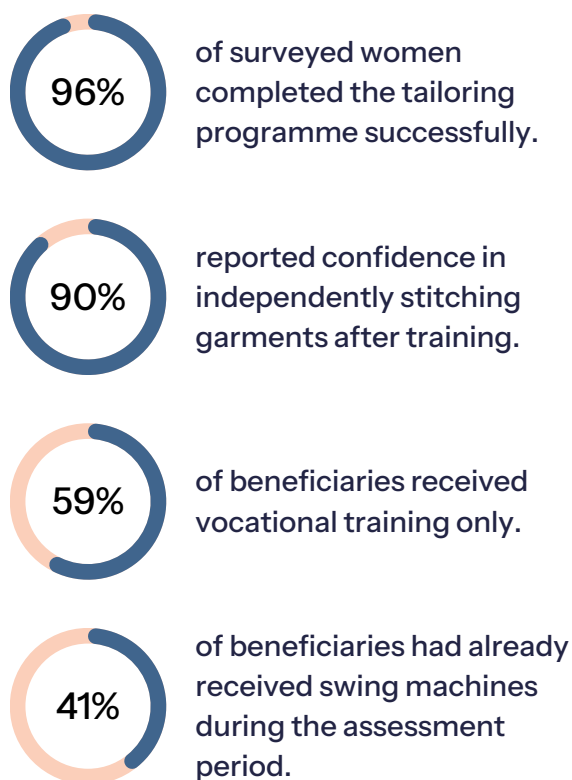
Attribute	Breakdown
Social category	SC 24 (55%) · OBC 18 (41%) · General 2 (5%)
Primary occupation	Farmer (30%) · Wage labour (25%) · Homemaker (20%) · Student (14%) · Agricultural labour (7%) · Self-employed (2%)
Education	8th standard 12 (27%) · 12th standard 11 (25%) · 10th standard 9 (20%) · Graduate & above 4 (9%) · Below 5th standard 2 (5%) · Not recorded 6 (14%)
Age	Range 15-50; median 28.5; 21-30 yrs and 31-40 yrs each 15 (34%), ≤20 yrs 13 (30%), >40 yrs 1 (2%)
Household size	Median 5; range 2-11
Monthly household income	₹10,001-20,000: 30 (68%) · ₹5,001-10,000: 11 (25%) · <₹5,000: 2 (5%) · ₹20,001-40,000: 1 (2%)

Note: percentages are of n = 44 and may not sum to 100 due to rounding or unrecorded responses.

Key Outcomes and Insights

Skill Development

The assessment indicates that the intervention has been successful in developing practical tailoring skills and building confidence among women beneficiaries. Nearly all participants completed the training successfully, and a large majority reported that they now possess the confidence to independently undertake tailoring work.



Income Generation

The assessment found that livelihood outcomes are beginning to emerge, although they vary across beneficiaries depending on the duration since training completion, access to equipment and availability of local customers. Among beneficiaries who had received sewing machines:



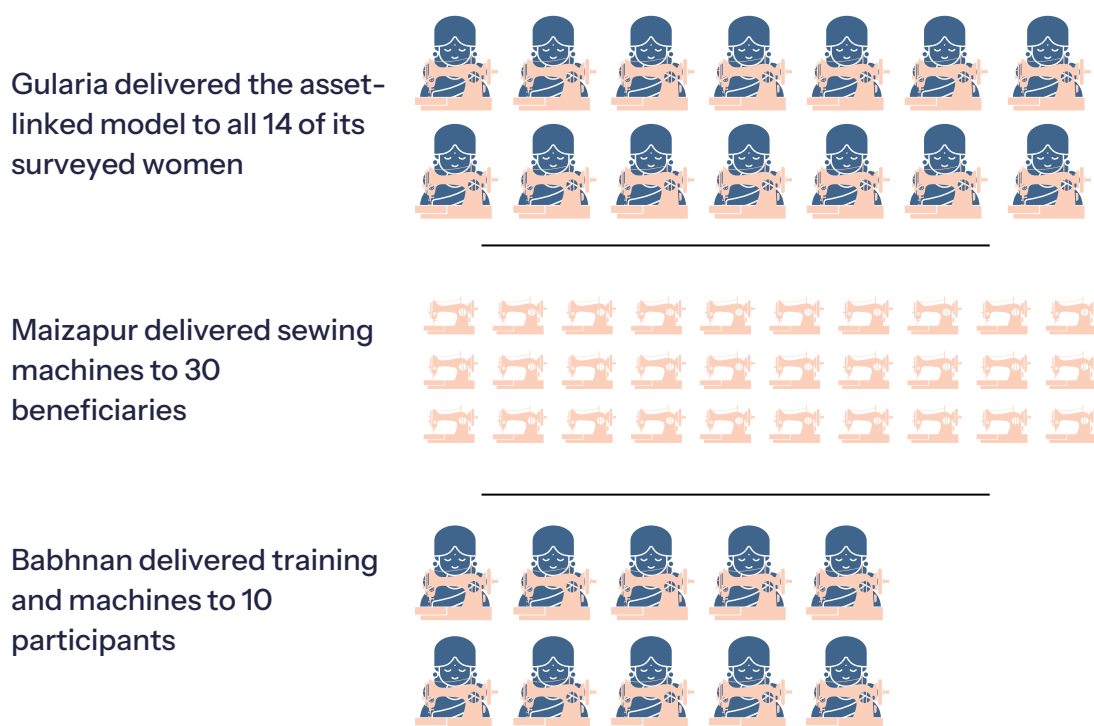


Fig. 8 - Details of beneficiaries as part of the intervention

The assessment also indicates that tailoring-based livelihood interventions require a longer gestation period before their full economic impact can be realised. Several beneficiaries had completed training only a few months prior to the assessment, and were still in the process of building clientele and establishing regular work. Field discussions suggested that while women possess the necessary technical skills and equipment, local market development and customer

acquisition remain gradual processes, particularly in rural settings.

Women's mobility is gradually improving, with 25 of the 44 surveyed women reporting that they can travel outside the home often or sometimes.

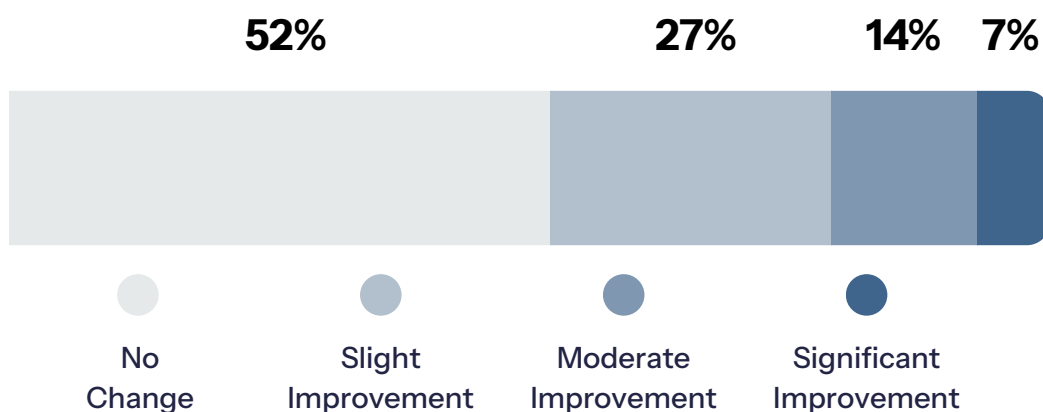


Fig. 9 Change in household decision-making role since earning or participating (n = 44)



When asked about the biggest barrier to increasing their income, respondents most often cited:

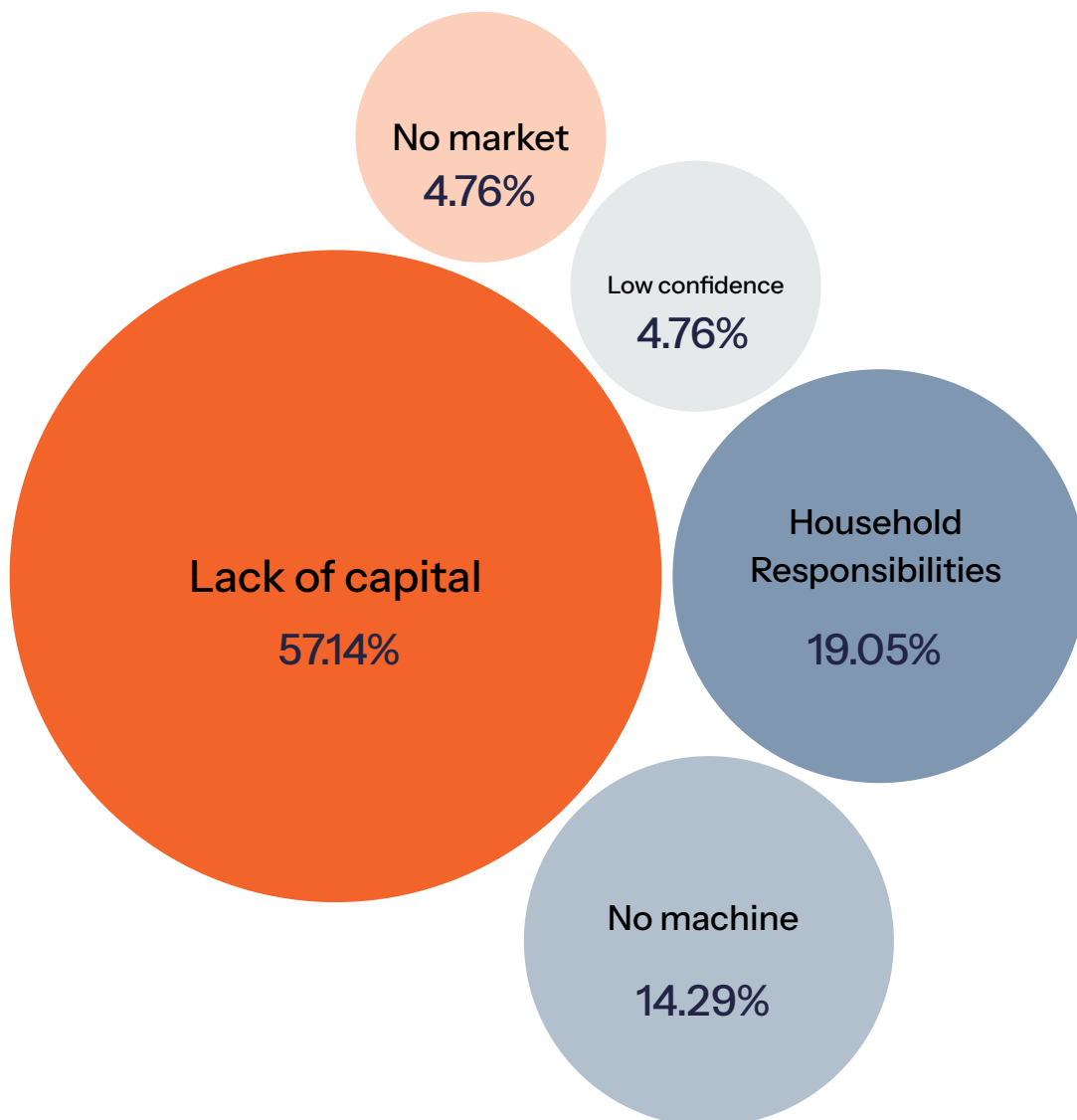


Fig. 10- Barriers to increasing the income

**lack of capital is the initial investment to buy raw material and other resources to setup the tailoring unit.*

Case Studies

Heena Devi (name changed), 28-year-old beneficiary, Trilokpur Village

"Before the tailoring training, I was a homemaker and had no independent source of income. The training not only taught me stitching skills but also gave me the confidence to use them. Receiving a sewing machine after completing the course made all the difference. Today, I use it every day to stitch clothes for people in my village and earn between ₹3,000 and ₹5,000 every month.

Earning my own income has changed how I see myself and how I participate in my family. I now make decisions about my work independently, including setting the prices for the clothes I stitch. It gives me a sense of confidence and respect that I did not have before.

For me, the sewing machine was as important as the training itself. Without it, it would have been difficult to put my skills into practice and earn an income.

Together, the training and the machine have helped me become financially independent and more confident in taking decisions about my life."

Subhasni Devi (name changed), 35 years, Lakhimpur Kheri District

"I enrolled in tailoring training because I wanted to learn a skill that could help me earn in the future. The training was very useful, and today I feel confident in my stitching skills. I have also helped other women get into this training program. It feels good to come and connect with other ladies here. I learned so many new designs and styles. It gave me confidence that I can learn and earn on my own."



Quality Education



The education initiatives across locations focused on four broad priorities: improving learning quality, strengthening school infrastructure, expanding access, and supporting student continuity and inclusion.

- **Improving learning quality:** Mobile Science Labs in Balrampur and Gularia promoted practical, activity-based science learning, while computer laboratories, smart classes and interactive panels in Maizapur and Kumbhi expanded access to digital education.
- **Strengthening school infrastructure:** Infrastructure development across Balrampur, Babhnan, Gularia, Mankapur and Haidergarh improved classrooms, laboratories, sanitation and overall learning conditions.
- **Supporting vocational skills:** Vocational laboratory support at Tathagat ITI strengthened opportunities for technical skills development and employability.
- **Improving access and retention:** Hostels, study rooms, teacher-salary support, student sponsorships and cycle distribution helped disadvantaged students access education and continue their schooling.
- **Enhancing student well-being:** Drinking-water facilities, furniture, fans and residential-school amenities across Tulsipur, Rauzagaon, Akbarpur and Kumbhi contributed to safer, more comfortable and supportive learning environments.





● Promoting inclusion and livelihoods:

The Mitti Café intervention at the Calcutta High Court supported the social and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities by creating livelihood opportunities, workplace exposure and pathways towards greater financial independence.

● Out of 33 schools where BCML intervention is implemented, in Babhnan, there was toilet constructed for Maa Satyabai school, computer lab and mid-day meal shed was established at Kothnath school in Kumbhi and in Maizapur computer lab was constructed at Kastura Gandhi School, Kaithaula, Haldharmau.

Overall, the initiatives combined investments in learning, infrastructure, access, retention and livelihoods to create more inclusive and supportive environments for students and vulnerable groups. BCML is strengthening quality education in Balrampur, an Aspirational District, through school infrastructure development and staffing support, implemented through the Balrampur Foundation. In addition, BCML supports a Mobile Science Lab, implemented in partnership with Agastya International Foundation, to provide hands-on and experiential science education to students in government schools.

Alignment: contributes to BCML's Quality Education CSR theme and SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality), given the intervention's explicit focus on retaining girls in school beyond the primary years.

Key Observations



Girls' education is a structural focus: with no nearby schools offering Classes till 8th Standard, and families reluctant to let girls travel further for schooling, Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay has become the primary route through which girls in the catchment continue past the primary years.



Strong perceived learning outcomes: The community members reported positive learning outcomes, which teachers attribute to close follow-up with students and parents and sustained engagement with learning, despite operating with a relatively lean teaching team.



Infrastructure has visibly improved: teachers report that two years ago the school had almost no infrastructure; it now has more rooms, better rooms, and has absorbed a growing student base without a comparable rise in teaching staff.

Attribute	BCML School, Balrampur
Implementing partner	Balrampur Foundation
Nature of support	Full-scale school: infrastructure, staffing, books, near-zero fees
Scale	Classes 1–8th; ~300 students; catchment radius of ~5 km
Running since	1985
This year's additions	Electricity, fans, water cooler, alongside continuing support for teacher salaries, the science lab, toilets and uniforms



Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay, Balrampur

The Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay, Balrampur, under the leadership of Principal Ravindranath Pandey, was established as an initiative of the company to address the educational needs of children in the surrounding communities of Sonpur. Over the years, the school has progressively expanded to offer education from Classes I to VIII, with a long-term vision to extend its educational facilities up to Class XII in the coming years.

This year BCML added water cooler, alongside continuing support for teacher salaries, the science lab (run by Agastya Foundation through BCML), toilets and student uniforms. Registration is set at approximately ₹300 per student, with the rest of the education provided free of cost. The school currently serves close to 300 students drawn from a radius of nearly five kilometres, as there is an absence of comparable quality alternatives in the surrounding villages.

A particular focus of the school is girls' education: with no nearby government schools offering Classes till 8th standard, and families reluctant to let girls travel further afield, the Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay has become the primary route through which girls in the catchment area continue their education past the primary years.

Compared with other local schools, the school is seen by the community as delivering visibly stronger learning outcomes, attributed by teachers to more rigorous follow-up with both students and parents, as informed by the local residents. The school currently has fewer teachers than comparable nearby local schools and does not provide a midday meal or school socks, despite these, the students prefer to come to this school due to its quality education, multi-lingual teaching, discipline and strong parent-teacher relationship, which the FGD identified.

Beneficiary Profile and Survey Findings

The qualitative assessment comprised one Key Informant Interview (KII) with the School Principal, one Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 9 teachers, and two FGDs with approximately 4-5 students each. In addition, observational visits were conducted to assess the school infrastructure supported under the programme, including the computer laboratory, toilets, and classroom furniture (benches/desks).

Note: Teachers sample is small ($n = 9$); findings are indicative and should be read alongside the qualitative FGD evidence rather than treated as statistically representative.



Among surveyed students, all reported infrastructure support (predominantly computer labs, together with toilet construction and furniture at some sites) as highly needed and very useful. Responses were uniformly positive across every outcome tracked:

- All student respondents reported the learning environment had significantly improved and that the facilities were in regular use.
- Classroom participation and attendance were reported as improved by all respondents who answered the question, and all said girls were benefiting equally from the support.
- Where toilets and computer labs were installed, respondents confirmed the facilities were fully functional and in regular use, with no maintenance issues reported; school management was consistently identified as responsible for upkeep.
- All respondents were "very satisfied" with the support, said parents' confidence in the school had improved, and recommended similar support be extended to other schools. The most frequently cited changes were better digital learning and a more comfortable classroom environment.

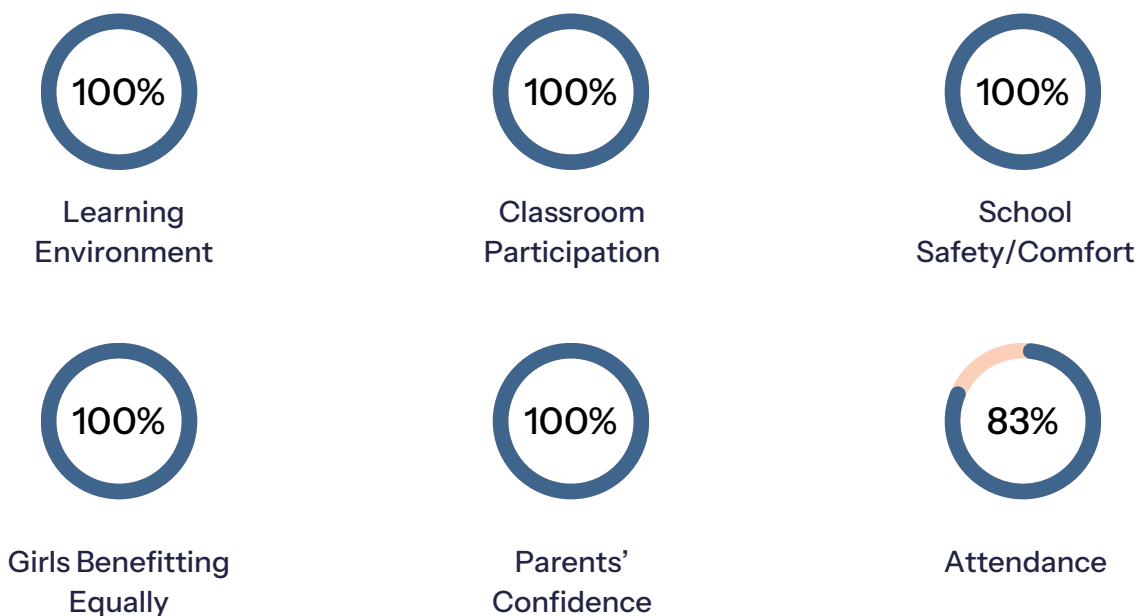


Fig. 11- % of respondents reporting satisfaction

Mobile Science Lab (MSL)

Attribute	Mobile Science Lab (MSL)
Implementing partner	Agastya International Foundation
Nature of support	Hands-on science outreach to government schools lacking lab
Scale	35 schools (100+ students each), 1-2 visits/school/month
This year's additions	Continued monthly visits; refreshed experiments/activities every year

Run by the Agastya Foundation in collaboration with BCML, the Mobile Science Lab brings a vehicle equipped with low-cost science models and experiment kits directly to government schools that otherwise lack laboratory infrastructure, functioning as a mini-laboratory on wheels. Eligible schools must have 100-plus students in the rural belt; the programme currently covers 19 schools at Aspirational district of Balrampur, and 16 schools at Lakhimpur, each visited one to two times a month over the past year. Sessions build hands-on understanding of curriculum topics such as combustion and flame, motion, force, light and shadow, and mathematics concepts, structured around three goals of curiosity, confidence and competition.

Beyond classroom visits: The programme runs a science fair four times a year, summer and winter camps, plastic-waste-management and painting activities, and a two-day teacher-training programme conducted twice annually so government-school teachers can deliver activity-based science lessons themselves.

Parent engagement: The instructor makes 20-25 community/parent visits a year, giving families a direct view of what their children are experimenting within the lab; programme content and experiments are refreshed every year.

Financial access: Agastya also covers science-competition registration fees for participating children, removing a cost barrier to competing beyond the classroom

Visible shift in engagement: Children previously seen by teachers as uninterested or lacking academic aptitude have gone on to perform well in the lab, and some now contact the instructor directly by phone to share experiments outside scheduled visits.

100%

of students are using the MSL intervention regularly, and its effect on interest in science and mathematics is pronounced and skewed toward the top of the scale rather than spread evenly across it:

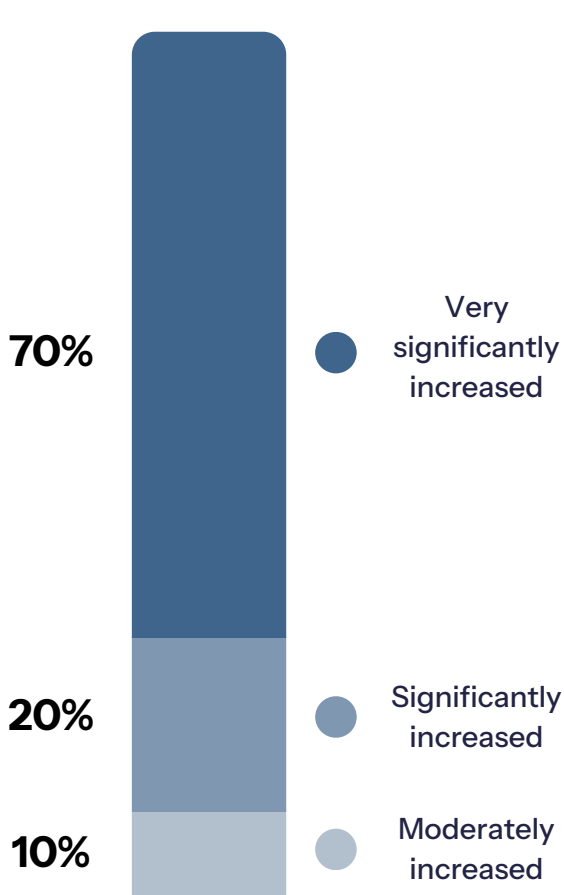


Fig. 12 - Reported change in interest in science/math after MSL exposure

In other words, nearly three-fourths of surveyed students reported that exposure to science labs very significantly increased their interest in science and mathematics - with a further 20% reporting a significant increase, meaning 90% of respondents registered a significant-or-greater shift in interest. This tracks directly with programme outcomes: results at the National Science Olympiad (NSO) improved year-on-year, with four students winning gold medals in 2025, rising to six in 2026 - a concrete proof point for the model, even as one instructor continues to cover all 19 schools single-handed.

19

Schools covered

15

Visits/school/ year

1

Instructors

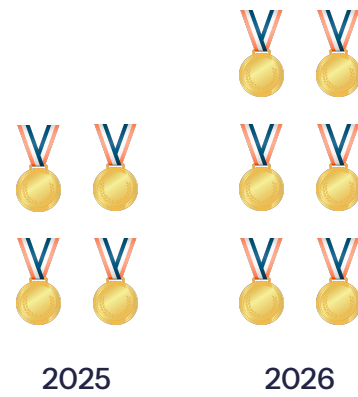


Fig 13 - Gold medals received by students at National Science Olympiad, 2025 vs 2026.

The next planned step is to extend the same hands-on approach to mathematics and to provide dedicated support for children preparing for science fairs during school visits, both of which will add further load onto the same single instructor.



Key findings from the field

At Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay today, it is a full I–VIII institution serving close to 300 students drawn from a five-kilometre radius, which is direct evidence that families are actively choosing to travel to it rather than default to the nearer option.

A near-zero-fee model is protecting household budgets: at ₹300 registration with the rest of schooling, uniforms, books, shawls and jackets provided free, the intervention is functioning as an income-protection measure for very poor households as much as an education one — removing a cost barrier that would otherwise price these families out of quality schooling altogether.



The relationship is outlasting the classroom session: The programme fostered sustained engagement beyond classroom sessions. Several students continued interacting with the MSL instructor between school visits to discuss science experiments, while the instructor's 20–25 community visits each year actively engaged parents, strengthening their confidence in and support for their children's learning.

Key findings from the field

- **The MSL is changing which children are seen as capable:** teachers and the instructor both describe children previously written off as uninterested or lacking academic aptitude going on to perform well in the lab - evidence that the intervention

- **Girls' secondary retention is a direct, attributable outcome:**

Across the science-education survey, girls' participation in science/maths activities was reported as "almost all girls" by 60% of respondents - no respondent reported low or negligible girls' participation. This complements the structural role Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay plays in girls' secondary retention: because no nearby local schools offers Classes till 8th standard and families will not send girls further afield, the extension of Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay to Class XII is the specific mechanism keeping girls in the catchment enrolled past the age at which they would otherwise have dropped out.



- **Functional infrastructure and trained teachers underpin the gains:**

All surveyed respondents confirmed the school has functional digital equipment/smart-classroom tools and that teachers have received training to use labs, digital tools or activity-based methods; the current learning environment was rated "excellent" by the large majority of respondents - no respondent rated it below average. Nearly all respondents also believe the benefits of the intervention will continue after external support reduces, and most describe an active local mechanism for maintaining the assets created.

Case Studies

**Shalvi Devi (name changed), 13 year old -
Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay,
Balrampur**

"I like coming to school every day because it is fun to learn with my friends. Our classrooms are nice, and we also have a playground where we can play together. My teachers are kind and always encourage us to learn new things.

My favourite part is the computer lab. I enjoy using the computers and learning things that I had never tried before. I don't like missing school anymore because I enjoy being here."

**"Madhu ma'am", Mobile Science Lab
Instructor, Agastya International
Foundation - field interview**

"I cover 19 schools on my own, visiting each school two times a month. What I see again and again is that children the teachers had written off - the ones they call 'not interested in studies' or say 'don't have enough brains' - turn out to do really well once they get their hands on an actual experiment instead of just a textbook. Several of them have gone on to represent their schools at science fairs and competitions; that's part of why our National Science Olympiad gold medal count went from four in 2025 to six in 2026. Some of these children even call me directly between visits to talk through experiments they're trying on their own - that's not something we set out to design, it's grown out of the trust we've built over these monthly visits."



Ashok Pandey, Teacher - Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay

“Before this, we had no proper school nearby, and quality education along with infrastructure issues like unsafe water was one of our biggest problems. Now the facility works every single day, and anywhere from 50 to 100 students and teachers use it. It's easy to access, the water is always available, and the area is kept very clean. Access issues have reduced significantly, and it has made a real difference to comfort, especially in the summer. I'm very satisfied with it, and I'd like to see the same kind of facility installed in other schools.”



Quality Healthcare and Sanitation

Under its Healthcare & Sanitation CSR theme, BCML works to strengthen government healthcare infrastructure in the communities around its operating units – most centrally, the Public Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres that serve as the first point of contact for basic healthcare in rural Uttar Pradesh.

The healthcare interventions across BCML's operating locations focused on strengthening access to timely care, preventive health services, sanitation and local healthcare infrastructure. Ambulance support improved emergency referral and access to medical facilities, particularly for rural communities, while blanket distribution, mosquito-control measures, fogging and drain cleaning helped address seasonal and environmental health risks. Support to maternity centres, ANM centres and primary healthcare facilities strengthened local health service delivery. Targeted initiatives, including cervical cancer vaccination, health and dental camps, and rehabilitation support for children with disabilities, further addressed prevention, early detection and specialised care needs. Overall, the portfolio combined emergency support with preventive interventions and investments in community-level healthcare infrastructure.

Reach at a Glance

1

ANM subcentre fully renovated (flagship: Mathaiya, Gularia)

9

ANM centres supplied with hygiene & sanitation kits

2

Health camps facilitated

6

Districts with operational ambulances

3

Healthcare facilities supported

15-30 Mins

Reported time to nearest health facility (post-intervention)



Case of Sub Centre Development

The Situation Before BCML's Support

Field respondents were consistent and specific in describing the condition of the ANM centre prior to BCML's intervention. The building itself was almost unusable: it was frequently waterlogged, had no proper sitting area, and grass had grown up around the structure to the point that it visibly discouraged visitors. There was no electricity connection, and vehicles could not easily enter the premises – a serious barrier for pregnant women and anyone requiring urgent care. More fundamentally, there was no proper health facility building within the panchayat at all; the existing structure was in shambles, and the nearest Community Health Centre (CHC) was located a few kilometres away. As a direct consequence, villagers – especially women – had to travel longer distances, spend additional money, and lose valuable time simply to access basic medical care. Several respondents noted plainly that people would rather go elsewhere than use the centre in this condition.

BCML's Response

Recognising these gaps, BCML supported the construction and improvement of the Sub Centre/ANM centre infrastructure at Mathaiya village. The intervention was not a cosmetic fix: it involved rebuilding the subcentre into a two-room facility, including a dedicated delivery/labour room, furnishing it properly, and supplying the hygiene material needed for it to function as a genuine point of care. The renovated subcentre was formally inaugurated by the District Magistrate – a detail respondents raised on their own, underlining that the upgrade was treated as a recognised piece of public infrastructure rather than a private donation. This local renovation sits within a wider Healthcare portfolio for BCML, giving the Mathaiya centre a functioning referral chain rather than leaving it as an isolated upgrade.



Before	After - BCML's support
❌ Building water logged and largely unusable ❌ No electricity connection at the centre ❌ No sitting area, site overgrown with grass ❌ Vehicles could not easily access the premises ❌ Nearest CHC located several kilometres away	✅ Renovated, functioning two-room facility ✅ Proper furniture and hygiene supplies in the area ✅ Dedicated delivery/labour room available ✅ 15-30 minute average access time reported

Fig. 14 - Mathaiya ANM centre, before and after BCML's support (as reported by the ANM)

Stakeholder Profile

The assessment was designed to capture both sides of the centre's story – how it is run, and how it is currently experienced. Respondent categories were identified up front as part of BCML's broader impact-assessment planning, which spans beneficiaries, ANM staff, CHC representatives, community leaders, and BCML's own CSR team. For the Quality Healthcare component specifically, the field team engaged the following groups at and around the Mathaiya ANM Center:

Respondent Group	Role in the Assessment
ANM staff	Service-provider perspective on infrastructure, caseload, and day-to-day functioning of the subcentre
CHC Head	Referral-linkage perspective – how the subcentre fits into the wider public health system
ASHA workers	Community-facing perspective on footfall, awareness, and household-level willingness to use the centre
Community members	Direct beneficiary perspective, particularly on maternal and child health service use

Engagement combined key informant interviews (KIs) with ANM staff, the CHC head, and ASHA workers, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with community women – the same mixed-method design used across BCML's other CSR themes.



Key findings from the field

Restored Trust and Rising Footfall: The clearest and most repeated finding across all respondent groups was the shift in willingness to use the centre at all. Where villagers previously avoided the site outright, the renovated subcentre now draws visitors not only from Mathaiya but from neighbouring villages as well. ASHA workers, who are best placed to see this shift at the household level, independently described the same before-and-after pattern: people who once refused to come near a dilapidated, overgrown, unlit building now treat the centre as a normal first stop for care.

Time and Cost Savings: With a functioning centre now available locally, families report saving both time and money that they previously spent travelling to the distant CHC. This is reflected in a concrete, comparable figure: the average reported time to reach the nearest health facility has fallen to 15–30 minutes, replacing what respondents described as multi-kilometre journeys under the pre-intervention baseline.

Stronger Maternal and Child Health Access: The addition of a working delivery/labour room stands out as the single most consequential change reported. Women in the area now depend on the Mathaiya subcentre to deliver their children rather than travelling elsewhere, and respondents were clear that this has especially benefited women, who previously bore the greatest share of the time, cost, and safety burden of distant travel for maternal care.

Service Basket in Use: Beyond delivery care, respondents reported that child immunisation, general medicine, family planning, and emergency referral are all available and actively used at the centre, and that ANM healthcare workers are mostly available to provide service.



Institutional Legitimacy and Community Engagement: Respondents' unprompted references to the renovated subcentre reflected both strong community recognition and a sense of institutional legitimacy around the CSR intervention. Continued use of the facility, awareness of the improvements, and confidence in its functioning suggest that the community views the upgraded centre as a credible and lasting part of the local public health system, rather than as a temporary external intervention.



Beneficiary Testimonials

Community woman, Mathaiya village, Gularia

“Earlier, this centre was in a terrible state – the building was falling apart, grass had grown all over it, and there was no electricity or place to even sit and wait. Nobody from the village wanted to come here. Now we have proper rooms, including a labour room, and I no longer need to travel all the way to the Community Health Centre whenever my children or I need care.”

ASHA worker, Mathaiya village, Gularia

“Before the renovation, people avoided this subcentre completely because of its condition – it was so dilapidated, with grass growing all over it, there was no place to sit [while showing the photos from before renovation]. Now that it has been rebuilt and properly furnished, families come here from our village and from neighbouring villages too. I have delivered children successfully here. The footfall has increased, and the time and cost that people used to spend travelling elsewhere has come down.”



Rural Development and Transformation

BCML's Rural Development interventions aim to strengthen basic public infrastructure in and around its operational units, addressing community-identified gaps that affect safety, mobility, access to essential services and everyday quality of life. A key focus has been improving access to safe drinking water, with water coolers, RO systems and purification facilities installed across Babhnan, Tulsipur, Haidergarh, Akbarpur, Rauzagaon, Mankapur, Maizapur, Kumbhi and Gularia, including at schools, hospitals, courts, police facilities and other public locations. These interventions respond to gaps where communities, students and public-service users may otherwise depend on distant or unsafe water sources.

BCML has also invested in public safety and mobility through high-mast and solar lighting, CCTV systems, traffic-safety equipment and helmet distribution. These measures address concerns such as poorly lit stretches that can restrict women's mobility and contribute to accidents, while improving visibility and safety in rural and public spaces. Road works, irrigation pipelines, public seating, recreational facilities and other civic improvements have further strengthened connectivity, accessibility and the usability of shared infrastructure. Renovation and equipment support for police stations, tehsils and government offices has contributed to improved institutional functioning and public service delivery, while flood-relief assistance in Kumbhi provided support during emergencies.

The impact assessment therefore examines how these investments have translated into improved water access, safety, mobility, public convenience, institutional functioning and community

resilience, while also considering the sustainability of benefits through regular maintenance, continued functionality and equitable community use.



High-Mast Highway Lighting

Background & Intervention Rationale

Prior to this intervention, stretches of highway and village-access road in BCML's operational villages had no night-time lighting. Community consultations flagged this as a priority concern: darkness restricted the mobility of women and girls after dusk, was associated with a visible pattern of night-time falls and road accidents, discouraged shops and small businesses from operating into the evening, and effectively shut down public spaces – market stretches, junctions, informal meeting points – as usable community space after dark.

In response, BCML installed 13 high-mast lights at locations selected jointly with communities, prioritising stretches with the highest reported foot and vehicular traffic, junctions near schools or markets, and points previously identified as unsafe. The location strategy focuses on installing facilities at places with the highest community demand, enabling greater utilization and wider benefit.



The findings in this chapter evaluate the effectiveness of this approach.

Beneficiary Profile

This intervention was assessed through a dedicated household perception survey (n = 87) administered specifically to residents living along, or regularly using, the lit stretches – distinct from the beneficiary sample used for the drinking-water assessment in section below. Within this sample, the field team paid particular attention to the following stakeholder groups:

- Women & girls who travel after dark for work, tuition, household errands, or social visits – identified prior to the intervention as the group most constrained by the absence of lighting.
- Shopkeepers and small traders operating along the lit stretch, whose evening operating hours are directly shaped by the presence of light and footfall after dark.
- Daily commuters, farm labourers and shift workers who use the stretch during early-morning or evening hours.
- School-going children and parents, particularly those returning from evening tuition along the affected stretch.
- General resident households along the lit stretch, whose broader sense of safety and use of adjoining public space was assessed.

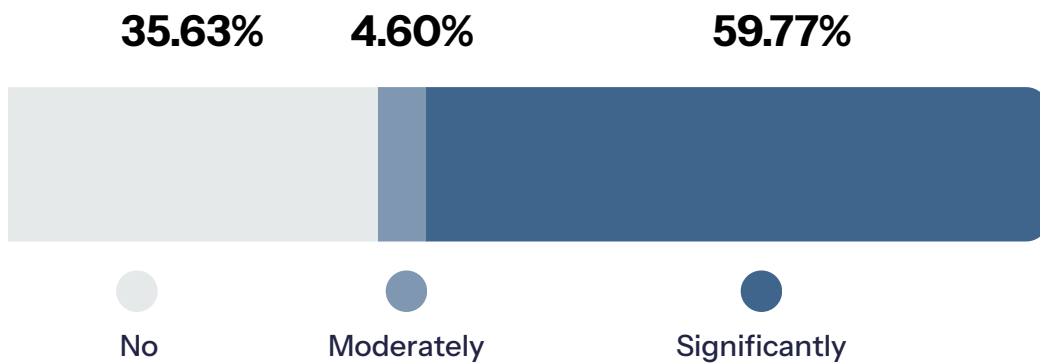
Separating this sample from the institution-based sample used for drinking-water facilities allowed the assessment to isolate the effect of lighting specifically, rather than attributing a general improvement in village conditions to a single intervention.

Key Impact Findings

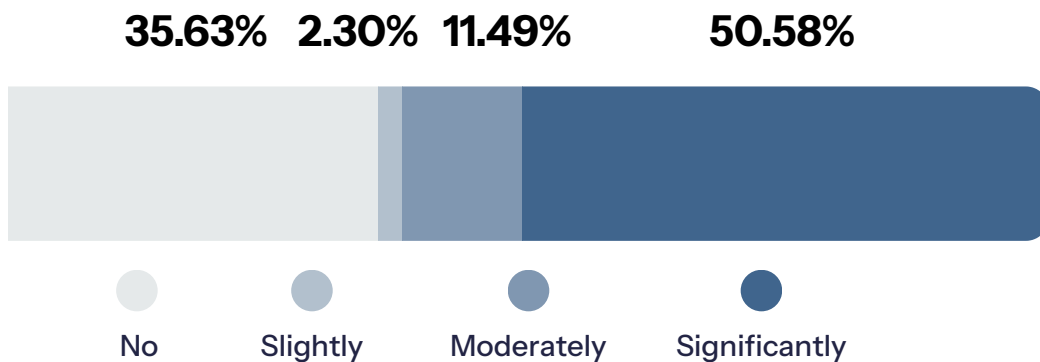
Across all three outcome measures tested – comfort and mobility after dark, reduction in night-time accidents and falls, and evening use of public/community space – a majority of respondents reported a positive shift, with the largest share in each case reporting the change as “significant” rather than merely “moderate” or “slight”.

Fig. 15 Social impact of improved lighting (n = 87)

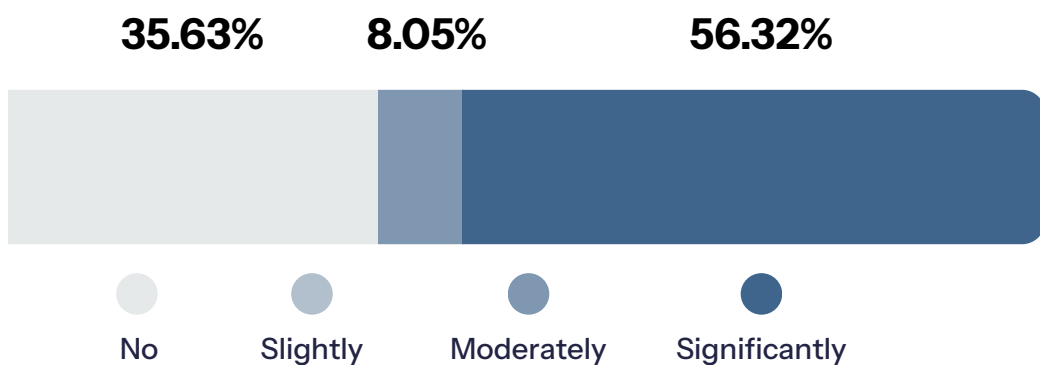
Have women and girls in the village become more comfortable moving after dark due to lighting?



Have night-time accidents or falls reduced after lighting?



Has lighting improved community interaction or use of public spaces in the evening?



An observation concerns the gender-specific result: women and girls recorded the highest share of “significant” improvement of any outcome measured (59.77% on mobility and comfort after dark) – noticeably higher than the improvement recorded on the general community-interaction measure (56.32%). This gap suggests the intervention’s primary behavioural effect is on individual mobility and safety perception, with the secondary, more communal effect (shared public space use) following at a slightly smaller but still substantial magnitude.

Testimonials

Woman resident, village along the lit highway stretch, Balrampur district

“Earlier, once it got dark, we simply stopped going out. There was no light on the road, and as women we were especially scared to walk even a short distance to the market. Since the high-mast light was put up near our village, that fear has reduced a lot – my daughters can now walk back from tuition in the evening, and I feel far more at ease letting them.”

Shopkeeper, roadside stall along the lit highway stretch

“Before the light was installed, I used to shut my shop as soon as it got dark because there was no point staying open – nobody would come. Now I keep it open a good two hours longer most evenings. People stop by on their way back from work, and there have been far fewer falls and near-accidents on this stretch than before.”

Field visits also corroborate the survey pattern. Shopkeepers along lit stretches reported keeping their businesses open later into the evening than before, directly citing the light as the reason customers continue to visit after dusk. Residents consistently described the change less as an object (“a new streetlight”) and more as a shift in the character of the road itself – from a place actively avoided after dark to one that is now used for movement, informal gathering, and small commerce.



Drinking Water Facilities at Public Places

Background & Intervention Rationale

Prior to this intervention, a majority of beneficiaries at public institutions reported no reliable source of drinking water on-site; some beneficiaries, including students and staff had to carry water from distant sources for their daily needs. This gap was most acute at schools, which typically had no dedicated purification infrastructure at all.

BCML responded by installing thirty one RO purifier and cooler units at public institutions, sited predominantly at shared community spaces. Site selection prioritised institutions with high daily footfall and no existing safe water source, rather than distributing units evenly across all eligible locations.

Beneficiary Profile

This intervention was assessed through structured interviews and survey conducted separately at each host-institution type, a distinct beneficiary sample from the household survey used for the lighting assessment, capturing the specific usage pattern and expectations of each institutional setting:

- Students and teaching staff at government schools, the single largest category of installation site.
- Officials and members of the visiting public at government/public offices.
- General community members at shared community spaces and gathering points.



Challenges before installation



A majority of beneficiaries reported no reliable drinking water was available



Many beneficiaries indicated that the available water was unsafe for drinking



Some beneficiaries had to carry water from distant sources for their daily needs

Location of installation and no of beneficiaries



Schools

Facilities are predominantly installed in schools making safe water accessible to students and staff



Public offices

A significant portion are installed in public offices supporting officials and visitors



Public offices

Some facilities are installed at police stations, supporting public servants and citizens



Community

Several facilities are setup in community areas, benefiting local residents and visitors

> 500

Beneficiaries access drinking water on a daily basis

Daily reach varies meaningfully by site type. Contrary to what a phased, institution-led rollout might suggest, facilities serving over 500 beneficiaries a day form the largest single usage bracket identified in the survey. This indicates that the highest-footfall sites (typically larger schools, public offices and community spaces) are also where the facility experiences the highest levels of daily usage, reflecting that site selection has generally been aligned with areas of greatest community need, on the whole, tracked genuine demand rather than installing capacity where it is used only lightly.

Key Impact Findings

Beneficiary feedback is close to unanimous and consistently positive across all ten service parameters assessed – accessibility, continuity of supply, cooling, water safety, taste and quality, functioning of the RO/purification unit, cleanliness, drainage, and the rarity of both utility interruptions and equipment breakdowns.

A closer look at repair data adds an important layer beneath the high satisfaction scores. Overall, 80.99% of facilities are repaired within a single day of a fault being reported, 17.28% within two to three days, and only 1.73% take up to a week – but the pattern of who is responsible for the repair shifts across these bands in an informative way.

Repair Timeframe	Share of Cases	Who Is Responsible (top categories)
Within 1 day	80.99%	Public office 59.26% · School 30.86% · Not sure 3.09%
2-3 days	17.28%	Public office 47.06% · School 41.18% · Balrampur Foundation 11.76%
Up to a week	1.73%	Public office 66.67% · School 33.33%

Two patterns stand out. First, direct involvement by the Balrampur Foundation appears only in the 2-3-day band, and not at all in either the fastest or the slowest repair category – suggesting the Foundation is typically drawn in for a specific tier of moderate-complexity repairs that exceed routine institutional capacity but are still resolved without extended delay, rather than for either the simplest or the most difficult cases. Second, cases where the beneficiary was unsure who was responsible occur only within the fastest (1-day) repair band and disappear entirely from the slower bands – implying that ambiguity over formal ownership did not translate into slower resolution in practice, most likely because on-site institutional staff (teachers, office staff) stepped in regardless of whether responsibility was formally assigned to them.

Testimonials

Teacher, government school hosting a drinking-water facility

“Before this facility was installed at our school, children had to carry water bottles from home, and many times that water would run out by afternoon or would not even be clean. Now there is a proper purifier and cooler right on the school premises, and it’s simple enough that even the younger children use it on their own. The one time something needed fixing, it was repaired within a day because we know exactly who to inform.”

Visitor, public office where a drinking-water facility was installed

“Earlier, if you came to the office for some work and got thirsty, there was nowhere to get a clean glass of water – you either went without or bought a bottle if a shop was nearby. Now there is a cooler right in the office, and it is always working. Even on the one occasion it broke down, the staff got it fixed quickly because everyone knows it is their responsibility to keep it running.”





Environmental Sustainability

Within the Environmental Sustainability theme, two interventions were assessed as part of ISDM's 2025-26 impact evaluation: the installation of solar-powered, and afforestation through Miyawaki and traditional plantation drives.

The environmental sustainability initiatives across the units focused on expanding green cover, promoting renewable energy and supporting animal welfare. Plantation and ecological-restoration activities across Balrampur, Babhnan, Tulsipur, Haidergarh, Akbarpur, Rauzagaon, Maizapur and Gularia contributed to improved greenery, soil protection, biodiversity and local environmental quality. Solar streetlights and other renewable-energy installations across Babhnan, Akbarpur, Kumbhi, Gularia and nearby rural locations reduced dependence on conventional electricity while improving public safety and access after dark. Support to gaushalas through fodder, shelter improvements and facilities for sick or protected cattle further strengthened animal care and local livestock management.

Overall, the projects contributed to ecological restoration, resource conservation, cleaner energy use and improved animal welfare, while long-term impact will depend on plantation survival, maintenance of water bodies, functionality of solar systems and sustained care of supported animals.

BCML's lighting programme has evolved over time - solar lights were distributed to villages in earlier years, and the CSR strategy has since shifted toward directly-maintained high-mast towers in several locations to improve durability and upkeep.

The plantation programme combines dense Miyawaki afforestation with traditional sapling drives, contributing to the CSR team's environmental sustainability goals. Company's intervention covered 100+ solar lights and 1,29,995 trees planted, together with 600+ animals supported under allied Gaushala/animal welfare efforts, reaching an estimated 50,000+ people across these thematic areas.

Beneficiary Profile

Respondents included village households, panchayat members, and community leaders consulted via structured surveys, KIs, and FGDs.

CSR Area	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Listed	Sampled Respondents
Tulsipur	6	54	35
Kumbhi	17	61	40
Gularia	21	66	43
Balrampur	6	14	9
Babhnan	15	36	23
Total	65	231	150

Solar Street Lighting

Before the intervention, most surveyed villages had no dependable source of after-dark lighting, limiting mobility, safety, and evening economic activity. BCML's response to this was solar streetlight distribution.

64.37% of surveyed villages reported solar lights installed in their area, against 35.63% with none - confirming that despite years of coverage, a sizeable share of villages/communities remain untouched by the lighting intervention.

Among villages with installed lights, functionality is high: 75.00% reported all lights functional, 16.07% mostly functional, and 8.93% about half functional - over 90% of covered villages have a majority of their lights working.

Community feedback consistently links functioning street lighting to improved nighttime safety on highways.

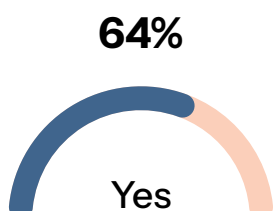


Fig - 16 - Are solar street lights installed in your village/community area?

Nearly two-thirds of the villages have solar streetlights installed

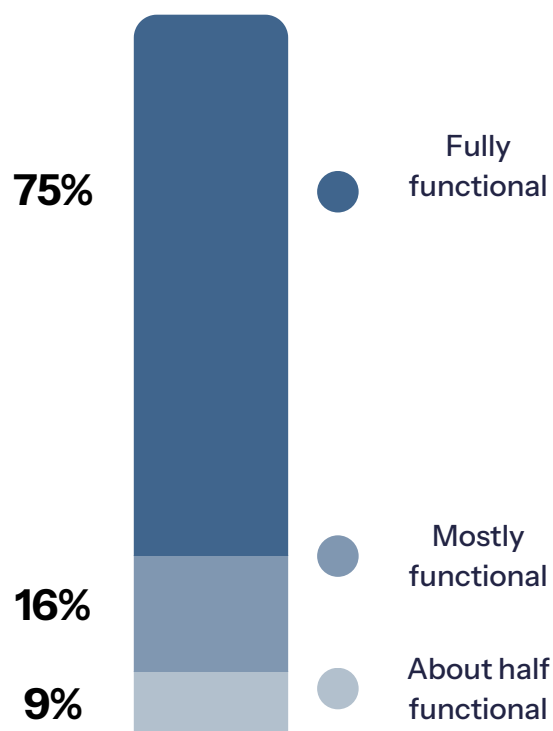


Fig. 17 - How many of the installed streetlights are currently functional?

The survey indicates that solar streetlights are functional in majority of the surveyed villages and most of the installed streetlights are fully functional - helping build safer and better-lit communities.



Testimonials

Ram Kumar, Resident, Gularia

“Earlier, the highway outside the village did not have proper lights, chances of accidents, especially where we live near the forest were high, and until last year we saw some danger in this area. With these high mast lights, it has become easier to travel.”



Intervention - Tree Plantation

Under the Environmental Sustainability theme, BCML has carried out afforestation through the dense Miyawaki method and traditional plantation drives, alongside park development in select villages - contributing to a reported 1,29,995 trees planted across operating geographies. Unlike the lighting intervention, plantation activity is less visible day-to-day to residents once the planting event itself has passed, which shapes several of the findings below.

The intervention promotes biodiversity through the plantation of native tree species and the use of the Miyawaki afforestation approach. The trees included fruit-bearing trees like mango and guava, high-value timber species.

Respondents who were aware, a recurring concern was the absence of irrigation support and protective fencing/guards for saplings, in few locations which affected the long-term sustainability of trees already planted.

At an aggregate level the intervention has delivered significant scale (trees planted; Miyawaki afforestation), supporting the CSR team's broader outcomes of increased green cover and biodiversity.

Relative to street lighting, tree plantation shows a wider gap between delivery at scale and beneficiary-level visibility or sense of ownership - suggesting scope for stronger community engagement, aftercare and monitoring mechanisms going forward.



Recommendations

Building on the field evidence gathered this year, the following recommendations are intended as practical, low-effort next steps that BCML can phase in alongside its existing CSR delivery model – not as a departure from it. Agriculture Development, being BCML's mandated and largest intervention, is covered first and in greater depth; the voluntary assessment follow with a shorter, but focused set of suggestions each.

Sustainable Livelihoods – Agriculture Development

1. Record rental income as a tracked outcome

In more than one village, a single equipment recipient has organically become a local service provider, renting out machines like the laser leveller to neighbouring farmers. Setting up simple, lightly-managed mechanism where equipment recipients are renting out machines to other farmers, asking enumerators to note rental hours and earnings during routine visits (as was done informally this year) would turn a promising anecdote into a measurable, repeatable indicator of impact.

2. Keep bundling infrastructure with mechanisation

Borewells and pipelines only translate into yield gains when paired with the pumps and delivery equipment needed to use that water. BCML may continue funding infrastructure and equipment together as a single package, and use existing village-level data to check for any locations where one exists without the other.

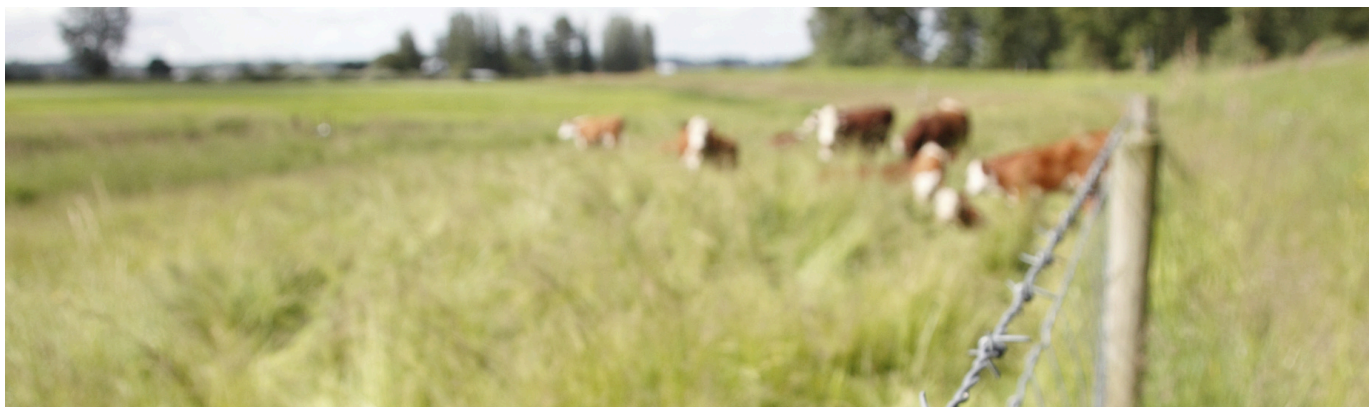


3. Keep field staff visiting regularly, and log it simply

Regular visits by field staff are a key strength of the intervention, with farmers highlighting continued engagement in the past as an important factor in keeping equipment in use across seasons. This practice should be sustained, with a simple seasonal visit log, a quick tick-box rather than a detailed form, to help field teams track usage and identify maintenance needs early without adding significant administrative burden.

4. Extend animal-protection fencing gradually

Crop damage from stray cattle, boar and monkeys is still raised in several villages. Expanding solar fencing coverage, even to a few villages at a time, would help protect the yield gains already achieved through irrigation and mechanisation support.



Women's Empowerment - Skill Development and Livelihoods

Extend the sewing-machine model to more locations. This model should continue as most women respondents also acknowledged that receiving the training as well as the machine is helpful starting a business.



Add a short savings, banking and digital-payments module to the training, as none of the women surveyed have received this so far.



School Education

- Transform selected schools, including Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu Shikshalay, Balrampur's school, into model institutions by strengthening infrastructure, integrating technology-enabled learning, promoting sports and co-curricular activities, enhancing STEM education, building teacher capacities, and ensuring access to quality water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities to create an enabling and holistic learning environment.
- Continue adding teaching staff at BCML School in step with its growth, especially for computer and science related courses, make it more experimental in this approach.
- Continue supporting the Class XII approval, which is already in progress, given the school's role in keeping girls in education locally.



Quality Healthcare

- Enhance access to quality healthcare for underserved communities through mobile medical units, telemedicine, health camps, outreach programmes, and strengthened referral services.

- Enhance emergency medical response by supporting ambulance services and improving access to timely treatment, particularly in remote rural areas as a simple added indicator going forward. Currently, with ambulance services available in all 10 units for community usage, it is recommended that the intervention keep growing across the region along with a need based assessment.



Rural Development and Transformation

- Add a simple labelled contact card at each drinking-water site so repair responsibility is always clear, rather than relying on on-site staff stepping in informally.
- Introduce periodic maintenance checks (rather than waiting for fault reports) at the highest-footfall sites (500+ daily users), given the heavier daily load on these units.



Environmental Sustainability

- Add basic aftercare to plantation drives – irrigation support and protective fencing for saplings, to improve survival rates, an active concern raised by respondents.
- Improve community communication around plantation activity, such as simple signage or a village announcement at planting time, so residents are aware and can help protect the trees.
- Have a focussed approach on pond cleaning, develop local capacities instead for organising and cleaning the water bodies, rather than cleaning it via BCML Foundation, since the sustainability will eventually depend on the community members.



Media Coverage

स्ट्रीट लाइटों से दूर होगा अंधेरा : सिंह

बभनान, गोंडा : विगत वर्षों की भौति बलरामपुर फाउंडेशन द्वारा सीएसआर के अन्तर्गत गोण्डा और बस्ती जिले समाजिक बुनियादी आवश्यकता को पूर्ण करने का कार्य किया गया है। बभनान एवं करनपुर गांव में सड़क के पैदल मार्ग का सौन्दर्यीकरण एवम बभनान पुलिस चौकी से लेकर बभनान रेलवे गेट तक 35 सोलर स्ट्रीट लाइट लगवाने का कार्य किया गया है। चीनी मिल के मुख्य महाप्रबंधक सुधीर कुमार सिंह सोलर स्ट्रीट लाइटों के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर कहा कि बभनान पुलिस चौकी से लेकर रेलवे समपार फाटक तक अंधेरा रहने से कस्बे में आवागमन करने वाले लोगों व यात्रियों को अंधेरे की वजह से कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता था। लोगों की समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए पैतीस स्ट्रीट लाइटों को लगाया गया है। इसके पूर्व में बलरामपुर फाउंडेशन द्वारा छपिया व गौर ब्लाक में सत्तर उषा सिलाई स्कूल खोले गए। महारागौरा, सकदरपुर मकोईया सहित तमाम गांव के स्कूलों में गर्मी को देखते हुए वाटर कूलर लगाए गए। इस अवसर पर मिल के राजन राय, केपी सिंह, अवधेश मिश्रा, हरिश मौजूद रहे।

बलरामपुर फाउंडेशन द्वारा महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दिशा में बड़ा कदम

30 महिलाओं को मिली सिलाई मशीन व प्रमाण पत्र

गोण्डा। कटरा बाजार क्षेत्र के स्थित बलरामपुर चीनी मिल्स लिमिटेड इकाई मैजापुर में मुख्यमंत्री स्वरोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत सिलाई मशीन वितरण कार्यक्रम का भव्य आयोजन किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में आकांक्षा समिति की अध्यक्ष गरिमा नूषण एवं विशिष्ट अतिथि के रूप में उपजिलाधिकारी करनैलगंज नेहा मिश्रा उपस्थित रही। कार्यक्रम के दौरान क्षेत्र की 30 महिलाओं को सिलाई प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण करने पर प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान किए गए तथा उन्हें स्वरोजगार के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया। मुख्य अतिथि गरिमा नूषण ने अपने संबोधन में कहा कि आज की महिलाएं हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रही हैं और सिलाई जैसे कौशल को अपनाकर आत्मनिर्भर बन सकती हैं। उन्होंने महिलाओं से अपील की कि वे इस कौशल को आगे बढ़ाते

हुए अन्य महिलाओं को भी प्रेरित करें, जिससे एक मजबूत आत्मनिर्भर श्रृंखला तैयार हो सके। विशिष्ट अतिथि एसडीएम नेहा मिश्रा ने कहा कि वर्तमान समय में महिलाएं अपनी मेहनत और हुनर के बल पर आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बन रही हैं। उन्होंने बलरामपुर फाउंडेशन के प्रयासों की सराहना करते हुए कहा कि संस्था लगातार महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार के अवसर प्रदान कर रही है, जो सराहनीय पहल है। इकाई प्रमुख संदीप अग्रवाल ने बताया कि मिल क्षेत्र में सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के तहत विभिन्न योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि अब तक लगभग 250 महिलाओं को सिलाई का प्रशिक्षण देकर उन्हें मशीनें वितरित की जा चुकी हैं, जिससे वे अपने परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत कर रही हैं। इस अवसर पर जिला गन्ना



अधिकारी सुनील कुमार सिंह, प्रगारी निरीक्षक विवेक त्रिवेदी, उप महाप्रबंधक पी. के. प्रभात, सीएम गुला, बालेंद्र सिंह, संजय मिश्र, राज नारायण पाण्डेय, श्री प्रकाश सिंह सहित कई गजमान्य लोग उपस्थित रहे। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार के माध्यम से आत्मनिर्भर बनाना रहा, जो क्षेत्र में सकारात्मक बदलाव का संकेत दे रहा है।

बलरामपुर चीनी मिल्स/मैजापुर द्वारा सीएसआर के तहत

चलाया गया फोगिंग स्प्रे अभियान

गोण्डा (विधान केसरी)। मुख्यमंत्री योगी

आदित्यनाथ की प्रेरणा व उप जिलाधिकारी, करनैलगंज नेहा मिश्रा की अध्यक्षता में बलरामपुर चीनी मिल्स लिमिटेड, इकाई-मैजापुर द्वारा कॉर्पोरेट सोशल रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत जोनहित में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल शुरू की गई है। इस वर्ष भी, विगत वर्षों की भाँति, आसपास की ग्राम सभाओं में मच्छरों और कीट-पतंगों के प्रकोप से बचाव के लिए फोगिंग स्प्रे का कार्य जोर-शोर से किया जा रहा है। इस अभियान का मुख्य उद्देश्य स्थानीय जनमानस को मच्छर जनित रोगों जैसे डेंगू, मलेरिया आदि से सुरक्षा प्रदान करना और स्वस्थ जीवन सुनिश्चित करना है। यह पहल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है। फोगिंग स्प्रे के माध्यम से न केवल कीट-पतंगों का खात्मा हो रहा है, बल्कि ग्रामीणों को राहत भी मिल रही है। स्थानीय लोगों ने इस प्रयास की सराहना की है और इसे जनकल्याण के लिए एक सराहनीय कदम बताया है। बलरामपुर चीनी मिल्स की यह पहल सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रति उनकी प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाती है। इस अभियान से क्षेत्र में स्वच्छ और स्वस्थ पर्यावरण की दिशा में सकारात्मक बदलाव देखने को मिल रहा है।



सम्मान व सिलाई मशीन पाकर खिल उठे चेहरे

खिलावा टाइन

बभनान, गोंडा। महिलाएं सशक्त होती हैं, तो वे न केवल अपने परिवारों, बल्कि पूरे समाज और देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देती हैं। महिला सशक्तिकरण का अर्थ है, महिलाओं को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आर्थिक अवसरों और सामाजिक न्याय तक समान पहुंच प्रदान करना ताकि वे अपने जीवन पर नियंत्रण रख सकें और अपने सपनों को पूरा कर सकें। उक्त बातें बभनान शहर मिल के बलरामपुर फाउंडेशन व सद्भावना ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित नई उम्मीद कार्यक्रम के तहत महिलाओं को संबोधित करते हुए सोमवार की शाम क्षेत्राधिकार मनकापुर उदित नारायण पालीवाल ने मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में कहा। वहीं कार्यक्रम को



गति देते हुए चीनी मिल के मुख्य महाप्रबंधक सुधीर कुमार सिंह ने कहा कि यदि महिलाओं को अवसर मिलता है तो वह पुरुषों की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक आय अर्जित करती हैं और अपने परिवारों को बेहतर जीवन प्रदान करने में सक्षम होती हैं। पूजा त्रिपाठी, लक्ष्मी देवी, रीता देवी, संजू मौर्य, सुधा देवी सुधा पांडे सहित कई महिलाएं प्रमाण पत्र व ट्राफी देकर सम्मानित किया गया।

वहीं दस अन्य महिलाओं को नए रोजगार शुरू करने के लिए सिलाई मशीन वितरित किया गया। जिसको प्रकार उनके चेहरे खिल उठे। इस अवसर पर दिनेश राय गन्ना महाप्रबंधक, परितोष शुक्ला, श्रम कल्याण अधिकारी के पी सिंह, संतोष द्विवेदी, एम के गौड़, हरीश कुमार सचान सद्भावना विकास संस्थान डी एस सिंह सहित तमाम लोग मौजूद रहे।

Notes

[illegible]

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

ISSUED IN MAY'2026



Balrampur Chini Mills Limited

CIN: L15421WB1975PLC030118

Registered Office:

FMC Fortuna, 2 Floor.

234/3A, A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata,

700020, West Bengal, India

P: +91 33 2287 4749 F: +91 33 2287 2887

E: bcml@bcml.in; W: www.chini.com