



# IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

BALRAMPUR MULTIPLE CSR PROJECTS

FOR BALRAMPUR CHINI MILLS LIMITED



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ANM Auxiliary Nursing Midwife

BRSR Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report

BCML Balrampur Chini Mills Limited

CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

FGD Focus group discussion

FY Financial Year

GDIDD Garden Reach Institute for the Rehabilitation and

Research

GRI Global Reporting Initiative

MGNREGA Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

**Guarantee Act** 

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

NRLM National Rural Livelihood Mission

NAPCC National Action Plan on Climate Change

NHRM National Rural Health Mission

PHC Primary Health Centre

Rotary India Literacy Mission

RFI Rotary Foundation (India)

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

### BACKGROUND

Balrampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML) implemented a multi-thematic rural development initiative across Uther Pradeth and West Bengal to address critical gaps in infrastructure, livelihoods, education, and healthcare in underserved villages. The project focused on enhancing the quality of life for marginalised communities through targeted interventions across sectors such as agriculture, women's empowerment, preventive healthcare and sanitation, rural infrastructure, and education.

The initiative prioritised sustainable livelihood by promoting water conservation through pond rejuvenation, agricultural equipment distribution, and enhancing income generation for women through skill development and sewing machine support. It also addressed health and sanitation challenges through medical camps. Infrastructure upprades, and hyglene awerness campaigns, in education, the project strengthened school infrastructure, including solar power systems, water filtration units, and science learning opportunities, while improving student health and engagement. Simultaneously, rural infrastructure improvements such as road repairs, drainage systems, and street lighting contributed to safer, cleaner, and more accessible villages. Grounded in community participation and cross-sectoral collaboration, the project aimed to build resilient rural communities that are healthier, more economically secure, and better equipped for sustained development.

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# Implementation year

FY 2023-24 for Mandatory Assessment and FY 2024-25 for Voluntary Assessment

## Assessment year

EY 2025-26



### Total number of beneficiaries

- 2,764 villages across 6 districts in FY 2023-24
- 2.104 villages across 6 districts in FY 2024-25



Majorly in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

### MAJOR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



### BALRAMPUR FOUNDATION

The Balrampur Foundation is the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) arm of Balrampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML), one of India's largest sugar manufacturers. 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 underrivileaced communities.



### AGASTYA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

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.



### ROTARY FOUNDATION (INDIA)

Rotany Foundation (India), is a registered society that supports the programs of The Rotany Foundation of Rotary International, focusing on social development in India, It offers Indian donors tax benefits under Section 80C and is eligible to undertake CSR activities as a registered agency with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. A major initiative supported by the Rotary Foundation (India) is the Botary India Literacy Mission (IRILM) which works to improve literacy in underserved areas, especially among women. RILM collaborates with local governments, schools, and community organizations to implement sustainable education programs that empower individuals and communities across the country.



# GARDEN REACH INSTITUTE FOR THE REHABILITATION AND RESEARCH (GRIRR)

The Cardien Reach Institute for the Rehabilitation and Research (CRIRR) 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. CRIRR also provides mobility aids, health services, and job placement assistance, aiming to create an inclusive society where individuals with disabilities have causla access to opportunities.



### ΤΔΤΗΔGΔΤ

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 Kohl, Bhil, and other Scheduled Castes and Tribes to prevent social deviation and support their development.



### PURKAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Purkal Youth Development Society (PVDS) 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. PVDS offers quality education and holistic support through a CBSE-affiliated school for students from Class 1 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.



### TRYSIS FOUNDATION

Trisys Foundation has launched a unique initiative to celebrate Kolkatis's heritage in an unconventional wor-by illuminating its historic landmarks. As of March 31, 2025, the NCO has successfully lit up 68 urban heritage buildings, creating a dramatic transformation of Kolkata's nightscape. This remarkable project has brought new file to some of the city's most iconic structures, including Raj Bhavan the General Post Office (CPO), the Geological Survey of India, the Clock Tower at Netaji Subhas Docks (Kolkata Port Trust), New Market, the Royal Insurance Building, the Royal Calcutar Jurf Cubb, Manitakal Market, and the Greek Orthook Church, among others.



# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Balrampur Chini Millis Limited (BCML) assigned SoulAce to conduct a study assessing the impact of initiatives on improving livelihoods, education, health, environmental stewardship, and social infrastructure.

# PHASE 1

### PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

The SoulAce team worked closely with the BCML team to fully grasp the projects objectives. We conducted a call with the company and implementing agencies to understand the projects thematic areas and activities. A Senior Social Expert reviewed the documentation from the BCML CSR team and the implementing agencies.

# PHASE 2

### DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

After thorough discussions, SoulAce developed qualitative and quantitative tools for data collection. We provided training and orientation for the field enumerators responsible for gathering data. In collaboration with the BCML team, we finalised a detailed field plan. The team created quantitative tools for beneficiaries and qualitative tools for stakeholders to conduct primary research. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analysed to draft the findings and assess the projects impact.

# PHASE 3

### REPORTING

SoulAce drew conclusions from the analysis, presented the findings, and assessed the project's impact. They shared the evaluation with stakeholders

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objectives of the study were:



impacts of the program implemented and assess the enduring impacts of the program.

To evaluate the immediate



To provide insights into the strengths and areas for improvement of the program implementation.

### MIXED METHOD APPROACH

The evaluation adopted a comprehensive mixed-methods approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. The qualitative component allowed for an in-depth exploration of the subjective experiences and viewpoints of key stakeholders, including implementing partners, project team members, teachers, principals, trainers, ASHAs, AMMs, healthcare providers, farmers' groups, SHGs, and panchayat members, as well as government officials, offering a nuanced grasp of their perspectives. Concurrently, quantitative methods facilitated the gathering and analysis of numerical data obtained from the beneficiaries—the community members, yielding statistical insibits and identifying trends.

By employing a mixed methodology approach, the evaluation leveraged the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative techniques, resulting in the collection of robust and diverse data. This holistic approach provided a comprehensive understanding of the project and its impact, ensuring a well-rounded and multi-faceted assessment

### QUALITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Qualitative methods provide insights into the real-life experiences, viewpoints, and stories of beneficiaries, stakeholders, and those responsible for project implementation. Engaging stakeholders, including community members, trainers, ASHA workers, teachers, SHG members, and project staff, through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions allows for a comprehensive examination of observed changes. These methods facilitate a detailed exploration of improvements in the lives of the community members in terms of health. education social infrastructure sustainable livelihoods, and overall well-being through the intervention. By capturing the lived realities and narratives of those involved, qualitative approaches offer a nuanced understanding of the project and its impact.

### OUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Quantitative techniques are employed to evaluate the project and its impact objectively through data analysis. Surveys questionnaires are utilised to collect numerical data on various indicators from beneficiaries of each program. By collecting such data after the intervention, the project, its effects and the enhancements it has facilitated can be assessed These quantitative methods offer a measurable approach to evaluating the project's outcomes. enabling success to be assessed through statistical evidence

### TRIANGULATION

To bolster the reliability and validity of its conclusions, the study implemented various triangulation strategies. Data triangulation was achieved by gathering information from diverse sources, including field notes, interviews with beneficiaries, interactions with community members, and feedback from project staff. This extensive data collection process facilitated a comprehensive evaluation of the program and impact. Additionally, methodological triangulation was employed, utilising a range of research methods, including surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. This approach enabled cross-verification of information and helped mitigate the potential biases inherent to any single method. Through the implementation of these triangulation techniques, the study ensured a robust and dependable analysis. reinforcing the trustworthiness and credibility of its findings.

### RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design used Descriptive research design

Sampling Technique Stratified Random Sampling and Purposive sampling

The 95% Confidence Interval (CI) was used to calculate a range, with an upper and lower bound, based on the sample data. This range helped determine the precision of the sample's results about the overall population.

Qualitative Methods used Semi-structured interviews testimonials and focus group discussion (FGD) with beneficiaries along with key stakeholders







### KEY STAKEHOLDERS



### STUDY TOOLS

### Questionnaires for primary beneficiaries:

Other Community Members

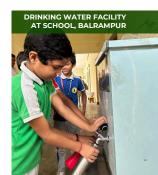
Structured questionnaires were developed, and the project details for each of the focus areas were reviewed. Indicators were pre-defined before conducting the surveys. A semi-structured questionnaire and focus group discussion guide were developed for secondary beneficiaries and stakeholders. Stakeholders were identified across the focus areas. Semi-structured questionnaires and focus group discussions were conducted with ASHA workers. SHC members, teachers, farmers' group, community members and project staff.

### SESSION AT TATHAGAT ITI



### ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The impact evaluation research was guided by a strong ethical framework, ensuring that the study was conducted responsibly and ethically. Adhering rigorously to moral principles of research, the study prioritised the rights and well-being of participants throughout the process. Informed consent was meticulously providing comprehensive information about the research and its objectives, procedures, potential risks, and benefits, allowing participants to make informed decisions about their involvement after their questions were addressed. Robust measures were implemented to uphold confidentiality and privacy, with data securely stored and accessible only to authorised personnel and participant identities protected through anonymisation or coding techniques. Crucially, participation was entirely voluntary, free from coercion or pressure, underscoring the importance of autonomy and respect for individual choice. Throughout the study, participants were treated with utmost respect, dignity, and fairness, with their wellbeing as the top priority, and necessary support or assistance provided whenever needed



# **ESG CONVERGENCE AT BCML**

(BRSR, GRI AND ESG MAPPING)

### BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT (BRSR)

>>>

BCML emphasises Principle 8, which focuses on promoting inclusive growth and equitable development.

>>>

Leadership Indicator 2:

CSR projects undertaken in the Aspirational District of Balrampur.

333

Leadership Indicator 6:

BCML has approximately 2.3 lakhs direct beneficiaries, with over 90% belonging to vulnerable and marginalised groups.

### GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE (GRI)

333

On the CRI front, BCML adheres to CRI 413 - Local Communities 2016, particularly Disclosure 413-1, by engaging external agencies for Impact Assessments and Social Auditis. These efforts help the company gain insights into how its development programs affect communities, both the benefits they bring and the challenges they may gose.

The Aspirational District Program, launched by NITI Aayog in 2018, aims to rapidly transform 112 underdeveloped districts in India by improving key socio-economic indicators. Balrampur district recognised as one of India's Aspirational Districts, has been a key Focus of our development initiatives. Our efforts have primarily focused on sustainable livelihoods, especially among remote farming communities in geographically challenging terrains. A significant emphasis was placed on women's empowerment through the launch of the adult literacy program. Particularly in education, we continue the mobile science lab to enhance learning opportunities in village schools. In addition to this, several other developmental projects were implemented, and a total expenditure of Rs. 214.68 Lakhs was allocated under the Aspirational District Initiative during this period.



### **OECD FRAMEWORK**















RELEVANCE

### SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT)

The project addressed key livelihood challenges in Uttar Pradesh by enhancing water availability through pond rejuvenation, improving irrigation, and distributing agricultural equipment, thereby reducing physical drudgery for farmers.

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The program was highly relevant, addressing rural women's need for livelihood skills and literacy. By combining training with tool provision, it enabled immediate income generation and strengthened women's roles within their families.

### **OUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION**

The project is relevant as it addresses key gaps in rural healthcare access in Balrampur and other districts by upgrading local health infrastructure, reducing treatment costs, and improving sanitation, especially for women and children.

### **OUALITY EDUCATION**

The intervention is highly relevant as it improved learning environments in underserved schools through infrastructure upgrades, digital access, and menstrual hygiene support, directly impacting student attendance and academic performance.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental degradation and water scarcity are significant challenges in rural Uttar Pradesh, directly impacting agriculture, health, and the quality of life. The project's focus on afforestation, and renewable energy directly addresses these issues.

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

The project is relevant as it addresses the community's needs for safety, sanitation, and enhanced public spaces in the Balrampur district, thereby improving mobility, health, and social cohesion through targeted infrastructure improvements.

### COHERENCE



The program showed strong alignment with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

### SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT)

### The program also reflected strong coherence with national







initiatives:

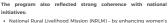
- Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT









- income-generating capabilities through skill development · Skill India Mission - by promoting vocational training for self-
- · Saakshar Bharat Mission through adult literacy support for rural women

### **OUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION**







employment

national initiatives:

 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Swachh Bharat Abhivan

The program also reflected strong coherence with national initiatives:

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

The program also reflected strong coherence with

### **OUALITY EDUCATION**







NFP 2020

### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY









The program also reflected strong coherence with the national initiative:

· National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION





The program also reflected strong coherence with national initiatives: Smart Village initiative

### EFFECTIVENESS



### SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT)

The program's design effectively addressed livelihood challenges by combining infrastructure upgrades, such as pond rejuvenation, with direct support to farmers through equipment like seed drills and delivery pipes. This not only increased irrigation and crop yield but also reduced physical drudgery.

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The program was effective in achieving its intended outcomes, with every participant receiving sewing machines and 87% using them for income generation. Most women reported earning between 7t.000-75.000 monthly, and all contributed financially to their households. Additionally, improvements in literacy and confidence reflected meaningful empowerment and social change.

### OUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION

The program was effectively designed to improve access to quality healthcare in rural areas. Key interventions included the renovation of seven health and Rehabilitation Centres, the strengthening of ANM sub-centres, and the provisioning of essential medical equipment. At the community level, the program incorporated awareness drives on hygiene, sanitation, and preventive healthcare alongside regular fogging, mosquito net distribution, and cleanliness campaigns. This integrated approach, which improved infrastructure, encouraged healthy behaviour, led to increased utilisation of local health services, reduced treatment-related costs, and improved community health outcomes.

### OUALITY EDUCATIO

The program was strategically designed in partnership with organisations such as Agastya International Foundation, Rotary Foundation (India) and others to address systemic educational barriers. Key planned interventions included upgrading school infrastructure (toilets, RO systems, classrooms), installing solar panels for uninterrupted electricity, and ormontion experiential science learning through Mobile Science Lab

### ■ ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The intervention effectively improved local environmental conditions through afforestation efforts such as Miyawaki plantations and tree drives, which enhanced green cover and air quality. The installation of solar-powered lights promoted clean energy use and improved public safety, Additionally, by fostering greener, cleaner surroundings, the program contributed to overall ecological balance and animal welfare, reinforcing a more sustainable and inclusive environment.

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

The program was designed to improve rural infrastructure through the coordinated planning and execution of upgrades, including street lighting, public boilet renovations, drainage clearance, and road repairs. These interventions aimed to enhance mobility, sanitation, and community safety. By integrating beautification efforts and constructing shared public spaces, the initiative fostered cleaner, greener, and more accessible village environments, directly improving quality of life and enabling safer transportation and movement.

### EFFICIENCY



### SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT)

The provision of agricultural equipment further reduced drudgery and increased farm productivity, ensuring optimal return on investment. The program efficiently leveraged existing natural resources and community participation to rejuvenate ponds and install water structures, improving irrigation and livestock care with minimal cost.

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The program demonstrated efficient use of resources through well-coordinated delivery of training, literacy support, and timely distribution of sewing machines. The streamlined implementation enabled participants to quickly apply their skills for income generation. Minor gaps remain in expanding outreach and strenothering post-training support.

### **OUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION**

The project demonstrated strong efficiency by combining low-cost, high-impact interventions such as fogging, sanitation drives, and health awareness campaigns with targeted infrastructure upgrades. Establishing AMM sub-centres and equipping them with essential supplies ensured service delivery at the community level without requiring heavy recurring investments. Preventive health measures reduce disease burden, minimising long-term treatment costs for both families and the health system.

### QUALITY EDUCATION

The project ensured the efficient use of resources by strategically investing in infrastructure upgrades, including toilets. Ro Water units, solar power, and classroom furniture, across targeted schools. Partnerships with organisations such as Agastya International Foundation and Balrampur Foundation enable the cost-effective delivery of mobile science labs and educational support.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The program achieved strong results with efficient resource utilisation. Activities such as Mijawaki plantations, and solar lighting were implemented using cost effective methods and local participation, reducing operational expenses. Community engagement in sapling care and green drives minimised maintenance costs, while solar infrastructure ensured long-term savings on energy use.

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

By leveraging local governance structures and community engagement, the project implemented cost-effective solutions, including street lighting, toilet renovations, and road repairs. Investments in durable infrastructure, such as high-mast lights and culverts, were targeted to address critical needs, thereby improving safety and mobility. The use of existing village-level mechanisms for maintenance helped reduce overheads and ensured sustainability without intensive resource inputs.

### IMPAC



### SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT)

The project led to tangible gains in agricultural productivity through increased irrigation from pond rejuvenation and the distribution of farm equipment. Farmers reported higher crop yields, income growth, and reduced labour burden. Environmental impacts included improved groundwater recharge and soil fertility, contributing to long-term sustainability.

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The program led to significant positive changes in the lives of participants, particularly in enhancing women's income, confidence, and decision-making roles within the household. Increased financial contributions, improved literacy, and greater social recognition reflect its broader impact on gender empowerment and economic resilience. While long-term tracking is needed, early outcomes suosest substantial transformative potential.

### OUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION

The program's infrastructure upgrades, such as AMM sub-centres and improved sanitation, paired with preventive health actions like fogging and cleanliness drives, reduced the burden of vector-borne diseases. Households reported fewer illnesses and lower treatment costs. Community awareness of hygiene and sanitation strengthened health-seeking behaviours and improved living conditions.

### QUALITY EDUCATION

Improved school infrastructure, availability of clean drinking water, and solar power led to better attendance, especially among girls. Students demonstrated greater interest in science through mobile labs and improved digital access. Teachers reported that students showed improved focus and comprehension. Sports facilities and safe, hygienic environments play a crucial role in promotino obviscial and mental vell-beino.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The program demonstrated a significant environmental impact through the plantation drives and promoted biodiversity. The installation of solar lighting reduced dependency on conventional energy sources, promoting clean and sustainable energy use. Community participation in tree plantations and green campaigns fostered environmental ownership, while support to Gaushalas contributed to better livestock care and reduced grazing pressure on common lands.

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

The installation of streetlights, renovated toilets, and road repairs improved community safety, mobility, and sanitation. Public spaces became cleaner and more usable, enhancing community pride. Increased night-time visibility reduced crime and encouraged social interaction. Respondents reported higher comfort using public infrastructure and improved quality of life.

### SUSTAINABILITY



### SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT)

The intervention's sustainability is reinforced by its focus on natural resource conservation and community ownership. Activities such as pond rejuvenation, equipment distribution, use of desitted soil, and improved irrigation systems have long-term benefits for agriculture. These efforts are expected to enhance water availability and soil productivity, supporting farming livelihoods well beyond the projects' duration.

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The program shows strong potential for sustainability, with women continuing to use their skills and sewing machines for regular income generation. The integration of adult literacy has further strengthened their capacity for independent financial and social participation. Continued success will depend on follow-up support, market linkages, and peer networks to ensure long-term livelihood stability.

### QUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION

Health infrastructure improvements, such as ANM sub-centres and public sanitation facilities, are maintained by local health systems and Panchayats, ensuring continued service delivery. Community engagement in sanitation drives and health awareness activities promotes behavioural sustainability in hoviene and disease prevention.

### QUALITY EDUCATION

The projects investment in durable infrastructure, such as solar-powered classrooms, RO water systems, and gender-sensitive toilets, ensures lasting improvements in school environments. Collaboration with school administrations and partners, such as the Agastya International Foundation, has strengthened local capacity for ongoing science and digital education. Maintenance responsibilities have been integrated into school management, supporting the long-term functionality and sustainability of interventions.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

The environmental interventions, such as Miyawaki afforestation and solar light installations, were designed with long-term ecological impact in mind. These activities promoted resource conservation, the use of renewable energy, and biodiversity enhancement. The involvement of community members in plantation drives green campaigns, and upkeep of assets has laid the foundation for sustained local stewardship.

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

The sustainability of rural development and transportation interventions relies on strong local ownership and institutional alignment. Renovated roads, drainage systems, public toilets, and lighting infrastructure are now maintained by the Gram Panchayst, ensuring continued functionality. Beautified public spaces and green areas have fostered community pride, encouracion residents to keep these areas clean and safe.





# SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (FY 2023 - 24)

### SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD (AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT)

BCML has undertaken a comprehensive impact assessment of its CSR interventions for FY 2023-24, in line with the amended CSR Policy Rules, 2014. The assessment highlights the reach, outcomes, and transformational impact of the company's programs across rural geographies.



### REACH AND SCALE OF IMPACT

Agricultural Equipment Distributed

11,818 units across 2,764 villages

Krishi Melas Conducted

Water Bodies Rejuvenated

18 ponds

INR 3.75 Cr.

Average Income Increase

Beneficiaries
2.764 villages across 6 districts

### FOCUS AREA: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Agriculture remains a core pillar of rural livelihoods. BCML has focused its CSR efforts on promoting sustainable agriculture by improving access to modern tools, water resources, and farmer education. The goal is to increase productivity, reduce manual labour, and raise incomes, especially for small and marginal farmers.





### > > > FARMER PROFILE AND OUTREACH



of the supported farmers own less than 5 hectares.



of the supported farmers depend entirely on agriculture.

These figures underscore the need for sustained capacity-building efforts and access to modern technology.



### ACTIVITIES-WISE IMPACT AND OUTCOME AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

To promote mechanisation and reduce the labour burden, BCML distributed 11,818 agricultural tools, including:

Sr. No.	Equipment
1	Manual Seed Drill
2	Power Tiller
3	Tippler Trolley
4	Delivery Pipe
5	Rotary Tiller
6	Solar Pump
7	Submersible Pump
8	Pumping Set
9	Solar Fencing

These tools have helped improve the timeliness and efficiency of farming operations, especially for smallholder farmers



### IMPACT ON FARMERS' INCOME

One of the most significant outcomes of BCML's agricultural intervention program has been the tangible increase in farmers' income levels. By providing access to modern agricultural equipment and enhancing farming practices, the program has contributed to improved productivity and profitability for small and marginal farmers.



INCOME LEVEL CHANGES - PRE VS. POST INTERVENTION

### PRE-INTERVENTION SCENARIO



### 18.0%

of the farmers earned more than ₹1 lakh annually.



### 44 0%

of the farmers earned between ₹50,000 and ₹1 lakh per year.



### 38.0%

of the farmers earned less than ₹50,000, reflecting high vulnerability and low economic resilience.

Balrampur Chini Mills Limited Impact Assessment Repo

### POST-INTERVENTION SCENARIO



### 44.0%

of the farmers now earn above ₹1 lakh annually, marking a significant increase



### 49.0%

of the farmers now fall within the ₹50,000 to ₹1 lakh income bracket.



This shift illustrates a substantial upward movement in income levels across the beneficiary base.

On average, farmers reported an income increase of approximately 27%, highlighting the program's effectiveness in creating sustainable livelihood opportunities. The enhanced income not only improved their financial stability but also contributed to better household expenditure on health, education, and asset creation.



### REDUCED DRUDGERY

### CHART 1: IMPACT OF EQUIPMENT RECEIVED UNDER THE PROJECT



Percentage of respondents

Agree
Disagree
Neutral

The intervention has led to a significant reduction in both the time and cost associated with farming activities. All respondents reported saving time and money through the use of agricultural equipment provided under the program. Additionally, 94% noted a reduction in physical drudgery, underscoring how mechanisation has eased traditionally labour-intensive tasks. Furthermore, 82% of respondents observed an increase in irrigated land area due to improved access to water equipment. Three-fourths of respondents reported a reduction in crop damage from wild animals following the installation of solar fencing on solar fencing.

This was further confirmed during qualitative discussions with stakeholders, where farmers consistently noted that the distribution of agricultural equipment such as seed drills, power tillers, rotary tillers, tippler trolleys, and delivery pipes brought significant improvements to their daily farming routines.

Many shared that these machines enabled them to complete tasks much faster and with far greater efficiency. As one farmer explained, "Earlier, we needed several people for sowing or ploughing, but now a single machine can do the work of five. It saves both time and money."

These findings indicate that the provision of appropriate agricultural tools has enhanced operational efficiency, reduced manual strain, and expanded the use of productive land, collectively contributing to improved agricultural outcomes and farmer well-being.

### 2. KNOWLEDGE BUILDING THROUGH KRISHI MELAS

To complement the distribution of physical tools, BCML organised two large-scale Krishi Melas aimed at educating farmers on best agricultural practices. These interactive platforms served as vital knowledge dissemination hubs and brought together agricultural experts, extension workers and farmers.



### KEY LEARNINGS AND OUTCOMES

During the Krishi Melas organised by BCML 79% of participating farmers reported gaining practical knowledge in several key areas of sustainable agriculture. These included improved seed selection methods, adoption of modern cropping techniques, and scientific approaches to soil management—all of which are essential for enhancing farm productivity and ensuring long-term soil health.

Additionally, 12% of the farmers acquired a better understanding of the safe and efficient use of fertilisers and pesticides, with specific emphasis on minimising the environmental and health risks associated with improper chemical application.

This group also gained valuable insights into relevant government schemes and market linkage opportunities, equipping them to better navigate the agricultural ecosystem and access support systems beyond the farm gate. These capacitybuilding efforts have laid the foundation for long-term adoption of sustainable farming practices and empowered farmers to make informed decisions in their agricultural operations.

### WATER CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

Water availability remains a critical factor for rural agricultural sustainability. In response, BCML undertook the rejuvenation of 18 community ponds across six villages. These interventions have been instrumental in promoting water security and improving agricultural resilience.





A water harvesting capacity of 50,000 cubic meters was created through desilting, deepening, and strengthening pond embankments.



22,500 community members now benefit from enhanced access to irrigation and water for livestock and household use.



The rejuvenated ponds have improved groundwater recharge and contributed to increased cropping intensity in surrounding areas.

These efforts have directly supported the agricultural value chain by ensuring a more reliable and sustainable source of irrigation water, thereby reducing dependence on erratic monsoons.



### SOLAR FENCING FOR CROP PROTECTION

To address the persistent challenge of crop damage caused by stray animals, BCML implemented a solar fencing initiative in the villages of Balrampur, Barabanki, Conda, Akbarpur, Aayodhya, Lakhimpur Kheri. These fences were installed around farmlands to create a physical barrier and safeouard croos from animal intrusion.

The installed fencing stands at a height of 5 feet and was initially powered by batteries with a lifespan of 10-11 months. Based on operational learnings and farmer feedback, the power source has now been upgraded to direct solar energy, enhancing the system's sustainability and reducing recurring battery replacement costs.





### Reduced Crop Damage and Improved Productivity

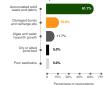
The solar fencing has significantly minimised crop loss due to stray animals such as cattle and wild boars. As a result, farmers have reported improved yield security, contributing to greater income stability and reduced stress during the harvest season.

### REJUVENATION OF POND, TULSIPUR





### CHART 2: CONDITION OF THE POND/LAKE BEFORE THE INTERVENTION





### 61.7%

PRE-INTERVENTION SCENARIO

of the respondents reported that the pond was filled with accumulated solid waste and debris. Additionally, 16.6% noted the presence of damaged bunds and recharge pits, while 11.7% observed excessive growth of algae and water hyacinth, indicating poor maintenance and degraded water body conditions prior to the program.

INCREASE IN WATER LEVEL IN WELLS

CHART 3: AGREEMENT ON INCREASED WATER LEVEL IN WELLS DUE TO POND DESILTING/DEEPENING



CHART 4: ABILITY TO GROW ADDITIONAL CROPS DUE TO IMPROVED WATER AVAILABILITY





### 80.0%



of the respondents perceived pond deepening to have a positive impact, reflecting strong community agreement on its effectiveness in enhancing water availability. As shown in Chart 4, 883% of respondents reported that improved water access enabled them to grow additional crops, suggesting that the intervention has had a direct and measurable effect on agricultural productivity.

This serves as strong validation of the pond rejuvenation efforts, especially deepening activities, in addressing local water challenges. The community's response highlights the intervention's success in enhancing water security, supporting multiple cropping, and contributing to climate resilience.

# CHART 5: INCREASE IN THE IRRIGATED AREA BEFORE AND AFTER POND REJUVENATION (IN ACRES)



Pre-Intervention

The pond rejuvenation intervention led to a notable expansion in the area of irrigated land among farmers. Prior to the intervention, a majority (55%) of respondents reported irrigating only 1-2 acres of land. Postintervention, this proportion reduced to 61.7%, while the share of respondents irrigating 3-4 acres and 5 acres increased from 20% to 23.3% and 25% to 55% respectively. This shift indicates that the rejuvenation activities—such as desilting, deepening of the pond, and improved water management infrastructure enhanced water availability for irrigation. Consequently, more farmers were able to increase their cultivable area, enabling greater agricultural productivity, crop diversification, and a reduced dependence on erratic monsoon patters.

The findings provide clear evidence of the interventions role in reducing farmers' dependence on unpredictable rainfall and building more resilient, resource-efficient agricultural systems. The ability to expand irrigated land and grow additional crops reflects a transition toward more stable, year-round farming. This is especially relevant in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, where reliance on rain-fed farming and limited mechanisation has historically held back productivity. Improvements in irrigation and equipment access have the potential to drive substantial gains in farm output and income. The intervention, therefore, represents a critical step toward addressing apair in Eastern UP's apricultural landscape.

### POND REJUVENATION, BABHNAN



# CHART 6: IMPACT OF IMPROVED WATER AVAILABILITY ON LIVESTOCK REARING



(Multiple options were allowed)

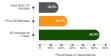


### 85.0%

of the respondents reported better access to drinking water for their animals following the intervention. Additionally, 40% noted that water harvesting structures retain water for longer periods, allowing livestock to bathe, which is an important factor in maintaining animal health and hyoigene.

These findings indicate that the intervention's water-related components are not only benefiting crop production but are also supporting integrated rural livelihoods. From an evaluation perspective, this reflects a holistic impact, where improved water infrastructure strengthens both agriculture and animal husbandry, leading to better food security and household reallience.

# CHART 7: AVERAGE TIME SAVED DAILY IN FETCHING WATER





### 55.0%

of the respondents reported saving upto 1 hour when asked about the average time saved in fetching water daily. An additional 26.7% noted a reduction of 15 to 30 minutes, while 18.3% reported saving less than 15 minutes. This timesaving has had a meaningful impact on women who often fetch water on a daily basis.

The intervention has positively impacted household water security. By reducing dependence on distant sources, it has eased the daily burden on women and shown how ecosystem restoration can directly enhance quality of life. This improvement also supports better health, sanitation, and time availability for other productive or educational activities within households.



Before the pond rejuvenation project, water scarcity was a daily challenge, affecting both our crops and livestock. Fetching water was time-consuming, and our income was stagnant. After the pond was cleaned and the recharging pits repaired, the water became available year-round. Our livestock thrived, milk production increased, and we could grow additional crops. The transformation brought our community together, and fleel a renewed sense of pride and responsibility as a local.



### CASE STUDY - 1

### EASING THE LOAD: SHAHNAWAJ KHAN AND THE TIPPLER TROLLEY

Shahnawaj Khan, a 45-year-old farmer from Amirnagar, managed a small farm that supported his family of nine. For years, he endured the exhausting manual labour of transporting harvested crops and manure, a task that drained his physical energy and left little time for his family or personal well-being. The pressure of balancing farm work with household responsibilities took a toll on his morale and health.

As part of the agricultural equipment distribution initiative, a tippler trolley was introduced in the community. Initially sceptical, Shahnawaj doubted whether such a simple tool could make a meaningful difference. However, after seeing fellow farmers benefit, he decided to try it himself.

The results were transformative. Tasks that previously took hours were completed in significantly less time, with far less physical effort. Shahnawaj found that he could now manage a larger portion of land more efficiently. Beyond improving productivity, the reduced workload allowed him to spend more time with his family, helping his children with schoolwork and engaging in community activities.

The tippler trolley not only made farm operations smoother but also restored Shahnawaj's confidence and sense of balance. He has since become a vocal advocate for adopting simple, low-cost technologies that ease farm labour and enhance the quality of life for smallholder farmers.

"



### CASE STUDY - 2

### LIGHTENING THE LOAD WITH A TIPPLER TROLLEY

In Paraspur village, Bhola Devi, a 34-year-old woman with no formal education, managed a small plot of land alongside her husband while also caring for their two daughters. Daily farm work was physically demanding, often leaving her exhausted and with little time for rest or personal responsibilities. Every task, carrying manure, collecting firewood, or moving the harvest, had to be done manually.

Everything changed when a tippler trolley was introduced through BCML's agricultural support program. Encouraged by a neighbour, Bhola decided to use the trolley, and the results were immediate. Heavy loads that once required assistance could now be moved independently, reducing her physical burden and freeing up valuable time. With less strain, she began participating in village meetings and spending more quality time with her children.

For Bhola, the tippler trolley became more than just a farming aid; it gave her a sense of control over her daily routine and reduced her dependence on others. With her confidence growing, she began to take a more active role in local discussions and was seen differently within her village. Her experience quietly shifted how others in the community viewed women's participation in farm work and decision-making. 66

### CASE STUDY - 3

### DRIVING CHANGE WITH A POWER WEEDER

Bholendra Pratap, a committed farmer from Mahamadpur, adopted a power weeder to address the persistent challenges of manual weeding, which had long been labour-intensive and time-consuming. Previously, Bholendra relied on hired labourers for weeding, an approach that often caused delays and increased input costs, especially during peak agricultural seasons. Determined to adopt more timely and efficient farming practices, he began using the power weeder immediately after sowing. With the machine, he was able to complete the weeding in just one day, compared to the three days typically required with manual labour. This shift not only led to substantial savings on labour costs but also ensured the timely removal of weeds—essential for healthy crop development. Moreover, the power weeder improved soil aeration and promoted better root health, resulting in enhanced plant growth and greater yield potential. By embracing mechanisation, Bholendra has significantly improved the efficiency, productivity, and economic sustainability of his form operations.

"

# FARMER WITH POWER WEEDER, AMBEDKAR NAGAR

### KEY INSIGHTS FROM IMPACT ASSESSMENT



The introduction of farm equipment like power tillers and seed drills significantly reduced manual labour and improved efficiency for small and marginal farmers, many of whom operate without additional labour support. These tools enabled farmers to expand their cultivation modestly, manage their land more effectively, and reduce operational costs.



The rejuvenation of ponds through BCML's intervention brought clear, lasting benefits for farmers and the wider community. With restored water bodies, farmers had more dependable access to irrigation, which reduced their reliance on erratic rainfall. This led to better crop planning, increased productivity, and more secure incomes. The intervention strengthened rural livelihoods by improving irrigation and enabling better crop planning.

### RECOMMENDATIONS



### PROMOTE BETTER UTILISATION EQUIPMENT AND INCOME GENERATION

To address the sub-optimal utilisation of agricultural equipment by some farmers, it is recommended to generate awareness about the potential of renting out unused equipment. This can help ensure better resource use while enabling farmers to earn additional income during non-use periods.



# ESTABLISH LOCAL REPAIR AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Setting up a quick-response maintenance and troubleshooting system at the village level could help reduce downtime and promote consistent equipment usage.



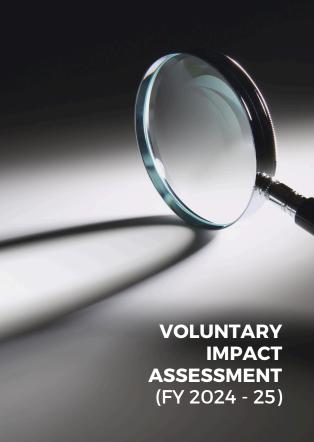
### FOSTER INNOVATION THROUGH ANNUAL KRISHI MELAS

Organising annual Krishi Melas may be considered to provide exposure to new technologies, share best practices, and strengthen farmer-to-farmer learning.



### SCALE UP IRRIGATION EFFORTS FOR WIDER IMPACT

It is recommended to replicate and scale successful irrigation interventions, such as pond rejuvenation, across similar agro-ecological zones for broader impact.





### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

### NEED OF THE INTERVENTION

In the rural districts of Uttar Pradesh, women, particularly those from economically marginalised communities, continue to face barriers to education, skill development, and economic participation. A significant number of adult women remain illiterate or semi-literate, limiting their ability to engage in daily activities that require reading, writing, or basic numeracy. This lack of foundational education also prevents them from accessing information, government services, and livelihood opportunities.

In parallel, many of these women possess traditional skills such as stitching and hand embroidery but lack the necessary resources, equipment, and formal training to turn these skills into sustainable income sources. The absence of access to sewing machines and market linkages further restricts their ability to achieve financial independence. To address these interconnected challenges, the program has introduced a dual-intervention model focusing on education and skill-based livelihoods

The Rotary Foundation (India) had taken the lead in establishing Adult Literacy Centres, where women received basic education in reading, writing, and numeracy. These centres empowered women with the confidence and capability to manage household finances, access health and social services, and support their children's education.

Simultaneously, the Balrampur Foundation implemented a sewing machine distribution and training program, equipping women with tailoring skills and providing them with sewing machines to support income generation. Women are trained in basic and advanced stitching techniques, garment finishing, and design, with additional guidance on how to price products, manage orders, and serve customers. Together, these initiatives aimed to build a foundation for women's empowerment through education and enterprise.

### SNAPSHOT OF THE PROGRAM:

- Year of implementation: 2024-2025
- Location: Babhnan, Tulsipur, Haidergarh, Mankapur, Maizapur
- Key activities:
  - Distribution of sewing machines to women and providing skills training
  - Conducting adult literacy sessions
  - Number of women who received skill training: 13
- Number of adults who attended sessions: 4.440
- Implemented by: Balrampur Foundation and Rotary Foundation (India)

### >>> ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

### ADULT LITERACY CENTRES



As part of the intervention, the Rotary Foundation (India) established Adult. Literacy Centres to provide basic education to women with limited or no access to formal schooling. The program focused on improving reading, writing, and numeracy skills, thereby empowering women to manage everyday tasks such as reading instructions. Literacy classes were conducted in community-based settings, making learning accessible and inclusive.

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING IN TAILORING AND STITCHIN

Under the Silai School Initiative, the Balrampur Foundation conducted hands-on training programs in talloring and stitching. Women participants were trained in fabric cutting, measuring, machine operation, and garment finishing. Upon successful completion, trainees were provided with sewing machines to help them establish home-based tailoring units or join group production activities. The program was designed to promote entrepreneurship, financial independence, and confidence among rural women.

### NEY FINDINGS AND IMPACTS

# CHART 8: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS



# CHART 9: MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS





### 44.0%

of the respondents were between 25 and 30 years old, and 24.0% were between 19 and 24 years old, showing that most participants were young women.



### 75.0%

of the women were married, indicating that the program primarily engaged women who were managing household responsibilities and may have been motivated to enhance their family's income.

### PARTICIPATION IN SKILL DEVELOPMENT

### CHART 10: SKILLS ACQUIRED DURING THE TRAINING PROGRAM





### 54.0%

of the respondents shared that they learned key sittching and talloring techniques. Another 36.0% reported gaining skills in measuring and cutting fabrics, while 10.0% mentioned they had learned how to operate a sewing machine. These responses indicate that the training effectively focused on foundational trailioring skills necessary for setting up home-based or small-scale sewing businesses.

The fact that a significant portion of women acquired core tailoring and machine operation skills highlights the relevance and hands-on nature of the program.

These newly acquired skills not only increase the participants' confidence but also position them for immediate income-generation opportunities.

### SEWING MACHINE

CHART 11: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO RECEIVED A SEWING MACHINE POST-TRAINING



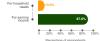


### 100%

of the respondents reported receiving a sewing machine after completing the training. This indicates a strong follow-up component in the program, aimed at enabling beneficiaries to apply their newly acquired skills for livelihood generation.

The high percentage of sewing machine distribution is a key indicator of program effectiveness. From the effectiveness point of view, providing tools alongside training significantly increases the likelihood of sustained impact. It demonstrates that the program was not only focused on skill-building but also on removing barriers to practices and means of earning money immediately after the training, ensuring that women were equipped to begin talloring work right after training.

### CHART 12: CURRENT USAGE OF SEWING MACHINE: WORK VS. PERSONAL USE





### 87.0%

of the respondents reported using them to earn income, while 13.0% stated they use them primarily for personal or household purposes. This suggests that the majority of participants are actively utilising the equipment for livelihood generation, demonstrating the program's positive contribution toward enhancing economic self-reliance.

During the focus group discussions, many women shared that they are currently selling stitched gamments or tailored products in local markets or through personal networks. While this has helped them begin their income journey, several women expressed a strong interest in expanding their customer base by accessing larger markets or participating in community exhibitions, with the hope of increasing earnings and achieving qreater business stability.

The high rate of income-oriented use of sewing machines reflects a strong alignment between training outcomes and practical application. It highlights the intervention's success in converting skill training into income-generating activities. Furthermore, the participants' aspirations to reach wider markets indicate both confidence and readiness for growth. Future support in areas such as market linkages, branding, and business development could significantly enhance the sustainability and scalability of these micro-enterprises.



TRAINING PROGRAM IN TAILORING, KUMBHI

### INCREASE IN THE INCOME OF WOMEN

CHART 13: DO THE WOMEN MAKE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE HOUSEHOLD FROM THE SEWING MACHINE



### Yes

Chart IS further highlights that all respondents stated their sewing machine work contributed financially to their household income. This implies that the program not only supported individual women but also strengthened the overall economic stability of families, promoting gender-inclusive livelihood development and empowering women within their households and communities.

This highlights the program's success in not only enhancing economic stability but also contributing to the overall well-being and future opportunities for the participants and their families.

This was further confirmed through discussions with stakeholders, including women's husband and father, who shared that after the intervention, women have galined greater confidence and autonomy. They noted that their contributions to the household are now more visible and valued, and their role in family decision-making has increased.

Even with modest earnings, they can take care of some personal needs themselves, which has given them a stronger sense of dignity and selfworth. This shift reflects a positive change in gender dynamics and highlights the empowering effect of the program on women's social and economic status.

# "

# CASE STUDY - 4 STITCHING A NEW FUTURE: POOJA TRIPATHI'S JOURNEY TO EMPOWERMENT

Pooja Tripathi, a Ssyear-old resident of Tulsipir district, quietly transformed the course of her familys future. Like many women in rural Uttar Pradesh, Pooja had limited access to formal education or employment. Her days were filled with household chores and caretaking, leaving little time for personal development or income generation. That changed when Pooja enrolled in the Adult Literacy Centre supported by the Rotary Foundation. Her husband, Krishna Tripathi, was initially unsure how education and talloring could impact their family. But when he saw her dedication and the confidence she gained from attending the sessions, his view began to shift.

He supported her participation in the training and noticed visible changes. Her communication improved, she became more confident, and her decision-making abilities strengthened. More importantly. Poojs's role in the family has evolved. She is now seen as more independent, and her contributions are valued more than before. People in the community and family have started respecting her more, and other women in the family have shown interest in learning.





### INCREASED LITERACY LEVEL OF WOMEN

### CHART 14: NEW ABILITIES GAINED AFTER ATTENDING ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM





### 51.0%

of the respondents shared that they are now able to read simple instructions such as signboards, medicine labels, or forms. Additionally, 28-0% reported being able to write their names, a significant marker of self-identity and confidence, while 18.0% mentioned that they can now perform basic calculations, helping them in household budgeting and small financial transactions. These outcomes demonstrate that the program has laid a strong foundation for empowering women with practical literacy that enhances both personal independence and social participation.

The adult literacy initiative not only improved reading and writing capabilities but also contributed to a visible shift in the self-perception of the participants.

Many women expressed that the ability to read their children's school notes, sign their names, or calculate basic expenses gave them a sense of dignity and inclusion they had never experienced before.

The research team observed that beyond literacy, the program built confidence, improved communication within families, and encouraged more women to participate in other skill-based or income-generating programs.



### KEY INSIGHTS FROM IMPACT ASSESSMENT



The women's ability to generate income after the training was not just about financial benefit: it reflected a deeper shift in their societal roles. Earning even a modest amount gave them visibility and decision-making power within the household. It demonstrated that livelihood interventions can catalyse empowerment by validating women's contributions in traditionally male dominated economic spaces.



Through this intervention literacy component, women acquired essential reading, writing, and numeracy skills that helped them manage daily tasks more independently, whether reading bus signs, calculating expenses, or helping children with homework. This reinforced the value of adult education as a practical tool for empowerment, especially in rural contexts where illiteracy continues to limit women's mobility and confidence.



One of the most encouraging signs was the gradual change in how families and communities perceived women's participation. Interviews with husband and family members revealed a growing appreciation for the women's efforts and the benefits they brought into the household. The early resistance rooted in social norms or household responsibilities are way to support once the positive outcomes became visible.



While many women are now producing stitched goods, they currently sell within their immediate circles, often at low margins and inconsistent volumes. There is a clear need for BCML's continued support to help facilitate access to wider markets, both locally and beyond. This includes assisting in the creation of market demand, helping with branding, aggregating products, and building consistent supply chains. Without this critical next step, the income potential of these women remains limited.



ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM, TULSIPUR



### **OUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION**



### NEED OF THE INTERVENTION

In the rural districts of Uttar Pradesh, access to reliable and quality healthcare remains a persistent challenge. Covernment health facilities often face constraints related to infrastructure, availability of medical personnel, and access to basic amenities such as clean drinking water, sanitation, and essential medical supplies. These limitations disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, particularly pregnant women, children, the elderly, and economically disadvantaged groups, who often rely on public health services for their care.

Seasonal outbreaks of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and dengue, exacerbate these challenges, particularly in areas with inadequate waste management and stagnant water bodies. Limited access to preventive healthcare tools, such as mosquito nets or fogging, and a lack of emergency transport options can result in delayed treatment and worsening health outcomes. Moreover, harsh winters without adequate protection can expose vulnerable individuals, including the poor and elderly, to increased health risks. Recognising these multifaceted issues, Balrampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML) has undertaken focused interventions to strengthen healthcare delivery and preventive care in its operational areas. From supporting maternity and child health centres to distributing blankets and mosquito nets and installing water coolers at hospitals, these initiatives aim to reduce health risks, improve patient dignity, and provide timely support where it is needed.

### SNAPSHOT OF THE PROGRAM:

- Year of implementation: 2024-202
- Location: Communities around 10 units
- Key activities:
  - Support for Maternity and Childcare Services
  - Distribution of mosquito nets, woollen blankets and conduct of fogging operation
    - Renovation and infrastructural betterment of ANM centers
- · Number of healthcare centres supported: 6 ANM centres and three other healthcare facilities
- Number of blankets distributed: to around 5000 people
- Number of operational ambulances: 10 Ambulances
- Number of beneficiaries directly benefited from Quality Healthcare Program: Around 50K+
- Implemented by: Balrampur Foundation, GRIRR India



### ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

SUPPORT TO MATERNITY AND CHILDCARE SERVICES



As part of its commitment to improving maternal and child health in underserved rural areas, ECML extended financial support to the Mas Saty Bai Matra Shishu Kalyan Kendra located in Balrampur. This involved a monthly contribution towards the operational cost of the maternity home. ensuring consistent medical care for prepant women and newborns. The support aimed to enhance the availability and continuity of antenatal and postnatial care services in a region where access to trained healthcare professionals is forten limited.



#### DISTRIBUTION OF MOSQUITO NETS AND CONDUCTING FOGGING OPERATIONS

To support preventive healthcare and reduce the spread of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and dengue, BCML undertook mosquito control initiatives in Gonda district. This included distributing mosquito nest to vulnerable community members, ensuring protection at the household level, especially during high-risk seasons. Additionally, fogging operations were carried out using fogging machines procured by BCML. These were regularly deployed in public spaces and high-density residential areas to control mosquito breeding and improve community hygien.



### DISTRIBUTION OF BLANKETS

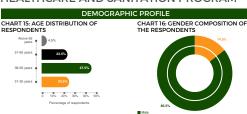
The blanket distribution initiative, part of BCML's healthcare theme, was carried out across multiple operational units, reflecting a widespread effort to support preventive healthcare and seasonal relief in rural areas. The activity covered diverse geographies, including Haidergarh. Abbarpur. Rauzagaon, Mankapur, Kumbhi, and Gularia units. These distributions were primarily aimed at needy villagers, helping them cope with cold weather conditions, particularly in underserved communities with limited access to warm clothing or propose housing insulation.



### REHABILITATING AND MAINSTREAMING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

In collaboration with the CRIRR, numerous therapy and education sessions have been conducted to support children with disabilities. The initiative also provided several assistive devices, helping enhance mobility and independence for the children. Inclusive celebrations, such as independence Day and birthday parties, were organised, bringing loy and fostering a sense of community among the children. To further raise awareness approach to the services available, awareness posters were placed across multiple wards, ensuring that more families were informed about the rehabilitation and mainstreaming services offered by CRIRR.

# KEY FINDINGS AND IMPACTS OF QUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION PROGRAM





### 47.5%

of the participants were in the 36-50 years age group, followed by 24.5% in the 21-35 years category. Additionally, 23.5% of respondents were aged between 51 and 65 years. In terms of gender, 85.5% of the respondents were male, while 14.5% were female.

### "

Earlier, our village ANM centre in Gulria lacked cleanliness, proper equipment, and timely care, especially for pregnant women. People didn't trust the services and avoided going there. Since the BCML project began through the Balrampur Foundation, there have been visible improvements. The centre is now clean and has a better infrastructure. Women are coming for check-ups on time, deliveries are safer, and childcare has improved. Most importantly, villagers now trust the centre again, and that change is visible.

### ECONOMIC PROFILE

### CHART 17: PRIMARY OCCUPATION OF THE FAMILY





### 28.5%

of the respondents rely primarily on farming for their family's livelihood, highlighting agriculture as the backbone of the local economy. An equal share of 19.5% reported earnings through daily wage labour and small businesses, while 18.5% mentioned livestock rearing as their primary source of income, indicating a high dependence on informal, rural occupations that are often seasonal and vulnerable to disruption.

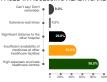


ANM CENTRE, BHANPUR

#### PRE-INTERVENTION SCENARIO

To understand the situation on the ground, researchers conducted focus group discussions and primary interactions with villagers across the targeted locations in Balrampur and Tulsipur. Common insights gathered across Babhnan, Kumbhi, Akbarpur, and Rauzagaon revealed consistent challenges faced by the community before the intervention:

### CHART 18: CHALLENGES FACED IN ACCESSING HEALTHCARE FACILITIES



(Multiple options were allowed)

Before the intervention, communities faced multiple challenges in accessing basic healthcare.



### 95.5%

of the respondents identified the high cost of private healthcare as a significant barrier, while over half (515%) reported inadequate availability of medicines at existing facilities. Nearly one-third also highlighted the distance to the nearest hospital as a significant barrier. These issues made timely medical care difficult, especially for low-income families.

These findings were echoed during qualitative discussions with community members. Families, especially those with daily wage earners, reported that frequent illnesses led to missed workdays, further compounding their financial strain. Healthcare expenses further burdened already fragile household budgets, creating a cycle that made it challenging to prioritise long-term well-being or invest in their children's education.



During community discussions, people consistently noted that mosquito-borne diseases were prevalent, particularly in areas near stagnant water. Many households struggled with recurring illnesses due to poor prevention and limited access to mosquito nets.

The high incidence of vector-borne diseases and common illnesses, especially among low-income and rural households, points to critical gaps in both preventive healthcare and infrastructure. The frequent need for treatment, particularly for preventable conditions like malaria and diarrhoea, reflects the absence of clean surroundings, protective resources like mosquito nets, and access to timely care.

These findings reinforce the underlying healthcare access issues that BCML's interventions aimed to address. For many rural households, the cost of medical treatment, particularly when public systems are underresourced, can lead to financial strain and delayed care. The absence of reliable local infrastructure, coupled with the limited availability of affordable medicines, created a strong rationale for BCML's support in strengthening operament health facilities and improving preventive care.

### CHART 19: AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER AND TOILET FACILITIES AT ANTENATAL CENTRE





### 76.0%

of the respondents reported the availability and quality of drinking water and toilet facilities at Antenatal Centre are moderate. Additionally, 145% of the respondents rated these facilities as excellent. The responses indicate that access to essential amenities, such as drinking water and toilets, has improved at health centres. A majority of respondents acknowledged these services as functional and practical, with a notable share rating them highly.



### STRENGTHENED PUBLIC HEALTHCARE INFRASTRUCTURE AND MEDICAL SUPPORT

During stakeholder discussions held in the villages, it was reported that conditions at the healthcare facilities had previously been poor, characterised by staff shortages, inadequate maternal care, and crumbling infrastructure. Community trust in the facility was low, and long wait times were a common occurrence. Following BCML's intervention, which included staffing support, infrastructure supgrades, and the acquisition of improved medical equipment, residents noted a decrease in waiting periods and a cleaner, more functional space. The feedback suggests that investments in both infrastructure and service quality can significantly rebuild community trust and improve healthcare experiences.

In terms of daily patient footfall at the health centres, Maizapur saw around 15-20 patients per day, and Gularia recorded the highest with 40-50 patients daily. A common issue across all locations was the shortage of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMS).

### CHART 20: SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES AVAILED AT THE HEALTH CENTRE



■ Highly satisfied

Somewhat satisfied

Chart 20 shows that all respondents expressed some level of satisfaction with the services received at the health centre. 61.0% were somewhat satisfied, while 39.0% reported being highly satisfied. This universal positive feedback reflects a noticeable shift in healthcare delivery following the intervention.



#### IMPROVED ACCESS TO HEAT THOMPS SERVICES

The strengthening of government healthcare infrastructure, through the renovation of seven Healthcare and Rehabilitation Centres and support to Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Covernment healthcare infrastructure, has significantly improved access to healthcare services in rural areas.

With health facilities now located closer to villages, the burden of long-distance travel has reduced. This has been especially helpful for pregnant women and those who require regular check-ups. Discussion with community members revealed that previously, people often had to travel long distances to access even basic care, resulting in delays in treatment and additional travel costs. Now, with services available locally, care is quicker and more reliable.

From an impact assessment perspective, these findings reinforce that the intervention addressed a critical access gap in rural healthcare. By investing in physical infrastructure and improving service proximity, BCML reduced both logistical and financial barriers that previously discouraged timely care-seeking. The availability of services closer to home encourages earlier intervention, continuity of care, and a stronger relationship between the community and frontline health workers, essential elements for lond-term health resilience.



#### REDUCED FINANCIAL BURDENS

Discussions with stakeholders and community members revealed that before the intervention, the cost of seeking treatment was a significant concern. With limited public health facilities nearby, many were forced to rely on private healthcare or travel long distances to district hospitals. Most respondents indicated that in the absence of the current hospital or ANC centre, they would have involded and the suggestion of the control of the

This was further confirmed through discussions with community members, who shared that the intervention brought much-needed relief. With healthcare services now available closer to home and free or low-cost medicines and consultations provided, families no longer had to delay care or choose between healthcare and daily necessities. Many expressed that their financial stress related to treatment has reduced significantly, making it easier to prioritise their health without compromising their basic needs.

BCML's support for local health infrastructure has eased the economic burden on rural families by making nearby, mostly free services accessible. This has reduced delays in treatment and allowed vulnerable households to prioritise health without financial strain.

"

Earlier, I used to miss work often because someone in the family would fall sick, mostly due to fever and malaria. We spent money on medicines and travel, and I also lost my daily wages. After the health programs, I got mosquito nets and learned how to stop mosquitoes from breeding. Now, my family is healthy, I don't have to spend as much on treatment, and I can go to work regularly, I also tell others what I've learned so they don't go through the same problems.

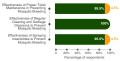
Chunnu, Pachpedwa Village, Gonda District

"



### PREVENTIVE HEALTHCARE

## CHART 21: EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT MOSOUITO BREEDING



Effective Neutral

### (Multiple options were allowed)

Respondents overwhelmingly reported that the mosquito control measures introduced through the program were highly effective. Regular cleaning and garbage clearance were seen as the most successful. with 100% of respondents acknowledging their impact. Additionally, 955% highlighted the effectiveness of both proper toilet maintenance and insecticide spraying in reducing mosquito breeding.

The unanimous acknowledgement of the program's effectiveness in mosquito control signals how closely aligned BCML's interventions have been with community priorities. These efforts extend beyond routine health measures, addressing everyday vulnerabilities that are often overlooked in rural healthcare planning, Regular fogging, improved sanitation, and waste management were not only appreciated but also seen as essential.





## SPRAYING OF MOSQUITO REPELLENT, BABHNAN

What emerges from this is a picture of a healthcare approach that is embedded in daily life. By targeting issues like mosquito breeding through simple, locally visible actions, BCML has made health infrastructure feel immediate and relevant. Significantly, the consistency of these efforts has helped build community trust.



DISTRIBUTION OF MOSQUITO NETS, BABHNAN

#### CHART 22: COMFORT LEVEL WITH DISTRIBUTED BLANKETS



■ Comfortable

Not comfortable as it is not enough in cold weather



### 89.5%

of the respondents stated that they found the distributed blankets to be comfortable.

The blanket distribution initiative by BCML reached all surveyed households, providing essential support during the winter months. For many low-income families, particularly older individuals and children, receiving a blanket at the right time can significantly alleviate seasonal hardships. The high satisfaction rate (nearly 90.0%) indicates that the effort was broadly welcomed and well-executed.



### IMPROVED HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY

BCML's preventive healthcare measures-fogging, mosquito net distribution, and insecticide spraying-led to notable health improvements in rural areas. Earlier, 9.00% of respondents reported mosquito-borne diseases like malaria. Post-intervention, 86.0% confirmed regular fogging and 72.0% received mosquito nets, contributing to a significant decline in such linesses.

Community members also highlighted improved sanitation—covered drains, garbage removal, and targeted cleaning—as key to reducing mosquito breeding and breaking the cycle of illness. These changes fostered a safer, more hygienic environment.

The significant reduction in mosquito-borne illnesses and improved hygiene conditions indicated that BCML's preventive healthcare efforts, such as fogging, mosquito net distribution, garbage clearance, and drain coverage, have had tanglible public health benefits. These actions addressed not only disease prevention but also day-to-day issues. Sanitation challenges faced by rural households.



Earlier, someone in the house was always down with a fever. We lived near a stagnant pond, and mosquitose were everywhere. We didn't know that was making us sick. After the health camp, we received mosquito nets and learned how to maintain cleanliness. We started using the nets and keeping our surroundings tidy. Slowly, the fevers stopped. Now I tell my neighbours too, keep your homes clean, cover the water, and use the nets. It works.



### CASE STUDY - 5

#### BREAKING THE CYCLE OF ILLNESS IN PACHPEDWA, GONDA DISTRICT

Rajnath, a 35-year-old daily wage labourer from Pachpedwa village, supported his wife and three young children through irregular work and modest earnings. Like many families in the area, they faced recurring bouts of mosquito-borne illnessee, especially malaria and dengue, which took a toll on their health and Rajnath's ability to work consistently. Frequent illnesses meant missed workdays, loss of income, and growing financial strain.

Under the health-focused CSR initiative by Balrampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML), the village received a package of preventive healthcare services. These included the distribution of mosquito nets, regular fogging in high-risk areas, and awareness sessions on basic hygiene and disease prevention. Rajnath and his family were among the early participants. They began using mosquito nets consistently, cleared stagnant water near their home, and followed health messages shared during village meetings.

The results were visible within a few months. With fewer incidents of iliness, Rajnath no longer lost income to sick days and could take on more work. The family's medical expenses dropped significantly, allowing him to start minor home repairs and invest more steadily in his children's education. What had earlier seemed like a routine support activity, a net, a fogging machine, translated into a more profound shift in household security and dignity. For Rajnath, BCML's health intervention didn't just prevent disease, it opened a path to stability and hope.

"

### KEY INSIGHTS FROM IMPACT ASSESSMENT



BCML's support in strengthening rural healthcare infrastructure through renovated PHCs. ANM centres, and waiting areas significantly improved access to services. These investments addressed gaps in public health delivery and created more hygienic, dignified, and functional spaces for patients.



The company's commitment to preventive healthcare was reflected in activities such as foggling, distributing mosquito nets, and clearing garbage. These efforts directly addressed high-burden issues, such as vector-borne diseases, offering communities effective and low-cost solutions that demonstrated a measurable impact on public health.



### **OUALITY EDUCATION**

### NEED OF THE INTERVENTION

In the rural districts of Uttar Pradesh, access to quality education remains a significant concern, particularly at the early childhood and primary levels of education. Government-run schools and Anganwadi centres often lack basic infrastructure, age-appropriate learning tools, and adequate teaching staff. These gaps hinder students' academic growth and reduce motivation among both learners and educators.

Early childhood education is particularly impacted by the scarcity of learning aids, including puzzles, whiteboards, storybooks, and child-friendly furniture. Many Anganwadi centres operate without these essential tools, making it challenging to deliver holistic development programs. Likewise, government schools struggle with dilapidated infrastructure, inadequate sanitation. and insufficient classroom resources, which directly impact student retention and engagement. To address these issues, Balrampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML), through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) arm, the Balrampur Foundation, has initiated several initiatives aimed at enhancing educational outcomes. These include the provision of educational kits and furniture to Anganwadis, renovation of school buildings and toilets, provision of sports and teaching materials, and financial support for teacher salaries. Additionally, in partnership with Agastya International Foundation, a Mobile Science Lab has been introduced to bring hands-on. experiential science education to rural children. This initiative enables students in remote areas to engage with scientific concepts interactively and enjoyably, encouraging curiosity and improving learning outcomes.

Together, these interventions reflect BCML's commitment to creating inclusive, engaging, and supportive learning environments for rural children, helping bridge the urban-rural education gap and laying the foundation for long-term development.

### SNAPSHOT OF THE PROGRAM:

- Vear of implementation: 2024-202
- Location: Schools around 10 units
- Key activities:
  - Mobile Science Lab
  - Development of school infrastructure
  - Supporting ITIs
  - Scholarship support to underprivileged students
- Number of schools supported: 28 schools covered for infrastructural support.
- Number of Anganwadi centres provided with kits: 20
- Number of schools with access to mobile science lab: 66
- 3 ITIs supported.
- Around 18.384 Students were directly impacted.
- Implemented by: Balrampur Foundation, Agastya International Foundation, Kathakali Swapnapuron
  Welfare Society Tathagat Purkal Youth Development Society



### **ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN**



### SUPPORT FOR MOBILE SCIENCE LAB

Balrampur Foundation's education initiative includes a key partnership with Agastya International Foundation to run Mobile Science Labs in districts such as Balrampur, Conda, Barabanki, and Gularia, bringing hands-on science learning to rural students.

The program also supports digital education through smart class setups, tablets, and IT equipment in schools. To strengthen early childhood learning, educational kits containing puzzles, building blocks, and furniture were provided to Anganwadi centres, creating engaging and developmentally friendly spaces for young children.



### DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

Balarampur Foundation, through its CSR arm, has undertaken a wide range of educationfocused initiatives aimed at strengthening foundational learning, bridging digital divides, and enhancing the overall schooling experience in rural Uttar Pradesh. Recognising the infrastructural gaps in government and low-income private schools, the foundation has supported the renovation and repair of school buildings, classrooms, and tollets while also providing essential furnishings such as desks, benches, blackboards, and fans



### DISTRIBUTION OF ANGANWADI KITS FOR INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

To enhance the quality of early childhood care and foundational learning, BCML supported local Anganwadis in Balampur district by providing infrastructure development assistance and distributing educational kits. These contributions aimed to create a more engaging, safe, and child-friendly environment for young children. The infrastructure support included basic furniture, storage, play materials, and visual learning aids, contributing to improved hygiene, better classroom management, and enriched early learning experiences.

# **KEY FINDINGS AND IMPACTS** OF QUALITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### CHART 23: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS



ۯٛڷؙ

### 40.0%

of the surveyed students were between the ages of 13 and 15, with another 35.0% falling in the 10-12 age group. Around 20.0% were 16 years old.

### CHART 24: GRADE OF THE RESPONDENTS



■ 3rd-4th Grade ■ 5th-6th Grade ■ 7th-8th Grade

Chart 24 shows that half of the respondents were in the 7th-8th grade, while 25.0% reported being in the 5th-6th grade, and another 25.0% were in the 3rd-4th grade.

### STUDENTS AT PURKAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY



### PRE-INTERVENTION SCENARIO

To gain a deeper understanding of the situation on the ground, the research team conducted focus group discussions and primary interactions with students across the targeted locations. Common insights gathered from the ground revealed consistent challenges faced by students before the intervention:

### CHART 25: PREVIOUS CONDITION OF CLASSROOMS

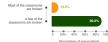
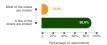


Chart 25 reveals that all respondents reported some level of classroom damage before the intervention— 90.0% stated that a few classrooms were damaged, while the remaining 10.0% noted that most were in poor condition. This highlights a universal need for infrastructure improvement, underscoring the relevance and urgency of the intervention in creating safer and more conducive learning environments.

Before the intervention, students shared several challenges related to water access and quality in their school. The drinking water available was not properly purified, leading to concerns about its taste and safety.

During the summer months, the lack of cool drinking water made it difficult to stay hydrated and focus on class. In winter, the absence of a geyser meant that students and staff had no access to warm water, which impacted comfort and hydriene.

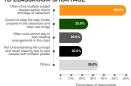
### CHART 26: PREVIOUS CONDITION OF TOILETS



Before the intervention, the condition of toilets across schools was generally poor, with all respondents reporting some level of disrepair. Such fundamental infrastructure issues extend beyond convenience—they directly impact student health, dignity, and attendance, particularly for girls.

It highlights the urgent and systemic need for comprehensive school infrastructure development. The findings validate Balrampur Foundation's approach of combining educational support with infrastructure upgrades.

## CHART 27: CONSTRAINTS FACED DUE TO CLASSROOM SHORTAGE



### (Multiple options were allowed)

Before the intervention, schools in the Balrampur district were grappling with numerous challenges that directly impacted student attendance and learning.



### 60.0%

of the respondents reported missing multiple subject classes due to a lack of available classrooms.



### 25.0%

of the respondents reported having no proper place to store their bags or books, resulting in frequent loss of belongings. One in five students missed school due to poor seating arrangements, while another 20.0% struggled to understand concepts or clear doubts in overcrowded or mixed-oracle classrooms.



### 35.0%

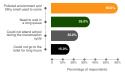
of the respondents cited other issues such as lack of teacher interaction, overcrowding, and having to sit on the floor.

This was echoed in the qualitative discussions with stakeholders. Before BCML's intervention, schools in the Balrampur district faced several pressing issues that adversely affected student health, attendance, and overall learning experiences.

Sanitation facilities were in poor condition, with many schools having broken toilets and no access to clean drinking water. In some cases, while water was technically available, it was not properly filtered, compromising its safety and taste. During the summer months, students lacked access to cool drinking water, and in winter, the absence of geysers meant warm water was unavailable. Additionally, water-related equipment often remained out of service for extended periods, resulting in frequent disruptions to daily school activities.

These findings underscore the significant relationship between infrastructure quality and educational outcomes. The fact that children were missing classes, feeling uncomfortable or disengaged due to broken classrooms, poor sanitation, and lack of drinking water highlights how deeply physical environments influence learning.

### CHART 28: CHALLENGES FACED BEFORE THE INTERVENTION



(Multiple options were allowed)

Before the intervention, schools faced serious sanitation-related challenges that impacted students' attendance, health, and dignity, particularly for girls.



### 60.0%

of the respondents described the toilets as unhygienic, characterised by dirty conditions and foul odours.



### 35.0%

of the respondents reported having to wait in long queues to use them, and 25.0% of girls mentioned skipping school during their menstrual cycle due to inadequate facilities.



### 15.0%

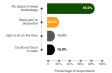
of the respondents reported avoiding using toilets for extended periods, highlighting how these facilities felt inaccessible or unsafe.

The situation was especially concerning for adolescent girls. Many schools lacked private, functional toilets, and there were no sanitary pad dispensers or incinerators, making it difficult for girls to manage menstruation with dignity. As a result, absentesism was common, and overall comfort and safety at school were compromised not just for students but for any community members using the facilities during public events or visits. This highlights the importance of Balrampur Foundation's investment in toilet renovation and hygiene infrastructure.



TRAINING SESSION AT TATHAGAT ITI

### CHART 29: PROBLEMS FACED EARLIER DUE TO A LACK OF PROPER FURNITURE



### (Multiple options were allowed)

Before the intervention, the lack of proper classroom furniture had a significant impact on the comfort, health, and academic engagement of students.



### **85.0%**

of the respondents cited other issues such as lack of teacher interaction, overcrowding, and having to sit on the floor



### 20.0%

of the respondents stated there was no place to store books and bags, leading to disorganisation and frequent loss of learning materials.



### 15.0%

of the respondents highlighted that the absence of proper desks and benches made it difficult to concentrate during lessons.

Beyond just seating, the overall classroom environment was often overcrowded, poorly ventilated, and lacked basic infrastructure such as fans and proper lighting, making learning especially difficult during summers and winters. Schools also had limited access to Science and digital learning tools, which restricted students from engaging in practical, hands-on education. Most students had no exposure to science labs or computers, and vocational institutions struggled with outdated equipment, leaving them illequipped for real-world work environments.

These findings underscore that furniture and classroom infrastructure are not auxiliary—they are foundational to quality education. Physical discomfort, lack of organisation, and inability to engage meaningfully in class directly affect learning outcomes and attendance.

Investments in classroom furniture, smart classes, and Mobile Science Labs (via Agastya Foundation) have helped bridge learning gaps by giving students access to scientific tools and hands-on experiments.

## CHART 30: BENEFITS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW CLASSROOM



The construction of new classrooms as part of the intervention led to several improvements in



## students' academic experiences.

of the students stated they could now attend all classes regularly, while 35.0% reported better interaction with teachers



### 20.0%

of the students shared that they could securely store their books and bags in the classroom.

These outcomes suggest that the physical enhancements have led to a more structured and engaging learning environment.

This data highlights how infrastructure development, often viewed as a basic input, can have a transformative impact on learning continuity, student engagement, and classroom management.

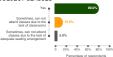
### "

We used to sit on the floor, and it was hard to write or pay attention. With new benches and fans, our classroom is comfortable, and I enjoy learning. I come to school regularly, and my marks have improved.

### Menka Maurya, Bal Vidhya Mandir, Tulsipur District



### CHART 31: ATTENDANCE IN ALL SUBJECT CLASSES





### 80.0%

of the respondents reported that they now attend all subject classes regularly following the intervention.



### 15.0%

of the respondents still reported occasional absences, primarily due to ongoing limitations in classroom space. This indicates that BCML's educational infrastructure support has had a substantial positive impact on student attendance and engagement, with improved classroom access enabling more consistent learning.

At the same time, the findings highlight that additional classroom expansion or scheduling adjustments may still be needed to ensure complete coverage for all students.

## CHART 32: NEED TO WAIT IN A LONG



Following the intervention, most respondents shared that they no longer had to wait in long queues to use the toilet



■ Yes ■ No ■ Sometimes

### 20.0%

of the respondents mentioned that they still occasionally faced waiting times, indicating that improvements in sanitation access were substantial but not entirely uniform.

This suggests that BCML's efforts to enhance school sanitation infrastructure have yielded clear benefits, improving hygiene and convenience for most students. However, the continued wait times in some areas point to a need for scaling or optimising toilet access. The data also suggests that to sustain these gains, future interventions should incorporate menstrual hygiene management (MHM) components, ensure regular maintenance of facilities, and design solutions with direct input from female sulcutests and staff.



Since the renovation work at school, I can attend all my classes, interact more with teachers, and feel proud of my school. Clean water from the cooler keeps me refreshed throughout the day.

Anurag Chauhan, Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu School, Balrampur District





#### CLEAN DRINKING WATER

Through the intervention, water filters and coolers were installed in schools, ensuring access to safe and cool drinking water for students and staff. This addresses earlier concerns about water quality and availability, especially during hot weather.

#### CHART 33: SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER BEFORE COOLER INSTALLATION



■ Brought from home
■ Hand pump

Ш Тар

Before the intervention, students relied on unfiltered sources, including hand pumps (\$0.0%), tap water (\$3.3%), or brought water from home (16.7%), all of which posed health risks. This lack of safe drinking water led to frequent cases of stomach-related illnesses, directly affecting student attendance and learning continuity.

The introduction of water coolers and purifiers addressed this fundamental gap, highlighting BCML's role in bridging essential infrastructure deficits that quietly but critically shape educational outcomes.

To ensure continuous access, inverters were installed alongside water coolers and purifiers. Two-thirds (66,7%) of the respondents confirmed these systems remain functional during power cuts, highlighting the reliability of the infrastructure in place.

The installation of water coolers and purifiers across schools directly tackled long-standing issues of water safety and access. Students no longer rely on untreated sources that previously caused health problems and absenteeism. The addition of power backup systems ensured that clean drinking water remained available even during outages. By addressing both the quality and reliability of water access, BCML's intervention contributed to healthier school environments, reduced illness-related absences, and improved student comfort, especially during the harsh summer months.

### "

Science used to be just theory from books, and I never really understood it. When the mobile science lab arrived, we began conducting real experiments. Now, I love Science and want to become an engineer. My teachers say I ask more questions and help my classmates, too.



### AVAILABILITY OF SPORTS MATERIALS

Through the program, sports materials were provided to schools to encourage the inclusion of sports as a regular part of students' daily activities. This initiative aimed to promote physical well-being, enhance student engagement, and foster a balanced school environment by integrating sports into the routine educational experience.

### CHART 34: UTILISATION OF SPORTS MATERIALS PROVIDED TO THE SCHOOL





Chart 36 indicates that most respondents actively used the sports materials provided, suggesting strong uptake and relevance of the intervention. The effective use of the distributed equipment reflects that the initiative was not only well-targeted but also met a genuine need, encouraging greater student participation in physical activity and contributing to more holistic development within the school environment.





#### SOLAR PANEL INSTALLATION

As part of the intervention, solar panel installation was carried out in schools to ensure a reliable and uninterrupted electricity supply during school hours. This aimed to improve the overall learning environment by powering essential classroom utilities, including lighting, fans, and digital teaching tools.

### CHART 35: COMFORT IN STUDYING DUE TO BETTER LIGHTING/ FANS AFTER INSTALLATION





Chart 35 shows that all respondents affirmed improved comfort in studying due to better lighting and fan availability following the solar installation. This unanimous response underscores a clear connection between upgraded classroom infrastructure and improved learning conditions.

The intervention has directly contributed to a more supportive and conducive learning environment by addressing basic infrastructural needs. Consistent lighting and ventilation, enabled by solar power, have not only improved onlysical comfort but also enhanced students' ability to focus and stay encaded during class.

The intervention has significantly enhanced the quality of the learning environment, resulting in improved academic engagement among students. With enhanced infrastructure, consistent access to electricity through solar installations, and more comfortable classrooms, students now find it easier to concentrate and participate in class.

The sharp rise in classroom participation reported by 95.0% of students demonstrates that even basic infrastructural upgrades can have a powerful effect on student motivation and involvement. The intervention reflects BCML's commitment to removing structural barriers to learning, validating that educational outcomes are closely tied to physical learning conditions. This highlights the importance of continuing to integrate infrastructure improvements into education-focused CSR strategies.

The installation of solar power and inverter systems has directly contributed to improved academic outcomes. Forty-five per cent of students reported a significant boost in their academic performance following the intervention, while forty per cent observed a slight improvement. These results indicate the positive impact of a consistent electricity supply, particularly in mitigating disruptions during extreme weather conditions.

The improvement in academic performance underscores the value of integrating sustainable energy solutions into school infrastructure, highlighting BCML's approach to enabling inclusive, resilient, and equitable learning environments.

#### CHART 36: REDUCTION IN MISSED SCHOOL DAYS



No major change

Yes, I attend more regularly now

The intervention has also led to a noticeable reduction in absenteeism, further reinforcing its impact on academic continuity.



#### 25 A0/

of the respondents reporting improved school attendance, the improvements in classroom lighting, ventilation, and overall comfort have played a vital role in creating a more conducive learning environment. These changes addressed common barriers, such as heat, darkness, or discomfort. that previously discouraged regular attendance.

The intervention has directly supported students' ability to attend school regularly and engage meaningfully in the classroom. By reducing absenteeism, especially among girls, the intervention has not only improved educational outcomes but also contributed to broader goals of gender equity and inclusive education.



### ENHANCED DIGITAL AND SCIENCE-BASED LEARNING

The science lab project implemented by Agastya International Foundation has brought significant improvements to science education at Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya. The Science laboratory-based teaching techniques have been actively introduced and integrated into the school's academic approach. These methods have enabled students not only to grasp theoretical concepts but also to deepen their understanding through regular participation in hands-on experimental activities. To nurture curiosity and creativity, experiment-based assessments are conducted periodically, which help enhance students' critical thinking and conceptual clarity.

In addition to strengthening in-class learning, the foundation has provided school vans to facilitate exposure visits. These field trips connect students with real-world environments, broadening their learning beyond the classroom and making education more engaging and holistic. The core objective of the Agastya International Foundation is to stimulate curiosity among children, encouraging them to take a genuine interest in Science and other subjects.

### CHART 37: IMPROVEMENT IN SUBJECT UNDERSTANDING DUE TO THE USE OF DIGITAL CONTENT







### 85.0%

of the respondents observed better subject understanding as a direct result of using digital content in classroom. This suggests that the integration of sechnology has made learning more accessible, engaging, and effective for students. Notably, efforts supported by partners like the Agastya international Foundation have contributed to this positive shift by promoting innovative, hands on digital learning approaches. While these outcomes are promising, sustained support and teacher facilitation will be key to deepening the impact of digital interventions in classrooms.

These findings were echoed in focus group discussions with key stakeholders. The introduction of Mobile Science Labs, implemented through BCMUs partnership with the Agastya International Foundation, brought hands-on science education to rural schools, reinforcing theoretical learning with practical applications.

At Composite School in Gularia, for example, over 300 students have benefited from access to scientific instruments, models, and interactive learning materials, demonstrating the potential of experiential learning to complement digital education efforts.

Teachers reported a marked improvement in students' comprehension of science topics, along with increased curiosity and critical thinking skills. Students now actively engage in experiments, ask thoughtful questions, and explore Science with renewed enthusiasm. The initiative has not only enriched classroom learning but also sparked interest in STEM careers, an aspiration that was previously uncommon in this settino.



### CASE STUDY - 6

Panna Lal Saraogi Shishu School in Balrampur faced some infrastructure challenges. Poor ventilation and lack of cooling made it difficult for students to focus, particularly during the hot summer months.

Through ECML's comprehensive school improvement initiative, the learning environment underwent a significant transformation. Key upgrades included the construction of modern toilet blocks, the installation of RO water plants and coolers, the provision of benches, tables, and fans, and the overall beautification of the campus. The impact was immediate. Students now benefit from a clean, comfortable, and inclusive educational space. Attendance rates have increased, especially among girls, and teachers have reported noticeable improvements in student engagement and classroom participation. The school has since become a model in the district, encouraging parents and the broader community to place greater emphasis on education, hydiene, and overall school develonment.

### KEY INSIGHTS FROM IMPACT ASSESSMENT



BCML's investment in basic infrastructure, including furniture, classroom repairs, safe drinking water, and sanitation, has transformed the physical environment of government schools. These upgrades have directly contributed to improved attendance and classroom engagement, particularly among girls who now have access to gender-sensitive facilities. Comfortable and clean environments have enhanced student dignity and reduced school dropouts.



BCML's partnership with the Agastya International Foundation to bring mobile science labs to remote schools has been a turning point in science education. Students are now engaging with scientific concepts through hands-on tools and activities. This has demystified Science for rural learners and contributed to greater interest in STEM subjects, particularly among girls who now see Science as more accessible and less Intimidation.



BCML's investment in toilet construction and renovation addressed a basic need that had long been neglected in rural schools.



BCML distributed sports kits to multiple schools which brought joy to the students.





### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

### NEED OF THE INTERVENTION

In districts such as Balrampur, Conda, Lakhimpur Kheri, Barabanki, Ambedkar Nagar and Ayodhya, rural communities are heavily reliant on natural resources, particularly land and water, for agriculture and daily livelihoods. However, increasing environmental degradation poses serious challenges, Issues such as soil erosion, declining groundwater levels, deforestation, poor waste management, and unsustainable agricultural practices have led to long-term ecological stress and diminishing productivity.

These environmental pressures are further compounded by erratic weather patterns and inadequate rural infrastructure, which not only disrupt daily life but also threaten the stability of rural economies. There is an urgent need to invest in land regeneration, water conservation, afforestation, and clean energy solutions to build long-term ecological resilience. Recognising ethics, Balrampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML) is committed to enhancing natural capital by conserving soil, water, and natural habitats. Demonstrating strong corporate responsibility, BCML has actively engaged in afforestation, water conservation, and the promotion of biodiversity across its areas of operation.

#### SNAPSHOT OF THE PROGRAM:

- · Year of implementation: 2024-25
- · Location: Communities around 10 units
- Key activities:
  - The Miyawaki afforestation and tree plantation.
  - Provided fodder to the Gaushala.
  - Installation of solar lights.
- Number of trees planted: 1,13,450
- · Number of solar lights installed: 75
- Number of animals supported with fodder: 6
- Implemented by: Balrampur Foundation
- Total beneficiaries: More than 65K people benefited



### ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN



### THE MIYAWAKI AFFORESTATION AND TREE PLANTATION

As part of its green initiative, BCML implemented Myawaki afforestation in selected areas to rapidly increase tree cover usign native species. It alimet to create a cleaner and greener future by promoting the rapid growth of dense, native forests through the plantation of diverse, indigenous species. The intervention helped restore ecological balance, improve air quality, and enhance boddwersity. Community participation in sapling distribution, green campaigns, and awareness raillies fostered environmental responsibility and stewardship.



#### PROVIDED FODDER TO GAUSHALA

Support was provided to local Gaushalas for purchasing fodder, ensuring better care for stray and shelter animals. This contributed to animal well-being, reduced overgrazing on community lands, and supported a more balanced relationship between livestock and the environment.



#### INSTALLATION OF SOLAR LIGHTS

Solar street lights were installed in key public areas to improve safety, reduce electricity use, and promote clean energy. By utilising renewable solar power, the initiative supports sustainable infrastructure, reduces carbon emissions, and ensures reliable lighting in rural communities.

### **KEY FINDINGS AND IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM**

### THE MIYAWAKI AFFORESTATION AND TREE PLANTATION

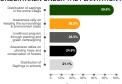


#### CDEATING A CLEANED AND CDEENED ELITIDE THROUGH ASSOCIETATION

BCML has undertaken extensive plantation activities. This includes implementing both Miyawaki plantation and traditional plantation methods across multiple villages. The Miyawaki plantation method was implemented in four villages, involving the planting of a significant number of saplings. This indicates a strong commitment to using innovative and dense planting techniques to enhance green cover and biodiversity in these areas.

Additionally, normal plantation activities were carried out in five villages. This suggests a comprehensive approach to afforestation and environmental conservation, encompassing a wide geographic area and requiring substantial resources and effort. The Maizapur unit conducted a tree plantation drive titled "Fk Ped Maa Ke Naam" during which approximately 56,850 trees were planted. Each tree was dedicated to the mother of the individual who planted it, making the initiative both meaningful and personal.

### CHART 38: ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE PLANTATION PROGRAM



(Multiple options were allowed)



### 59.6%

of the respondents shared that saplings were distributed across the village by the Balrampur Foundation. Beneficiaries confirmed planting the saplings in shared spaces, forest land with sparse tree cover, and along the borders of agricultural plots. Additionally, 26.3% participated in cleanliness and environmental awareness rallies, and an equal percentage took part in green campaigns that promoted tree planting as a means of livelihood support. Another 24.6% noted involvement in rallies focused on forest conservation.

These responses demonstrate strong community engagement and underscore how the intervention fostered a culture of environmental responsibility. The widespread planting of saplings indicates early signs of behaviour change and collective ownership, key elements for sustaining afforestation efforts and fostering long-term ecological impact.

### CHART 39: TYPES OF PLANTS/TREES DISTRIBUTED DURING THE PROGRAM





### 59.6%

of the respondents reported receiving fruit-bearing trees such as mango and guava, while others noted receiving drought-resistant species (19.3%), timber varieties (10.5%), hardy low-maintenance plants (5.3%), and trees that provide fuel and fodder (5.3%).

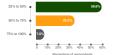
This diversity in plant species reflects a wellconsidered approach to afforestation that balances ecological restoration with community utility.

From a sustainability standpoint, including fruit, foodder, and fuel species supports long-term food security, income diversification, and daily resource needs for rural households. This approach enhances biodiversity while easing pressure on natural forests by meeting local demands.

The choice of water-efficient, low-maintenance trees aligns with the region's agro-climatic conditions, especially in water-scarce areas. These species are more resilient, ensuring higher survival rates and reducing the need for intensive upkeep.

Overall, this combination of ecological value and practical utility reflects a shift toward more climate-adaptive and sustainable plantation models, enhancing both the long-term survival of saplings and community ownership of green initiatives.

### CHART 40: REPORTED SURVIVAL RATE OF THE PLANTED SAPLINGS





### 59.5%

of the respondents reported that 25.0-50.0% of their saplings had survived, while 33.3% observed a higher survival rate of 50.0-75.0%. Only a small portion (7.0%) noted survival rates above 75.0%.

These outcomes are generally consistent with earlystage rural plantation efforts, particularly in areas where irrigation and protective infrastructure are limited. However, the data highlight the need for more robust postplantation support, such as regular watering, safeguarding against grazing, the use of droughtresistant species, and community-based monitoring, to improve survival rates and ensure lasting environmental benefits.



### INSTALLATION OF SOLAR LIGHTS

DDE-INTEDVENTION

Qualitative discussions with community members and stakeholders revealed the challenges faced by the village before the intervention.



The absence of proper street lighting made it unsafe to move around after dark. Villagesr recalled poorly lit roads with only a few non-functional bulbs, causing shops to shut early and public movement to stop after sunset. Women and elders, in particular, avoided going out after sunset due to safety concerns. Shops closed early, and the village would become completely quite after dusk. They also recalled how even simple tasks, such as visiting the local shop or checking on cattle became difficult once it not dark.



### ENERGY ACCESS THROUGH RENEWABLE SOURCES

As part of efforts to improve community infrastructure, solar streetlights and high-mast lights were installed in key public areas. This has enhanced visibility, ensured safer mobility after dark, and reduced theft and accidents. By utilising solar energy, the intervention also promotes access to clean, low-cost, and sustainable energy in rural areas.

### CHART 41: FREQUENCY OF MOVING OUTSIDE THE HOME DURING EVENING/NIGHT HOURS



### ■ Improved

These findings highlight the multi-dimensional impact of the solar lighting intervention. High-mast lights and streetlights, together, have improved nighttime safety across both large public areas and residential lanes. The initiative not only enhanced mobility and reduced incidents of theft and accidents, as reported unanimously by respondents, but also introduced clean, renewable energy infrastructure into the community. By integrating solar technology, the intervention supports rural electrification in an energy-efficient, environmentally responsible manner, contributing to both community well-being and systaniability.

### "

Earlier, even simple tasks like going to the local shop or checking on cattle after dark felt risky, as people had to rely on torches or mobile flashlights during emergencies. With the recent installation of high masts and streetlights under the CSR initiative, the village atmosphere has undergone noticeable changes. Roads are now clearly visible in the evening, allowing people to stay out longer and feel safer.

<sup>-</sup> Aman Singh, Sirsiva village, Balrampur District

### CHART 42: POST-INSTALLATION SAFEYY SCENARIO: SOLAR LIGHTING



Positively changed

CHART 43: WHETHER THERE HAS BEEN A REDUCTION IN NIGHT-TIME ACCIDENTS



Yes

The installation of solar-powered streetlights has had a clear and transformative impact on community safety and mobility. All respondents reported feeling safer while walking at night and noted a visible reduction in accidents and incidents of theft. These improvements go beyond perception. They reflect fundamental changes in the quality of life. From a sustainability perspective, the use of solar energy contributes to reducing the community's carbon footprint while ensuring reliable. lowmaintenance lighting infrastructure. The handover of maintenance to Gram Panchayats has further ensured local accountability and long-term functionality. Overall, this initiative serves as an effective model for combining renewable energy solutions with community infrastructure development.

Beyond enhancing infrastructure, these lighting systems have supported community development by making public spaces more accessible and reducing night-time accidents. Since they are solar-powered, the lights also promote environmental sustainability by lowering energy consumption and long-term costs. This initiative reflects EGML's integrated approach to development, striking a balance between safety, sustainability, and economic well-being for local communities.



SOLAR STREET LIGHT, GULARIA

### PROVIDED FODDER TO THE GAUSHALA

As part of its broader commitment to environmental sustainability and community well-being. BCML extended support to a local Gaushala (cow shelter) in Balrampur by contributing towards the purchase of fodder. In areas where stray or undernourished cattle often pose challenges to both agriculture and traffic, supporting Gaushalas ensures that animals are cared for in a structured environment. This reduces pressure on open grazing lands and prevents soil degradation caused by uncontrolled livestock movement. Providing access to fodder plays a crucial role in maintaining healthy livestock, which in turn enhances the production of organic menure. This supports more sustainable farming by reducing the need for chemical fertilisers and encouraging soil regeneration. While small in scale, such efforts represent a broader, integrated approach, one that links animal care with ecological well-being and reinforces traditional, low-impact rural practices.

### KEY INSIGHTS FROM IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Across the villages, it became clear that interventions such as pond rejuvenation, tree planting, and solar lighting made a real difference. These were not just beautification efforts, they solved everyday problems. The community discussed how the soil became more fertile with the addition of silt from ponds, how handpumps started working more effectively, and how irrigation became easier. These changes strengthened both farming and daily life, showing that environmental improvements can directly support rural resilience and livelihoods:



Solar lights may appear simple, but they address real, everyday needs, improving safety and reducing costs. What became evident was that the strength of the intervention lay in its practical alignment with local needs, offering solutions that directly improved everyday life, whether through better access to water, safer public spaces, or reduced farming efforts.



SOLAR LIGHT INSTALLATION, BABHNAN



### RURAL DEVELOPMENT & TRANSFORMATION

### NEED OF THE INTERVENTION

In rural districts such as Balrampur, Gonda, Lakhimpur Kheri, Barabanki, Ambedkar Nagar, and Ayodhya, basic infrastructure often fails to meet the everyday needs of the population. Challenges such as unreliable access to clean drinking water, inadequate sanitation facilities, poor road connectivity, and the absence of safe, accessible public spaces create persistent hardships, particularly for women, children, and older people.

Many existing public amenities are either insufficient or poorly maintained, limiting community participation in social, cultural, and economic activities. In areas where residents lack sheltered waiting spaces or community halls, adverse weather conditions can further isolate vulnerable groups. Security is also a concern, especially in dimly lit or unmonitored areas, where the risk of theft or accidents discourages movement after dark. Together, these infrastructural deficits affect not only physical well-being but also the broader goal of inclusive rural development.

Recognising these gaps, Balrampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML) has prioritised rural infrastructure development as part of its commitment to community transformation. Initiatives such as installing water filters for clean drinking water, renovating and constructing public toilets, upgrading community spaces like waiting sheds and halls, and improving safety through the use of solar streetlights reflect a practical, people-focused approach to rural upliftment.

### SNAPSHOT OF THE PROGRAM:

- Locations: Balrampur, Babhnan, Tulsipur, Haidergarh, Akbarpur, Rauzagaon, Kumbhi, Gularia,
- Kev activities:
  - Renovation of public toilets.
  - Beautification and gardening work.
  - · Installation of a water cooler with a filter.
  - · Construction of a Culvert.
- Construction of the Yatri shed for visitors at the public office.
- Number of community toilets renovated: 4 Number of water coolers and filters installed: 13
- Number of culverts constructed: 2
- · Number of high mast lights installed: 2
- Number of roads built: 1
- Total beneficiaries: More than 85k beneficiaries

### PRE-INTERVENTION SCENARIO

Qualitative discussions with community members and stakeholders revealed several challenges that the village faced before the intervention.



Sanitation was a significant issue in the village. The public toilet had broken doors, no running water, and a persistent foul smell. Due to these poor conditions, many villagers avoided using it and instead resorted to temporary setups near fields. This situation particularly impacted women and older people, raising concerns about their safety and dignity as they often struggled to find private and accessible spaces.



Before the intervention, the lack of proper street lighting made it difficult and unsafe for people to move around after dark. Villagers reported that the roads were dimly lit, with most bulbs not functioning, which forced shops to close early and limited outdoor activity in the evenings. Women and older residents, in particular, felt unsafe stepping out after sunset



During the group discussion, respondents shared that the condition of the public office was previously a poorly maintained building, with no seating arrangements, a lack of clean drinking water, and inadequate guidance made accessing services difficult and time-consuming, Infrastructure challenges also extended to roads. During the rainy season, roads would become waterlogged and dangerously slippery, filled with potholes.

There were no proper seating or gathering spaces in the village, forcing elders to sit under trees or on the ground and discouraging people from staying in public areas once their tasks were complete.

The public toilet was broken, lacked water, and had a foul smell, so most villagers avoided using it. Many, especially women and older people, restrained themselves from going to the offices for long hours because of the lack of availability of toilets. Even those with basic toilets at home often relied on public ones due to water issues, making the poor condition a serious concern for safety and dignity.

### Munna Rajbhar, 45 years old, Sirsiya village, Balrampur District



### ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN



### RENOVATION OF PUBLIC TOILETS

Under the initiative, the renovation of public toilets aimed to improve hygiene and restore dignity to shared sanitation spaces. This included repairing broken doors. replacing damaged latches, fixing the water supply and drainage systems, and ensuring basic cleanliness. Special attention was given to usability and safety, particularly for women and elderly users.



#### BEAUTIFICATION WORK

Beautification efforts were undertaken to improve the look and functionality of community spaces. This included landscaping, creating shaded waiting areas, and enhancing the surroundings of public offices and gathering spots. These changes made shared spaces more welcoming, encouraged regular public use, and contributed to a cleaner and more organised rural environment.



### INSTALLATION OF WATER COOLERS WITH FILTERS

To ensure safe and clean drinking water in public spaces, water coolers equipped with filtration units were installed at key locations, such as government offices and community centres. This addressed a critical need, especially during the summer months, and provided easy access to purified water for villagers, farmers, and daily visitors



### CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERT

To improve local connectivity and ensure proper water drainage, culverts were constructed or upgraded in selected rural areas. These structures help channel rainwater and prevent waterlooging, making roads safer and more usable during the monsoon. The intervention also supports better access to public facilities, markets, and schools by improving rural transport infrastructure.

### KEY FINDINGS AND IMPACTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT & TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM

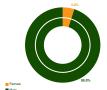
This chapter highlights the tangible improvements achieved through rural infrastructure development initiatives. From enhanced access to clean drinking water and safe sanitation to improved public safety and community spaces, the interventions addressed basic needs while promoting dignity and inclusion.

### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### CHART 44: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS



### CHART 45: GENDER COMPOSITION OF





### 35.0%

of the participants were in the 40-49 years age group, followed by 30.0% in the 30-39 years category.



### 20.0%

of the respondents were aged between 20 and 29 years. In terms of gender, 95.0% of the respondents were male.

### CHART 46: IMPROVEMENTS OBSERVED BY THE RESPONDENTS



Percentage of respondents

(Multiple options were allowed)

Recent infrastructure improvements were widely recognised across the community. All respondents (100%) reported awareness of the upgrades in their village or locality.



### 65.0%

of the respondents identified

improvements in public buildings or offices, while 60.0% noted better street lighting and 55.0% observed enhanced public toilet facilities.



### 50.0%

of the respondents highlighted improved access to safe drinking

From an impact assessment perspective, these figures reflect not only high visibility but also strong community relevance and uptake. The widespread acknowledgement of changes indicates that the interventions addressed real needs and were effectively communicated. Notably, increased and proper use of renovated public toilets, especially by women, signals a shift in hygiene behaviour and public dignity.

# "

Now we can see the road clearly in the evening. People are staying out longer, and it feels a little safer. It hasn't changed everything overnight, but it's a good start. The highmast lights have brought some life back to the village after dark, and people are slowly getting comfortable moving around in the evening.

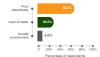
Aman Singh, a 22-year-old youth from Sirsiya village, Balramour District

"



### IMPROVED HEALTH AND SANITATION

#### CHART 47: PRIMARY REASON FOR NOT USING A PUBLIC TOILET EARLIER





## 65.0%

of the respondents reported that poor cleanliness was the main reason for not using public



## 30.0%

of the respondents cited the lack of water as a significant barrier, while only 5.0% mentioned an unsafe environment as the primary reason for their decision.

These findings highlight that the mere presence of sanitation infrastructure is not enough. Instead, its quality, cleanliness, and functionality are what drive actual usage. The majority pointed to cleanliness and water availability, indicating that physical access was not the main issue. Instead, it was the poor condition of the facilities that discouraged use. This reinforces the importance of BCML's intervention, which not only focused on building or renovating public toilets but also addressed critical service gaps such as water access and cleanliness. By improving these aspects, the initiative responded directly to the community's concerns, making sanitation facilities more usable and impactful



The public toilet in our village was in terrible condition. There was no water, and it was so dirty that no one wanted to use it. My family, especially the women, had no choice but to go outside, which was unsafe and uncomfortable. After the repairs, water is available, and the door locks properly. My wife and daughter now use it without hesitation. It is cleaner, and more people are using it. This has helped in maintaining hygiene and safety, especially for the women in our village.

Munna Raibhar, Sirsiva village, Balrampur District

#### CHART 48: FREQUENCY OF RESPONDENTS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS' USE OF RENOVATED PUBLIC TOILETS



- Daily Occasionally
- Rarely

Chart 48 shows the frequency of usage of the renovated public toilet by respondents and their family members. Half of the respondents reported using the toilet daily, while 45.0% stated they used it occasionally. This indicates a significant increase in public toilet usage following renovation, reflecting improved accessibility, hygiene, and user confidence.

However, insights from discussions in Tulsipur and Rauzagaon add nuance to this picture. Although the infrastructure has improved, actual usage varies depending on the local context. In areas where individual household toilets have already been provided through government schemes, reliance on community toilets remains limited. Still, the availability of clean and free-to-use public toilets maintained by the Panchayat ensures inclusivity for those without private facilities and provides a backup option in case of water or structural issues at home.

# CHART 49: WHETHER THE AVAILABILITY OF RENOVATED TOILETS HAS IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES





# 95.0%

of the respondents affirming that the renovated toilets have led to a noticeable improvement in sanitation practices within the village. This shift has contributed not just to better public health outcomes but also to greater dignity and convenience, especially for women, children, and elderly residents, who are often most affected by inadequate sanitation infrastructure.

These findings signal a positive shift not just in infrastructure access but in actual usage and hygiene behaviour. The high uptake and improved perceptions of public sanitation indicate that the intervention has addressed key barriers, including cleanliness, water availability, and maintenance. More importantly, it suggests that when facilities are reliable and user-friendly, communities are willing to adopt and sustain better practices.

## ENHANCED COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SHARED SPACES

# CHART 50: WHETHER THE RENOVATION OF THE PUBLIC OFFICE MADE IT EASIER TO ACCESS SERVICES



## Much easier

#### No change

Renovation of public offices, including Panchayat buildings, was undertaken as part of the initiative to improve rural service infrastructure.



#### 95.0%

of the respondents reported that these improvements made it easier to access government services, citing better cleanliness, seating arrangements, and overall usability of the space.

The renovation of public offices, including Panchayat buildings, has led to noticeable improvements in how rural citizens access essential services.

With improved seating, cleaner surroundings, access to drinking water facilities, and clearer signage, the experience of visiting public offices has become more comfortable and efficient.

In areas like Mijhaura under the Akbarpur unit, these changes have reduced the stress of long waits and improved the overall functionality of administrative spaces.

From an impact assessment standpoint, such interventions go beyond basic infrastructure. They help bridge the gap between citizens and governance. By making service delivery more accessible and responsive, these efforts enhance trust in public institutions. BCML's support in upgrading these civic spaces demonstrates a clear commitment to strengthening grassroots governance and improving daily interactions between the community and local administration.

# CHART 51: WHETHER THE CLEANLINESS OF THE OFFICE HAS IMPROVED AFTER





**PENOVATION** 

#### 100%

the intervention on public service spaces.

of the respondents reported an improvement in the cleanliness of public offices following the renovation, with 80.0% noting significant improvement and 20.0% observing a slight improvement. This universal acknowledgement of positive change reflects the clear impact of



# BEAUTIFICATION AND LANDSCAPING

#### CHART 52: WHETHER LOCAL TRANSPORT AND VEHICLE MOVEMENT HAVE IMPROVED



Slightly improved

Improvements to roads and beautification efforts have made village spaces not only more functional but also more visually appealing.



#### 65.0%

of the respondents observed some improvement in transport and vehicle movement, while 35.0% noted a significant enhancement after road repairs. This suggests that infrastructure upgrades have had a direct positive impact on everyday mobility.

From an impact standpoint, BCML's commitment to rural development is reflected in these infrastructure improvements. The road repairs and beautification efforts have not only enhanced physical mobility but also contributed to a stronger sense of dignity and functionality in public spaces. Improved roads have eased daily commutes, reduced travel time, and enhanced access to services, particularly for older individuals, women, and school-going children.

#### CHART 53: IMPROVEMENTS THE RESPONDENTS HAVE OBSERVED IN THE BEAUTIFIED AREA



Percentage of respondents

Beautification and landscaping initiatives have
visibly enhanced community spaces, with 10.0%
of respondents reporting better seating
arrangements, and 5% observed cleaner

surroundings.

# 85.0%

of the respondents noted improvement in greenary. These improvements have made public areas more functional and appealing, encouraging greater use for relaxation and social interaction.

During the focus group discussion, participants also highlighted that beautification and landscaping efforts have given the community a fresh, vibrant, and welcoming appearance, Parks. public spaces, and roadsides have been cleaned. decorated, and enhanced with trees, flowering plants, and greenery. These improvements not only uplift the visual appeal of the area but also contribute to a healthier and more peaceful environment. As shared by one of the respondents. Anui Kumar from Sirsiva village. during a focus group discussion. "the green spaces with trees and benches have become our favourite place to sit and talk. Earlier, there was no proper space to relax, but now it feels like a small space."

The presence of greenery, seating areas, and clean surroundings has made public areas more inviting and functional, encouraging social interaction and relaxation. Community members now take greater pride in their environment, which fosters a sense of ownership and care for public infrastructure. This shift highlights BCML's commitment to not only improving infrastructure but also enhancing the quality of rural life through people-centred development.



# ACCESS TO WATER AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

Access to clean drinking water is critical for ensuring the health dignity, and productivity of rural communities. In response to long-standing challenges related to water quality and availability, SCML supported the installation of RO water coolers and purifiers in key public institutions for the community people, farmers, and other central locations in areas like Rauzagono. Akbarpur, Haidergarh, Tulsipur and Cularia. These installations have made a noticeable difference in daily life by offering safe, easily accessible water to the public, especially for those spending long hours outside the home.

Before the intervention, many community members, particularly women and children, had to walk considerable distances to collect water. often from unsafe sources, leading to frequent health issues such as stomach infections. With the introduction of RO filtration and water cooler systems, clean water is now closer, safer, and more reliable. These improvements have not only reduced the burden of water collection but also contributed to better public health outcomes. Community members reported fewer waterborne illnesses and greater convenience. Regular maintenance by local authorities, including the Gram Panchavat, has further supported the sustainability of these systems.

This initiative reflects BCML's practical and people-centred approach to rural development. Improving access to safe drinking water in public spaces has alleviated daily challenges for families, particularly women and children, while contributing to improved health outcomes and overall community well-being.



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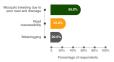
Earlier, we had to walk long distances to fetch water, and the old hand pump gave dirty water. My wife spent a lot of time every day just bringing water home. The new hand pump near our house has made things easier. Clean water is available anytime.

- Rajesh Kumar, Lalajut, Gonda District

"

# IMPROVED ACCESS TO ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

#### CHART 54: PROBLEMS RESPONDENTS FACED BEFORE THE CULVERT



Improved road and culvert infrastructure addressed key issues that had long disrupted daily life.



#### 55.0%

of the respondents linked poor road construction and drainage leads to mosquito breeding, while 25,0% said it made roads difficult to use, and another 25,0% cited frequent waterlogging. These conditions not only created health risks but also affected mobility and access to essential services.

Following the intervention, the repair and extension of culverts and drainage systems have significantly improved local transportation and reduced standing water, making roads more usable and safer. This highlights how focused investments in small-scale infrastructure can yield essential benefits in public health, accessibility, and day-to-day convenience for rural communities.



IMPROVED ROAD VISIBILITY, BABHNAN

CHART 55: WHETHER LOCAL TRANSPORT AND VEHICLE MOVEMENT HAVE IMPROVED POST-CONSTRUCTION



Greatly improved
Slightly improved

When asked about changes in local transport and wehicle movement following the construction activities, 65.0% of respondents noted a slight improvement, and 35.0% reported a significant enhancement. These responses indicate a noticeable improvement in daily mobility challenges. Improved roads and culvert systems have made it easier for people to travel, especially during rains, and have helped reduce disruptions to work, school, and access to markets.

Discussion with stakeholders also highlighted similar findings, where the quality of the road and drainage work was acknowledged as a significant improvement compared to earlier conditions. Stakeholders noted that the upgraded infrastructure has made movement easier, reduced waterlogging during rains, and contributed to a cleaner and more organised village environment. Previously, poor road conditions made it extremely difficult to transport patients, especially during medical emergencies and delivery cases. Now, with better roads and drainage, such transport has become much more convenient and reliable, reducing delays and improving access to essential services. This strong level of community-reported improvement highlights how basic infrastructure upgrades, such as improved drainage and culvert repair, can significantly ease seasonal challenges.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### CASE STUDY - 7

#### RESTORING DIGNITY THROUGH SANITATION: A CASE FROM SIRSIYA VILLAGE, GONDA DISTRICT

In Sirsiya village, located in Conda district, access to safe and functional sanitation had long been a challenge. The only community toilet in the town had become unusable over time, plagued by broken doors, poor hygiene, a lack of water supply, and an unpleasant smell. As a result, residents often resorted to open defecation or makeshift arrangements, especially during emergencies. The situation was complicated for women, older people, and families hosting quests, who found it uncomfortable and unsafe.

Under Balrampur Chini Mills Limited CSR initiative, the community toilet was recently repaired and made functional again. The renovation included fixing the structure, installing latches on doors, adding a water tank, and ensuring routine cleanliness. These relatively simple improvements had a direct and meaningful impact. The facility became usable again, and many families began using it regularly.

One local farmer noted that the changes brought relief and convenience to his family. Women no longer had to wait until odd hours to find privacy, and elderly members could access a toilet nearby. Community members also observed that the facility stayed cleaner, as people were more likely to keep it that way once it was correctly maintained.

# KEY INSIGHTS FROM IMPACT ASSESSMENT



The infrastructure interventions under this theme, ranging from public toilet renovation and handpump installation to street lighting and office repairs, were not just about asset creation. They responded to the core needs of dignity, mobility, and access. For example, renovated toilets improved hygiene and usability, especially for women and elders, while repaired Panchavat offices created more welcoming spaces for accessing government services. These changes helped enhance day-today functioning and inclusion in public life.



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# IMPACT CREATED ACROSS MULTIPLE LEVELS

#### SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

## INDIVIDUAL LEVEL



Improved irrigation and watersaving tools allowed year-round farming, boosting food security and income.



Sewing training and machine distribution empowered women with financial independence and a steady monthly income



Adult literacy program participants improved reading, writing, and basic math skills, boosting confidence and daily decision-making.



Reduced drudgery and time burden in farming activities through mechanisation.

# FAMILY LEVEL

Increased household income and stability through diversified livelihoods and yearround farming.





Access to clean water and improved disanitation reduced time spent on water collection and illness-related care, mainly

Women's earnings contributed directly to family needs, strengthening their role in financial decision-making.

# COMMUNITY | FVFI

Rejuvenated water bodies improved livestock health and crop productivity, benefiting the entire community.





Green spaces and environmental improvements, such as tree plantations and soil enhancement, promoted shared responsibility for natural resources

## STATE & NATIONAL LEVEL



Contributed to state-level goals on water conservation, women's empowerment, and skill-based livelihood promotion.

Aligned with national missions such as Jal Shakti Abhiyan, NRLM and MCNRECA through interventions on water conservation, livelihood support, and women's economic empowerment.

## QUALITY HEALTHCARE

#### INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Improved access to healthcare services through renovated CHCs and ANM centres, enabling timely treatment, especially for women

and children.



Enhanced knowledge of preventive health practices, including mosquito control, personal hygiene, and nutrition. Reduced incidence of vector-borne diseases, with individuals adopting habits such as using mosquito nets, cleaning stagnant water, and attending regular check-ups.

#### **FAMILY LEVEL**

Reduced cost of treatment for families due to improved access to free or low-cost healthcare services, ambulance support, and availability of essential medicines at local health centres.



Improved household hygiene and sanitation practices, including better water storage, toilet usage, and waste disposal, are essential to follow the infrastructure.

## COMMUNITY LEVEL



Improved public health infrastructure, including clean and functional toilets, better drainage systems, and fogging drives that reduced mosquito breeding.

#### STATE & NATIONAL LEVEL



Contributed to state-level goals around rural health infrastructure, sanitation improvement, and disease prevention through community-based interventions.

Aligned with national health missions like the National Health Mission (NHM). Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, and the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme.

### **OUALITY EDUCATION**

#### INDIVIDUAL LEVEL









Enhanced academic performance, sperformance, seating and lighting, and reduced missed school days due to improved school

facilities

Improved health and energy levels, leading to fewer absences and increased participation in physical and

activities.

Higher student morale and confidence, with learners feeling more comfortable, focused, and motivated in the school environment. Increased interest in science and technology, particularly among students exposed to hands-on learning through Mobile Science Labs and digital content.

## **FAMILY LEVEL**

Greater parental support for regular attendance and learning.





Increased awareness in children's education and performance, especially in science and digital skills.

# COMMUNITY LEVEL

Improved perception of government schools after visible infrastructure upgrades.







Increased community involvement in school activities and maintenance

Strengthened school-community connection, promoting higher enrolment and retention.

#### STATE & NATIONAL LEVEL



Contributed to state-level goals of improving rural school infrastructure, digital and science education and learning outcomes.

Aligned with national initiatives like the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Digital India, and NEP 2020 priorities on experiential and inclusive learning in rural areas.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Benefited from solar liahtina, improvina safety and mobility after dark.

### INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Experienced improved health and comfort due to enhanced green

Utilised shaded public spaces for rest and social interaction, promoting wellbeina.

cover and air quality.

## FAMILY LEVEL

Tree plantation improves air quality and enhances overall well-being.



Cooler, shaded surroundings around houses, enhancing overall comfort

Strengthened family routines and safety with reliable solar lighting at night.

# COMMUNITY LEVEL

Solar lights improve safety, cut costs, and provide sustainable lighting for communities.



Cooler shaded areas around homes and public spaces improved comfort.

Promoted collective ownership of natural resources through participatory plantation drives.

#### STATE & NATIONAL LEVEL



Contributed to state-level goals on water conservation. Aligned with state green initiatives by increasing afforestation.

Aligned with national missions such as Jal Shakti Abhiyan, National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

# RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION INDIVIDUAL 1 FVFI

Improved sense of personal safety, especially during night time, due to the installation of street and high-mast

lights in public

spaces.



Better access to clean, functional sanitation facilities contributes to improved hygiene and dignity, particularly for women, children, and older people. Increased access to clean, green, and comfortable public areas promotes outdoor activity, relaxation, and mental well-being.

#### FAMILY I EVEL

Improved household sanitation due to enhanced access to renovated public toilets, reducing the burden of open defecation on families.



Safer roads and well-lit areas enabled families to move freely and confidently after dark, particularly benefiting school-going children and older adults.

Clean public spaces provided families with a shared environment to gather, engage socially, and enhance the quality of time spent outdoors.

# COMMUNITY LEVEL

Strengthened community safety through reduced incidents of theft and improved mobility at night.



Beautification and greening of public spaces promoted collective pride, ownership, and regular community engagement. Renovation of community infrastructure, including roads and drainage, improved living standards and encouraged social cohesion.

#### STATE & NATIONAL LEVEL



Contributed to state goals around rural sanitation, community infrastructure development, and public safety under flagship programs like the Swachh Bharat Mission

Aligned with national priorities under schemes like the Smart Village initiative, Jal Jeevan Mission, and the National Rural Health Mission, by promoting safe sanitation, clean water, and rural transformation through infrastructure enhancement.

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VOLUNTARY PROJECTS

## WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



# RECOMMENDED NEED-BASED TRAINING (DIGITAL + FINANCIAL LITERACY)

As the women receive skill training and adult literacy, it is recommended to also start digital and financial literacy programs so that they can establish their micro enterorises based on the skills they have gained.

## **OUALITY HEALTHCARE AND SANITATION**



# CONDUCTING HEALTH AWARENESS CAMPS IMPROVES INFRASTRUCTURE IN HEALTH CENTRES

It is recommended to conduct targeted health awareness campaigns focusing on non-communicable diseases (NCDs), communicable diseases (CDs), and overall health and hygiene. These campaigns should be accompanied by regular health camps offering basic screenings, preventive education, and referral services.

#### **OUALITY EDUCATION**



# ENHANCE INCLUSIVE LEARNING THROUGH IMPROVED SANITATION, MHM. AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

To create a supportive school environment—especially for adolescent girls—BCML should strengthen sanitation by adding toilets where needed, ensuring regular maintenance, and integrating Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) through awareness sanitary product access, and disposal solutions.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



#### USE OF GEO-TAGGING & MOBILE APPLICATIONS

Tag each sapling with species, GPS location, and planting date. Enable mobile-based tracking to identify gaps, ensure data accuracy, and support timely intervention and sanitation.

# RURAL DEVELOPMENT & TRANSFORMATION



# ESTABLISH LOCAL MAINTENANCE COMMITTEES AND INTRODUCE USER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSETS

To ensure the long-term sustainability of community infrastructure like toilets, lights and water coolers-often neglected due to the absence of structured maintenanceeach village should form a dedicated maintenance committee comprising local members, including women and youth. This committee should oversee regular upkeep, cleanlines, and minor repairs.



The initiative, implemented with the support of Baltampur Chini Mills Limited (BCML), has made notable contributions toward improving the quality of life in communities across Uttar Pradesh. By addressing key development priorities, such as sustainable (invellincods, access to healthcare, quality education, and rural infrastructure, the project adopted a multi-sectoral approach that effectively responded to local needs. From enhancing Irrigation and agricultural productivity to strengthening health infrastructure and sanitation practices and from promotting STEM education to revitalising community spaces, the project delivered integrated solutions that directly impacted individuals, families, and communities.

The projects strengths lie in its community-driven design, strategic partnerships, and alignment with government priorities. However to ensure long term sustainability and scale, future efforts should focus on despening system integration, particularly by linking farmers and women entrepreneurs to congoing government schemes, formalising maintenance mechanisms for community assets through Panchayats, and embedding digital and science-based learning within school curricula. Additionally, continued capacity building and engagement of frontline workers, teachers, and youth leaders will be essential to maintaining momentum and fistering local ownership.

# **MEDIA** COVERAGE

# पहरियों व जरूरतमंद को मैजापर मिल ने वितरण किया कम्बल

लबर को धाना प्रांगण बलरामपुर फाउंडेशन बर्झ मैजपुर चीनी मिल र एक इसर कम्बल म प्रहरियों न जरूरतमंद ागों को पलिस अधीधक जायसवाल ने



reserve, sta lite PH 14- 0522-4032738 **STREET** 9792132999 er ve it man feet an receire कलरामस्य परउदेशन इक्सई मैजा पु चीनी मिल द्वारा समय-समय पर अनेक सामाजिक कार्य किय जा से केल्या अल्यात पर जारिकालिकारी भारत भागंव, क्षेत्रफिकारी उमेश्रा प्रभात सिंह,प्रभारी निरीक्षक चजेत सिंह, प्रशासनिक अधिकारी चीनी मिल सौरभ गुषा,प्रसंधक गत्र राजेश सरोहा सहित सभी परिसक्तमी व मिल अधिकार Aug who

# हिन्दुस्तान उपकेंद्र का कराया गया सौंदर्यीकरण

# आयोजन

पुर, संबादवाता। दीएन दुर्श शरिन ल के आसा पर कारास्पूर जिला ने सीएम कर पंजा से आपन्यन य मंदिर चार्चर का नवीर्वकरण वितरित किया।मुख्य महाप्रबंधक र संदर्शकरण कार्य हुआ। इसका संदीप अग्रवाल ने बताया कि क्षा अवस्थित सामानी, सीताओ रोपार को समर्थित विराम । एक चौधेर एक

ਐਮ ਸੀਆਵਿਕਤਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਕਿ ਸਮ वरम च कथा। मार्चक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए उपवेंडों किए आउ सेट इनवर्टर और ल बहनें की समात में भरिका वैद्या ८० मोर्गिम केन ३३ प्रस्टविक यह महिलाओं और बहुत, एक सालान सन्त, उ.ट. कलावन, ३.ट. बच्चारहानी, १६ वे रंग की रेक्सीन करओं को स्वस्थ साहका की के बाद गरे, 14 सबर सहित तकिय me Prace existinos shah abardinis

बलायपर फाउंडेकर ने आयमान

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# चीनी मिल के सौजन्य से उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय में विज्ञान मेला आयोजित

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मेरे में क्षिण मारावे कर अस्तुतेत्र कुमर द्वार क्रिया तथा इस्तुतेत्र क्ष्म क्ष्म क्षिण और स्टब्स्ट के स्टब्स्ट के



बलरामपर फाउंडेशन की ओर से टैवलेंट और मशीने वितरित की गई।

# छात्राओं को मिले टैबलेट, महिलाओं को मशीन

अमीरनगर। बलरामपर फाउंडेशन की ओर से मेघावी छात्राओं को टैबलेट और शिलाई प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त महिलाओं को सिलाई मशीन उपलब्ध कराई। रियलाई प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त क्षेत्र 35 की महिलाओं को बलरामपुर **फाउंडे**शन की इकाई कूंभी चीनी मिल के वरिष्ठ महाप्रबंधक डॉ. सनील कमार खद्द की वली करणा याद्र ने जिलाई महीन व प्रशिक्षण सर्टिफिकेट प्रसान किया। प्रमध्यप्र केंद्र प्रजेंग किया

# बलरामपुर फाउण्डेशन की ओर से विद्यालय में विज्ञान मेले का आयोज

SCIENCE FAIR

फारण्डेशन के सीजन्य से विकासमाग्राज बीटनगंत क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत क्रम प्रमाणक विद्यालय देवरिया में 24 फरवरी 2025 को विज्ञान मेला अधेरिक दिला गया। विकास होने हें विश्रीय मॉडलों का प्रस्ततिकरण किया रुव जिससे छात्र व छात्राओं ने विज्ञान के विभिन्न सिद्धानों को प्रयोग काके स्थंप सीरवा। जनकारी के अनुसार 25 फरवरी

को आयोजित विज्ञान मेले का विकेशम जिला जिला एवं प्रतिशय संस्थान के प्रयक्ता तथा विज्ञान क्तव के जिला समन्वय हिंसुसरी पूजन, फ्रांका शिलप कुमार निरम, प्रवका आरलोप कमार एवं क्रवरामपर चीनी मिल्स निध-क्लाम्पर के उप-प्रधान प्रकास



श्रीके विशेष में कराया कि विशेषा के क्षेत्र में बलगमपर पराजादेशन सदैव वे अपनी अस्ती श्रीवहा निवास var de selve serb selt finemen vibras उत्तेने बताय किया विश्व का हमारे जीवन में बाता ही महत्व है एवं तमान सर्वेत्र ही यह प्रयास रहा है कि

मर्वाज्ञका अभिवान के तहत क्षेत्र के सभी लोगों को तिशित किया जाये। इसी क्रम में उक विज्ञान मेरो का आयोजन किया गया है। इस अससर पर सुर्वप्रक्रम मॉक्स हेतु कोमल व नेहा कथा-8. दीपवेल मॉडल हेतु धन-गर, पत्रन चक्री मॉडल हेत मानमी कथा 7. ऑधों

किया। सभी प्रतिभा व्यवसों को उनकी प तिये उन्हें पुरस्कृत भी भीती विकास की अंग्रेस प्र अध्यक्ष के.के. बा प्रधान प्रशंसक (शा थी.एन. काहर, उप-प्रत (सामग्र संसाधन एव श्री.कं. सिंह, (मान मुकेश कमार शक्ता, अधिकारी एस.पी. सि अधिकारी तथा वि manner and PROTECT STREET, TO कवींक्स, आसी ति कुसूब, मधु सिंह सहि। व्याप्त-व्याप्तानी अधिपातक उपरिवत

ज्योति तथा फैलिडोर

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# **About** SoulAce

SoulAce is India's leading CSR consulting and monitoring & evaluation firm. Over the last 16 years, SoulAce has delivered over 3,000 CSR projects across 28 states and 200- districts in India. Some clients include Tata Sons, P&G, IBM, Oracle, Reliance Foundation, Hindustan Unilever, Colgate Palmolive, Asian Paints, Titan, and Kotak Mahindra Bank, among others. SoulAce's major verticals include CSR Impact Assessment and Fund Utilization Reviews. Advisory, CSR Monitoring & Evaluation, and Employee Volunteering, It also offers a CSR grant management platform to help organizations meet CSR compliance. SoulAce's ESC platform helps companies manage, report, and optimize environmental, social, and governance performance.





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