2024-25

EVALUATION REPORT

EDCS

Mankind
Serving Life

EVALUATION REPORT OF THE VARIOUS CSR-SUPPORTED PROJECTS OF MANKIND PHARMA LTD.

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Contents

ABBREVIATION USED IN THIS REPORT

Term	Meaning
AIIMS	All-India Institute of Medical Sciences
AMC	Annual Maintenance Contract
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife
APL	Above Poverty Line
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BAIF	Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation
BDN	Bhaurav Devras Seva Nyas
BODs	Board of Directors
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAL	Computer Aided Learning
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CBOs	Community Based Organisations like FPO, SHG, etc.
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DIKSHA	Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (App)
EDCS	Entrepreneurship Development Consultancy Services
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
FPO	Farmers Producer Organization
GGIC	Govt. Girls Inter College
GHS	Government High School
GIC	Govt. Inter College
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
Govt.	Government
H.P	Himanchal Pradesh
HHs	Households
I/ERB	Institutional/Ethical Review Committee
IGF	Impact Guru Foundation
IJMR	Indian Journal of Medical Research
J.C. Juneja	Jagdish Chandra Juneja Foundation
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KIIs	Key Informants Interviews
KVKs	Krishi Vigyan Kendras
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
LMICs	Low- and Middle-Income Countries
Ltd.	Limited
M.P.	Madhya Pradesh
MMUs	Medical Mobile Units
Mob	Mobile
MSP	Minimum Support Price
MT	Metric Ton
N.E States	North Eastern States
NCERT	National Council for Education Research and Training
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
NHF	National Health Framework
OBC	Other Backward Caste
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OOPE	Out-of-Pocket Expenses
OPD	Out Patient Department
PGT	Post Graduate Teacher
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PPT	Power Point Presentation

PS	Primary School
PwDs	Persons With Disabilities
RDs	Rear Diseases
RSS	Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
SBA	Swatch Bharat Abhiyan
SCs	Scheduled Castes
SHGs	Self-Help Groups
SIs	Structured Interviews
SM	Swades Mitra
SMA	Spinal Muscular Atrophy
SMCs	School Management Committee
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SOW	Scope Of Work
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STR	Student Teacher Ratio
STs	Scheduled Tribes
TMC	Tata Memorial Cancer
TV	Television
U.P	Uttar Pradesh
UPS	Upper Primary School
VDC	Village Development Committee
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WHO	World Health Organization
WFI	Water for Irrigation

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For EDCS

(Kamlesh Gururani)
Team Leader

FORWARD

In recent years, Mankind has launched a range of programs focusing on health care, sanitation, education, livelihoods, water conservation, environmental sustainability, and skill development. These initiatives are designed to fulfill the Mankind Pharma's corporate responsibilities and contribute to the broader socio-economic development of the under privileged communities.

The evaluation report provides a comprehensive overview of the CSR projects undertaken by Mankind Pharma, analyze the outcomes, and document the lessons learned to inform future initiatives. By employing qualitative and quantitative assessment methods, the report evaluated the impact of the CSR projects of Mankind Pharma on the targeted communities, highlighting successes, challenges, and areas for potential improvement.

Box-1: Why this Evaluation Study Was Commissioned?

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has become an increasingly essential component of modern business strategy, reflecting a commitment of corporate sector to social equity, community development and, ethical practices, Mankind, a leader in the pharmaceutical sector, has embraced this philosophy by implementing various CSR initiatives aimed at addressing pressing social issues and improving the quality of life in underserved communities.

Mankind Pharma, under its CSR initiatives, has engaged School Education Departments, Charitable Trusts, Foundation, Health Care Institutions and, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to implement its CSR supported projects. The collaborative efforts have significantly increased the outreach of Mankind's CSR programs and has improved the lives and livelihoods of the underprivileged communities in the regions, where these initiatives were launched and carried out.

This evaluation report, commissioned by Mankind Pharma in compliances to 2021 Companies (CSR) Amendment Rules which mandated CSR obligation of Rs. 10 crore or more for an impact assessment, to Entrepreneurship Development Consultancy Services (EDCS), thus attempted to assess the effectiveness and impact of CSR projects and offers the insights that may guide Mankind Pharma's ongoing commitment to social responsibilities towards the sustainable community development in the years to come.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **Overview of CSR Initiatives**

In recent years, Mankind Pharma has introduced a variety of programs aimed at healthcare, sanitation, education, livelihoods, water conservation, environmental sustainability, and skill development. These initiatives are intended to meet the company's corporate responsibilities while contributing to the broader socio-economic development of underprivileged communities. These specific initiatives were conducted in partnership with Foundation/ trusts, NGOs, including school education department. The company has invested significantly in its CSR initiatives through direct funding across the country during the FY 2024-25.

This evaluation report offers a thorough overview of Mankind Pharma's CSR projects, analyses their outcomes, and documents key lessons learned to guide future initiatives. Utilizing both qualitative and quantitative assessment methods, the report evaluates the impact of Mankind Pharma's CSR projects on the targeted communities, emphasizing successes, challenges, and potential areas for improvement.

- **Objectives of the Impact Evaluation Study**

The CSR initiatives have positively impacted individuals' lives, improved healthcare services, and enhanced education for underprivileged children. While ongoing monitoring exists, a third-party assessment is necessary to gather data on the effectiveness of these initiatives. The study aims to:

- ✓ Fulfilling compliance under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- ✓ Evaluating projects funded by Mankind Pharma and providing a comprehensive picture in line with Mankind Pharma's vision.
- ✓ Document changes resulting from CSR initiatives.
- ✓ Providing comprehensive analytical reports as per projects.
- ✓ Offer recommendations for improving future CSR initiatives.

- **Scope of Work**

A robust research methodology using a mixed methodology was used, combining quantitative tools for estimation of the projects' status/ outcome and qualitative methods (FGDs and KIIs) for in-depth understanding. The following tasks were performed by EDCS as part of study/ SOW.

→ Desk review

→ Data collection

→ Data analysis

→ Report writing

- **Sample Size and Data Collection Tools**

The Samples for study were systematically selected for optimum representation of all the projects.

→ The study covered health, education, and livelihood projects across 11 locations in 5 states: Maharashtra, Delhi, H.P., Uttarakhand, and U.P.

→ The following were the data collection methods and sample size used for the study. Details are given in the respective table and relevant section.

Sl.	Thematic Programs	Sample Size	Tool for Interviews
A	**Health Care & Patients Rest House**		
A.1	Tata Memorial Hospital Mumbai	2	Key Informant Interviews
A.2	J.C. Juneja Foundation Hospital Mumbai	2	
A.3	Impact Guru Foundation, Delhi	3	
A.4	Bhaurav Devras Sewa Nyas Rishikesh	2	
B	**Education projects**		
B.1	Nadaan Parindey Foundation	1	Key Informant Interview
B.2	Seeds Via School Net	20 schools, 173 students, 41 Teachers and 11 SMC members	CAPI based survey and Key Informant Interview
B.3	Vanvasi Raksha Pariwar	1	Key Informant Interview
C.	**Community Development & Livelihoods**		
C.1	Swades Foundation	8 villages; 80 respondents for quantitative data, and approximately 120 respondents for qualitative data collection	Structured Interviews (SIs) for quantitative data collection and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for qualitative data collection.

• Evaluation Study Process

The study proceeded through three following phases:

→ Preparatory phase during which the Kick-off meetings, review of project data, analysis, and research tool development and inception report, etc. were performed in collaboration with Mankind CSR team.

→ Data collection phase and

→ Finally, the report writing phase completed.

The evaluation focused on health, education, and livelihood projects, establishing specific areas of investigation and indicators to capture necessary information.

• Project wise Key Findings

Mankind Pharma's CSR initiatives have played a crucial role in enhancing various healthcare and patient care projects, while also contributing to education, livelihoods, sanitation, and community development. The study team conducted site visits to assess the achievements of these interventions in improving the lives of underprivileged communities. Despite their recent launch, Mankind's CSR initiatives are beginning to show significant impact, particularly in cancer research at TMC, J.C. Juneja Foundation Hospitals in Paonta Sahib, BDN-managed Madhav Rest Houses in Rishikesh, as well as education and community-led sanitation and livelihood projects across Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Maharashtra. Key findings from each project are summarized below.

- **Cancer Research and Treatment Support**

→ Mankind Pharma CSR has been supporting Tata Memorial Cancer (TMC) Hospital, Mumbai for conducting the critical research and treatment of cancer patients; enhancing the cancer care and outcome of lung, head and neck cancer which has impacted over 307 patients.

→ Besides conducting the critical immunotherapy research, treatment to lung, head, neck, and other cancer patient was provided owing to this grant support.

→ The patients treated by TMC that can be attributed to Mankind's CSR support number 613 (306 in 2023 & 307 in 2024). Of which 307 patients treated during 2024; over 140 patients undergone the immunotherapy treatment for Head, Neck, and Lung cancer; while nearly 166 patients have received the Hormonal therapy that has been used for Genitourinary cancer patients at Tata Memorial Centre.

→ TMC, provides the mandated free or highly subsidized cancer treatment to about 60% of its patients. It was seen that the center is the ray of hope for the underprivileged or low-income households suffering from dreaded cancer disease.

→ The immunotherapy research has been systematically conducted over the past two years under the guidance of the Institutional/Ethical Review Board (I/ERB) by expert medical professionals. While the validation of research results is still pending to definitively claim the enhancement of life expectancy benefits, discussions with the research head at TMC suggest that the support from Mankind Pharma's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative has been crucial. Without this support, patients would likely not have received effective treatments and may not have survived beyond 6-8 months.

→ Some of the emerging outcomes and impacts of Mankind's CSR grant to TMC are as follows:

— Of all the patients treated, at least 100 individuals have received lung cancer treatment due to the support from Mankind's CSR.

— The survivability of cancer patients in India has notably increased, with 30-40% of patients experiencing survival durations of up to 5 years.

— The average survival rate for head and neck and lung cancer patients was previously around 5% at the four-year mark. With immunotherapy, this survival rate has reportedly increased fourfold, improving to approximately 25-30% at four years, and even reaching around 65% in another group of lung cancer patients.

— The research has demonstrated the potential for cost-effective immunotherapy in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs), where low-dose regimens have shown similar efficacy to higher doses found in previous studies.

— Immunotherapy combined with chemotherapy has the potential to improve survival outcomes in lung cancer, as indicated by multiple studies. By enhancing the immune response and slowing disease progression, this therapy targets longer progression-free survival and overall survival, thereby allowing greater access to effective treatment.

- **Support to J.C. Juneja Hospital**

Mankind Pharma's CSR has been supporting J.C. Juneja Foundation Hospital located in Paonta Sahib. The hospital is well-equipped and provides healthcare services to all segments of society; individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds receive free services in this multi-specialty hospital, which was established in 2019 to meet the healthcare needs of nearby communities.

→ CSR support allows this hospital to bridge the gaps in medical insurance for patients who cannot afford treatment, while prioritizing community needs that may be overlooked by profit-driven hospitals.

→ All patients seeking treatment are entitled to avail themselves of the free outpatient department (OPD) services, while free treatment is provided to those from socio-economically disadvantaged categories. The OPD services are well received by a significant number of people seeking healthcare; on average, every year, 34,000 to 35,000 individuals receive free OPD services.

→ J.C. Juneja Hospital has been conducting the health camps in nearby villages to provide the door step services, referral services and to raise the health awareness as part of community health drive; catering door step health care needs of the people in the rural area where the health services even today is a serious concern.

→ With the support of Mankind Pharma, J.C. Juneja hospital also provides free health care services to the families who cannot afford the treatment in private hospitals.

→ The hospital has tailored its services to address specific health concerns prevalent in the community they serve, going beyond basic medical care.

→ The study team observed that this hospital has an advantage over multi-specialty hospitals. It features a state-of-the-art CT scan facility with 32 slides, five machines in the dialysis unit, hip replacement capabilities, laparoscopic surgery services, and all the necessary facilities required to provide emergency health services, among others.

- **Support for Rare Diseases Treatment**

Mankind Pharma's CSR program has made provisions to support efforts in tackling rare diseases, which is a much-needed intervention.

→ During the financial year 2024-25, Mankind Pharma provided a grant of ₹200 lakh to Impact Guru Foundation (IGF) for the treatment of a baby named Mishika, who has been suffering from Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA).

→ SMA is a genetic neuromuscular disease that causes muscles to weaken and waste away. Individuals with SMA lose specific nerve cells in the spinal cord—known as motor neurons—that control muscle movement.

→ The grant received from Mankind Pharma by Impact Guru Foundation was intended to provide treatment for Mishika, who is suffering from rare diseases. The ailing baby is on Risdiplam and undergoing home-based treatment, which includes physiotherapy and other supportive therapies.

→ Reports indicate that the baby has been responding to the treatment and showing signs of improvement; however, a report from the doctors is awaited to determine the next steps and whether to initiate a second line of treatment.

- **Support for Vishram Sadan**

This is one of the unique projects of the Bhaurav Devras Seva Nyas (BDN) , supported by Mankind Pharma's CSR, near AIIMS Rishikesh, Uttarakhand. BDN is a non-governmental organization (NGO) primarily focused on providing educational and healthcare support to marginalized communities, aiming to uplift them through initiatives like scholarships and medical assistance

→ The grant is intended to contribute in construction of Vishram Sadan, a rest house in Rishikesh, providing residential facilities, including meals, for patients and their caretakers or family members accompanying them to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Rishikesh, Uttarakhand.

→ The project is in a centrally accessible area that caters to the accommodation and food requirements of patients coming from various regions, including the hill districts of Uttarakhand and the adjoining plains of Uttar Pradesh. This rest house features 126 rooms with 430 beds facility, along with meals for patients and their attendants at a significantly subsidized cost.

→ A significant number of patients travel from the hilly regions of Uttarakhand, as well as from western Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, to AIIMS for treatment. Due to the lack of nearby Ashrams, Dharamshalas, or affordable accommodation, relatives accompanying the patients often incur high expenses.

→ This facility is a boon for underprivileged families who come here with patients for treatment from various parts of the hills and adjoining states Uttar Pradesh and Himanchal Pradesh, including other states like Haryana, Punjab. Patients and their attendants are provided with freshly cooked food and clean accommodations, along with other facilities, at a nominal rate.

→ Since its construction in mid-July 2024, over 11,561 individuals have stayed here comfortably, including both patients and their attendants visiting the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Rishikesh.

→ The Sadan offers clean rooms, bedding, toilets, and related facilities, ensuring a safe, sound, and conducive living environment for patients, which contributes positively to their treatment.

→ The rest house facility helps patients from low-economic backgrounds save money on food and accommodation, allowing them to allocate those funds towards treatment, medicine, and transportation. Poor individuals cannot afford to pay hefty hotel tariffs or food bills at restaurants or canteens.

- **Digital Smart Class Initiative- Seeds via School Net**

Mankind Pharma, in collaboration with SEEDS, has launched the Digital Smart Class initiative, utilizing K-Yan technology to enhance education in remote areas of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. As a result, over 28,000 students and 1,100 teachers from 184 government schools now experience

improved digital learning. This evaluation study involved 173 students from 18 randomly selected schools, achieving a sample coverage of 96.11%.

→ The average student age was 12.5 years, with a notable predominance of girls due to socio-economic factors. Students primarily belonged to general and Scheduled Castes, with 85% identifying as Hindu.

→ Most families of surveyed students are engaged in non-organized sectors/ occupied primarily in private jobs and small businesses, with limited agricultural land owned. The support system for students' education is predominantly through their fathers, although many children reported support from mothers, relatives, and their siblings for their education

→ K-Yan classes conduction frequency varied, with 47.4% of students attending daily, while 91.9% affirmed K-Yan equipment was functional. Despite this, technical difficulties, such as erratic power supply and limited classroom space, hindered consistent use of K-Yan in some schools.

→ It was observed that in some schools K-Yan system is utilized for teaching all subjects except Sanskrit, with digital classes conducted once a week in the computer room or rotational basis.

→ The interactive learning experience helps students grasp complex topics more effectively. The digital classes provide an engaging and immersive environment, making learning more enjoyable and productive. Students reported K-Yan made learning more interactive and engaging, with 95.4% feeling it improved education quality. Many benefitted from the ability to revisit content, enhancing conceptual understanding.

→ Teachers were trained by the technical team of Mankind Pharma CSR program, to effectively manage digital classes, earning confidence from 91.3% of students regarding their capabilities.

→ Advantages of digital learning included easier content access and improved student engagement. However, technical challenges significantly affected class operations, revealing a need for better infrastructure and content alignment with the national syllabus. The system reported not being covered with Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) or insurance coverage. It was observed that technical glitzes occurring with K-Yan addressed promptly by the technical support team, however there is dire need to cover the equipment under insurance and AMC for safety and proper functioning.

→ Overall, the initiative has demonstrated considerable potential in transforming educational practices despite facing ongoing challenges. Most respondents would recommend their schools for the innovative digital learning environment.

→ The implementation of K-Yan technology in schools has significantly enhanced student performance in various areas, leading to successful exam outcomes, particularly in competitive exams like the Him Jyoti School Entrance Exam and the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Entrance Exam. Notably, students have shown improved understanding of challenging subjects such as Mathematics and Science, facilitated by K-Yan's audio-visual content which has increased their concentration and interest in learning.

→ Key observations from visits to schools indicate that Govt Girls Inter College Agustmuni has maintained stable enrolments despite competition, thanks to the engaging learning environment created by K-Yan.

The support from Mankind Pharma's CSR initiative has been crucial in reviving student interest in education. The multimedia approach of K-Yan has made complex topics more accessible, contributing to better comprehension, with reports of subjects like Geometry being more easily understood.

→ Some schools, such as KGB Akabarpur, have experienced increased enrolment, although this cannot be solely attributed to K-Yan, as other factors like improved teaching and community engagement and girls hostel facility also play a role.

→ Importantly, the dropout rate across the sampled schools is nearly non-existent, with some students even transferring from private schools to government institutions due to the allure of digital classes.

→ The increase in enrolment at UPS Rajpura in Meerut, attributed to the effective use of smart classes and enhanced teacher training, highlights the positive effects of digital learning.

→ The government schools mainly serve economically vulnerable families, providing crucial educational opportunities for those unable to afford private schooling. Mankind Pharma's initiative has benefitted approximately 4,988 students, with 33.28% being girls, thereby significantly contributing to the quality of education accessible to disadvantaged children across three states.

- **Education And Wellness Drive**

Mankind Pharma, under its CSR program, has been supporting a unique project called the **"Education and Wellness Drive - Health Awareness Program."** This project worked with dual objectives: the promotion of education and the enhancement of quality of life through the distribution of education kits and daily necessities. The project was implemented by **Nadaan Parindey**.

→ The project reached the most excluded communities in the blocks and villages where orphanages, old age homes, and leprosy homes are located.

→ The project identified needy children, elderly individuals, and leprosy-affected persons and provided them with the necessary materials, along with counseling and awareness about health and hygiene.

→ The project established coordination with health departments and frontline health staff for the effective implementation of project support. The project distributed a total of 6,776 kits across four states in collaboration with over 98 orphanages, where a significant number of individuals were sheltered.

- **Support To Tribal Community For Education Support**

Mankind Pharma has partnered with the Vanvasi Raksha Parivar Foundation, a registered social service organization, to enhance livelihood opportunities for tribal communities in rural India, specifically in Rajasthan and Odisha. With a grant of ₹100 Lakhs for 2024-2025, the foundation aims to improve access to quality education, address hunger, and facilitate infrastructure development. The Key objectives include providing educational resources for underprivileged tribal children and constructing sustainable school facilities. The foundation serves as an associate of 'Ekal Abhiyan,' focused on transforming the socio-economic and educational landscape of forest-dwelling tribal populations through culture and education.

→ Out of the total grant, ₹ 80 lakhs were utilized for operations in 90 Pratibha Vikas Kendras established by the organization in Banswara district of Rajasthan.

→ The Pratibha Vikas Kendras or centers are run by Vanvasi Raksha Parivar Foundation where they
→ provide free coaching to school going children with regular school syllabus and additionally, give
→ lessons on physical activity/yoga and moral values.
→ Each centre comprises of about 25-30 students.
→ In operations, the centres utilized the funds in teacher deployment, and provision of free supplies
→ like pencils, erasers, and notebooks to the students.
→ The rest 20 lakhs were utilized for construction of school building in Rengali village in Odisha to cater to the educational needs of the children in the vicinity.

- **Rural Upliftment via Intervention in** Health **& Economic Development**

Mankind Pharma has partnered with the Swades Foundation, a Mumbai-based NGO, to implement the "Rural Upliftment Via intervention in Health & Economic Development" program from January 5, 2024, to March 2024. This project adopts a holistic approach addressing health, water, sanitation, and livelihoods, integrating interventions with existing institutions such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). Health initiatives focus on sanitation, mobile vision care, and Swades Mitras, while economic development components include agricultural water support, women's livelihoods, dairy farming, and iceboxes for fishing communities. The evaluation study was conducted in two districts, Raigad and Nashik, encompassing 19 villages across six blocks, with equal participation of respondents in each block.

- **Key findings**

→ In Nashik, 97.56% of respondents identified as part of the Scheduled Tribes (ST), compared to 9.75% in Raigad, where 63.41% identified as Other Backward Classes (OBC).
→ Demographically, most respondents in both districts are married (90-95%), and most of the respondents' age range between 31 and 60 years. In Raigad, 63% of the respondents are women, while in Nashik, the percentage stands at 46%. Education levels vary, with both districts showing equal rates of illiteracy, but Nashik has a higher percentage of individuals who have continued education beyond primary school. The household respondents' positions indicate that 37% of Nashik and 22% of Raigad respondents are heads of their families.
→ Religiously, all respondents in Nashik identify as Hindu, while 90% of Raigad respondents also identify as Hindu, with 10% following other religions. The social categories differ significantly; Nashik has 100% ST respondents, while Raigad has 10%, with 63% categorized as OBC. Family structures exhibit a mix, with joint families predominate: 76% in Nashik and 63% in Raigad.
→ Lastly, economic status is indicated by ration cards. A greater proportion of families in Raigad (97%) hold Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards, whereas Nashik has 80% in the BPL category and 20% Above Poverty Line (APL), suggesting Raigad is relatively poorer than Nashik.
→ It was observed that 76 percent from Nashik and 63 percent from Raigad are unaware of the Mankind Pharma-supported project being implemented by Swades.
→ The field investigation indicates that the foundation should focus more on establishing a strong brand value for donors in the target area.

→ Swades foundation develops a cadre of empowered community-based healthcare providers, known as Swades Mitra (SM), to ingrain knowledge, attitude, and practices towards a health seeking behaviour amongst rural communities.

→ A proportion of 61 percent respondents from Nashik report to have idea about SMs while in case of Raigad all the respondents understand about SMs.

→ Further analyzing the data, it is learnt that, of those, who have understanding on SM are of opinion that Swades Mitras provide different types of health services like antenatal care, institutional deliveries, general health programmes, eye care etc.

- **Component-Wise Summary of the Impact Assessment**

The project comprises four main components: Ice Box Support for Fisherfolks in Raigad, Goat Farming, Dairy Promotion, Water for Irrigation (WFI), Eye Care Support/Arogya Rath, and Sanitation and Hygiene. This section focuses on the impact of these components, starting with the Ice Box Support initiative.

- **Component I: Ice Box Support**

Fishermen in Raigad have traditionally used thermocol boxes to transport their catch, but these boxes only keep ice for 8-10 hours, leading to a quick deterioration in fish quality and lower income for fishing families. To address this issue, Swades Foundation proposed providing durable ice boxes to 67 families in the Srivardhan, Tala, and Mashla blocks, as these fishermen cannot afford them due to their high cost.

- **Key findings**

→ In this community, approximately 120 households depend solely on fishing for income.

→ The average monthly income for these households is ₹19,200, with a mode value of ₹20,000.

→ The average fish catch per fisherfolk is 17 kg, with the mode values being 19-25 kg. After accounting for personal consumption (around 1 kg), the rest is sold in the market.

→ Discussion with fisherfolk community reveals that 80 percent families prefer to sell 95 percent of total catch/production to market while 20 percent families keep 90 percent for the self-consumption.

→ It is learnt that the vending/marketing of the produce is done through a cartel of middle men, wherein they take the produce to the market in a jointly hired small loading vehicle and sell it.

→ The government imposes a ban on fishing in June-July as the fishes come to the shore during this period for breeding, so effectively 10 months is the only time, fisherfolks get the opportunity to fish.

→ The discussions revealed that Doma, Bangda, Curly, Rawas, Surmai, and Pomfret are the key fish varieties targeted by the fisherfolks. Bangda fish is used for oil while Surmai and Pomfret are the costlier fish to be sold in the market.

→ The average per Kg price of Doma fish is reported to be ₹ 50/- per Kg while the cost of Bangda is ₹100/- per Kg. Surmai and Pomfret are sold according to the piece as per the field investigation.

→ The impact of ice box distributed to 67 number of HHs across Srivardha, Tala and Mhsala blocks of

Raigad district was assessed through the FGDs conducted with the concerned stakeholders; the key findings related the to the impacts of this support are collated as below.

→ The field investigation reveals that, of the total participants, 90 percent have awareness about the price of a single ice box, while 10 percent are not sure about the price. During the discussion with the community, it is learnt that 50 percent of those who are aware of price of an ice box report, the cost as ₹ 4,500/- while 30 percent, believe that the cost of ice box is ₹ 5000/-. It furthers reveals that all the participants have paid an amount of ₹ 1100/- each for the ice box from which ₹ 100/- is kept for registration and capacity building while the rest of the amount is considered as contribution towards ice box.

→ The formal training of fisherfolks on how to form a producer organization, supply chain management or convergence with the government scheme is not reported to be organized.

- **Component-II: Toilet Construction Support**

Lack of proper sanitation leads to serious health issues, poverty, and reduced productivity. In response, the Swades Foundation is addressing health and sanitation challenges in rural areas by providing toilets and hygiene education. With backing from Mankind Pharma, the foundation has installed 93 toilets in Trimbkeshwar and Peth blocks of Nashik, aiming to create Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities.

- **Key findings**

→ The project focuses on promoting health and hygiene by ensuring access to sanitation facilities and safe WASH practices among households. An impact assessment conducted using both quantitative and qualitative methods collected data from various households in Peth block, revealing key insights.

→ Most sampled families rely on agriculture or agricultural labor, with average monthly incomes around ₹7,000 and a mode value of ₹6,000. The standard deviation is ₹2,046, and the income data is closely clustered.

→ A survey indicated that 89% of respondents use toilets, showing a positive shift from open defecation, while 11% still defecate outdoors.

→ Overhead tanks for toilet flushing are lacking, as 89% of toilet users do not have access to such tanks, relying instead on external water sources. Nonetheless, respondents wash their hands after using toilets.

→ Lack of awareness was noted, with 78% of respondents unfamiliar with the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) initiative, and 89% had not applied for any government assistance for toilet construction.

→ Understanding of local health committees (VHSNC) was limited; 56% of respondents were unaware of their existence, and those who knew often did not attend meetings.

→ About 67% of respondents received training on community-led total sanitation campaigns, while 33% did not reported having received training.

→ In terms of involvement in the toilet construction process, 67% participated in material purchases, and around 50% were engaged in various construction stages. Additionally, 89% played a role in monitoring and supervising the construction process.

- **Component-III: Water for Irrigation (WFI)**

The Water for Irrigation (WFI) initiative aims to enhance agricultural productivity by implementing rain-fed water harvesting, recharge, and distribution systems, enabling farmers to cultivate secondary and tertiary crops during Rabi and Zaid seasons. This includes installing drip irrigation systems, solar pumps, and necessary infrastructure for effective water management and land preparation. Drip irrigation, in particular, is noted for being highly water-efficient.

- **Key findings**

→ The assessment revealed that 27 families in Mahad and Igatpuri, Raigad, and Nashik districts have received support under WFI. Since these systems have just been installed, the immediate impacts on income, irrigated land, and crop production remain to be fully realized. The project's objective is to increase households' annual incomes by ₹40,000-₹70,000, promote more land usage for diverse crops, and enhance overall productivity.

→ Most families in Nashik have three acres of cultivable land, while families in Raigad have one acre. Participants anticipate a significant increase in irrigated land as irrigation systems become operational.

→ Monthly incomes for supported families average ₹22,714, closely clustering around a mode of ₹20,000. Households in a specific Raigad village plan to diversify their crops due to WFI support.

→ 89% of beneficiaries believe their crop water availability will improve, with a projected increase of 30-40% in irrigated land, enabling the cultivation of multiple crops.

→ The study investigated on the marketable surplus of various crops, and analyses the changes over the period. At the aggregate level, for most of the crops (except for wheat and paddy) the proportion of marketable surplus is expected to increased, possibly since the farmers hold on to paddy and wheat to ensure that food security.

→ Mostly the farmers in rural area of Raigad and tribal areas specially in Nashik, do not found to be selling the produce as they use it for self-consumption. Wherever farmers are in position to sell the other crops, they are selling it to locals.

→ The villagers are aware of the market scenario which can provide better price of their produce; though they were not found aware of the minimum support price (MSP) also, they are unable to get the benefits due to absence of transportation, communication and other logistical infrastructure which is required for promoting the sustainable market linkages.

→ Further it was observed that storage and value addition facilities in the villages do not exist and collective marketing hitherto not attempted despite the potential that seemed due to raw material availability.

- **Component-IV: Support in Animal Husbdandry Sector**

The Mankind CSR program supports farmers in the animal husbandry sector, focusing on landless individuals and small landholders in Nashik and Raigad districts. The initiative involves dairy cattle rearing and goat farming, offering a pathway for diversified income.

- **Key findings**

→ The activity encouraged farmers to raise high-yield dairy cows to improve milk production, as most local cattle are of low-value breeds. Swades, in collaboration with Mankind CSR, helps farmers in specific blocks of Raigad and Nashik by providing a cash subsidy of ₹30,000 for purchasing dairy animals, supplemented by additional in-kind support for related costs.

→ This component of the project aimed to ease barriers to credit access and enhance income for both new and existing dairy farmers. The program's objectives include increasing household incomes by ₹30,000-₹40,000 annually through dairy support and ₹20,000-₹25,000 via goat farming. It also aims to form dairy cooperatives and improve market linkages for dairy farmers.

→ Goat farming is recognized as a valuable traditional livelihood, contributing significantly to household income. The program supports 108 farmer families in Raigad and 95 in Nashik by promoting the high-value Osmanabadi breed, known for its adaptability and productivity. Swades provides initial support by supplying two female goats to each family, enabling income generation through sales of offspring.

→ Households supported with dairy saw higher average monthly incomes (₹23,533) compared to those engaged in goat farming (₹13,375).

→ Beneficiaries received substantial training; most are aware of local vendor networks for purchases. Monthly expenditures on buffalo and goat farm management mainly consist of fodder, feed, and medical care. Buffalo farmers tend to have a higher expense, particularly on feed.

→ Different grazing practices are observed, with most beneficiaries in Raigad using stall feeding methods, while Nashik shows a balance of open grazing and feeding

→ Sales channels vary, with both regions leveraging local markets to sell dairy products, though the majority in Raigad sell to milk collectors.

→ The dairy support program has effectively increased farmer incomes, while the impact of goat farming support is not yet measurable due to the goats still being in a non-productive phase. Overall, the intervention targets families without land holdings, with a strong focus on improving the livelihoods of women and marginalized groups.

- **Component-V: Eye Care Support**

The quantitative data collection method is employed with 6 number of HHs in sampled communities of Nashik district and 7 HHs in Raigad district for spectacles support while for cataract support this proportion is 6 and 4 respectively. The qualitative method, using FGD tools is applied with 10-15 number of HHs representatives in Nashik and 30-35 number of HHs in Raigad for both spectacles and cataract support.

- **Key findings**

→ As evident from the table the families supported with eye care come from economically weaker section of the society in majority of cases. The average income of those who are supported with eye care support is 14065 INR per month, however, there are cases reported who earn ₹ 50,000/- and got eye care support. The lesser value of standard deviation suggests that the income of families supported with eye care support is tightly clustered around the average.

→ During the field investigation it is learnt that 83 percent of the beneficiaries from Nashik and 100 percent from Raigad were facing cataract problem before they were listed for the operation. All the listed beneficiaries report to have received the support in cataract operation like medicine and eye checkup etc.

→ Field investigation suggests that before Swades support, an average beneficiary was spending ₹ 2000/- per year on eye care health.

→ The field investigation suggests that 67 percent beneficiaries from Nashik and 100 percent from Raigad are satisfied with the kind of services provided under eye care component.

→ A proportion of 67 percent beneficiaries from Nashik report that no follow up was done after the operation. In Raigad 100 percent beneficiaries report to receive a follow up support from Swades.

→ In Nashik 83 percent beneficiaries report that they have not received post operational spectacles after cataract operation while in case of Raigad every beneficiary has received the one.

→ A proportion of 83 percent beneficiaries from Nashik report to have received spectacles in the camp, while 17 percent received only checkup. In case of Raigad all the beneficiaries received checkup and spectacles.

→ As many as 83 percent respondents from Nashik report not to have received free medicine, while in case of Raigad each beneficiary report to receive medicine if required after eye checkup and spectacle support.

→ As many as 17 percent beneficiaries in Nashik complained to have pain in eye before they had received the spectacle support, while 83 percent beneficiaries had problems with their eye sight. In Raigad each beneficiary had problem with eye sight when they received the spectacle support.

→ As many as 83 percent beneficiaries from Raigad rate the support as good while 17 percent rate the support as satisfactory. In case of Raigad this proportion is 71 percent and 15 percent. Several 14 percent respondents in Raigad report not to have satisfied with the spectacle support as per the field data.

Photograph 1: DNIC Meerut-overview of the digital classes

CHAPTER-I: BACKGROUND, OVERVIEW, OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF WORK

1. BACKGROUND

Mankind Pharma has been actively fostering holistic development through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program across various states in India. The company is committed to upholding its corporate values by growing in a socially and environmentally responsible manner while catering to the interests of its stakeholders. As part of its dedication to CSR, Mankind Pharma has launched a range of initiatives, including:

→ Promoting healthcare through preventive health practices, improving sanitation, contributing to the Swachh Bharat Kosh established by the Central Government to promote sanitation, and providing access to safe drinking water.

→ Addressing hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

→ Implementing educational programs focused on various aspects, including special education, and enhancing vocational skills, particularly for children, women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (PwDs).

→ Supporting livelihood enhancement projects.

→ Advocating for gender equality and empowering women.

→ Establishing homes and hostels for women and orphans.

→ Creating old age homes, day care centers, and other facilities for senior citizens, along with initiatives to reduce inequalities faced by socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

→ Promoting the conservation of natural resources, ensuring environmental sustainability, protecting flora and fauna, supporting animal welfare, maintaining ecological balance, encouraging agroforestry, and enhancing soil, air, and water quality.

→ Contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund established by the Central Government for the rejuvenation of the Ganga River.

→ Safeguarding and restoring national heritage, art, and culture, as well as establishing public libraries and promoting the development of traditional arts and handicrafts.

BOX-2: How the CSR Initiatives Are Being Implemented?

Mankind Pharma has developed a distinctive approach to its CSR program, cantered on a partnership model. The company collaborates with, civil society organizations, NGOs, trusts, foundations, and health institutions, leveraging their strengths and expertise in managing community development, health, and education initiatives. In addition to its community development projects, the CSR program has established a collaborative partnership model with school education departments across various states to promote smart classrooms and digital learning initiatives.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CSR INITIATIVES

Although Mankind Pharma has been supporting varieties of the projects; this evaluation study covered the specific projects being implemented in partnership with the different agencies/ organization including the school education departments.

Table 1: Overview of the project covered under the impact evaluation study

Sl.	Implementing Agency	Vertical	Project Description	State	Project location (Block & village)
A.	**HEALTHCARE PROJECTS**				
1	Tata Memorial Centre	Healthcare	Cancer research program	Maharashtra	Mumbai
2	Impact Guru Foundation	Healthcare	Support for rare disease	Delhi	Delhi
3	J.C. Juneja Foundation	Healthcare	Support for Hospital	H.P.	Paonta Sahib
4	Bhauraw Devras Nyas	Healthcare	Support for Vishram Sadan	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh
B.	**Education Projects**				
5	Nadaan Parindey Foundation	Education improvement	Support for Education & old age homes	Delhi /South India	South India
6	SEEDS Via School Net	Education improvement	Education - Smart Class projects	UK, UP, HP	Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Meerut, Rudraprayag, Haridwar, Meerut, Bijnor, Paonta Sahib
7	Vanvasi Raksha Pariwar	Livelihood Enhancement	Support for Education	Delhi	Rajasthan and Odisha
C.	**Community Development & Livelihoods**				
8	Swades Foundation	Livelihood Enhancement	Livelihood, Sanitation & health - Toilet construction, health worker training & Equipment, Agriculture, Goatry, Dairy, Fisherman community, Solar irrigation etc.	Maharashtra	Raigad & Nashik

Mankind Pharma has been investing significant amounts of funds on its various CSR initiatives through the direct funding/ grant support across the country. The summary of the investment in the projects that were evaluated during the FY 2024-25, is provided in the following table.

Table 2: Overview of the grant support to the projects during FY 2024-25

Sl.	Thematic Programs	CSR Grant Provided (Rs. in Lakh)
A	**Health Care & Patients Rest House**	
A.1	Tata Memorial Hospital Mumbai	600.00
A.2	J.C. Juneja Foundation Hospital Mumbai	180.00
A.3	Impact Guru Foundation, Delhi	200.00
A.4	Bhaurav Devras Sewa Nyas Rishikesh	100.00
B	**Education projects**	
B.1	Nadaan Parindey Foundation	406.00
B.2	Seeds Via School Net	370.00
B.3	Vanvasi Raksha Pariwar	100.00
C.	**Community Development & Livelihoods**	
C.1	Swades Foundation	312.00
	Total	**2268.00**

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE IMPACT EVALUATION STUDY

The CSR initiatives of Mankind Pharma have positively impacted the lives of many individuals, enhanced institutional capacity for delivering effective healthcare services, and improved education for underprivileged children. While Mankind Pharma Ltd. has been monitoring the progress of its various CSR initiatives, it recognizes the need to commission a third-party assessment to gather evidence-based data. This report helps to understand how these CSR initiatives have affected the lives and livelihoods of stakeholders, identify what was effective and what was not, and highlights the key learnings for improving delivery of CSR initiatives in the future. The specific objectives of the study were:

→ **Conduct the evaluation of the project funded by Mankind Pharma Ltd.**
→ **Document changes that have occurred due to CSR initiatives of Mankind Pharma Ltd.**
→ **Provide the comprehensive analytical evaluation report project wise.**
→ **Provide recommendations and suggestion to improve CSR initiatives further.**

1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

The study adopted a robust research methodology tailored to achieve the objectives efficiently and effectively; for this to happen this study followed a mixed-method approach; comprising quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. The following tasks were performed by EDCS as part of study/ SOW.

Table 3: SOW and tasks description

Tasks	Description of the tasks
Desk Review:	→ Reviewed the existing secondary information and reports relevant to project. → Provided the analytic and descriptive facts/ data within the assignment context.
Data collection:	→ The data were collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods. → Multiple stakeholders have been covered during the field work/ data collection → For data collection relevant tools-Structured Interviews (SIs)/ FGDs/ KIIs etc. were developed. → The tools were shared with the Mankind and stakeholders for their feedback. → The quantitative data collection tools were uploaded to KoBo-Digital Data collection Tools. → Field visits were conducted to physically verify the status of the project activities. → Key informants' interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussion were carried out to gather the qualitative data/ to understand the qualitative aspects of the project intervention.
Data Analysis	→ The quantitative data were analysed using the statistical software-SPSS → Qualitative data were thematically arranged, analysed and summarised to draw the inferences. → The process was conducted by the senior and experienced consultant of EDCS who were deputed since the inception stage to the completion stage under this assignment. → The CAPI based survey system was followed using digital data App, hand held devise for data collection and Statistica software (SPSS) for data analysis.
Report writing	→ The secondary data/ information, wherever possible and available, were corroborated with the primary level findings. → The draft report was shared with Mankind Pharma's CSR team for the feedback and subsequently the final report was submitted.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A consultative mixed methodology was employed to conduct this study, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative tools assisted us in estimating the status of the project area and its counterfactuals, while qualitative tools, such as focus group discussions (FGDs) and structured interviews/key informant interviews (SIs/KIIs), provided an in-depth understanding of the findings.

→ **The quantitative data**: Were collected from the sampled households in the sampled villages of Nashik and Raigad district of Maharashtra States and from the students in the sampled schools of Uttarakhand, U.P. and H.P.

→ **The qualitative data**: Were collected from varieties of the project stakeholders viz. Trustees, representatives, staff/ team and school teachers and community members across all the sampled project locations.

→ **Secondary data:** Primary data collection was the main source of information for this investigation, while secondary data, obtained through a desk review of available resources, was used to complement the primary findings.

2.2 SAMPLE SIZE AND TOOLS USED FOR COLLECTING DATA

This evaluation study has covered health, education, and livelihood projects across 11 locations/districts in 5 states: Maharashtra, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh (H.P.), Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The following tables present the project-wise sample sizes for both quantitative and qualitative data collection.

→ **Sample Size for Health Projects**

Data from health institutions and rest house were collected through applying the qualitative survey method, including Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and specially designed formats for data collection. The actual sample size used to evaluate the impacts of investment in health institutions is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Sample size covered under Health projects including rest house

Sl.	Project location (State/ District)	Implementing Agency	Project Description	Actual Sample Size Covered	Respondents	Tools for Interviews/ research
A	**HEALTH CARE**					
A.1	Maharashtra-Mumbai	Tata Memorial Centre	Cancer Research Program	2	Dr. Kumar Prabhas Head of the Medical Oncology Department Dr. Srushti Jain Thoracic DMG Coordinator Tata Memorial Centre	— Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) & Visit to Hospital

A.2	Delhi	Impact Guru Foundation	Support for Rare disease	2	Reema Joemon Business Consultant (I Impact Guru Foundation	— Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)
A.3	Himachal Pradesh- Paonta Sahib	J.C. Juneja Foundation	Support for Hospital	3	Dr. Sanjeev Sehgal, Trustee	— Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)
					Ms. Deepika Sharma, HR Manager	— Observation/ records
					Mr. Mahendra, Account Dept.	— Data of patients treated & Visit to the hospital.
A.4	Uttarakhand/ Rishikesh	Bhauraw Devras Nyas	Support for Vishram Sadan	2	Mr. Sandeep Mlhotra, Representative	— Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)
					Mr. Vijay Kumar, Representative	— Observation/ Records/ data of patients availed of the rest house facility
	Total			**9**		

→ **Sample Size for School Education Improvement Project.**

For conducting the assessment of the impacts of intervention in the sampled schools mix methods approach consisting both the quantitative and qualitative methods was applied using tools-Structured Interviews (SIs), Key Informants tools (KIIs), and formats/ check lists. A total of 20 schools (18 treatment and 2 control schools) located at 18 different locations across 7 districts of 3 states were visited for purpose of conducting this evaluation study. The sample schools and sample size actually covered is given in table-5.

Table 5: Sample Size covered under Smart Class project

Project location (State/ District)	Sampled Schools	Actual Sample Size Covered	
		Respondents Teachers & SMC Members	Respondents Students (Nos.)
A. UTTARAKHAND			
1. Chamoli	GIC, Gopeshwar	Mr. Karamveer Singh, Principal, Mr. Vinod Kumar Purohit, PGT Physics	09
	PS Bairnagana	Mr. Mukandi Lal Tamta, Principal Mr. Mahesh Purohit, Teacher	10
	GGIC Gauchar	Mr. Akash Kumar, PGT Biology Ms. Richa, Guest Teacher, Ms. Anju Bisht, Lab Asst.	10
2. Uttarkashi	GGIC Chinyalisaur	Ms. Shashi Prabha, Principal Ms. Priyanka Pokhriyal, Assistant Teacher Mr. Meharban Singh SMC member	10
	PS Baun	Ms. Rekha Rani Kotiyal, Headmistress Ms. Kavita Padiyar	10
	GIC Netala	Mr Ram Lal Shah, Principal Ms. Bindu Chamoli	10
	PM Shri GMPS Barkot	Dr Jagdish Rawat Headmaster Ms. Sarita, Assistant Teacher Ms. Kunti SMC member	10

3. Rudraprayag	GGIC Agustmuni	Ms. Ragani Negi, Principal, Mr. Kapil, Gairola, Computer Teacher, Ms. Reema Semwal, Pol. Science Teacher, Ms. Indu Godiyal, PGT Chemistry	10
	GPS Agustmuni	Ms. Sangeeta Panwar, Teacher, Ms. Beena Kandari, SMC member	10
	GIC Nagrasu, Agustmuni	Mr. Subhas chandra Purohit, Maths Teacher, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Tamta, PGT Biology. Mr. Mohan Prakash, SMC President	10
4. Haridwar	KGBV Akbarpur Type 1,	Ms. Shilpa Devi Ms. Vandana, Anudeshika/ Para-Teacher	10
	Gov. High School -Akberpur **(Control)**	Mr. Pawan Kumar, Principal, Mr. Jagdish Chandra Joshi, Maths Teacher Ms. Praitibha Saini, Hindi & Sanskrit Ms. Sharmila, Social Science Ms. Nisha Devi, Member SMC	
B. UTTAR PRADESH			
5. Meerut	Devnagari Intermediate College Meerut	Mr. Sushil Kumar, Principal Mr. Nagendra Prasad, Computer Teacher	10
	Upper Primary School, Rajpura, Meerut	Mr. Narendra Kumar, Principal Ms. Neha, SMC Member	10
	UPS Aurangabad (Rajpura) Meerut	Mr. Beerpal Singh, I/C Principal	10
	Govt. UPS Nihori, Daurala, Meerut **(Control)**	Dr. Sanjay, Maths Teacher Mr. Yogendra Kumar-Maths and English	0
	Govt. Primary School, Tandi, Daurala, Merrut	Mr. Taraspal, Maths & Agriculture Teacher Ms. Sunita Singh, Science Teacher Mr. Ajay Singh Social Science Teacher	10
6. Bijnor	Primary School Khirne, Bijnor	Ms. Ekta Rathi, Headmistress	10
C. HIMACHAL PRADESH			
7. Paonta Sahib	Govt. High School Gulabgarh, Paonta Sahib	Mr. Dhanesh Jain, Principal. Mr. Praveen Kumar, Maths Teacher Mr. Omprakash, English Ms. Avida, SMC member Ms. Usha Devi, SMC member	10
	Govt. Primary School, Melgi, Paonta Sahib	Mr. Haridutt Sharma, Headmaster Ms. Pooja, SMC Member	04
	20		**173**

→ **Sample Size for Livelihoods, community Development and other education project**

Mankind Pharma CSR supported 3 projects were selected to evaluate the impacts under this this thematic program; a mix methods approach comprising Structured Interviews (SIs) / Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)/ Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)/ Observation/ Site visits/ Records checking and e-mail-based interviews. The sample size covered to evaluate these projects is given in table-6

Table 6: Sample size covered under Livelihoods and community development projects

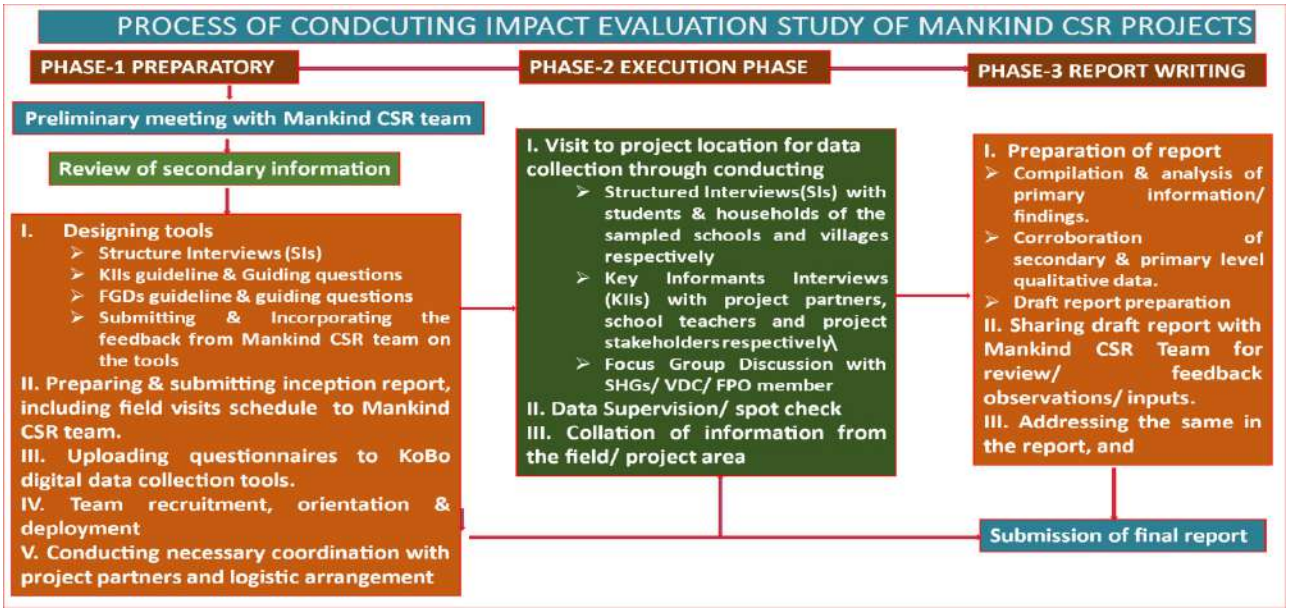
Sl.	Implementing Agency	Thematic Area	Project Location	Respondents' numbers & Description	
C	**LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT**				
1	Vanvasi Raksha Pariwar	Support for Education	Desk work	1	Office Bearers/ BODs-1 Management Team of Foundation -1
2	Nadaan Parindey Foundation	Support for Education & Old age Homes	Desk work	1	
3	Swades Foundation	Livelihood, Sanitation & health (Toilets Construction, training & equipment, agriculture, goatry, dairy, support to fisherman community, Solar powered irrigation etc)	Maharashtra (Raigad & Nahsik)	8 villages; 80 respondents for Structured Interviews (SIs) for quantitative data collection, and approximately 120 respondents for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for qualitative data collection.	Project Management Team, Households beneficiaries & stakeholders

2.3 PROCESS OF CONDUCTING THE EVALUATION STUDY

This impact evaluation study executed in 3 phases i.e. preparatory, field work/ data collection and report writing phase. The study commenced during the last week of 26th November 2024 and completed on 15th March 2025. First phase of this study was preparatory phase which involved kick-off meetings, background analysis and making of data collection tools. During second phase field work was completed during which the data/ information from the key respondents/ stakeholders were collected. The third phase of this study was devoted detailed analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, draft and final report writing. The process of conducting this study is depicted under fig-1.

2.4 PROJECT WISE AREA OF INVESTIGATION

Figure 1: Evaluation study process/ work plan phase wise and activities conducted



This evaluation study of Health, Education, and Livelihood projects was carried out specifically to capture the impact, document the learning experience, and provide direction for future CSR-supported projects; therefore, it was necessary to determine the areas of investigation and develop indicators to gather the information needed for the purpose for which this evaluation study has been commissioned. The areas of investigations/ key indicators that were applied during the courses of this study are given in table-7.

Table 7: Project wise respondents, tools & area of investigation

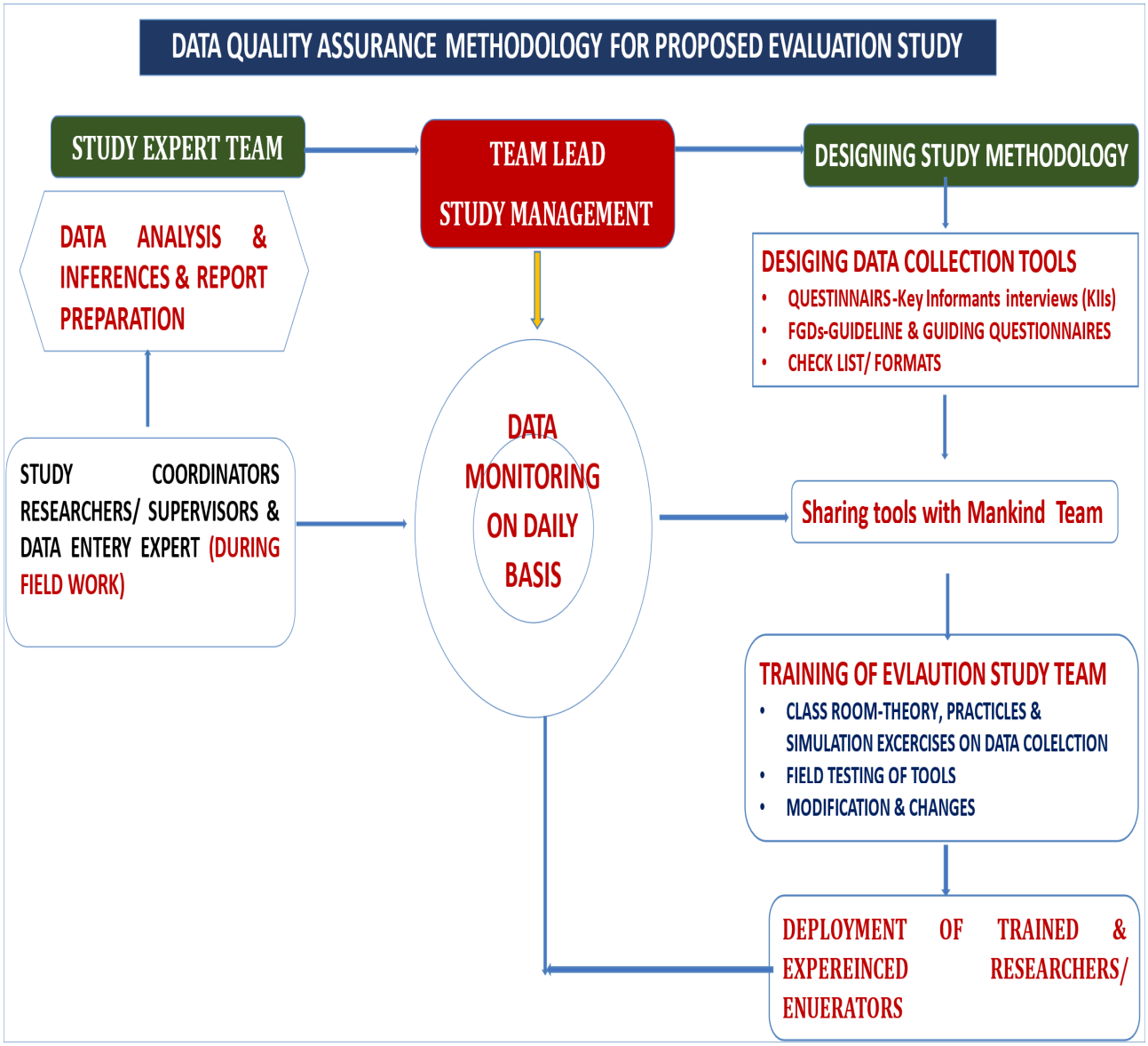
Sl.	Implementing Agency & Project Focus	Area of Investigations/ Indicators
A	**HEALTH CARE**	
A.1	Tata Memorial Centre-Cancer Research	→ Purpose of the project
		→ Key components of the project
		→ Nature of support provided under Mankind CSR support
		→ Grant utilization process.
		→ Type of health services provided to the patients
		→ No. of patients treated.
		→ Socio-economic background of the patients
		→ Any significant research conducted that can be attributed to the CSR support of Mankind.
		→ Infrastructure created and utilized
		→ Constraints in providing health services, learnings & sustainability
		→ Suggestions and recommendations
A.2	Impact Guru Foundation-Support for rare diseases	→ Purpose of the project
		→ Key components of the project
		→ Nature of support provided under Mankind CSR support
		→ Grant utilization process.
		→ Type of diseases cured/ prevented/ managed.
		→ No of patients treated disease wise
		→ Socio-economic background of the patients
		→ Significant achievement made in the direction of treating rare diseases
		→ Constraints in providing health services, learnings & sustainability
		→ Suggestions, and recommendations
A.3	J.C. Juneja Foundation-Support for Hospital	→ Purpose of the project
		→ Key components of the project
		→ Nature of support provided under Mankind CSR support
		→ Grant utilization process.
		→ No of patients treated
		→ Socio-economic background of the patients
		→ Infrastructure raised in the hospitals
		→ Constraints in providing health services, learnings & sustainability
		→ Suggestion and recommendations
A.4	Bhaurav Devras Nyas-Support for Vishram Sadan	→ Purpose of the project
		→ Key components of the project
		→ Nature of support provided under Mankind CSR support
		→ Grant utilization process.
		→ No of persons provided health care services/ rest house facility, etc.
		→ Infrastructure raised in the Vishram Sadan
		→ Constraints in providing resthouse facilities and related services.
		→ Suggestion and recommendations

B.	**EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT**	
B.1	Seeds via School Net-Education - Smart Class projects	→ School profile (primary/ middle/ Highschool/ Intermediate)
		→ Support provided by under Mankind CSR
		→ Total enrolment/ strength of the schools
		→ Gender wise class strength (girls/ boys)
		→ Need for the smart classes
		→ Situation before and after of the mankind CSR intervention
		→ No. of Hrs. smart classes conducted subject during year/ current year
		→ Opinion of the teachers/ parents about Smart classes.
		→ School competency to handle the Smart Classes.
		→ Maintenance of the equipment pertaining to SMART classes
		→ Challenges, constraints, leaning and further capacity building needs for improving learning environment in the schools
		→ Sustainability of the interventions
		→ Suggestion and recommendations
B.2	Nadaan Parindey Foundation- Support for Education & Old age Homes	→ Purpose of the project
		→ Type of support provided
		→ Intervention made under CSR support of Mankind to improve the education.
		→ Profile of students being provided education
		→ Infrastructure raised in the old age care homes for old aged persons.
		→ Challenges, constraints, leaning and capacity building needs of schools.
		→ Sustainability of the interventions
		→ Suggestion and recommendations
B.3	Vanvasi Raksha Pariwar-Education	→ Purpose of the project
		→ Type of support provided
		→ Intervention made under CSR support of Mankind to improve the education.
		→ Profile of students being provided education
		→ Challenges, constraints, leaning and capacity building needs of schools.
		→ Sustainability of the interventions
		→ Suggestion and recommendations
C.	**LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT**	
C.1	Swades Foundation-Livelihood, Sanitation & Health	→ Basic profile of the respondents/ stakeholders (gender/ age/ qualification/ social category, assets holdings, occupation, source of income, income and expenditure pattern)
		→ Capacity buildings measures (training/ exposure/ demonstration/ awareness camps) conducted
		→ Accessibility over the govt. schemes/ entitlements
		→ Status of (mandatory) documentation (Aadhar/ MANREGA job cards/ ration Cards/ KCCs etc.
		→ Activities undertaken for enhancing livelihood/ income (goatery/ dairy/ fisheries/ poultry/ agriculture/ horticulture/ non-farm based, etc.)
		→ Community based organizations (CBOs)-SHGs/ PGs/ FIGs/ FPOs/ Cooperative formed & nurtured
		→ Marketing system and accessibility (volume handled/ revenue generated/ income earned/
		→ Status of amenities-Toilets/ drinking water connectivity/ availability/ community health workers, Agriculture, and animal husbandry related extension services.
		→ Challenges, constraints, leaning and further capacity building needs of the stakeholders
		→ Sustainability of the interventions
		→ Suggestion and recommendations

2.5 DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE METHODOLOGY

EDCS has followed the strict quality control protocol at each stage to collect, secure and present the authentic data/ information. The Quality assurance methodology that was followed all through the course of this study is detailed in under fig-2 and in box-3 and as well.

Figure 2: Quality assurance plan



2.6 DATA ANALYSIS & REPORT WRITING PROCESS

BOX-3: Quality Assurance

While collecting the primary data EDCS has given special attention to prevent data biasness, duplication, distortion, and anecdotal evidence, etc. Our work cultural is centered; we had deployed well experienced and qualified researchers to conduct this study. Our team has a credible track record to collect, collate and analyzed quantitative & qualitative data which are valid, authentic and all information presented, in this report, is based on the response given by the stakeholders, site observation and evidence. The field testing of the tools to collect the primary/ secondary data beforehand was conducted to ensure the effectiveness and correctness of the data collection process hassle free.

This evaluation study was conducted by the senior researchers of EDCS who were engaged in data/ information collection right from the beginning through holding Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Statistical data analysis software SPSS was used for data analysis, wherever is possible. The field notes, pictures, etc. were taken which were presented in this report to give an analytical view and meaningful conclusion. This report was prepared based on:

- ✓ The field information/ data collected from the field for analysis and showing the output trends; tables, graphs and boxes were generated to explain the information/ data.
- ✓ The core team of researchers worked closely to analyze the data during this stage.
- ✓ The snippets of KIIs/ FGDs and the notes taken have been used to thematically categorize, code and analyses the information.

2.7 SOME CAVEATS

- ✓ Only those respondents who participated in the factual interviews, FGDs, or KIIs have been included in the study.
- ✓ For the convenience of the readers, we have also listed the respondents prior to visiting them and have sought progress reports, data, etc., from them.
- ✓ In some instances, the project interventions were initiated recently, making it impossible to assess the impact; however, they were interviewed to learn about output, outcome, and impact trends.
- ✓ There were hardly any background papers, reports, or secondary data available; thus, the study mostly relies on primary sources of information.
- ✓ Although we have tried our best to be objective while conducting this study, it has primarily relied on the responses provided by stakeholders, beneficiaries, and project participants; hence, a degree of subjectivity cannot be ruled out.

BOX-4: Ethical Behaviour During the Evaluation Study

The research team of EDCS has considered the following ethical behaviour while approaching the respondents/ stakeholders for this study

- ✓ The objectives of the study were explained in details to make the respondents understand how the information would be processed/ used.
- ✓ The researchers had declared the purpose, process, and usefulness of their participation/ responses to the respondents properly and had sought their consent before recording the information.
- ✓ Respondents' information such as name, contact detail, etc. need not be disclosed to maintain anonymity.
- ✓ Respondents were given the option, in the beginning, to participate in the study or to opt out or to skip any question, before commencement of interviews at any time or the option to opt out.
- ✓ Child protection guideline was strictly followed, especially while visiting the schools.
- ✓ All necessary ethical consideration such as guarantee of anonymity or confidentiality, consent of the participants, etc. were followed while conducting this evaluation study.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HEALTH CARE AND PATIENT REST HOUSE PROJECTS

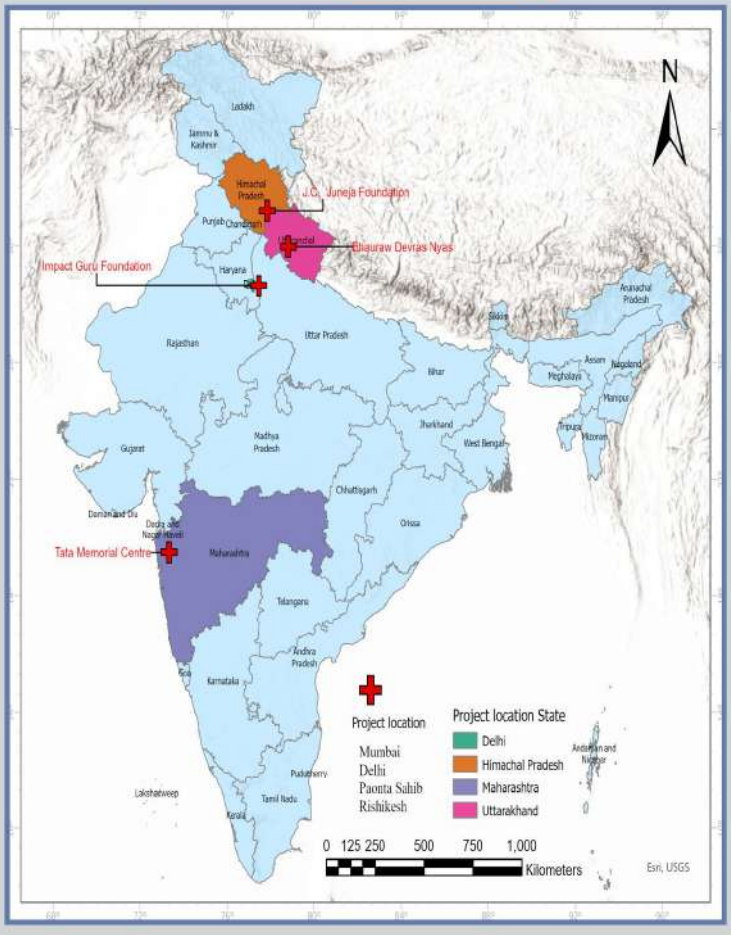
Highlights - 2023-24

Tata Memorial Hospital Mumbai, Maharashtra
Cancer care for 307 patients

J.C. Juneja Foundation Hospital Paonta Sahib, Sirmour, H.P.
Health care service to 43996 patients

Impact Guru Foundation, Delhi
Support to 1 patient for rare disease -Spinal Muscular Atrophy

Bhaurav Devras Sewa Nayas Rishikesh, Uttarakhand
Provide stay facilities to 11561 individuals, including both patients and their attendants visiting the AIIMS Rishikesh

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3. HEALTH CARE AND PATIENT REST HOUSE PROJECTS

Mankind Pharma's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives have been instrumental in advancing various healthcare and patient care projects. As a pharmaceutical company, these health-focused endeavours align seamlessly with its core business objectives, underscoring its dedication to enhancing public health and well-being. Access to quality healthcare remains a pressing challenge in many regions of the country, especially within underprivileged communities. Mankind Pharma's initiatives aim to bridge critical gaps by providing affordable treatment, conducting essential research, delivering effective therapies for rare diseases, and offering doorstep services through mobile medical/ eye care units. Additionally, they provide accommodation for patients and their caregivers during treatment. This section of the report highlights the key findings from the projects supported by Mankind Pharma's CSR efforts. A brief description of the achievements is given in table no.8.

Photograph 2: Stay facilities for patient at Bhaurav Devras Sewa Nyas

Table 8: Patients benefitted under Health Care and Rest House

Sl.	Thematic Program	No. of Patients benefitted
A	**Health Care & Patients Rest House**	
A.1	Tata Memorial Hospital Mumbai, Maharashtra	307
A.2	J.C. Juneja Foundation Hospital Paonta Sahib, Sirmour, H.P.	43996
A.3	Impact Guru Foundation, Delhi	1
A.4	Bhaurav Devras Sewa Nyas Rishikesh, Uttarakhand	11561

3.1 CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT SUPPORT

Mankind Pharma CSR has been supporting Tata Memorial Cancer Hospital, Mumbai for conducting the critical research and treatment of cancer patients. A grant of ₹ 600 lakh was provided to the Tata Memorial Cancer Hospital during FY 2024-25 for enhancing the cancer care and outcome of lung, head and neck cancer which has impacted over 307 patients. The research focuses on developing a low-dose immunotherapy agent to standard chemotherapy in Head and Neck and Lung cancer patients.

→ **Objectives, and components of the project**

The immunotherapy includes the social need as most of the patients in low- and middle-income countries cannot afford the current immunotherapy regimens. The overall purpose of this support to TMC hospital was to improve overall survival (primary endpoint), progression-free survival, response rates, and quality of life. Under this project enhancing the caner care, treatment of lungs, head and neck cancers were the focus. The grant provided by the Mankind Pharma was utilized for this purpose only. Besides conducting the critical immunotherapy research, treatment to lung, head, neck, and other cancer patient was provided owing to this grant support.

→ **Socio economic profile the patients treated.**

The number of patients treated by TMH/TMC that can be attributed to Mankind's CSR support number 613 (306 in 2023 & 307 in 2024). Of the 307 patients treated during 2024; over140 patients undergone the immunotherapy treatment for Head, Neck, and Lung cancer; reported to be benefitted by this therapy while nearly 166 patients have received the Hormonal Therapy that has been used for Genitourinary cancer patients at Tata Memorial Centre.

The patients come from different socio-economic background; mostly those are benefited who could not avail of the cancer treatment. Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), a cancer hospital and research center providing the mandated free or highly subsidized cancer treatment to about 60% of its patients. It was seen that the center is the ray of hope for the underprivileged or low-income households suffering from dreaded cancer disease.

→ **Significance and key achievement of the project**

CSR support likely facilitates broader access to immunotherapies like Pembrolizumab, crucial for low-income patients who otherwise could not afford treatment. Once the project is completed then this will potentially benefit almost 80,000 patients of lung cancer in our country. Funding such research initiative ensures the affordability of effective treatments and enhances accessibility of the socio-economic backward families.

→ **Key Impacts of the cancer research project**

The immunotherapy research has been systematically conducted over the past two years under the guidance of the Institutional/Ethical Review Board (I/ERB) by expert medical professionals. While the validation of research results is still pending to definitively claim the enhancement of life expectancy benefits, discussions with the research head at TMC suggest that the support from Mankind Pharma's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative has been crucial. Without this support, patients would likely not have received effective treatments and may not have survived beyond 6-8 months. Some of the emerging outcomes and impacts of Mankind's CSR grant to TMC are as follows:

- **Of all the patients treated, at least 100 individuals have received lung cancer treatment due to the support from Mankind's CSR.**
- **The survivability of cancer patients in India has notably increased, with 30-40% of patients experiencing survival durations of up to 5 years. This has also paved the way for other developing countries to access this treatment, which has the potential to benefit a significant population afflicted by cancer.**
- **The average survival rate for head and neck and lung cancer patients was previously around 5% at the four-year mark. With immunotherapy, this survival rate has reportedly increased fourfold, improving to approximately 25-30% at four years, and even reaching around 65% in another group of lung cancer patients.**
- **The research has demonstrated the potential for cost-effective immunotherapy in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs), where low-dose regimens have shown similar efficacy to higher doses found in previous studies.**
- **Immunotherapy combined with chemotherapy has the potential to improve survival outcomes in lung cancer, as indicated by multiple studies.**
- **By enhancing the immune response and slowing disease progression, this therapy targets longer progression-free survival and overall survival, thereby allowing greater access to effective treatment.**
- **Previous results indicate that there is comparable efficacy between lower and standard doses, helping to reduce financial barriers and enable broader patient access.**
- **The cost of cancer treatment is very high, and even the government health insurance schemes do not provide sufficient financial coverage for members of India's economically disadvantaged communities who are employed in the unorganized sectors. Investment in this type of critical research is important, as it is believed to be capable of lowering the cost of cancer treatment."**

→ **Constraints in conducting the research**

In India the cancer treatment research is constrained due to adequate funding support, patient access, and clinical trial design of which lack of finance is reported to the barrier in conducting research. In addition, some type of cancers like pancreatic cancer, have non-specific symptoms. The mankind support in this direction is critical in terms of the easing the monetary constraints. TMC has well established infrastructure for this purpose and this collaboration might help addressing financial and technical constraints in the field of cancer research.

3.2 SUPPORT TO J.C. JUNEJA HOSPITAL

As part of its healthcare initiatives, Mankind Pharma's CSR has been supporting J.C. Juneja Foundation Hospital located in Paonta Sahib. The hospital is well-equipped and provides healthcare services to all segments of society; however, individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds receive free services in this multi-specialty hospital, which was established in 2019 to meet the healthcare needs of nearby communities that largely rely on multi-specialty and private hospitals outside the town.

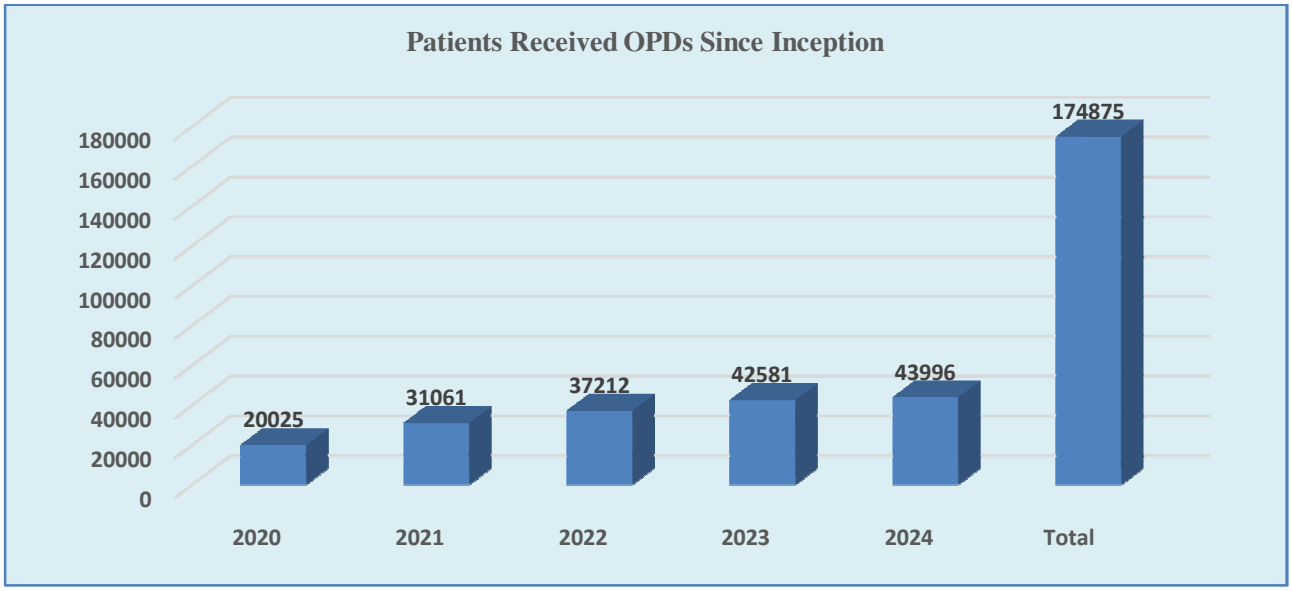
Informal discussions conducted with patients, caregivers, and hospital staff confirm our assumption that Mankind's CSR support for the J.C. Juneja Foundation Hospital is critical. It enables the hospital to cover

costs associated with providing affordable healthcare services and free outpatient department (OPD) services, while also enhancing access to quality healthcare for underserved communities. The CSR support allows this hospital to bridge the even gaps in medical insurance for patients who cannot afford treatment, while prioritizing community needs that may be overlooked by profit-driven hospitals.

→ **Objectives of the support**

Mankind Pharma has provided a CSR grant of ₹. 312.47 lakh to J.C. Juneja Hospital to cover the administrative cost due to which it provides the cost-effective quality health care services to the patients, including free OPD. The study findings suggested that all categories of patients are treated at the hospital without any discrimination regarding socio-economic background. All patients seeking treatment are entitled to avail themselves of the free outpatient department (OPD) services, while free treatment is provided to those from socio-economically disadvantaged categories. The OPD services are well received by a significant number of people seeking healthcare; on average, every year, 34,000 to 35,000 individuals receive free OPD services.

Figure 3: OPD detail as per the OPD register



Box-5: An Example of Free Health Care to a Poor Family

A case in point is an 8-year-old girl in the 3rd standard studying in a government school who often suffered from severe ear pain, with pus continually coming out. Her mother is disabled, and her father works outside the home. Her mother is a domestic servant and struggles to make ends meet. The teachers noticed the girl's ailment and took her to the Civil Hospital in Paonta Sahib; however, due to a vacancy in the ENT specialist position, she was unable to receive treatment there. Her teacher then took her to J.C. Juneja Hospital, which estimated the cost of surgery at approximately Rs. 50,000. Since the girl came from a poor family, the management offered to operate on her free of charge.

Another case involved an adult age around 50 years from Jamaniwala village named Baba, who had a hip joint problem. He received free treatment for his hip joint replacement.

In addition to providing free OPD services, J.C. Juneja Hospital has been conducting the health camps in nearby villages to provide the door step services, referral services and to raise the health awareness as part of community health drive.

The following table indicates the outreach of J.C. Juneja Hospital to nearly 15-20 villages catering the door step health care needs of the people in the rural area where the health services are even today is a serious concern for the communities.

Table 9: Detail of the community health camps organized by J.C. Juneja Hospital

Health Checkups Camps Organized by J.C. Juneja Hospital During January 2024 to December 2024									
Free Camps	**Location of CAMP**	**Male**	**Female**	**Medicine**	**Pedia**	**Eye**	**Dental**	**Ortho**	**Total**
5.12. 2024	Nawada	66	118	76	39	51	18	0	184
6.07.2024	Trigrai Sahib	65	111	35	14	51	20	46	166
12.02. 2024	Bhatwari	27	62	0	11	78	0	0	89
17.12.2024	Jamni wala	56	81	65	16	31	25	0	137
22.02.2024	Fatehpur	51	155	120	24	61	0	0	205
6.04.2024	Tibetan Colony Bhurpur								152
	Total	**265**	**527**	**296**	**104**	**272**	**63**	**46**	**933**

As part of reaching out to the masses for providing health services, J.C. Juneja Hospital creates the mass awareness through notification in print as well as in social media. A Facebook page is (https://www.facebook.com/people/JC-Juneja-Hospital/100078818467429/) dedicated to notify the people of the health camps, events and availability of the expert services.

Photograph 3: Notification for the Free Health Check UP Camps to benefit the masses

जेसी जुनेजा अस्पताल में 29 को मुफ्त जांच कैंप

विभिन्न बीमारियों की होगी जांच,फोर्टिस अस्पताल से विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सक रहेंगे मौजूद

कार्यालय संवाददाता- पांवटा साहिब

मैनकाइंड ग्रुप द्वारा संचालित जगदीश चंद जुनेजा अस्पताल नाहन रोड सूरजपुर पांवटा साहिब स्थानीय जनता के लाभार्थ कई वर्षों से कार्य कर रहा है। अस्पताल द्वारा समय-समय पर दूरदराज के ग्रामीण इलाकों में मुफ्त स्वास्थ्य जांच शिविरों का आयोजन करता आ रहा है। इसी कड़ी में 29 जनवरी बुधवार को प्रात: 10 बजे से दोपहर एक बजे तक जगदीश चंद जुनेजा अस्पताल परिसर में गुर्दे एवं मूत्राशय संबंधी रोगों व छाती रोगों के लिए मुफ्त कैंप का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। जिसमें डाक्टर रोहित डडवाल (यूरोलॉजिस्ट), डाक्टर मोहित कौशल (पल्मनोलॉजिस्ट) फॉर्टिस हॉस्पिटल मोहाली उपस्थित होंगे। कैंप के दौरान गुर्दे की पथरी, डायलिसिस, किडनी ट्रांसप्लांट, पेशाब में खून आना, मूत्राशय में पथरी, पेशाब संबंधी बीमारियां, पेशाब की थैली में पथरी, प्रोस्टेट संबंधी बीमारियां, पैरों एवं टांगों में सोजिश एवं भारीपन, गुर्दे में सोजिश/कैंसर तथा कोविड-19 के बाद होने वाली स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं, नींद न आने की बीमारी, दमा, अस्थमा, निमोनिया, टीबी इत्यादि बीमारियों के लिए परामर्श ले सकते हैं। कैंप में शुगर, बीपी, यूरोफ्लोमेट्री पीएफटी सुविधा मुफ्त उपलब्ध रहेगी। अधिक जानकारी के लिए 82190-11049 पर संपर्क करें।

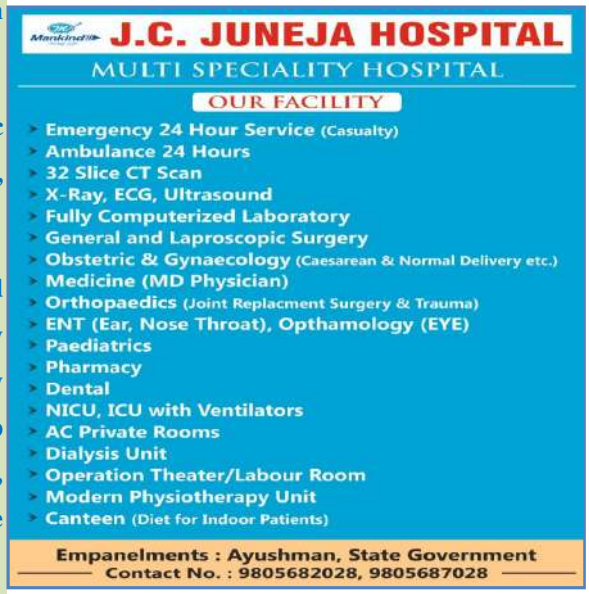
दिव्य हिमाचल Sun, 26 January 2025
https://epaper.divyahimachal.com/c/76691849

→ **Key Impacts**

With the support of Mankind Pharma, J.C. Juneja hospital provides the affordable, quality services, free OPD and free health care services to the families who cannot afford the treatment in private hospitals. In addition, the hospital is addressing the health care needs of the rural communities in the adjoining villages to a considerable level. The key impacts of this support can be seen as:

- **The hospital provides the health care to individuals at ailments who might not be able to afford treatment at private hospitals, due to CSR support it gets from Mankind Pharma.**
- **The hospital has tailored its services to address specific health concerns prevalent in the community they serve, going beyond basic medical care.**
- **During the visit to the hospital, the study team observed that this facility has an advantage over multi-specialty hospitals. It features a state-of-the-art CT scan facility with 32 slides, five machines in the dialysis unit, hip replacement capabilities, laparoscopic surgery services, and all the necessary facilities required to provide emergency health services, among others.**

Photograph 4: Overview of the services of J.C. Juneja Hospital



- **The hospital is primarily not being driven by profit motive; hence it has prioritized patient well-being and quality care over financial considerations.**
- **The hospital often actively engaged with the community through outreach programs, health education, and preventative care initiatives.**

→ **Constraints for running the charitable hospitals**

Running a hospital, such as J.C. Juneja, in Paonta Sahib, can present several key challenges. Some common challenges that were observed during the visit by the study team in the hospitals are:

✓ Ensuring financial sustainability can be challenging due to rising operational costs, increased number of patients seeking health care free of cost or providing subsidized health care services and the need for investments in latest technology and infrastructure.

✓ Retaining specialist medical professionals and support staff is a challenging task due to both availability and cost offered by the other hospitals

✓ Maintaining high standards of patient care while managing resources effectively can be a significant challenge. This includes ensuring adherence to protocols and continual staff training.

✓ Repairs and maintenance also are the expensive activity; the hospital needs to be supported to cover the cost of the repairs and maintenance in addition to the admin cost.

Photograph 5: J.C . Juneja Hospital supported by Mankind

3.3 SUPPORT FOR RARE DISEASES TREATMENT

Mankind Pharma's CSR program has made provisions to support efforts in tackling rare diseases, which is a much-needed intervention. According to a report published in the Times of India on January 19, 2025, 450 rare diseases have been identified in India, yet only 63 are included in the National Rare Disease Policy. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a condition with a prevalence of less than 10 per 10,000 individuals is considered a rare disease. While rare diseases affect a small percentage of the population, they are typically chronic and progressive in nature; diagnosis and treatment are complex, time-consuming, and often expensive. Most families cannot afford the costly treatments required for their members suffering from rare diseases (RDs). This accentuates the financial difficulty for families with members suffering from such conditions, as health insurance policies often do not cover them.

→ **Objectives of the support**

During the financial year 2024-25, Mankind Pharma provided a grant of ₹200 lakh to Impact Guru Foundation (IGF) for the treatment of a baby named Mishika, who has been suffering from Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA). SMA is a genetic neuromuscular disease that causes muscles to weaken and waste away.

Individuals with SMA lose specific nerve cells in the spinal cord—known as motor neurons—that control muscle movement. Without these motor neurons, muscles do not receive the nerve signals necessary for movement. As a result, certain muscles become smaller and weaker due to lack of use. SMA primarily affects infants and children; those with type 1 have limited movement, cannot make the sitting posture without support, and struggle with breathing, feeding, and swallowing. Symptoms typically begin at birth or within the first six months of life.

- **Key impact**

- **Impact Guru Foundation has been striving to create a world with equal access to quality healthcare, sustainable livelihoods, and a thriving environment. Its focus areas include health, education, livelihood, and a sustainable environment.**
- **The grant received from Mankind Pharma was intended to provide treatment for Mishika, who is suffering from rare diseases.**
- **The ailing baby is on Risdiplam and undergoing home-based treatment, which includes physiotherapy and other supportive therapies.**
- **Reports indicate that the baby has been responding to the treatment and showing signs of improvement; however, a report from the doctors is awaited to determine the next steps and whether to initiate a second line of treatment.**

- **Constraints in providing the treatment for rare diseases**

Rare diseases (RDs) occur in a small number of people; however, the financial and psychological impacts on families with patients suffering from RDs is tremendous, as it often takes a considerable amount of time to identify the correct treatment procedures. RDs[1] encompass inherited cancers, autoimmune disorders, congenital malformations, and certain endemic infectious diseases, largely due to their rarity and low prevalence. In India, over 70 million people suffer from one rare disease or another. Approximately 700 rare or ultra-rare diseases are currently recognized in India (Rare Diseases India, n.d.), yet not all of these are included in the National Rare Disease Policy. There are several key challenges associated with the treatment of rare diseases, including:

→ **High Costs:** The costs of diagnostics, treatment, and follow-up care are very high due to the nature of RDs and the small portion of the population affected.

→ **Lack of Standard Protocols:** Standard treatment protocols or guidelines are lacking, making it difficult for service providers to offer consistent care.

→ **Access to Information:** Families with RD patients often struggle to find appropriate medications and treatment at the right institutions due to a lack of awareness and reliable information sources. Patients requiring specialized treatment often need to visit specialized centers for diagnosis and care.

1 1 (Rare Diseases Require Support Too https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02560909211024554)

→ **Need for Specialized Expertise:** The treatment of RDs requires specialized medical expertise that is seldom available.

3.4 SUPPORT FOR VISHRAM SADAN

This is one of the unique projects of the Bhaurav Devras Seva Nyas, supported by Mankind Pharma's CSR, Near AIIMS Rishikesh, Uttarakhand supported by Mankind Pharma CSR program. Bhaurav Devras Seva Nyas (also referred to as the Bhaurav Devras Trust) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) primarily focused on providing educational and healthcare support to marginalized communities, aiming to uplift them through initiatives like scholarships and medical assistance; it is named after Bhaurav Devras, a prominent figure in the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) known for his social service work.

Box-6: Overview of Vishram Sadan Near AIIMS Rishikesh

Bhaurav Devras Seva Nyas has already constructed five rest houses across the country. The Vishram Sadan is the sixth such facility created by the Nyas near AIIMS in Rishikesh. It has leased 3.5 acres of land on Veerbhadra Road, close to AIIMS, for establishment of this rest house. Madhav Seva Rest House, completed in July 2025 at a cost of around 55 crore rupees, has over 400 beds, comprising approximately 50 rooms. Moreover, affordable meals are available for patients and caregivers visiting AIIMS. In addition to beds and meals, the Vishram Sadan features a meditation hall, library, recreation room, gymnasium, therapy facilities, and more. The Nyas includes 4 and 10-bed dormitory in addition to double occupancy rooms.

→ **Objectives of the support**

Mankind Pharma has provided a CSR grant of ₹ 100 lakhs to Bhaurav Devras Seva Nyas during FY 2024-25. The grant is intended to contribute in construction of Vishram Sadan, a rest house in Rishikesh, providing residential facilities, including meals, for patients and their caretakers or family members accompanying them to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Rishikesh, Uttarakhand. The project is in a centrally accessible area that caters to the accommodation and food requirements of patients coming from various regions, including the hill districts of Uttarakhand and the adjoining plains of Uttar Pradesh. This rest house features 126 rooms with 430 beds facility, along with meals for patients and their attendants at a significantly subsidized cost.

Photograph 6: Overview of the Services of B.D. Seva Nyas

→ **Key impacts:**

The study team sought to understand how critical the grant to Nyas has been for the construction of Madhav Seva Vishram Sadan at Rishikesh, near AIIMS. A

significant number of patients travel from the hilly regions of Uttarakhand, as well as from western Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, to AIIMS for treatment. Due to the lack of nearby Ashrams, Dharamshalas, or affordable accommodation, relatives accompanying the patients often incur high expenses. In fact, many attendants spend the night outside AIIMS in the open. Some key impacts observed during the visit to Madhav Sewa Trust, Rishikesh, are as follows:

- **This facility is a boon for underprivileged families who come here with patients for treatment from various parts of the hills and adjoining states Uttar Pradesh (U.P) and Himanchal Pradesh, including other states like Haryana, Punjab. Patients and their attendants are provided with freshly cooked food and clean accommodations, along with other facilities, at a nominal rate.**
- **Since its construction in mid-July 2024, over 11,561 individuals have stayed here comfortably, including both patients and their attendants visiting the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Rishikesh.**
- **The Sadan offers clean rooms, bedding, toilets, and related facilities, ensuring a safe, sound, and conducive living environment for patients, which contributes positively to their treatment.**
- **A meditation hall has been constructed to provide spiritual space for patients suffering from various ailments, including cancer.**
- **Several families were staying at the rest house along with patients, and they expressed great satisfaction with the services provided by Madhav Sewa Vishram Sadan. One such family from Bulandshahr, who were staying at the rest house during the visit of the study team, expressed their gratitude to the management for offering such high-quality services at such low rates. The attendant's sister was suffering from cancer and needed to visit AIIMS Rishikesh for therapy every month. They stayed at this rest house during their visits for treatment, which they found to be convenient and readily available.**
- **The rest house facility helps patients from low-economic backgrounds save money on food and accommodation, allowing them to allocate those funds towards treatment, medicine, and transportation. Poor individuals cannot afford to pay hefty hotel tariffs or food bills at restaurants or canteens. Madhav Sewa Trust provides them with respite, helping to minimize their costs.**
- **A case in point is a family from Pithoragarh district utilizing the facility at Madhav Sewa Vishram Sadan during this study. The patient, who was suffering from an ailment, needed to stay at the Sadan for lymphoid testing from December 21, 2024, to January 9, 2025. The patient, a priest by profession, was accompanied by his son and daughter, both of whom were students. Staying in Rishikesh would have cost them approximately ₹1,500 to ₹2,000 per day, whereas the cost of staying at Madhav Sewa Vishram Sadan was only around ₹150 per day.**

- **Constraints in running the rest houses.**

As previously mentioned, Madhav Sewa Vishram Sadan offers clean, hygienic accommodation and meals for patients and their attendants at a very low cost. Operating a rest house of this size requires considerable

expenses and staffing. Managing daily operating costs such as water, electricity, housekeeping, and maintenance presents significant challenges. Given its increasing popularity, it is anticipated that more visitors to AIIMS Rishikesh will take advantage of these facilities, which may correspondingly lead to an increase in operating expenses.

3.5 HEALTH PROJECTS: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Cancer research**

According to a report published in Indian Journal of Medical Research (IJMR) (2023 Mar 11; 156(4-5):598–607. doi: 10.4103/ijmr.ijmr_1821_22). The estimated number of incident cases of cancer in India for the year 2022 was reported to be 14,61,427 (crude rate:100.4 per 100,000). This indicates the seriousness of the prevention and effective treatment of this dreaded disease. The research conducted by TMC with the support of the Mankind, if successfully validated, could revolutionize lung cancer treatment by significantly reducing costs (from ₹2–2.5 lakhs/month to ₹50,000/month). The reduced cost will lower the treatment expenses and increase the lifespan of individuals afflicted by cancer. It will save many families from the financial, emotional, and social trauma they endure due to cancer.

Funding such trials ensures the affordability of effective treatments and enhances accessibility for economically disadvantaged populations. This support is critical because without this support these patients would not have received these treatments. They usually have not survived beyond 6-8 months, and at present they have potential to survive beyond 5 years in 30-40% patients. This also allows access to this treatment in other developing countries benefiting lakhs of patients.

The Mankind Pharma besides continuing the support to TMC for such critical research in the field of cancer and for the cure of the cancer patients may need to consider to raise the awareness in prevention of cancer by. According to an article published in J*ournal of Family Medicine and Primary Care (*9(5):p 2214-2218, May 2020.) reports that cancer awareness is the key to early detection and better health-seeking behaviour.

Cancer is a global concern, yet awareness about recognizing symptoms and the importance of early screening remains alarmingly low among the general population. This lack of awareness often leads to delays in treatment, sometimes resulting in patients reaching advanced stages of the disease. To address this issue, it is crucial to raise public awareness through health education initiatives that discourage harmful behaviours such as tobacco and alcohol consumption while promoting a healthy lifestyle. Such efforts can foster a preventive mindset towards cancer within society. Mankind Pharma could play a vital role by supporting health awareness campaigns in collaboration with TMC and other institutions dedicated to the prevention, treatment, and cure of this devastating disease.

- **J.C. Juneja Hospital**

This hospital is designated as a 100-bed facility; however, only 50 beds are currently available. It is centrally located, making it accessible to residents not only from Sirmour district (H.P.) but also from nearby areas

such as Saharanpur (U.P.) and Yamuna Nagar (Haryana.), as well as Vikasnagar, Kalsi, Chakrata, Dehradun, and Mussoorie (Uttarakhand). Therefore, consideration should be given to expanding the bed capacity of the hospital. The hospital has an ambulance, but it needs to be fully equipped with a life support system for transporting patients to higher-level centers, such as PGI Chandigarh or other locations.

According to the National Health Framework (NHF) 2022, India has approximately 1 doctor for every 1,511 people. This statistic indicates not only a deficit of qualified expert doctors but also of para-professionals and nursing staff. There is a piece of land available with the hospital that can be utilized to develop training centers aimed at creating a cadre of trained para-professionals to help bridge the human resource gap in the health sector.

Rural communities in Himachal Pradesh face specific challenges, including out-of-pocket expenses (OOPE) for transportation, overcrowded healthcare institutions, and the non-availability of medicines and health specialists. To provide doorstep medical services free of charges in rural areas, including support for adolescents (both boys and girls), Mankind may consider assisting J.C. Juneja Hospital with Medical Mobile Units (MMUs). However, a detailed baseline assessment of service requirements, outreach strategies, and operational aspects should be conducted prior to launching such an initiative. The deployment MMU services to the rural aeras could positively influence health-seeking behaviors and facilitate access to services for the elderly, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and individuals with disabilities.

- **Rare Diseases (RDs)**

While providing financial support to families with RD patients is crucial, Mankind Pharma may also consider advocating for the inclusion of some RDs that are not yet part of the National Rare Disease Policy. Additionally, raising mass awareness about RD diagnosis and treatment, including information about specialized centers where treatment is available, is essential. Screening of high-risk families, couples of reproductive ages, and newborns for genetic abnormalities, along with potential preventive mechanisms, would be beneficial in ensuring proper care.

- **Vishram Sadan**

While Mankind Pharma's CSR initiatives are committed to supporting projects that contribute to healthcare both directly and indirectly, it is recommended that a portion of the CSR funds be allocated to cover recurring costs. Funding should be based on a comprehensive plan that addresses the major components needed for sustainability.

The upcoming phase of the NYAS project aims to construct 100 rooms for senior citizens, which will necessitate a significant grant support. Mankind Pharma may consider supporting this project to develop a residential facility near AIIMS Rishikesh, like the one offered by Madhav Sewa Vishram Sadan.

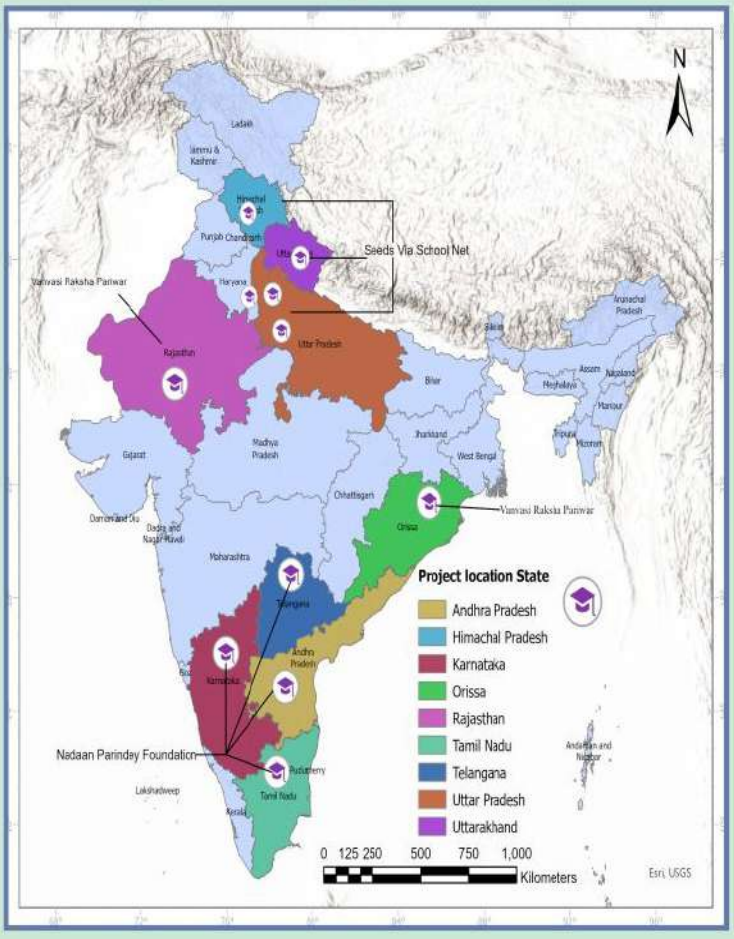
SCHOOL EDUCATION PROJECTS

Highlights - 2023-24

SEEDS Via School Net
Covered 3 States, 7 districts, 182 schools, includes 11413 Boys and 14708 girls, deployed 218 KI-YAN

Nadan Parindey
4 states, 98 orphanages with 6776 educational kit and 141 old aged homes supported with 9570 kits distributed

Vanvasi Raksha Parivar Foundation
2 states and 95 schools



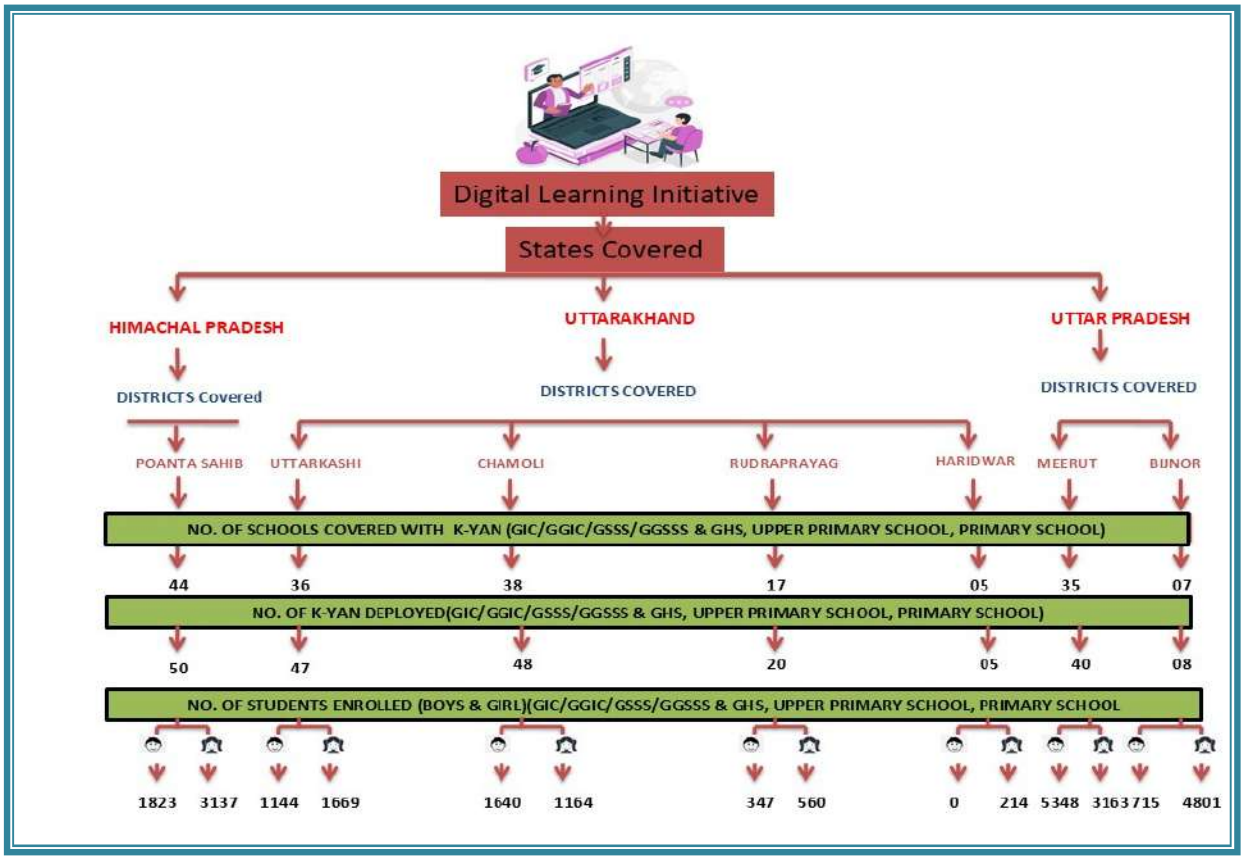

NO SMOKING ZONE
Govt. Pry. School- Malgi
Name of Incharge-
आपातकालीन
कोरोना के बचाव

4. SEEDS VIA SCHOOL NET

Mankind Pharma, in partnership with Seeds, has launched Digital Smart Class initiative by providing K-Yan based digital class solution to the intended schools to improve the learning and modernize the education. This innovative CSR initiative has been transforming the education in some of the most isolated areas of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh by implementing advanced digital technologies. Over 28,000 students and 1,100 teachers in 184 government schools have been oriented towards digital class room technology using K-Yan.

Photograph 7: Govt. High School, Gulabgarh, Poanta Sahib

Figure 4: Spread of Digital Initiative

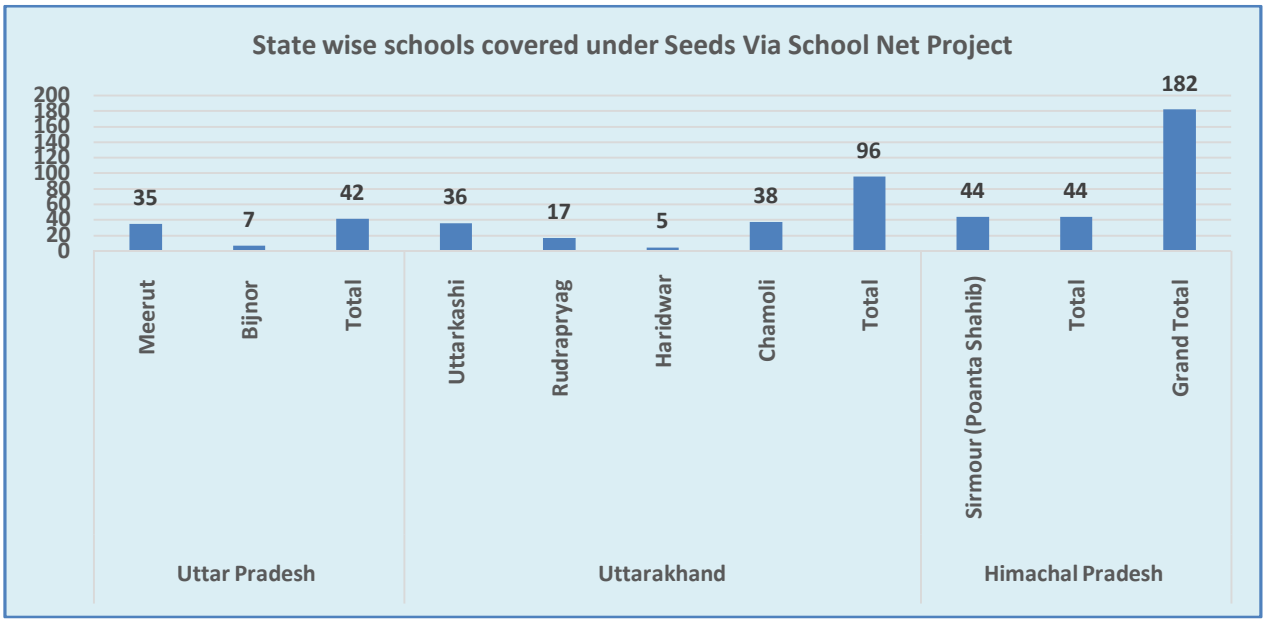


Box-7: What is K-YAN?

"K-Yan" refers to a smart class device and an integrated multimedia solution designed by School net India, transforming any flat surface into an interactive workspace and enhancing student engagement through multimedia content. K-Yan is an interactive device that combines the capabilities of a computer, a projector, and additional functions such as an audio system, video conferencing, and so on. K-Yan based digital class rooms system is an upgraded version of simply smart classes having a TV screen and digital board or multimedia system to impart the education

The overview of the schools covered, states and district wise, under K-Yan based digital classes, is given in the following figure:

Figure 5: School under K-Yan based digital class room



As part of the team of this evaluation study has visited the following 18 schools i.e. 10%, selected randomly to understand the impacts of K-Yan based learning or digital classes on the overall learning environment in the schools.

Table 10: Sampled schools

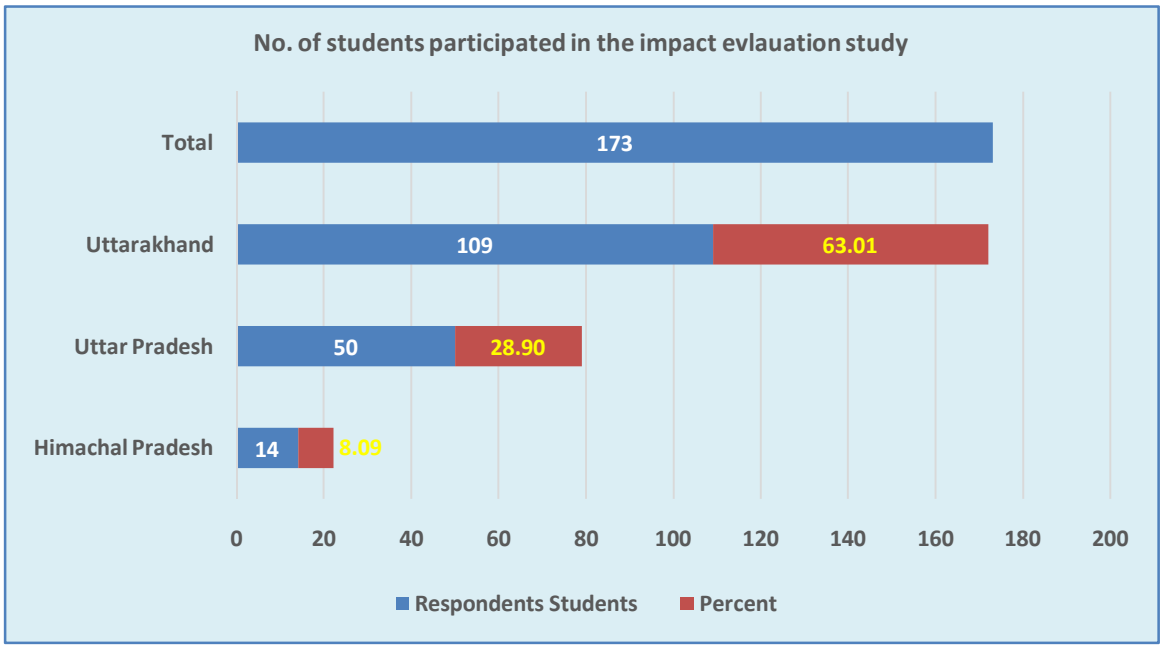
LIST OF SAMPLED SCHOOLS				
Sl.	**State**	**District**	**Institution/ Schools**	**Date of visit**
1	**Uttarakhand**	Chamoli	GIC, Gopeshwar	19.02.2025
2			GPS Bairnagana	19.02.2025
3			GGIC Gauchar	18.02.2025
4		Rudraprayag	GGIC Agustmuni	17.02.2025
5			GPS Agustmuni	17.02.2025
6			GIC Nagrasu, Agustmuni	18.02.2025
7		Uttarkashi	GGIC Chinyalisaur	17.02.2025
8			GPS Baun	18.02.2025
9			GIC Netala	18.02.2025
10			PM Shri GMPS Barkot	19.02.2025
11		Haridwar	KGA Balika Vidyalaya, Akabarpur (HS)	18.01.2025

12	**Uttar Pradesh**	Meerut	UPS Tandi, Daurala, Meerut	06.02.2025
13			UPS Naglamal, Meerut	07.02.2025
14			UPS Aurangabad, Meerut	07.02.2025
15			Dev Nagri Inter College, Meerut	08.02.2025
16		Bijnor	Govt. Primary School, Khirni, Bijnor	24.02.2025
17	**Himachal Pradesh**	Paonta Sahib	Govt. Primary School, Malgi	21.01.2025
18			Govt. H.S. Gulabgarh	05.02 2025

4.1 SCHOOL WISE SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

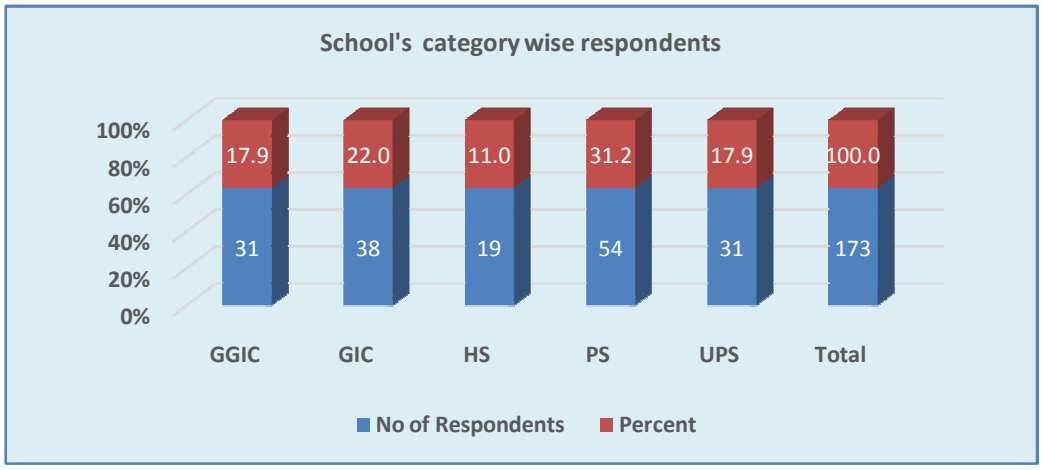
A total of 173 students participated in the impact evaluation study of K-Yan-based digital classes initiated by Mankind Pharma in government schools across Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, which is slightly below the planned sample size of 180 students. In one of the sample schools, PS-Malagi in Paonta Sahib, only four students from 3rd and 4th grades were available for interviews due to limited enrollment, with a total of just 10 students. At Gopeshwar GIC, 9 out of the 10 targeted students were interviewed. Despite these challenges, the study successfully achieved a coverage of 96.11 percent of the planned sample size, making it very close to the target.

Figure 6: Actual quantitative sample Size



The study attempted to cover all types of the schools from primary level to intermediate level schools to understand the perspectives of the teachers and students collectively to gauge the absolute impacts of these unique interventions in the government schools to bridge the educational disparities. Out of 18 sampled schools, 4 GIC, 3 GGIC, 2 H.S, 3 UPS and 6 GPS were covered under this study. The schools' category wise respondents are show in the figure-9

Figure 7: School's category wise respondents



The study has covered the students of all classes from 2nd to 12th in the sample schools. The detail of which is given below.

Table 11: Class wise students interviewed

Class	Number of Students	Percentage
12th	6	3
11th	18	10
10th	5	3
9th	21	12
8th	22	13
7th	29	17
6th	18	10
5th	20	12
4th	14	8
3rd	20	12
Total	**173**	**100**

4.2 PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT STUDENTS

- **Age, gender, social category, and religious profile**

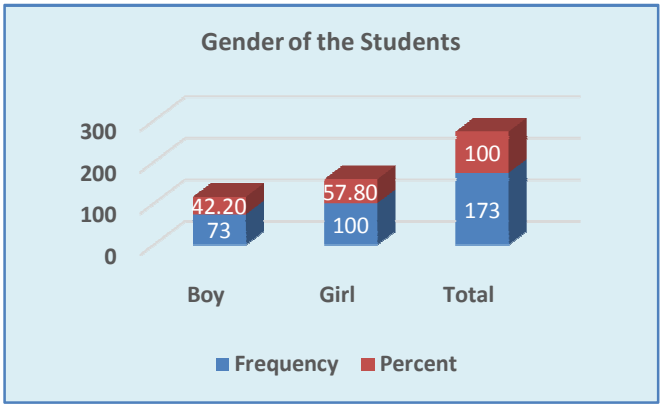
The average age of respondent students (N-173) in studied schools is reported to be 12.65 years, with the value of medium being reported as 13. The youngest respondent in the sample is reported to be of 7 years of old while the oldest one is of 17 years of age as per the data. The mode value of age is 14 years that means the maximum students studying in these schools are of the 14-age group.

Table 12: Age of respondent students

Age (in yrs)	
Mean	12.65
Median	13.00
Mode	14.00

It is noteworthy that the number of girls in the sampled schools surpasses that of boys. This trend may be attributed to parents' preference for enrolling their sons in private schools for a higher quality of education. However, the Mankind digital class interventions become increasingly significant in this context, as they facilitate access to digital learning or education for a larger number of girls in government schools.

Figure 8: Gender profile of the respondent students



Of all the respondent students (N-173) majority 49.70 percent belong to the general caste followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) 25.40 percent and other backward category 23.70 percent respectively. The ST family students comprise a small portion of the enrolled students i.e. 1.2 percent only.

Table 13: Social category of the respondent students

Social category		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
General	86	49.7
Other	41	23.7
Scheduled Cast	44	25.4
Scheduled Tribe	2	1.2
Total	**173**	**100.0**

As far as religion is concerned, it was observed that of all the respondents (N-173) majority (85 percent) belong to Hindu while 13.90 percent to Muslim religion.

Table 14: Religious profile

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Do not know	2	1.2
Hindu	147	85.0
Muslim	24	13.9
Total	**173**	**100.0**

The data suggest that students in the sampled schools have an average of 2 to 3 siblings. The mode value also indicates that most of these students have at least two sisters or brothers at home. When asked whether their siblings attend the same school, it was found that 83 percent of the 173 students surveyed responded positively, while the majority indicated that none of their sibling study at the same school.

Table 15: Number of siblings studying at same school

How many brother/sisters do you have?		
Mean		2.50
Mode		2
Do any of your brother/ sister studying in this school?		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
No	90	52
Yes	83	48
Total	**173**	**100**

4.3 FAMILY OCCUPATION AND SUPPORT SYSTEM

The field investigation revealed that almost 95 percent of families have occupations outside of government jobs. This indicates that the families whose children study in schools supported by Mankind CSR are engaged in one or more livelihood activities to earn their living. Further findings showed that those who reported being engaged in agriculture own less than 1 acre of land which accounts for only 20 families (11.56 percent). As a result, most families are involved in private jobs (28.90 percent), followed by small businesses (23.12 percent) and skilled labor (15.61 percent).

Table 16: Family occupation of the sampled students

Parent Occupation	Numbers	Percentage
Agriculture	20	11.56
Agriculture, Manson, traditional healers, driver, factory workers, priest	8	4.62
Doctor & Teacher	3	1.73
Electrician, Carpenter, painters, Driver, Rikshaw contract worker, Mashon, contractors	27	15.61
Govt. Job	7	4.05
Labour	15	8.67
Mule/ Pony transporter	3	1.73
Private Job, including job in Hotles & Mother working in Pvt. companies	50	28.90
Smal Business including dairy shop, fast food, and CFC centre. Self-Employed, tailoring	40	23.12
Total	**173**	**100**

The study team delved into understanding the support systems that exist at home for children studying at Mankind CSR-supported schools. Among the 173 children surveyed, the majority (32.95 percent) reported that their fathers are responsible for their education. However, a significant number of children are supported by their mothers alone or by siblings and cousins. When combined, this group accounts for 41.67 percent. Additionally, a small percentage of children (5.78 percent) reported having no support system at home regarding their education. The remaining children reported support from other family members, including grandparents, uncles, and aunts, which accounts for 10.98 percent and 8.67 percent, respectively.

Table 17: Support for education

Who support you in your education?		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Father	57	32.95
Mother	25	14.45
Sister/Borther/ Cousin	47	27.17
Relatives (Maternal Uncles/ Aunty/ Uncle	15	8.67
Family/ Grand Parents/ Uncle/Aunty	19	10.98
Self	10	5.78
Total	**173**	**100**

4.4 FREQUENCY OF SMART CLASSES, MAINTENANCE, AND ADAPTABLENESS

It was observed that, except for those schools where the K-Yan was found to be malfunctioning due to technical issues, erratic power supply, or sparking matters, the frequency of conducting Smart classes daily

(N-173) was reported by almost 47.4 percent of the children. This was followed by 37 percent of children who reported conducting Smart classes on a weekly basis, while those who reported seldom conducting Smart classes accounted for 23 percent. Only 2.3 percent reported conducting Smart classes once a month.

Table 18: Frequency of the Smart Classes

How often are smart classroom resources (e.g., interactive boards, digital content) used?		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Daily	82	47.4
Monthly	4	2.3
Rarely	23	13.3
Weekly	64	37.0
Total	**173**	**100.0**

The data from the last three months of the calendar year indicated that K-Yan-based smart classes were conducted in all schools except for GGIC Gauchar, Karanprayag, Chamoli, and UPS Aurangabad in Meerut, where digital classes were either not conducted or the data could not be synced. However, according to secondary data, it was observed that in some schools, the usage of K-Yan remained as low as 2-3 hours. This suggests that K-Yan was either not used or used infrequently to provide digital learning to the students.

Table 19: School wise use of K-Yan during 3 months

District	Block	School	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Total Usage (Hrs.)	Av. usage during 3 months (Hrs.)
			Usage (Hrs)	Usage (Hrs)	Usage (Hrs)		
Chamoli	Dasholi	GIC Gopeshwar	22.6	12.88	1.26	36.74	12.25
	Dasholi	GPS Bairagna	30.51	21.33	13.26	65.1	21.70
	Karanprayag	GGIC Gauchar	24.57	0.00	0.00	24.57	8.19
Rudraprayag	Agustmuni	GGIC Agastya Muni	44.46	67.22	66.9	178.58	59.53
	Agustmuni	GPS Agustmuni	15.74	7.62	21.43	44.79	14.93
	Agustmuni	GIC Nagrasu	21.22	23.91	1.00	46.13	15.38
Uttarkashi	Chinyalisaur	GGIC Chinyalisaur	26.56	6.4	61.19	94.15	31.38
	Dunda	PS Baun	22.82	15.51	32.71	71.04	23.68
	Bhatwari	GIC Netala	76.1	68.16	90.97	235.23	78.41
	Naugaon	Pm Shri GMPS Barkot	30.96	16.77	5.00	52.73	17.58
Haridwar	Laksar	KGBV Akbarpur	18.35	8.55	19.44	46.34	15.45
Meerut	Daurala	UPS Tandi	49.37	45.23	14.5	109.1	36.37
	Rajpura	Composite Naglamal	19.56	36.23	17.21	73	24.33
	Rajpura	UPS Aurangabad	35.44	0.00	0.00	35.44	11.81
	Meerut	D.N. Inter College	39.7	20.06	18.97	78.73	26.24
Bijnor	Mohd. Deomal	PS Khirni	0.58	5.59	1.00	7.17	2.39
Sirmour	Paonta Sahib	GPS Malgi	35.77	18.43	42.52	96.72	32.24
	Paonta Sahib	GPS Gulabgarh	7.43	21.2	13.61	42.24	14.08

When asked (N-173) about the technical resources (K-Yan TV, internet, electricity, and networking) available in the classroom, 100 percent of the responding students confirmed that K-Yan and related equipment are available and in good condition. Among all respondents (N-173), 91.9 percent believed that the equipment for digital classes is functional and in proper use. Meanwhile, 6.4 percent of the responding students felt that the equipment is either not being used or is not in a functional condition, while 1.7 percent reported partial use or functionality.

Table 20: Functionality aspects of K-Yan

If yes are those functional and are in proper use?		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
No	11	6.4
Partially	3	1.7
Yes	159	91.9
Total	**173**	**100.0**

Of the 11 respondents who reported issues with the equipment, they believed that the K-Yan has not been utilized in the classrooms for the past 2 to 3 months. The data presented in Table 19 also suggests that in some schools, the usage of the K-Yan is limited. Therefore, this issue needs to be investigated further to implement corrective measures and ensure the effective use of the K-Yan for delivering digital classes.

Table 21: The duration since the equipment not functioning

If no, then since when?		
Particular	Frequency	Percent
For last 1 month	1	9
For last 2-3 months	10	91
Total	**11**	100

Excerpts #1: Findings of KIIs conducted with teachers in the sampled schools

- **UTILITY OF K-Yan, MAINTENANCE, AND USEFULNESS**

→ **GGIC Agustmuni**: K-Yan system is utilized for teaching all subjects except Sanskrit, with digital classes conducted once a week in the computer room. Currently, the system does not have an Annual Maintenance Contract or insurance coverage. To enhance knowledge of challenging concepts, each class participates for at least 35-minute in the digital session. This interactive learning experience helps students grasp complex topics more effectively. The digital classes provide an engaging and immersive environment, making learning more enjoyable and productive.

→ **GGIC Chinyalisaur:** For Biology, K-Yan is generally used. Besides, need to add more practical for chemistry. Students from 8 to 12 generally used the K-Yan. School Net has provided 3 years AMC to School but there is no provision of insurance against loss, theft, damage, or fire. It was observed that K-Yan is used at least 3-5 hrs. daily depending upon the availability of the lights and internet as well.

→ **GGIC Gauchar:** K-Yan system is utilized for teaching all subjects except Sanskrit, with digital classes conducted 2-3 times in a week. Currently, the system does not have an Annual Maintenance Contract or insurance coverage.

→ **GIC Netla:** For Science subjects, K-Yan is generally used. Art faculties also use for subject like SST. School Net has provided 3 years AMC to School but there is no provision of insurance against loss, theft, damage or fire.

→ **GIC Gopeshwar:** K-Yan system is utilized for teaching all subjects science, Mathematics, English, with digital classes conducted once a week in the computer room. Currently, the system does not have an Annual Maintenance Contract or insurance coverage.

→ **GIC Nagrasu:** K-Yan system is utilized for teaching all subjects except Sanskrit, with digital classes conducted once a week in the computer room. Currently, the system does not have an Annual Maintenance Contract or insurance coverage.

→ **GPS Agustmuni:** K-Yan system is utilized for teaching all subjects except Sanskrit, with digital classes conducted every day in the class. Currently, the school does not have an Annual Maintenance Contract or insurance coverage of the K-Yan Although specific data is not available, the students utilize the K-Yan system daily for 2-3 hours. With only one lady teacher responsible for all five classes, she leverages K-Yan to engage students in self-directed learning while she focuses on instructing one class at a time. This approach ensures that all students remain productive and engaged in their studies. The teacher then rotates through the classes, providing personalized attention and guidance.

→ **GPS Bairagna:** K-Yan system is utilized for teaching all subjects except Sanskrit (It is not included in K-Yan), with digital classes conducted every day. Currently, the school doesn't have an Annual Maintenance Contract or insurance coverage of the K-Yan.

→ **GPS Khirni, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh:** At present the school has 224 students from class I to V and only 4 permanent teachers are working with 2 Shiksha Mitras and the Student Teacher Ratio (STR) is 37:1. Teachers focus more on completing the syllabus on time and hence, the usage frequency of Smart Class/ K-Yan is very low. The principal suggested that a para teacher will be appointed as smart class operator, only then the use of Kiyan and smart class will increase. The usage of K-Yan is noticed very limited that varies 1-6 hrs. over a period of 3 months due to excessive workload regarding discharging other duties as reported by the teachers. School Net has provided 3 years AMC to School but there is no provision of insurance against loss, theft, damage, or fire.

→ **KBG Akbarpur Haridwar:** It was observed that the K-Yan is installed in the girls' hostel, while classes are conducted at GHS Akbarpur, Haridwar. The K-Yan is utilized when the girls are in the hostel. Two part-time teachers regularly provide digital learning to the girls residing in the hostel. It was reported that they run K-Yan twice a day for at least 4-5 Hrs. The connecting wire to the K-Yan sparks, causing disturbances while classes are in progress. The teachers were not aware of the AMC coverage; however, it was observed that technical assistance is available whenever any issues arise with the usage of K-Yan in the school.

→ **GPS Malgi, Paonta Sahib, H.**P.: According to the school enrolment records, only 11 students are enrolled, of which 5 are girls and 6 are boys. The respondent teacher has been assigned the responsibility of teaching all the classes from 1st to 5th standard. In addition to K-Yan provided by Mankind Pharma, a LED TV was also provided to this school by the government for pre-primary classes. It was reported that all the students attend the digital learning classes, which are held for 30-45 minutes daily. It was also observed that sometime digital classes are not conducted due to other work.

→ **GHS Gulabgarh, Ponta Sahib, H.**P.: The school has a total of 75 students of which 45 are girls enrolled in classes from 6th to 10th standard. There is shortage of the one class room; therefore the 7th class students' study outside and attend the digital classes sometime. There are 4 K-Yans available in the schools of which 2 are given by Mankind while the remaining were provided by the govt. It was reported that one of the K-Yan machines is not being used due to loss of the wireless transceiver/ USB fob. The digital classes take place every day, however, the teachers expressed the difficulties conducting the K-Yan based digital classes during the exam time and when there is other work assigned to the teacher to perform.

→ **UPS Tandi, Daurala, Meerut, U.P.:** This school has an adjoining primary section and employs a total of seven teachers, including one para teacher (Siksha Mitra). K-Yan based digital classes are delivered to students in grades 6 to 8, while poems and rhymes are taught using K-Yan for the primary students. The school caters to the educational needs of a total of 114 students in grades 1 to 8, of which 56 are girls. It has been reported that teachers use K-Yan daily to deliver lessons. Students attend K-Yan classes on a rotational basis, as the school has just one K-Yan unit provided by Mankind. The school management is not aware of the AMC provision; however, it was reported that when the battery runs low, they contact someone using the helpline 9720252308, who replaced the battery. Additionally, when there is a technical glitch with the machine, they seek assistance from a technician via Any Desk.

→ **UPS Rajpura Meerut**: There are a total of 9 teachers, 7 of whom are female. The school has 375 students enrolled in both primary and upper primary classes. The girl students account for 52.27 percent. Mankind provided a K-Yan machine, while Naglamal Sugar Mill supplied an LCD TV and a computer for conducting smart classes in the primary section. Digital classes are conducted daily, except on Saturday. K-Yan is installed in one of the rooms to conduct classes on a rotational basis. Although the school management is not aware of the AMC provisions, it has been reported that the teachers themselves covered the expenses necessary to repair the machine when it was out of order.

→ **UPS Aurangabad, Meerut**: There are 156 students enrolled from class 6th to 8th in this schools of which 57.77 percent comprises girl students. There are 4 regular teachers of which 3 are female. In addition, 2

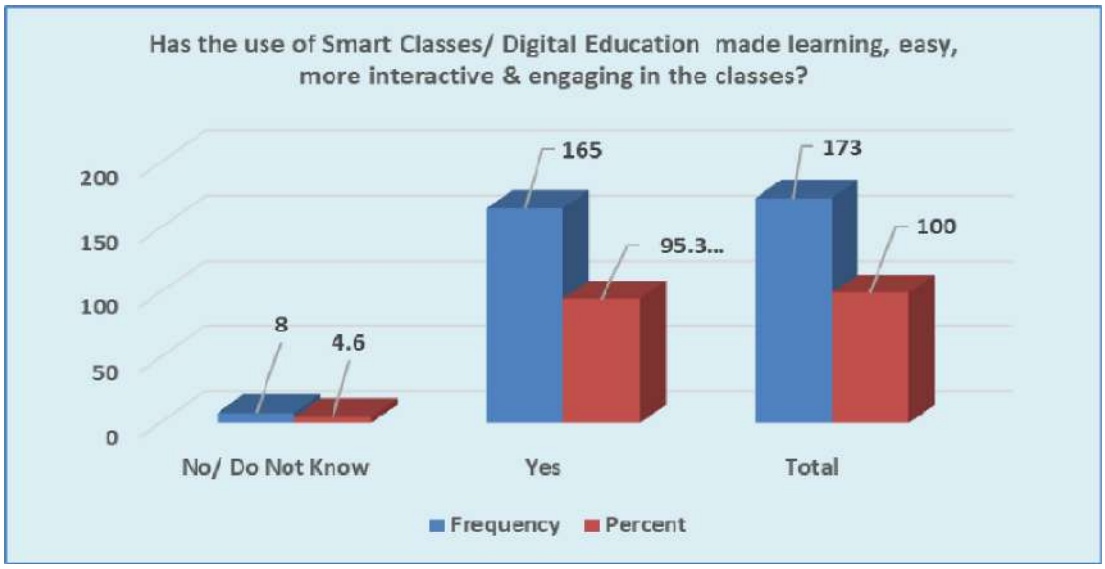
contractual teachers were found to be employed in this school. The K-Yan based learning reportedly takes place daily, however rotational schedule is followed to impart the digital classes as only K-Yan was provided in this school by Mankind. AMC provision was not known by the respondent teacher; however, it was informed that whenever any problem encountered then it is reported to the support team of Mankind who address the issue without delay.

→ **Devnagari Intermediate Collage, Meerut**: This intermediate school caters the educational needs of the over 2300 to 2500 male students. The school has 20 computers provided by the govt. for conducting the Smart classes. Mankind Pharma had provided 2 K-Yan machines of which 1 is installed in a hall while the other is installed in science lab. K-Yan based digital classes reported to be conducted for at least 160 minutes or 2-3 Hrs. daily except during the pre or board examinations and admission time which normally began in April and ends in July every year. The status of AMC, insurance for equipment, etc. was not clearly understood from the responding teacher.

→ **GPS, Baun, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** Teachers are well versed with computers and have the understanding to conduct smart classes. The school has 4 computer system. Out of 4 computer systems 2 are not working. Last year in Feb 2024, Mankind Pharma provided K-Yan. There are 2 female teachers with a total of 45 students. School Net has provided 3 years AMC to School but there is no provision of insurance against loss, theft, damage, or fire.

→ **PM Shri Primary School, Barkot, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** Teachers were well-aware about the technology. This school is well equipped with internet connection has already one smart board and 2 smart TV. In Feb. 2024, Mankind Pharma Ltd. has provided K-Yan to increase the digital ecosystem in the school. There are 1 male and 3 female teacher with a total of 145 students. Teachers are not aware about the AMC and there is no insurance against loss, theft, damage, or fire. The teacher said that K-Yan was been working for the last 2 months.

Figure 9: Usefulness of the K-Yan system

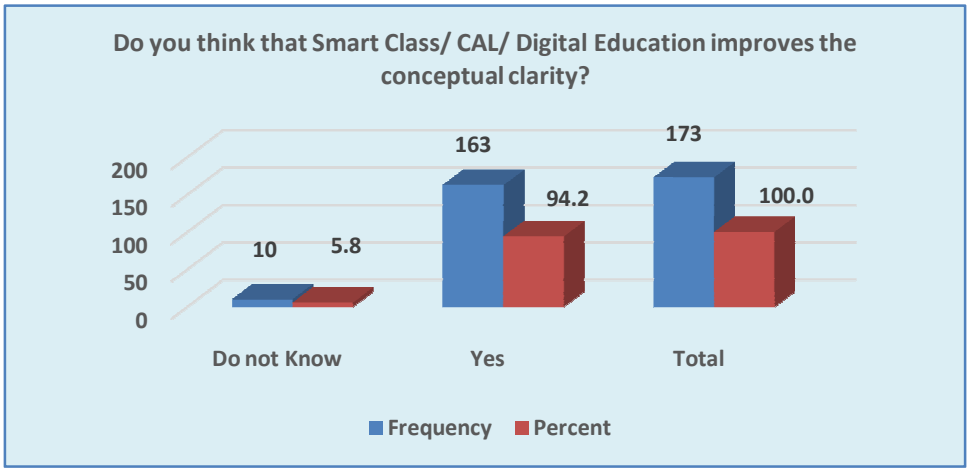


4.5 USEFULNESS OF THE K-Yan FOR DELIVERING DIGITAL CLASSES

This study suggests that K-Yan is a valuable medium or vehicle that has helped transform conventional teaching and learning methods into more effective, enjoyable, and activity-based experiences. When asked whether the use of K-Yan has made learning easier, more interactive, and engaging in smart/digital classrooms, 95.4 percent of the 173 respondents believed that K-Yan has indeed been instrumental in transforming the education system, and they reported enjoying attending classes. A small portion of the respondents did not report a positive experience with K-Yan, as this group also mentioned issues with K-Yan's functionality.

One of the significant utilities of the K-Yan based digital classes is conceptual clarity of the subjects among the students because of the pictorial description with example and clear articulation of the subject matters. Of all the respondent children 94.20% believed that smart classes or digital education improves the conceptual clarity due to which they have been able to grasp the subject matters easily.

Figure 10: Understanding about concept due to digital classes



The key question arises that what makes them gain the conceptual clarity in the class comparatively with the conventional to digital classes. There have been several responses by the respondents (N-163) children of which majority (42.94 percent) believed that they have the option to revisit the topics till the time they learn it or get the clarity, secondly, they do not have to trouble their teachers for seeking repeatedly explanation as in the case of manual classes.

Table 22: Reasons for getting conceptual clarity

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Able to understand the subject clearly/ more/ able to make the study notes	25	15.34
Diagram clears the topics easily	14	8.59
Good for stories and poems	22	13.50
Help in course revision	19	11.66
Increase understanding due to ease in revisiting the topics as many times as one need	70	42.94
Science, Hindi, English & Mats are the subjects explained better	13	7.98
Total	**163**	**100**

Excerpts #2: Findings of KIIs conducted with teachers in the sampled schools.

- **USEFULNESS OF THE K-Yan FOR DELIVERING DIGITAL CLASSES**

→ **GGIC Chinyalisaur:** Since the teacher were trained in the traditional method of teaching, they felt more comfortable in the traditional method. Since Smart Class has its own limitations and does not completely align with the subject, teachers found to be applying the traditional method equally.

→ **GGIC Gauchar:** Interactive multimedia elements, such as videos, animations, and simulations, enhance student engagement and understanding. Visual representations facilitate better comprehension of complex concepts, surpassing traditional teaching methods. Additionally, pre-prepared digital resources enable teachers to save time.

→ **GIC Netla:** Digital technology is easy to use and if it is totally aligned with the subjects, it will helpful for the student. We have used both the methods. For conceptual clarity in the upper classes (9^{th} to 12^{th}) K-Yan is very useful.

→ **GIC Gopeshwar:** Interactive multimedia elements, such as videos, animations, and simulations, enhance student engagement and understanding. Visual representations facilitate better comprehension of complex concepts, surpassing traditional teaching methods. Additionally, pre-prepared digital resources enable teachers to save time.

→ **GPS Agustmuni:** Conventional methods focus on theoretical knowledge, whereas multimedia-based teaching offers an engaging and interactive approach. This modern method captures students' attention, encouraging active participation and involvement in the learning process. Multimedia elements like videos, animations etc make complex concepts more accessible and enjoyable. As a result, students remain motivated in their studies. This leads to a more effective and enjoyable learning experience.

→ **GPS Khirni, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh:** Since we are trained in the traditional method of teaching, we feel more comfortable in the traditional method. Furthermore, the traditional method is more interactive and teachers can connect emotionally with students.

→ **KBG Akbarpur Haridwar:** It was observed that children learn quickly. Logical learning is encouraged, as children grasp concepts by seeing/visualizing and relating them to real situations. Teachers reportedly upgrade their knowledge as part of integrating technology into the curriculum. The teachers believe that sometimes students understand better through digital classes than they do with the traditional explanations provided by the teacher on specific topics.

→ **GPS Malgi, Paonta Sahib, H.P**.: The respondent teacher reported several usefulness of the K-Yan based digital learning. It was observed that children attend the digital classes with utter concentration, recite the poems along and gain the better imagination power as they can see the pictures clearly. For e.g. by seeing the pictures of animals, students can remember the name and can identify them.

→ **GHS Gulabgarh, Ponta Sahib, H.P**: It was observed that the children and teacher both liked to conduct the digital classes; for teachers it is easy to explain the topics, recapitulate whenever needed including the class room planning, while for the students it is easy to understand due to picturization, better visualization and explanation provided by the teacher sideline.

→ **UPS Tandi, Daurala, Meerut, U.P.:** The respondent teachers informed that students learn numerical problems quickly and can draw lines, sketches, and diagrams as they view them on the digital board through the K-Yan machine. Geometry is one of the subjects that students grasp rapidly when using K-Yan. Additionally, 95% of the schools reported being connected to DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing App), which can be integrated with K-Yan to provide a broader digital view in the classroom for teaching lessons. It was observed that the school uses K-Yan to broadcast programs such as "Man ki Baat," "Pariksha Pe Charcha," and other similar programs commemorating occasions like Independence Day and Republic Day.

→ **UPS Rajpura Meerut**: As far as usefulness is concerned, similar observations were made as in the case of UPS Tandi. Children and teachers are found to be using the K-Yan for various activities, such as conducting digital classes, preparing for events, organizing commemorative talks, and exposing students to science, the environment, and the social world.

→ **UPS Aurangabad, Meerut**: It was observed that students attend the digital/smart classes on a rotating schedule. For example, day 1 is dedicated to 6th grade, day 2 to 7th grade, and day 3 to 8th grade, and so on. Because many students lack access to basic amenities like TVs and smart devices at home, they find the digital classes both entertaining and informative. As a result, class attendance averages 70-80 percent. In addition to delivering digital classes, the K-Yan is used for various purposes, such as telecasting "Mann Ki Baat" and "Pariksha Pe Charcha," preparing for examinations, supporting sports and cultural events, and promoting national pride by showcasing biographies of great leaders, national heritage, and diverse cultures.

→ **Devnagari Intermediate Collage, Meerut**: It was observed that most students attending these schools come from disadvantaged backgrounds and cannot afford basic amenities like Android phones, TVs, or internet access at home. The digital classes are, in fact, a boon for them, as they have reported that they

find them an effective means of learning, entertainment, and knowledge acquisition. Teachers also find it easier to deliver lectures after presenting content, which is often self-explanatory.

→ **GPS, Baun, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** Smart classes are regularly conducted by teachers for students from class 3rd to 5th for subject like English, Hindi and Math, and sometimes students themselves use KIAN to understand a topic like Environment Studies.

→ **PM Shri Primary School, Barkot, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** K-Yan is used regularly in schools with smart boards and smart TVs. The teacher told that with the help of K-Yan it is easy to convey the subject to the students. However, teachers need more training to use the system effectively.

4.6 SCHOOLS CAPABILITY TO HANDLE THE DIGITAL CLASSES

It was observed that in all the sampled schools, qualified and experienced teachers were engaged in conducting the digital classes. These teachers received orientation from Mankind Pharma on K-Yan-based digital delivery classes before the installation of K-Yan in the schools. The training enabled them to manage the digital classes; however, it was noted that in some cases, students were more knowledgeable about K-Yan's operational aspects and assisted their teachers when difficulties arose with K-Yan system.

The teachers' ability to conduct digital classes is reflected in the fact that, out of the 173 responding students, 91.3 percent believed that their teachers could effectively manage the digital classes, while those who were unsure if the teachers could handle the digital classes accounted for a combined total of 8.6 percent.

Table 23: Ability to handle the digital classes

Do you think that your teachers are good in handling Smart Class/ CAL/ Digital Education system effectively?		
Particular	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Cannot Say	12	6.9
No	3	1.7
Yes	158	91.3
Total	**173**	**100.0**

Excerpts #3: Findings of KIIs conducted with teachers in the sampled schools

- **SCHOOLS CAPABILITY TO HANDLE THE DIGITAL CLASSES**

→ **GGIC Agustmuni** Being an IT expert, he knows everything about computer and its operation. As Mankind Pharma provided K-Yan to his school. He participated in the training to operate K-Yan.

→ **GGIC Chinyalisaur:** Teachers are well versed with computers and have the understanding to conduct smart classes. Before Mankind Support, this school already has 1 projector and now Mankind Pharma Ltd Provided 2 K-Yans for creating better digital learning environment. 1 day training program was organized by education department but this is not sufficient to operate the system effectively.

→ **GGIC Gauchar:** He has extensive knowledge of computers and their operations. After Mankind Pharma provided the K-Yan system to his school, he actively participated in the training to learn how to operate it.

→ **GIC Netla:** Teachers are well versed with computers and have the understanding to conduct smart classes. Before Mankind Support, this school already has 1 projector provided by Plan India in year 2023 and now Mankind Pharma Ltd Provided 2 K-Yan for creating better digital learning environment. 1 day training program was organized by education department but this is not sufficient to operate the system effectively.

→ **GIC Gopeshwar:** He has a good knowledge of operating computer. He attended one day training session organized by Mankind Pharma for the operation & understanding of K-Yan.

→ **GIC Nagrasu:** He has a good knowledge of operating computer. There is a virtual class set up in the school provided by the Govt to conduct the online classes with the recording lectures. These classes are conducted every day. These virtual classes started around 1 year back. This set up is also used for the training session of Anganwadi health etc. He received training under the project supported by Mankind Pharma.

→ **GPS Agustmuni:** The teacher knows the operation of K-Yan system, and notably, our 4th and 5th-grade students have also become adept at handling the machine. Prior to Mankind Pharma's intervention, she had already attended a training program organized by Education department, and subsequently, she also participated in the comprehensive training session conducted by Mankind Pharma during the project launch.

→ **GPS Bairnagana:** The teacher is well-versed in operating K-Yan system, and particularly, students of grades IV and V have also become proficient in using the machine. He had not received any formal training on the system. However, his curiosity and eagerness to learn enabled him to develop a strong command over its operation.

→ **GPS Khirni, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh:** Teachers are well versed with computers and have the understanding to conduct smart classes. However, at the time of the trial the teachers were unable to run the class systematically. Before Mankind Support, this school already has 2 K-Yan, 2 Smart TV and 3 Computer systems from various schemes under the Education Department and Social Welfare Department. The teachers of the school have received one-day training twice so far.

→ **KBG Akbarpur Haridwar:** The teachers/ parttime teachers are capable of handling K-Yan and imparting the digital classes, using the pre-loaded content. It was observed that the training was provided to the teachers prior to installing K-Yan at the school/ KGB hostel. In the adjoining GHS Akabarpur, Smart classes were introduced in 2022 much before the Mankind's digital class intervention by govt. and by ONGC under its CSR initiative, hence the teachers and students are oriented towards the digital classes.

→ **GPS Malgi, Paonta Sahib, H.**P.: The teacher informed that multitasking staffs is employed in the school which is quite adept in technology/ operating TV and K-Yan. Although the teachers recalled that he had received the training conducted by Mankind Pharma at GGIC Ponta Sahib, it was observed that further training is required on handling digital classes.

→ **GHS Gulabgarh, Ponta Sahib, H.P:** There are qualified, competent and tech savvy employed in this school. They have gone the training on conducting the digital classes, organized by Mankind team at Paonta Sahib. The teachers and students can operate the K-Yan without any difficulty; however, it is strongly recommended that Mankind should conduct the refresher trainings for the teachers to run the digital classes as it will keep them motivated and any issue that arises may be addressed promptly.

→ **UPS Tandi, Daurala, Meerut, U.P.:** It was observed that teachers teaching primary classes need training in using and providing digital learning classes, and they did not seem to have attended any training so far. The Upper Primary Section teacher, who coordinates the digital classes, reportedly received training organized at BRC Purva Ahiryan in Meerut. However, it was noted that this teacher knows how to operate a computer and can easily handle K-Yan-based digital classes.

→ **UPS Rajpura Meerut**: The respondent teachers possessed over 20 year-experience in teaching; teaching in this school since 2010. All teachers reportedly handle the computer/ digital classes and have undergone the training, conducted in the school by the team of Mankind Pharma.

→ **UPS Aurangabad, Meerut**: The teachers reported that all staff members know how to operate the computer/ Smart classes/ K-Yan and deliver content-rich lectures, including explaining the material after presenting it digitally. However, it remained unclear whether the teachers had received formal training on running K-Yan based digital classes.

→ **Devnagari Intermediate Collage, Meerut**: The teacher coordinating the Smart/CAL classes is a qualified computer instructor. It was reported that the science and math teachers are particularly adept at operating the digital classes. While all teachers using the K-Yan can deliver classes without issue, the training status remained unclear. However, it was understood that at least one person from the school had attended training conducted by Mankind Pharma. Students also know how to operate the K-Yan and assist their teachers with downloading content when needed.

→ **GPS, Baun, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** It was observed that teachers were aware of the operations of K-Yan but they need more training to understand the content and its delivery to students.

→ **PM Shri Primary School, Barkot, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** It was observed that teachers are well versed with the system and now some students are also able to handle the technology easily.

4.7 ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL LEARNING

Several advantages of K-Yan were observed during visits to the sampled schools. Teachers and students connect to YouTube to teach subjects such as Math, Science, Social Science, and English. The use of smart boards for drawing diagrams, figures, and reactions is another advantage for both teachers and students. K-Yan has improved students' attention in class and enhanced the coordination between teachers and students.

The field investigation suggests that digital education has made the learning process easier, as it is interesting, straightforward, and provides real-time feedback (67.6 percent). Additionally, many respondents found the digital classes to be engaging and recognized the interactive learning process as beneficial (15.6 and 16.8 percent, respectively).

Table 24: Ease of learning through digital classes

How Smart Class/ CAL/ Digital Education system has eased the learning process?		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
I find it interesting	27	15.6
I find it interesting and it is quite simple with Real Time Feed Back	117	67.6
I find it interesting and it is good for the interactive learning	29	16.8
Total	**173**	**100**

Many teachers support the use of K-Yan in government schools, as it offers significant advantages over conventional teaching methods. K-Yan provides opportunity for classroom interaction and fosters inquisitiveness among students, thereby enhancing their performance. The field investigation suggested that, among all the respondent students (N-173), the majority (63.6 percent) believed that learning has become easier and faster, which has led to improved academic performance. Additionally, exposure to new concepts (27.2 percent) and other reasons (2.9 percent), such as revisiting topics, visualizations, and clear phonetic descriptions, are also the contributory factors.

Table 25: Enhancement in academic performance

In your opinion how the Smart Class/ CAL/ Digital Education system has enhanced your academic performance?		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Exposed us to new concept	47	27.2
Increased students' engagement in classes	11	6.4
Learning has become easier and faster	110	63.6
Other	5	2.9
Total	**173**	**100.0**

Excerpts #4: Findings of KIIs conducted with teachers in the sampled schools

- **ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL LEARNING**

→ **GGIC Agustmuni** Interactive multimedia elements, such as videos, animations, and simulations, enhance student engagement and understanding. Visual representations facilitate better comprehension of complex concepts, surpassing traditional teaching methods. Additionally, pre-prepared digital resources enable teachers to save time.

→ **GGIC Chinyailisaur:** The learning ability of students improved with the help of K-Yan and these systems are regularly used by our teachers especially for science subjects.

→ **GIC Nagrasu:** Interactive multimedia elements, such as videos, animations, and simulations, enhance student engagement and understanding. Visual representations facilitate better comprehension of complex concepts, surpassing traditional teaching methods. Additionally, pre-prepared digital resources enable teachers to save time.

→ **GPS Bairagna:** Conventional teaching emphasizes theory, while multimedia-based methods create an interactive and engaging learning experience. Using videos and animations simplifies complex concepts, capturing students' attention and encouraging active participation. This approach keeps students motivated, making learning more effective and enjoyable.

→ **KBG Akbarpur Haridwar:** The digital classes are liked by the students and teachers as they believed that it keeps the students focused due to better visualization, examples and children can revisit the chapter whenever they like to do so for better understanding of the topics.

→ **GPS Malgi, Paonta Sahib, H.P.** Nevertheless, of limited numbers of students enrolled the certain advantages such as keeping the students engaged, ease of revisiting the syllabus, contents, or chapters, revisit the plan, etc. seen in the case of this school.

→ **GHS Gulabgarh, Ponta Sahib, H.P:** Conversations with the relevant teachers at this school indicate that technology will play a pivotal role in the future of education. Introducing students to digital classrooms, interactive boards, and advanced teaching tools offers numerous advantages, including fostering innovative thinking due to digital learning platform.

→ **UPS Tandi, Daurala, Meerut, U.P.:** It was observed that while K-Yan has limited contents, it can be utilized to display other online educational materials available on YouTube as part of digital learning. Students use DIKSHA to access online subject materials with K-Yan and explore the easily explained contents on YouTube to enhance their learning abilities.

→ **UPS Rajpura Meerut**: In the case of this school, it was observed that K-Yan-based digital learning offered several advantages for both teachers and students. Teachers found it easy to explain content, topics, and subjects—especially math, science, and social science—by showing diagrams, examples, and visuals. Meanwhile, students found it easy to revisit the subject content they wanted to learn more about for purpose of exam preparation.

→ **UPS Aurangabad, Meerut**: A unique benefit was observed at this school. One teacher, allergic to chalk dust, found that the digital whiteboard eliminated the need for chalk and erasers. Furthermore, subjects such as Hindi, English, Science, Mathematics, Environmental Science, and Social Studies are taught using the K-Yan, which increases student interest and facilitates easier comprehension of the topics. K-Yan also makes it easier to draw and display figures such as graphs, cubes, rectangles, triangles, squares, and circles, helping students visualize these concepts.

→ **Devnagari Intermediate Collage, Meerut**: It was observed that both the teachers and students enjoy the digital classes. They feel that learning by seeing is a concept that has been proven effects due to digital classes. The comprehension ability of the students reportedly enhanced, along with their power of imagination, due to the complete concentration that the students, especially those in junior classes, display while watching the content in the classes.

→ **GPS, Baun, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** With the help of K-Yan, creativity of students has increased and they are able to learn faster due to pictorial presentation.

→ **PM Shri Primary School, Barkot, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** Students feel more confident and their reading ability is increasing. The school has its own face book page and with the help of technology we also put our school videos on face book and YouTube to increase the visibility of our school.

4.8 CHALLENGES WITH DIGITAL LEARNING CLASSES

During visits to the sampled schools, it was observed that technical issues present significant challenges to effectively running digital classes in these remotely located schools. Some of the schools have been facing challenges related to erratic power supply, internet connectivity, and other technical issues. Among all these problems, erratic power supply (20.2 percent) is a major concern, along with technical issues and lack of usage due to various reasons, such as non-functional UPS. These technical difficulties disrupt the learning process, leading to irregular attendance and disengagement among children and students in digital classes.

Table 26: Challenges associated with Smart Classes operation

Challenges your class faces while using Smart Class/ CAL/ Digital Education system?		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Erratic electricity supply	35	20.2
No/ Week internet	6	3.5
No any	109	63.0
Other	23	13.3
Total	**173**	**100.0**

Table 27: Other minor challenges

Other issues		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Connective lead, Pin and electronic pen not working	12	52.2
For the last 2 months it has not been working	11	47.8
Total	**23**	**100**

In some schools for e.g. GGIC Chinyalisaur, it was reported by the teachers during KIIs that the school lacks separate classroom for conducting smart class separately and in a focused manner as this platform they believe is very effective for teaching and learning,

Excerpts #5: Findings of Key informant interviews conducted with teachers in the sampled schools

- **CHALLENGES IN CONDUCTING DIGITAL LEARNING CLASSES**

→ **GGIC Agustmuni**: To enhance student knowledge, it is essential to provide more detailed explanations of the topics, going beyond brief overviews. This will enable students to develop a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Additionally, having internet access would be beneficial, as it would allow teachers to show relevant videos that illustrate key concepts, making learning more engaging and interactive. Moreover, to maximize the potential of K-Yan system, refresher training for all teachers is necessary. This training would focus on the operation of K-Yan system, its content, and how to effectively integrate it into their teaching practices. By doing so, teachers would be better equipped to utilize the system, ensuring the best possible learning outcomes for their students.

→ **GGIC Gauchar:** To fully leverage K-Yan system, refresher training for all teachers is essential. This training should cover system operation, available content, and effective integration into teaching methods. Equipping teachers with these skills will enhance their ability to use K-Yan effectively, leading to improved learning outcomes for students.

→ **GIC Gopeshwar:** Since the schools are not fully English medium, students often require explanations in Hindi for better and quicker understanding of various topics. To address this, a Hindi voice-over should be incorporated into K-Yan, ensuring that students can grasp the concepts more effectively. Additionally, the current audio system is not well-suited for large classrooms or halls, making it difficult for students sitting at a distance to hear clearly. Therefore, the audio output should be enhanced and made compatible with larger spaces to ensure that all students can benefit from the digital lessons without any difficulty.

→ **GIC Nagrasu:** Previously, frequent electricity failures posed a major challenge for the school. However, this issue has been resolved with the recent installation of a solar power plant, ensuring an uninterrupted power supply for a better learning environment. To fully use the potential of K-Yan system, refresher training for all teachers is essential. This training should cover system operation, available content, and effective integration into teaching practices. Equipping teachers with these skills will enhance their ability to utilize the system effectively, leading to improved learning outcomes for students.

→ **GPS Khirni, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh:** We believe that course books play a vital role for primary level students and if the course books will be aligned with the digital system (K-Yan) then it will not only be helpful to the students but will also be able to reduce the burden on teachers. Teacher training is another component which is necessary for management of smart classes. Need systematic training on operational part as well as for conducting effective sessions.

→ **KBG Akbarpur Haridwar:** It was observed that nursery standard poems/ rhymes uploaded with K-Yan and also the Hindi grammar is not provided. Sanskrit is one of the subjects which is taught orally as the chapters are not uploaded to K-Yan. Internet facility is also not provided since for covering the additional chapters/ in-depth teaching the teachers use their mobile data and due to week internet connectivity, the classes get disrupted at time. The hostel has wi-fi connection but it is installed downstairs, while the class takes place in a hall upstairs.

→ **GPS Khirni, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh:** We already have 2 K-Yans before the Mankind Pharma Support. But due to the less teaching staff, we are not able to operate the systems properly. Moreover, we do not have separate infrastructure of Smart Classes.

→ **GPS Malgi, Paonta Sahib, H.**P. It was observed that the teachers do not get sufficient time to run and manage the digital classes die to excessive workload.

→ **GHS Gulabgarh, Ponta Sahib, H.P:** Like in other schools the teachers here are constrained by the time availability for properly running, managing, and imparting digital learning classes. Creatin activities like conducting pre board examination, admissions in summer seasons and engagement in other duties, etc. restrain them to utilize the machine fully for imparting the digital classes. In addition, alignment of syllabus is also reported to be challenges; the teachers said that in any way they must employe both the methods-conventional as well as digital, for imparting the education to the students.

→ **UPS Tandi, Daurala, Meerut, U.P.:** Several challenges reported by the teachers, erratic electricity supply being a serious concern, as it disrupts sessions delivered using K-Yan. Another issue is the accessibility of the internet. Although K-Yan can operate offline, showing online educational content or programs commemorated during special occasions requires a good internet connection. The content is not fully aligned with NCERT syllabus, leading teachers to access materials through other platforms. Additionally, teachers must carry K-Yan from class to class and set it up, which consumes a significant amount of time. To avoid these hassles, K-Yan machines should be fixed in each classroom.

→ **UPS Rajpura Meerut**: When the study team visited this school, K-Yan machine was found to be out of operation for the past 2-3 days, due to a technical issue. In addition, access to the internet, a reliable electricity supply, and teachers' workloads were reported to be the challenges that hinder the regularization of digital/smart classes and monitoring progress.

→ **UPS Aurangabad, Meerut**: While the digital classes were conducted, the erratic power supply remains a concern, disrupting sessions and causing irregularity in their scheduling. Additionally, it was reported that the K-Yan takes a significant amount of time to load content. As with other schools, provisions for safety from theft, damage, and fire have not been made, causing teachers to worry about safeguarding the machine. Teachers also reported transporting the machine back and forth between school and home each day for safety purposes.

→ **Devnagari Intermediate Collage, Meerut**: This college is in the mid of the Meerut city with relatively good power supply, along with a power backup system at collage. The key challenge is the insufficient content loaded onto K-Yan, and as a result teachers have to rely on other sources/media such as YouTube, DIKSHA, and web-based content.

→ **GPS, Baun, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** Electricity is a challenge in the school and UPS is not working properly, so sometimes classes get disrupted due to power cuts. During the visit it was noticed that K-Yan's mouse was not working properly and the teachers were unable to understand the reason.

4.9 CONTENT ALIGNMENT

The study team inquired whether the content is well aligned with the syllabus prescribed by NCERT. Based on discussions with school teachers, it was observed that K-Yan has pre-loaded text and video content based on the syllabus for various classes. K-Yan helps reduce the dependence of both teachers and students on textbooks. In some cases, teachers felt that the adequacy, depth, and richness of the content were problematic. As far as content alignment is concerned, teachers in all the surveyed schools reported that 40 to 80 percent of the content aligns with the syllabus, indicating there is room for improvement in terms of uploading content according to the prescribed syllabus being taught in the schools. Some teachers indicated that Hindi grammar, Sanskrit, and language curriculum content needs to be provided with K-Yan, which would help them use K-Yan to teach these subjects alongside the other subjects.

The field investigation revealed that, of all the respondents (N-173), the majority (74 percent) believed that the content uploaded in K-Yan aligns with the curriculum, while only 26 percent of respondents disagreed in this regard.

Table 28: Alignment of contents with syllabus

Does the content provided for Smart Class/ CAL/ Digital Education system align with the curriculum?		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Partially	45	26.0
Yes	128	74.0
Total	**173**	**100.0**

4.10 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVING THE TEACHING- LEARNING

The responding students felt that additional steps, such as adding more lectures, group discussions, exposing students to real-life situations to solve problems, and using videos, would further enhance the efforts in this regard.

Table 29: Suggestions for improvement

Suggestions for making Smart Class/ CAL/ Digital Education system more interesting?		
Particulars	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Add more lectures and discussions	38	22.0
Give Peer Work	5	2.9
Scope for real problem solving	9	5.2
Use more video	121	69.9
Total	**173**	**100.0**

When asked if they would recommend their schools to peers or other children in their villages or nearby areas, almost all respondents affirmed that they would encourage the enrollment of other children in their school, citing the presence of smart classes and a digital education system as key advantages

Excerpts #6: Findings of Key informant interviews conducted with teachers in the sampled schools

- **YEAR OF INITIATION OF THE DIGITAL CLASSES IN THE SCHOOLS**

→ **GGIC Agustmuni** The smart class project initiated in Mar 2024 in his school. 90% students are enrolled in it. The students attend the smart class whenever it is conducted in the school.

→ **GGIC Chinyalisaur:** School has one old projector and last year Mankind Pharma Ltd. provided 2 K-Yan. We have regularly used the system and mostly for the science subject (Biology). Recently 1 smart board made available by the department and very soon we will start the virtual class for our students.

→ **GGIC Gauchar:** The smart class project was launched in April 2024 at his school, enrolling students from grades XI and XII. These students are familiar with operating K-Yan system, with science stream students actively using it to clarify their doubts.

→ **GIC Netla:** School has one projector provided by Plan India in year 2023 and last year Mankind Pharma Ltd. provided 2 K-Yan. We have regularly used the systems and Science and Art faculty continuously uses the K-Yan.

→ **GIC Gopeshwar:** The smart class project initiated in the starting of current financial in his school with 100% students from IX, X, XI & XII. Students actively participate in smart classes conducted through the K-Yan system.

→ **GIC Nagrasu:** The smart class project initiated in the starting of current financial in his school with 100% student enrolment. Students actively participate in smart classes conducted through K-Yan system. While the government-provided smart class facilities are predominantly utilized by our teachers.

→ **GPS Agustmuni:** The smart class project initiated in Mar-Apr 2024 in his school. All the students are enrolled in it. The students attend the smart class every day.

→ **GGIC Gauchar:** The Smart classes were introduced in Marh-Apr 2024 all the students attend the classes on rotational basis.

→ **GPS Bairagna:** The smart class project initiated in Apr 2024 in his school. All the students are enrolled in it. The students attend the smart class every day.

→ **GPS Khirni, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh:** In March 2023, 2 K-Yans were made available to the school by department. One of the 2 is under maintenance and another 1 is not in regular use. Last year in February 2024, School Net under the support of Mankind Pharma Ltd. provided 1 more K-Yan to the school. The students frequently used this system but the frequency is not very high.

→ **KBG Akbarpur Haridwar:** The digital classes were introduced recently in 2024 in girls' hostel Akbarpur.

→ **GPS Malgi, Paonta Sahib, H.**P. The digital classes were initiated at this school in February 2024; however, due to limited enrolment (with only 11 students, of which only 6 are at the primary level), the vibrancy of the digital classes is not as evident compared to larger classes.

→ **GHS Gulabgarh, Ponta Sahib, H.P:** K-Yans were provided by the Mankind during the month of July 2024, however 2 K-Yans were already provided by the government sometime in 2022.

→ **UPS Tandi, Daurala, Meerut, U.P.:** K-Yan was provided to this school in March 2024; LED TV for running Smart classes was reported to be installed by the teachers. The teachers contributed money for installing the LED TV and a projector to expose the children to the Computer Addes Learning (CAL) system.

→ **UPS Rajpura Meerut**: Digital classes were initiated in this school since 2023 with the support of Mankind Pharma. This school of one of the examples of technology integration for delivering the modern education using the advanced technology. Almost 78 to 80 percent attendance on average, in the classes is reported due to initiation of the digital classes.

→ **UPS Aurangabad, Meerut**: Mankind Pharma provided this school with a K-Yan in 2023. Although the school, being remotely located, initially had safety concerns regarding the K-Yan, the teachers later learned that the device has a built-in tracking system, making it easily detectable if stolen.

→ **Devnagari Intermediate Collage, Meerut**: The K-Yan was provided to this school in 2024 however the Smart classes including the classes run by Khan Academy were being conducted prior to initiation of the K-Yan based digital classes in this school.

→ **GPS, Baun, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** Last year in February 2024, K-Yan, was provided to the school by Mankind Pharma Ltd. However, school was equipped with computer system since 2005.

→ **PM Shri Primary School, Barkot, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand:** Earlier in 2023, the school had brought 1 smart TV with the help of school grant and in the year 2024 Mankind Pharma provided K-Yan, Sampark Foundation provided smart TV along with smart board in the school under PM Shri Yojana.

4.11 KEY IMPACTS

The use of K-Yan has led to significant improvements in students' performance in many schools. For example, in PM Shri Upper Primary School Barkot, Uttarkashi, one of the students successfully cleared the Him Jyoti School Entrance Exam. Students have also performed exceptionally well in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Entrance Exam, and participation in the English Genius Competition at the state level has been observed. Many students have shown improved understanding and performance in challenging subjects like Mathematics and Science. Due to the audio-visual content provided by K-Yan, students' concentration and interest have increased, accelerating their learning process. The quality of teaching in the schools has improved, leading to better exam results. Through digital learning, students in rural areas are receiving a quality education, enabling them to perform well in competitive exams. The following are the key impacts observed during the visits to the schools.

→ In the case of Govt Girls Inter College Agustmuni despite having 9 Secondary and Senior Secondary schools within a 3-4 km radius in Agustmuni, this school has successfully maintained its student strength, with no noticeable decline in admissions.

→ The support extended by Mankind Pharma's CSR initiative in providing K-Yan has been instrumental in sparking a renewed interest in learning among students. K-Yan based interactive audio- video engaged the students in learning and solving the complex subjects, making even the most challenging topics more accessible and enjoyable.

→ By leveraging the power of multimedia, K-Yan has helped to break down barriers to understanding, enabling students to grasp difficult concepts with greater ease and clarity. K-Yan was introduced at the beginning of the current session. Since new admissions will take place in the upcoming sessions, any increase in numbers can only be assessed after the next session begins.

→ The support extended by Mankind Pharma's CSR initiative in providing our school with the K-Yan system has been instrumental in sparking a renewed interest in learning among our students. The interactive video-audio approach employed by K-Yan has developed the way our students engage with complex subjects, making even the most challenging topics more accessible and enjoyable.

→ By leveraging the power of multimedia, K-Yan has helped to break down barriers to understanding, enabling students to grasp difficult concepts with ease and clarity. Geometry is one of subject reportedly

understood by the children easily in Tandi, Daurala and Meerut. There are examples of the other schools which reported enhanced understanding of the topics among the students due to K-Yan based learning.

→ In some cases, it is seen that the enrollment of the students has increased; e.g. KGB Akabarpur, however this cannot be solely attributed to the support provided by Mankind Pharma. The improve environment, teachers training and engagement of SMCs are some of the factors observed in the case of increased or stabilized enrollment.

→ Interestingly, across all the sampled schools, the dropout rate was reported to be nearly non-existent. It was noted that in some cases, children enrolled in private school took admission in Govt. Schools. For example, at GHS Gulabgarh in Paonta Sahib, a girl who previously was in a private school joined this school. Similarly, at UPS Tandi in Daurala, Meerut, children of private schools, attracted by the digital classes offered at this school.

→ UPS Rajpura in Meerut provided a compelling example, with a reported 25% increase in enrollment linked to the implementation of digital/smart classes and the enhanced digital teaching skills of its teachers.

→ This study has covered 4 sampled schools in the Meerut district which revealed that the Govt. schools primarily cater the education needs of the students from economically vulnerable families – children of daily wage earners, landless laborers, and those employed in the unorganized sector; who lack the financial means for funding the education of their wards in private schools. Mankind's support for modernizing education through digital classes is therefore invaluable, significantly improving educational opportunities for these disadvantaged children.

→ The study team observed that digital classes has reached a significant number of the students who comes from the deprived economic category. The families of these students are hardly able to afford the education in private schools; hence it is a direct advantage to these students to be benefited by the digital/ Smart Classes initiated by Mankind Pharma. The table below shows that nearly 4988 students of which 33.28 percent girls are being benefitted by this intervention in the govt. schools across 3 states.

Table 30: Outreach of digital education

Outreach -K-Yan based digital classes (2024-25)				
Sl.	**Schools**	**Total Students**	**Girls**	**Boys**
1	GPS Malgi, Paonta Sahib	6	2	4
2	KGBA Vidyalaya, Akabarpur Udd. Haridwar	50	50	0
3	GPS Khirni, Mohammadpur Deomal, Bijnor	224	111	113
4	UPS, Tandi, Daurla, Meerut	114	56	58
5	GHS, Gulabgarh, Paonta Sahib	75	47	28
6	UPS Naglamal, Meerut	374	193	181
7	UPS Aurangabad Meerut	157	87	70

8	GGIC Agustmuni	183	183	0
9	GPS Agustmuni	30	17	13
10	Govt Inter College Nagrasu,	108	55	53
11	GGIC Chinyalisaur, Uttarkashi	187	187	0
12	GIC Netala, Uttarkashi	108	56	52
13	GPS Baun, Uttarkashi	45	24	21
14	PM Shri Govt. Model Primary Scholl, Barkot	145	72	73
15	Govt. Girls Inter College, Gauchar, Chamoli	347	347	0
16	Govt Primary School Bairnagana, Chamoli	12	6	6
17	GIC Gopeshwar, Chamoli	521	167	354
18	Devnagari Intermediate College Meerut	2302	0	2302
	Total	**4988**	**1660**	**3328**

Box-8: Extracts of KIIs conducted with SMC Members.

→ **Students inform their parents about their experience with digital classes.**

SMC presidents-GGIC Agustmuni reported awareness of K-Yan based digital learning, introduced in the school. It is an advance teaching method that has computer and smart board used to enhance the learning experience. Her both the daughters are studying at this school and share their experiences of attending digital classes and how it has been enhancing their learning. The technology driven approach makes lessons more interactive, engaging, and visually appealing for students. It helps in better understanding of concepts through multimedia content like videos, animations, and simulations. I have noticed a positive change in my daughters' learning habits after the introduction of K-Yan. They have started taking more interest in their studies. They shared with me that the digital classes have made it easier for them to understand complex topics through interactive content. Similarly, SMC member of GHS Akbarpur, Haridwar, GPS Malgi, Paonta Sahib, H.P. and SMC members in other sampled schools' opinion that there are positive changes in the learning outcome as the students and teachers are both seemed to be confident to ensure the pass percentage from 50-60 percent to at least 70-80 percent.

→ **Needs Assessment:** In several schools, Smart classes and K-Yan based digital classes were introduced before the launch of the Mankind digital classes initiative. It would be more beneficial to support these schools through training, mentoring, and guidance towards advancing their teaching and learning practices, rather than solely providing equipment. A comprehensive needs assessment should be conducted, considering various indicators such as the strengths of the schools, their locations, access to technology, and levels of community engagement.

→ **Conduct workshops:** It is desirable regular workshop/ seminars/ events be organized at district/ block level to that to sensitize, orient and equip the teachers, students, and parents towards technical aspects of the device, its functionalities, and pedagogical strategies for digital teaching including the digital education and its importance in terms of the shaping the careers of the students.

→ **Capacity development:** Although the teachers' training on using the advance technology to deliver the classes was conducted, however capacity development of teachers to deliver K-Yan based digital classes should be continuous process which is necessary for the success of such an initiative. Even with advanced technology like K-Yan, the effectiveness of digital education largely depends on the instructors' ability to utilize these resources efficiently. Teachers must be well-equipped to integrate technology into their teaching methods, foster engagement, and facilitate a rich learning environment. Training helps teachers understand how to operate K-Yan effectively, including its features like multimedia presentations, interactive learning tools, and internet resources.

→ **Integrating Digital Content with Pedagogy:** In most the cases teachers informed that content alignment is one of the problems they face with K-Yan and at time they rely on U-tube and web based content to deliver the lecture or explain the topics. Educators need skills to blend traditional teaching methods with digital learning strategies, making content more relatable and engaging for students.

→ **Mentoring support:** Mentoring support to school need to be provided for certain time i.e. 2-3 months to integrated the technology fully with the curriculum and school environment. The mentoring support will be helpful to foster the technology driven education in the government schools which caters the education needs mostly of the underprivileged children.

→ **Maintenance, Safety, and Equipment Placement:** It was noted that many schools either lack information regarding maintenance (Annual Maintenance Contracts) and safety measures—such as insurance against fire, theft, and damage—or that such provisions were not implemented. Additionally, teachers were observed transporting K-Yan machines from classroom to classroom, which significantly consumes their instructional time. To alleviate this issue, it would be better to permanently install K-Yan and projectors in the classrooms, streamlining the process and allowing teachers to focus on their teaching rather than equipment logistics.

→ **Power Backup and Internet Connectivity:** In 80 percent of the sampled schools, erratic power supply disrupts the classroom sessions, underscoring the urgent need for power backup solutions, such as inverters or generators. Additionally, teachers increasingly depend on the internet to deliver instructional contents and facilitate live broadcasts of commemorative events. However, poor or non-existent internet connectivity severely hampers these efforts. To address this issue, it would be prudent to provide schools with dongles along with machines, including at least one year of prepaid recharge data access.

→ **Monitoring and evaluation:** Develop a monitoring and evaluation method with the teachers in schools to gauge student K-Yan based digital education learning and to provide the feedback effectively. By investing in monitoring and evaluation, K-Yan based digital classes can become a transformative educational experience, leading to improved learning outcomes for students.

Photograph 8: Digital Classes under progress in UPS Rajpura, Meerut

5. EDUCATION AND WELLNESS DRIVE

Mankind Pharma, under its CSR program, has been supporting a unique project called the **"Education and Wellness Drive - Health Awareness Program."** This project worked with dual objectives: the promotion of education and the enhancement of quality of life through the distribution of education kits and daily necessities. The project was implemented by Nadaan Parindey. This section of the report presents the key findings, organized by component:

- ✓ Educational development through the distribution of education support kits
- ✓ Health and wellness drive for quality of life

- **Purpose of the Project**

Educational development is one of the core thematic areas of M ankind Pharma corporate social responsibility (CSR) program. Quality education empowers underprivileged communities and helps them escape the vicious cycle of poverty. With this premise, the project was initiated to improve the educational quality for underprivileged children by distributing education kits; containing essential items such as school bags, pencils, pens, erasers, geometry, lunch boxes, and other necessary supplies. The main objective of this component of the project was to enhance students' learning experiences by providing them with essential educational materials, thereby enabling them to excel academically.

Photograph 9: Children with school education kits

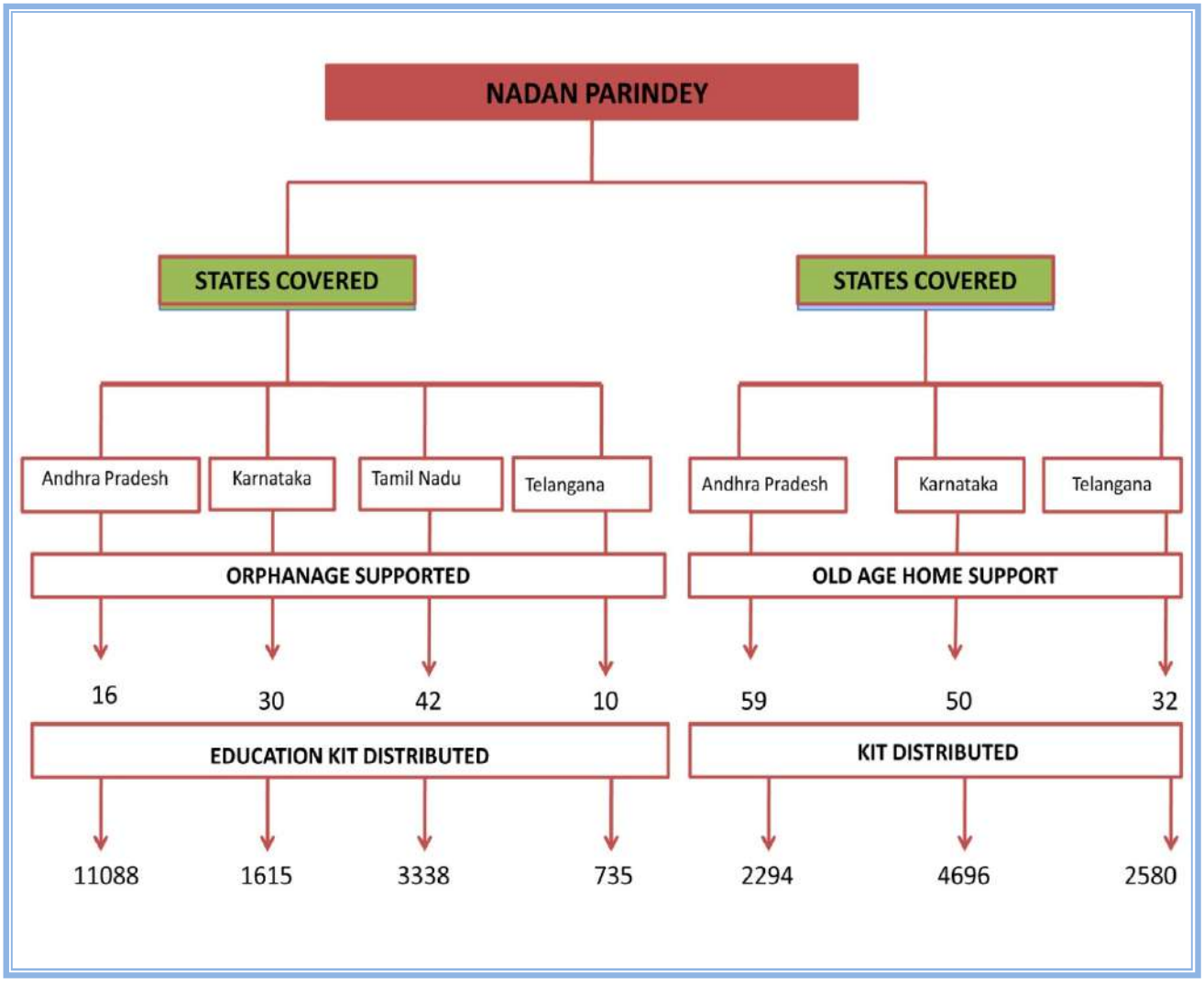
Similarly, Mankind Pharma's CSR program is committed to addressing the needs of vulnerable communities, such as the elderly and ailing persons. The health and wellness drive which improved the quality of life by distributing the daily necessities which were provided to old age homes and beneficiaries in various parts of the country. This component of the project aimed to enhance the quality of life and dignity of underprivileged individuals residing in old age homes and living in deprived conditions within the community.

- **Significance and key achievement of the project**

Educational development is the cornerstone for bringing about change and development in society, and it is widely believed that every child deserves quality education, regardless of the socioeconomic status of their household. Several schemes promote education, such as mid-day meals, the free distribution of reading and writing materials, and school uniforms. However, many children in society are unable to afford even basic supplies, including educational support kits.

The baseline assessment indicated that children, from deprived communities cannot afford essential educational materials like school bags, pencils, classroom notebooks, water bottles, lunch boxes, and other items, which hinders their academic progress. Therefore, the distribution of educational kits to students in government schools represents a significant intervention aimed at ensuring equitable access to quality education for all. Similarly, it was found that aged and ailing person from deprived communities need the basic items to maintain their routine activities, hygiene, and dignity. The daily need items helped to maintain a sense of dignity, wellbeing and warmth among them.

Figure 11: Project Coverage



→ **Key Impacts**

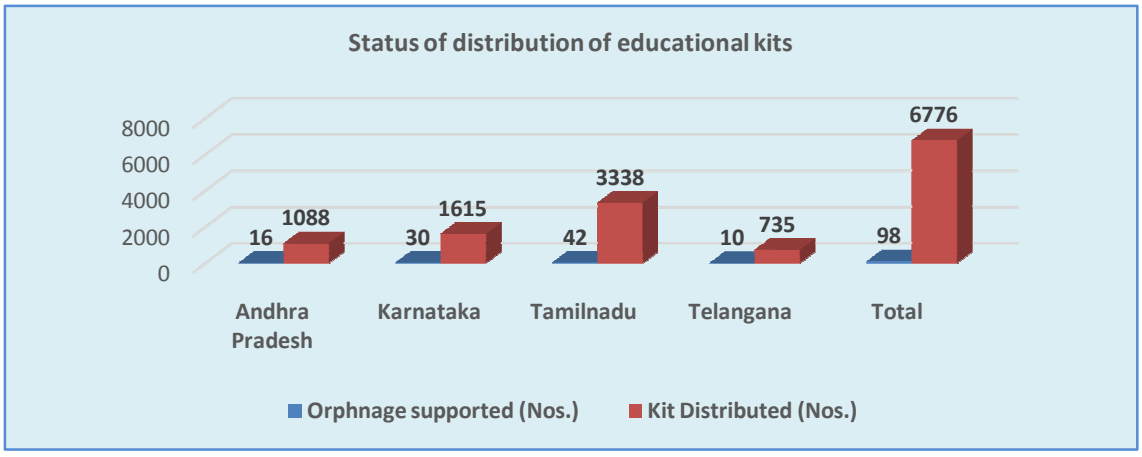
A baseline survey was conducted to assess the need for educational kits and essential items to be provided to children and elderly individuals in need. Based on the needs assessment, essential items, as listed above, were included in the kits. The availability of quality daily essentials for needy children and elderly individuals addressed their immediate needs, contributing to improved school attendance among students living in various orphanages and maintaining a quality, hygienic lifestyle at old age homes and other beneficiary institutions. Some of the key impacts observed were:

→ The project reached the most excluded communities in the blocks and villages where orphanages, old age homes, and leprosy homes are located.

→ The project identified needy children, elderly individuals, and leprosy-affected persons and provided them with the necessary materials, along with counseling and awareness about health and hygiene.

→ The project established coordination with health departments and frontline health staff for the effective implementation of project support. The project distributed a total of 6,776 kits across four states in collaboration with over 98 orphanages, where a significant number of individuals were sheltered.

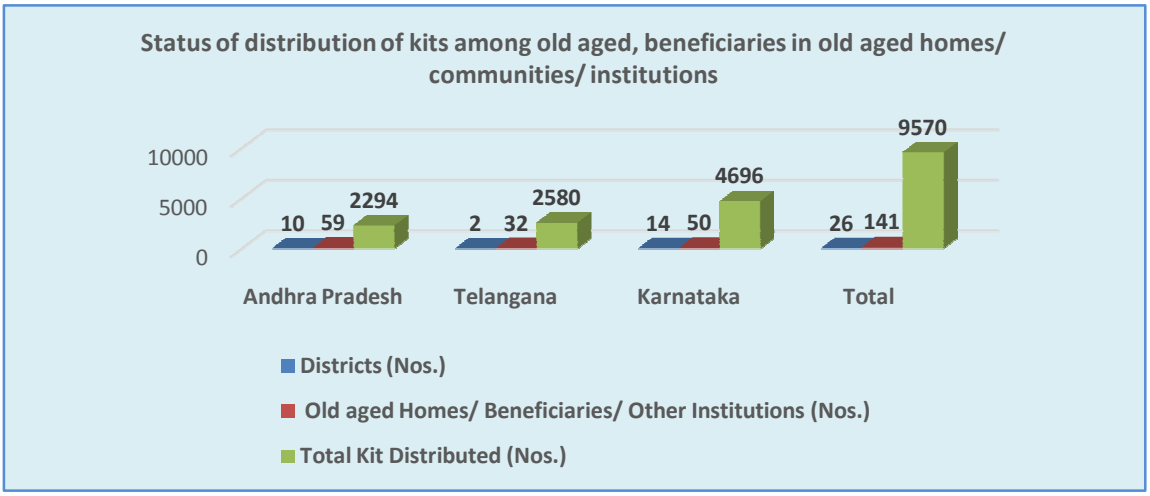
Figure 12: Status of the educational kit distribution



→ Living with dignity, hygienic and quality life is one of the basic needs of every individual in the community. The program has built the access over the necessary items that are required to maintain the quality, hygienic and dignified lives by distributing the kits among the different shelter homes for the people mostly deprived from these routine items.

→ It was observed that the project intervention (component-2) has benefitted over 9570 beneficiaries across 141 institutions located in 26 districts of the 3 states.

Figure 13: Kit distribution among beneficiaries in old age homes/ communities/ institutions



→ **Conclusion:**

In summary, the program seemingly enhanced the comfort of daily living, leading to improved wellness and a sense of warmth among the beneficiaries. It was reported that overall health and hygiene improved while addressing the routine needs of elderly individuals, ailing persons, and school-aged children. The study team observed that living in hygienic conditions supports a higher quality of life, and every person has the right to live with dignity, regardless of their socio-economic status.

This initiative aimed to improve the well-being of individuals by distributing essential items for their daily affairs. Those living in vulnerable conditions, such as the elderly or ailing individuals with severe illnesses, require assistance in maintaining hygiene, which necessitates specific items such as bed sheets, pillows, blankets, towel sets, and oral care kits, including dental care supplies.

Photograph 10: Old aged persons in a shelter home

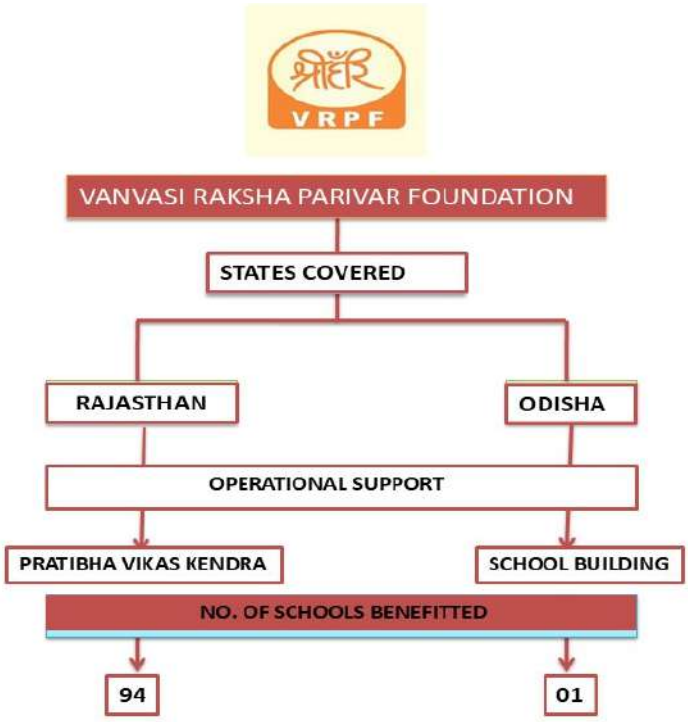
CHAPTER-VI: SUPPORT TO TRIBAL COMMUNITY FOR EDUCATION SUPPORT

6. EDUCATION SUPPORT TO TRIBAL COMMUNITY

Mankind CSR support was provided to registered social service organization called "**Vanvasi Raksha Parivar Foundation"** who works in tribal regions of rural India. The organization focuses on improving the lives of tribal people and their families through initiatives that promote livelihood development, minimize the issue of hunger in rural areas and provide access to education. Mankind Pharma provided Vanvasi Raksha Parivar Foundation with a grant of ₹ 100.00 Lakhs in 2024- 2025 for multiple educational initiatives.

- **Project Location:** Rajasthan & Odisha

Figure 14: Program coverage



Objectives of initiative:

→ To enhance access to quality education for underprivileged tribal children in rural Rajasthan and Odisha.

→ To facilitate infrastructure development in tribal areas by constructing school buildings to ensure sustainable educational opportunities for future generations.

Vanvasi Raksha Parivar Foundation, is an associate social service organization of **'Ekal Abhiyan',** is driving the campaign for the cultural revolution of tribal India with the main objective to transform the cultural, social, economic, and educational scenario that prevails among the forest dwelling people living in forest areas and the remote mountainous tribal areas of the country and to create positive awareness in the society through culture and education. The organization believes that efforts must be made to bring change.

The support thus helped to improve the lives of tribal people and their families through promoting ecologically and economically viable livelihoods development, minimize the issue of hunger in rural areas and provide access to education. The efforts under this initiative were being made to empower tribal people to break the cycle of poverty and achieve self-sufficiency. The intervention such as establishment of Sanskar centers in 2 lakhs forest dwelling tribal villages, connecting families to Vanvasi Raksha Parivar Yojana involving majorly women and youth, connecting and energizing 40 crore forest dwellers with the urban society, organizing cultural and religious programs, and organizing forest tours to bring urban society closer to rural areas are some of the innovative efforts observed during the course of this study. During the financial Year 2024-25, Mankind Pharma provided Rs. ₹ 100.00 Lakhs as a grant support to Vanvasi Raksha Parivar Foundation for multiple activities carried out in various part of India.

- **Main Findings:**

→ Out of the total grant, 80 lakhs were utilized for operations in 90 Pratibha Vikas Kendras established by the organization in Banswara district of Rajasthan.

→ The Pratibha Vikas Kendras or centers are run by Vanvasi Raksha Parivar Foundation where they provide free coaching to school going children with regular school syllabus and additionally, give lessons on physical activity/yoga and moral values.

→ Each center comprises of about 25-30 students.

→ In operations, the centers utilized the funds in teacher deployment, and provision of free supplies like pencils, erasers, and notebooks to the students.

→ The rest 20 lakhs were utilized for construction of school building in Rengali village in Odisha to cater to the educational needs of the children in the vicinity.

→ The school, called Saraswati Shishu Mandir, consists of Grades from 1 to 8.

→ The initiatives aim to enhance educational opportunities for underprivileged children, focusing on both academic and holistic development through the provision of free coaching and infrastructure development in rural areas of Rajasthan and Odisha.

- **Impact created:**

The support had impacted lives of 3100-3800 children via provision of free coaching in Rajasthan in addition to impacting the lives of children in Odisha via provision of quality education from Class 1 to 8. It has generated the innovative livelihoods, provided capacity building support including awareness and knowledge to the tribal families to initiate the sustainable livelihoods and income generation activities

- **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the allocation of grants by the organization has been directed towards two primary initiatives: operational support for Pratibha Vikas Kendras in Banswara district, Rajasthan, and the construction of a school building in Rengali village, Odisha. Utilizing the grants provided, the Pratibha Vikas Kendras have been able to offer valuable educational support to school-going children, focusing not only on the academic curriculum but also on physical activity, yoga, and moral values. With an average of 25 to 30 students per center, resources have been efficiently distributed, including teacher deployment and the provision of essential supplies.

Additionally, the construction of the Saraswati Shishu Mandir in Odisha underscores a commitment to enhancing educational infrastructure, offering education from grades 1 to 8.

Overall, these initiatives reflect a concerted effort toward holistic education and community development in both Rajasthan and Odisha.

Photograph 11: Interaction with teacher during field visit

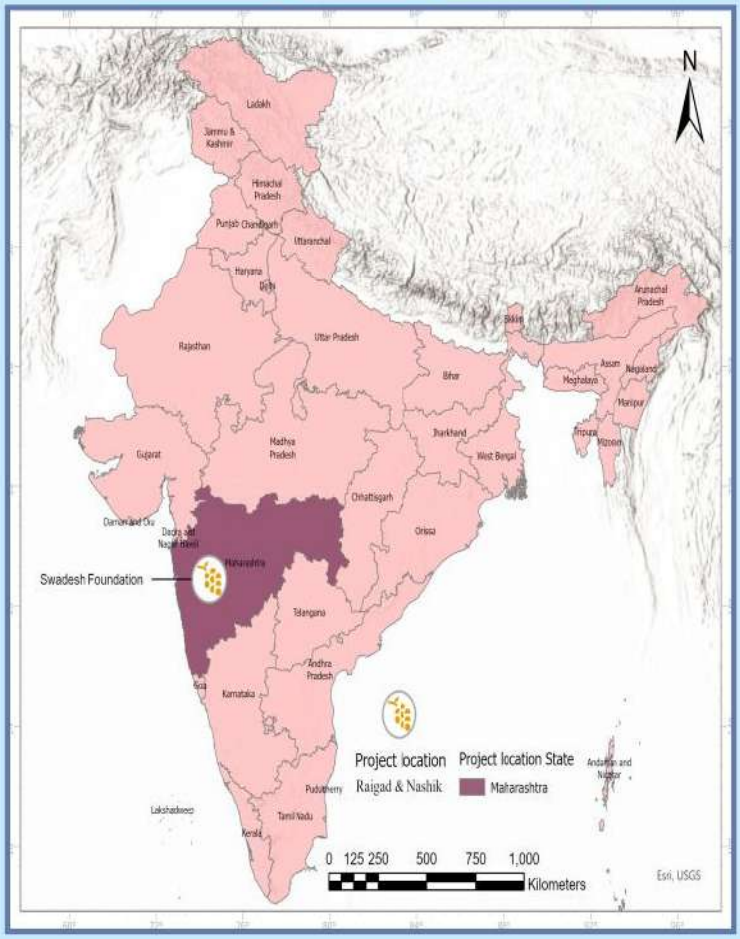
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & LIVELIHOODS

SMART ART

SWADES FOUNDATION

Sustainable Livelihood Interventions – Impacted 1849 lives through interventions like, solar power irrigation support, dairy, goatry and icebox.

Health Care and Well Being Interventions- Impacted 60000 households through interventions like toilets construction, vision restoration efforts, Cataract surgeries along with 1100 Swadesh Mitra.



7. RURAL UPLIFTMENT VIA INTERVENTION IN HEALTH & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mankind Pharma had entered a partnership with Swades Foundation (a Mumbai/ Maharashtra based NGO) to implement an ambitious programme titled, "***Rural Upliftment Via intervention in Health & Economic development***". This partnership was formed for a specific period starting from 05th Jan 2024 until March 2024.

Box-9: Brief about implementing partner.

Swades Foundation, founded by Ronnie & Zarina Screwvala, is a grassroots implementation organization that aims to create a holistic, sustainable & collaborative development model. Currently working with 300+ full-time staff in rural Nashik & Raigad (Maharashtra) across 2,500 hamlets/380+ gram-panchayats, impacting >550,000 lives / 125,000 households (HH) with a phased entry & exit plan. Swades focuses on rural empowerment across 4 core-themes: education, health & nutrition, water, sanitation, and economic development (livelihoods i.e., Agriculture Animal husbandry & skilling).

7.1 THE PROJECT

This project worked on a holistic approach that includes health, water, sanitation, and livelihoods including integration of the intervention with existing institutions-SHGs, VDC and FPO. On health front this program is designed to address components including; sanitation, Swades Mitras, Mobile Vision Care, while on economic development front this program focuses on components including water for agriculture, women livelihood, dairy, icebox for fishing communities etc. The following table presents the outline of the partnership regarding implementation of this project.

Photograph 12: Overview of the project area

Table 31: Outline of Collaboration

Name of Project	Rural upliftment via intervention in Health & Economic Development
Project Theme	***Health, Sanitation, Water for Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods***
Project Duration	Jan 2024 to March 2024
Project Location(s)	Starting within 7 blocks of Raigad & 4 blocks of Nashik District, Maharashtra.
Project Components	→ Water for Irrigation → Ice Box Support to Fisherfolks in Raigad district

	→ Goat Farming → Dairy Support → Eye Care Support/ Arogya Rath → Sanitation and Hygiene
Beneficiaries	**Total: 58,062 Households & 266,134 Individuals**

7.2 SYNOPSIS OF BASELINE SURVEY

The project was started with a baseline survey in the villages of Raigad and Nashik districts of the state of Maharashtra. The following are the main findings of the baseline survey conducted in both the project districts.

- **Income level of Rural Communities**

→ **Raigad:** The survey conducted in 2016 showed that 85% HHs in Raigad earn less than ₹ 2 lakhs annually and 47% HHs earn less than ₹ 1 lakh annually. The average annual income at the time of the survey was ₹ 1,17,947.

→ **Nashik:** Survey conducted in 2021 showed that 95% Households earned less than ₹ 2 lakhs annually and more than 80% the HHs earned less than ₹ 50,000.

Table 32: Income status at the time of baseline

Income Slab	Raigad Baseline			Nashik Baseline		
	HH	*%HH*	*Mean Income*	HH	%HH	Mean Income
<50K	437	19%	₹ 32,623	4,165	46%	₹ 37000
50K-1L	681	29%	₹ 77,014	3,130	35%	₹ 72622
1l-1.5l	563	24%	₹ 1,25,703	877	10%	₹ 131846
1.5l-2l	337	14%	₹ 1,74,606	383	4%	₹ 182778
2l-2.5l	242	10%	₹ 2,24,535	143	2%	₹ 237710
2.5l+	101	4%	₹ 2,75,437	304	3%	₹ 448383

- **Access to Water & Sanitation Facilities:**

→ **Nashik:** A proportion of 52% of the HHs across 4 blocks in Nashik are deprived of clean drinking water. 60% HHs may not have a functional toilet i.e. unhygienic environment with open defecation.

→ **Raigad:** Less than 15% households (HHs) get water through tap; the rest depend on other sources, which takes them average 15 minutes to fetch water. Lack of adequate sanitation costs dignity & productivity, especially for women and girls**.** It can lead to unhealthy living conditions, the death of children, drop in the rate of education, and ultimately unproductive & poor community.

- **Healthcare:**

→ **Nashik:** Only 44% households (HH) used primary health centers (PHCs), as it was available only within an Avg. radius of 6 km from each village. Incidence of anemia is high in general, and pregnant women are particularly affected. Superstition about menstruation & health exists. For adults - Major health issues are related to blood pressure, diabetes, cataracts, deafness & other disabilities.

→ **Raigad:** Due to the lack of facilities, and distance (with uneven topography & difficulty to access), only 27% accessed public hospitals, and most were still unaware of common health issues.

7.3 MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- **Description of the sample size for the study**

This evaluation study was conducted in 2 project districts i.e. Raigad and Nashik covering a total of 19 villages/ hamlets 6 blocks. In each block equal numbers of respondents participated in this study. In Nashik district 97.56 percent respondents (N-41) reported to be from STs category while this portion for Raigad district (N-41) account for 9.75 percent. In Raigad 63.41 percent reported to be from OBC category.

Similarly, it was observed that 7.5 percent respondents of Raigad reported to be from general category while for Nashik this percentage is 2.44. The detail of the study sample is given in the table below.

Table 33: Overview of the study sample

District	Block (Nos.)	Villages (Nos.)	Respondents (Nos.)							
			Male	Female	Total	Gen	SCs	STs	OBCs	Others
Raigad	4	6	15	26	41	3	0	4	26	8
Nashik	2	13	22	19	41	1	0	40	0	0
Total	**6**	**19**	**37**	**45**	**82**	**4**	**0**	**44**	**26**	**8**

- **Component wise sample size**

As per the data 12 respondents from Nashik and 11 respondents from Raigad are selected to understand the eye care component while animal husbandry support which includes dairy and goat farming is studied with 15 respondents from Nashik and 17 respondents from Raigad. Ice box support which is extended to the fisherfolk community of Raigad is studied with 10 families while sanitation support is studied in 10 families of Nashik. Water for Irrigation (WFI) component which is known as water for irrigation support is studied with 3 families of Raigad and 4 families of Nashik. The table below captures the details of component wise sample size, selected, to collect and collate the quantitative data for understanding the impact of project components.

Table 34: Component wise sample size

District	Cataract Surgery	Dairy Support	Goat Rearing	Ice Box	Sanitation & Hygiene	Spectacles Distribution	Water for Irrigation	Total
Nashik	6	6	9	0	10	6	4	41
Raigad	4	10	7	10	0	7	3	41
Total	**10**	**16**	**16**	**10**	**10**	**13**	**7**	**82**

7.3.1 PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

This subsection of the chapter deals with basic profile of respondents that includes gender and age profile, religion profile, marital status, educational profile etc. The data for this subsection has been collected and collated from the field survey conducted with 82 number of respondents in Raigad (41) and Nashik (41) districts. It is to be noted that, terms like respondents, HHs, beneficiaries, farmers, people are used interchangeably throughout the chapter.

- **Age, gender, education, and occupation profile of Respondents**

The age wise distribution of respondents suggests that the majority, falls under the age group of 41-60 years in Nashik while in Raigad the majority falls under the age bracket of 31-60 years as per the data. The mode

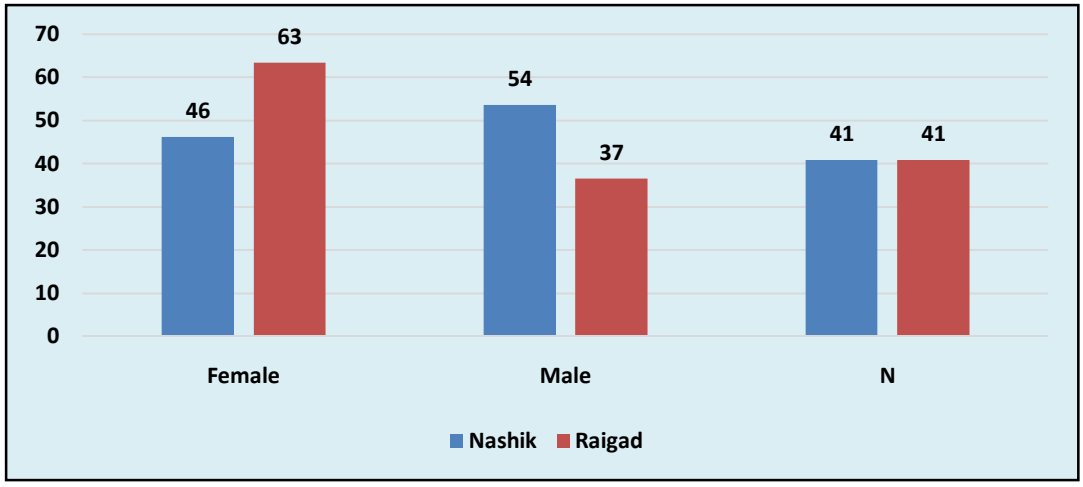
value (the frequently occurring age group) for Nashik is 41-50 Yrs, while for Raigad it is 31-35 yrs. That means that in comparison to Nashik district young workforce is more is Raigad district.

Table 35: Age Profile of Respondents (Finding in %)

Age Group	Nashik	Raigad
17-25 years	5	10
26-30 years	12	10
31-35 years	15	29
36-40 years	10	5
41-50 years	27	12
51-60 years	15	20
More than 60	17	15
Total	100	100

As shown in the figure, 63 percent respondents in Raigad are women while in Nashik this proportion is 46 percent. The male representation in Raigad and Nashik districts is 37 and 54 percent respectively.

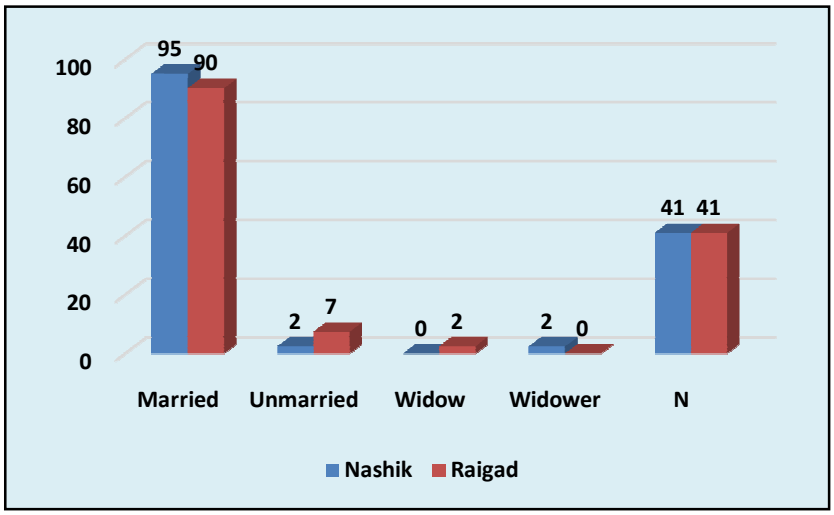
Figure 15: Gender Profile of Respondents (Finding in %)



- **Marital Status of Respondents**

The majority of respondents (90-95 percent) interviewed during the study process are found to be married. A meager proportion of respondents (2-7 percent) are found to be unmarried or widow/widower.

Figure 16: Marital Status of Respondents (Finding in %)

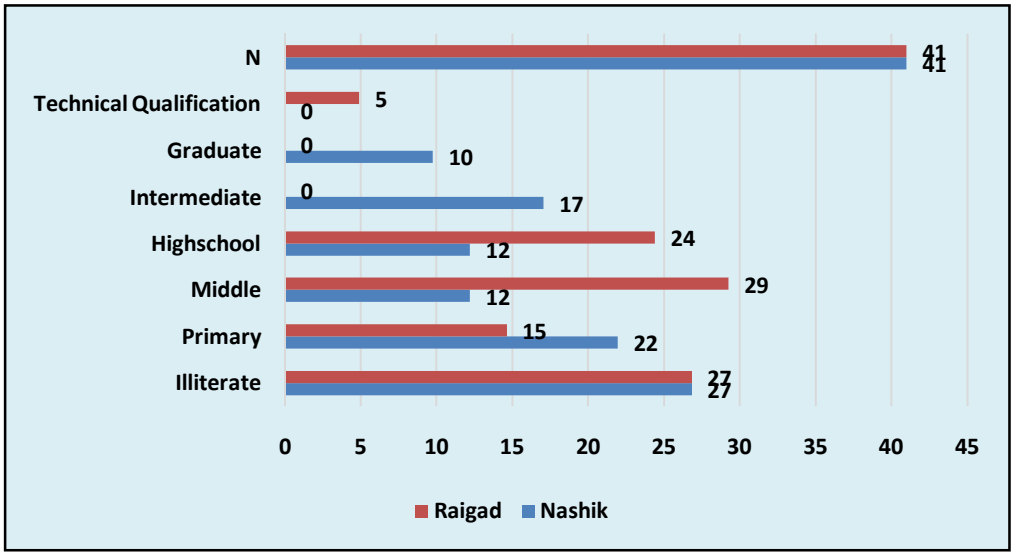


- **Educational Profile of Respondents**

The educational status of the studied area is depicted in the below graph. As per the field level investigation, the percentage of illiterates is equal in both the districts while 22 percent respondents in Nashik and 15 percent have completed their last education up to primary level.

Further analyzing the data, it gets clear that 29 percent respondents in Raigad have completed their education up to middle level in case of Nashik this proportion is 12 percent. Further analysis suggests that Nashik has better proportion of respondents who continue their education post high school, while Raigad have 5 percent respondents who report to have received some technical education as per the data.

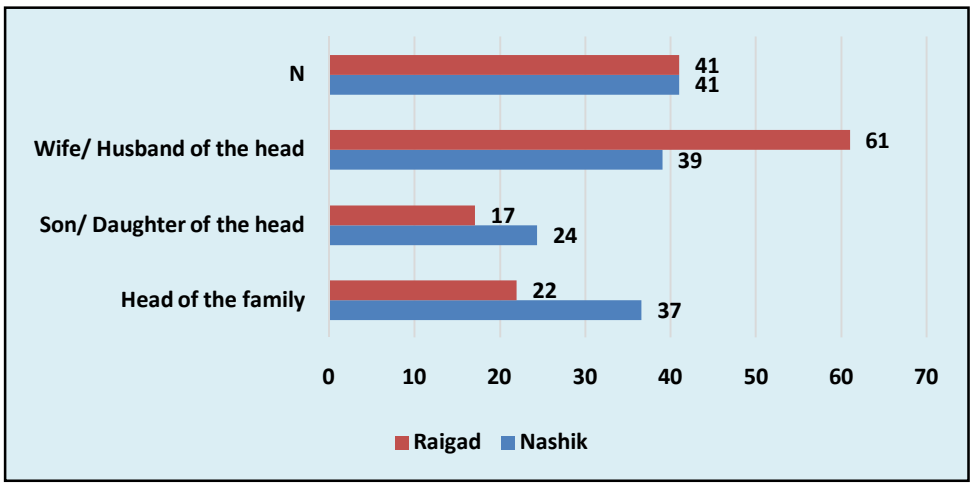
Figure 17: Educational Profile of Respondents (Finding in %)



- **Place of Respondents in HH**

Place of respondents is a robust indicator to ascertain the authenticity of responses. The higher an individual is placed in the order of a HH, brighter are the chances to get fair and correct information. In 37 percent cases of Nashik and 22 percent cases of Raigad the respondent is head of the family while, in 61 percent cases of Raigad and 39 percent cases of Nashik the respondent is wife/husband of the head of the family.

Figure 18: Place of Respondents in HH (Finding in %)



- **Religion Profile of Respondents**

Most respondents in studied districts report to be Hindu as per the data. In Nashik 100 percent respondents identify themselves as Hindu while in case of Raigad proportion of such families is 90 percent; 10 percent respondents specially from Adivasi wadi area of Raigad report themselves to follow other religion.

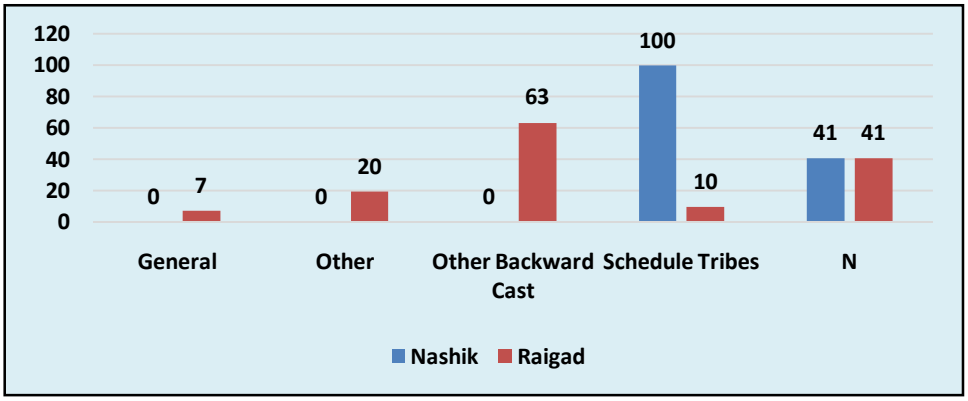
Table 36: Religion Profile of Respondents (Finding in %)

District	Hindu	Other	N
Nashik	100	0	41
Raigad	90	10	41

- **Social Category of Respondents**

According to the figure below, Nashik district has 100 percent respondents belonging to ST category, while the proportion of STs in Raigad is as low as 10 percent. In Raigad district a proportion of 63 percent respondents are categorized under other backward class (OBC) categories and 20 percent report from other class. The proportion of general category respondents is 7 percent in Raigad district.

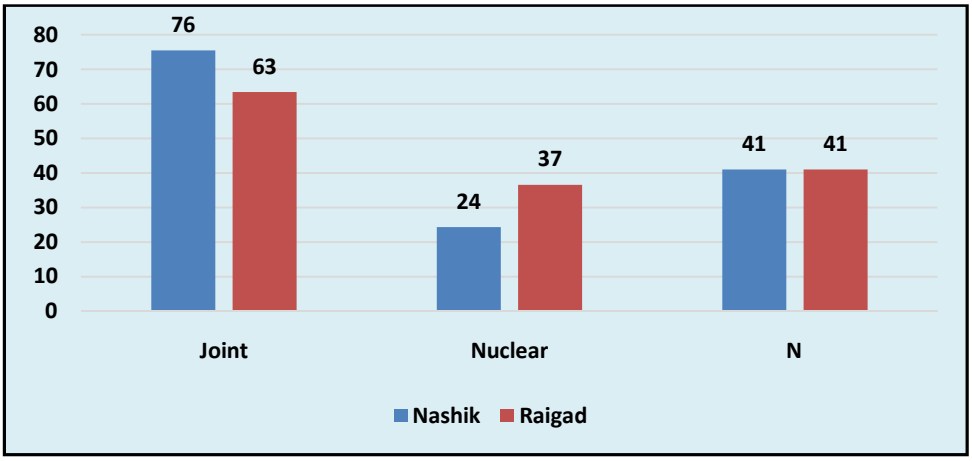
Figure 19: Social Category of Respondents (Finding in %)



- **Type of Family**

The data suggests that there is a mixed family pattern in the area. In Raigad 63 percent respondents report to live in joint family structure, while 37 percent are living in nuclear structure. In Nashik district, 76 percent respondents report to be living in joint family system, while 24 percent report to live in nuclear family structure as per the data.

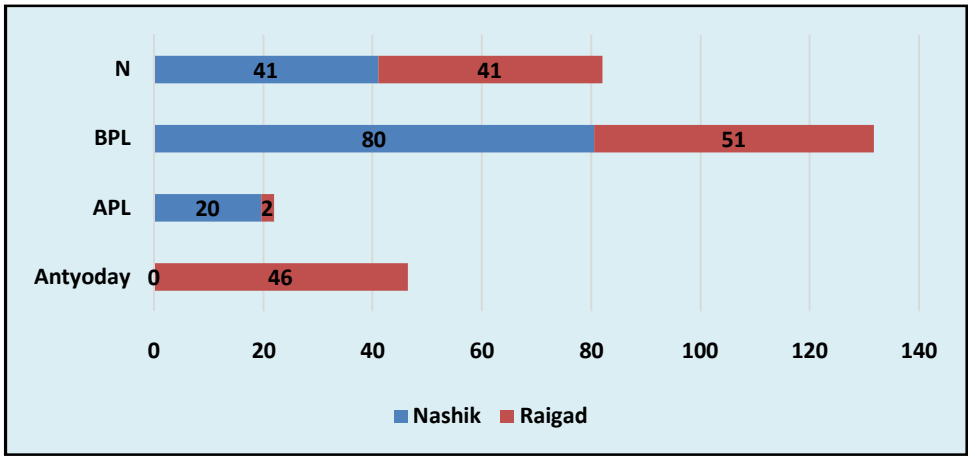
Figure 20: Type of Family (Finding in %)



- **Type of Family Ration Card**

The figure suggests that the sampled area of Raigad is relatively poorer than Nashik. With maximum number of families (97 percent) having BPL/Antyodaya card holding living in Raigad makes it relatively poor. In Nashik, 80 percent families are scheduled in BPL category while 20 percent report themselves under above poverty line (APL) category as per the data.

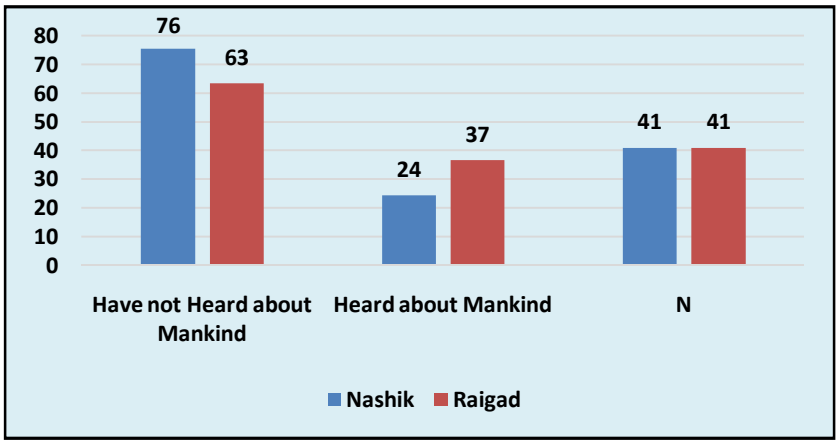
Figure 21: Type of Ration Card (Finding in %)



7.3.2 COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING ABOUT THE PROJECT

The figure below illustrates that among the total sampled respondents/households, 76 percent from Nashik and 63 percent from Raigad are unaware of the Mankind Pharma-supported project being implemented by Swades. To build a community of long-term donors, strategic initiatives and outreach from the team are essential. The field investigation indicates that the foundation should focus more on establishing a strong brand value for donors in the target area.

Figure 22: Understanding about the project (Finding in %)



Box-10: Support from other agencies

During the field investigation it is leant that apart from Swades foundation, Amardeep Santha in Raigad (reported by 5 percent) and BAIF (reported by 12 percent) in Nashik are working in the area. In addition, the flagship program of Central Govt. called National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Rural Health Mission and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is reported to be benefitting the stakeholders.

- **Community Understanding on Swades Mitra (SM)**

Swades foundation develops a cadre of empowered community-based healthcare providers, known as Swades Mitra (SM), to ingrain knowledge, attitude, and practices towards a health seeking behaviour amongst rural communities.

Attempts were made to gauge the level of community understanding on role of SMs. The collective understanding on SMs amongst respondents of Raigad is better than that of Nashik. A proportion of 61 percent respondents from Nashik report to have idea about SMs while in case of Raigad all the respondents understand about SMs. Further analyzing the data, it is learnt that, of those, who have understanding on SM are of opinion that Swades Mitras provide different types of health services like antenatal care, institutional deliveries, general health programmes, eye care etc.

Table 37: Community Understanding on Swades Mitra (Finding in %)

District	No Idea About Swades Mitra	Have Idea about Swades Mitra	N
Nashik	39	61	41
Raigad	0	100	41

Table 38: Community Understanding on Task Performed by Swades Mitra (Finding in %)

District	Antenatal Care (ANC)	Institutional deliveries	Vaccinations	Nutritional services	Eye Care	General health programs	Monthly educational sessions on health awareness	Other	N
Nashik	12	12	17	17	29	61	10	0	25
Raigad	56	0	2	2	85	95	41	5	41

Box-11: Community Level Support System of Swades[1]

→ **VDC:** The Village Development Committee (VDC) is the nucleus of all Swades Foundation's efforts, often acting as its eyes and ears on the ground. It is a group of nominated community volunteers trained to drive positive change within their hamlets. Swades provides comprehensive training to equip these community leaders with the skills necessary to mobilize action at the household level. It is mandatory for a VDC to comprise 50% women (or more) along with a fair representation from the youth and the elderly. A VDC since then, is a prerequisite for Swades Foundation's entry into any new geography.

→ **Pashu Sakhi:** Pashu Sakhis are crucial to developing an ecosystem for livestock rearing. Their primary role is providing first-aid services, timely deworming, vaccination, and proper implementation of recommended health management practices, to avoid goat mortality after distribution. They are empowered with training sessions, exposure visits and knowledge dissemination. Since the launch of the programme in 2022, 200+ trained Pashu Sakhis guide households across Raigad and Nashik.

→ **Swades Mitra Programme Objective**

- To provide primary aid and healthcare services to the beneficiaries.
- To empower the villagers by providing health awareness sessions on various health care topics.
- To facilitate access to quality health care by connecting beneficiaries to Swades MVC Program, CWSN programs on low vision, cardiac and hearing programs.
- To ensure 100% institutional deliveries & Child Immunization.
- To build coordination with ANM, ASHA and VDC of the village to complement other healthcare programs.
- To engage with government (PHC/ASHA/AWW) and private partners (partner hospitals), Swades team to build understanding around provision of better healthcare services for the community they serve.

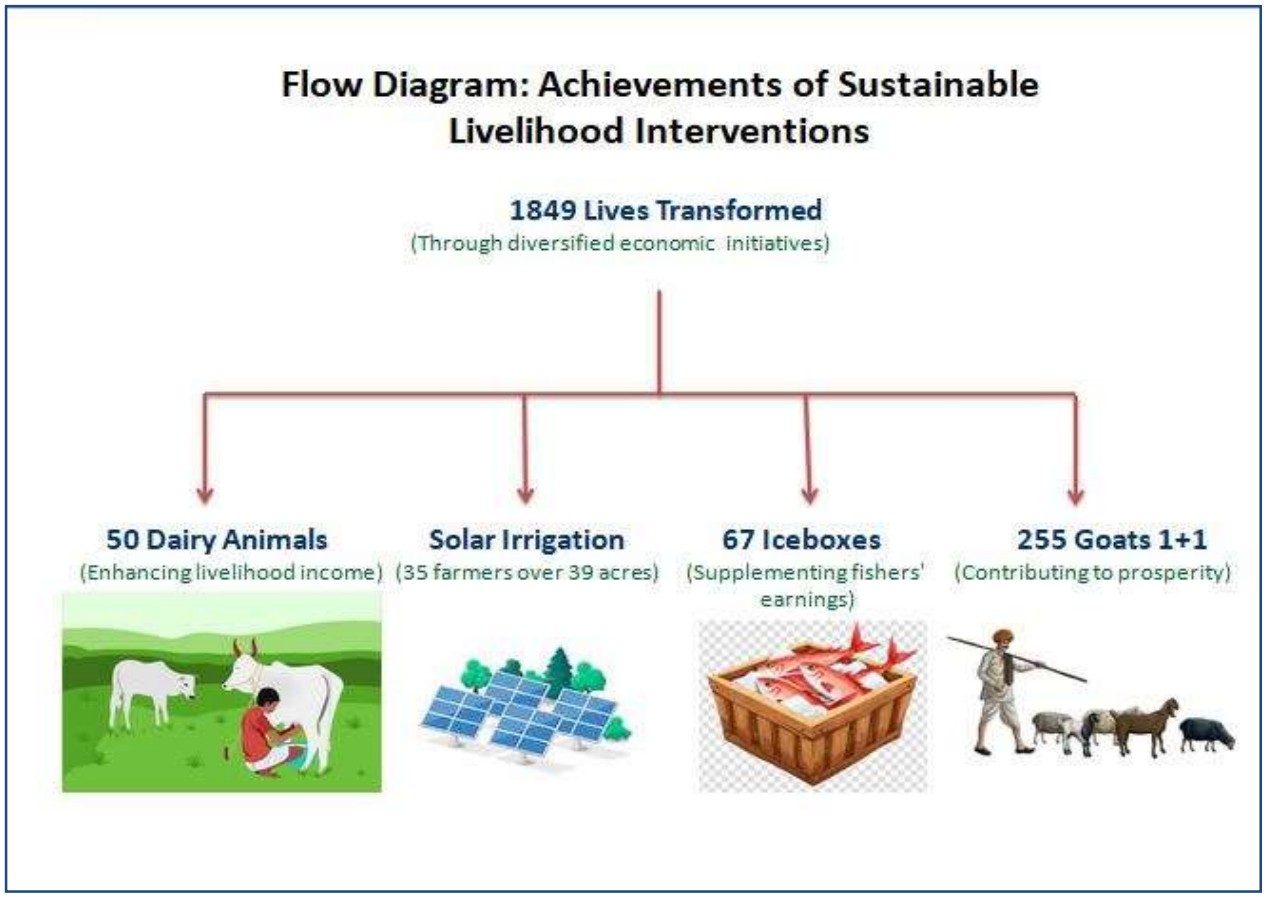
7.4 COMPONENT WISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This project has mainly 2 components one is Sustainable Livelihood Interventions and another one is Integrated Health and Hygiene Interventions.

- **Sustainable Livelihood Interventions –** Through this collaboration transformative initiatives have diversified the economic prospects for 1849 lives.

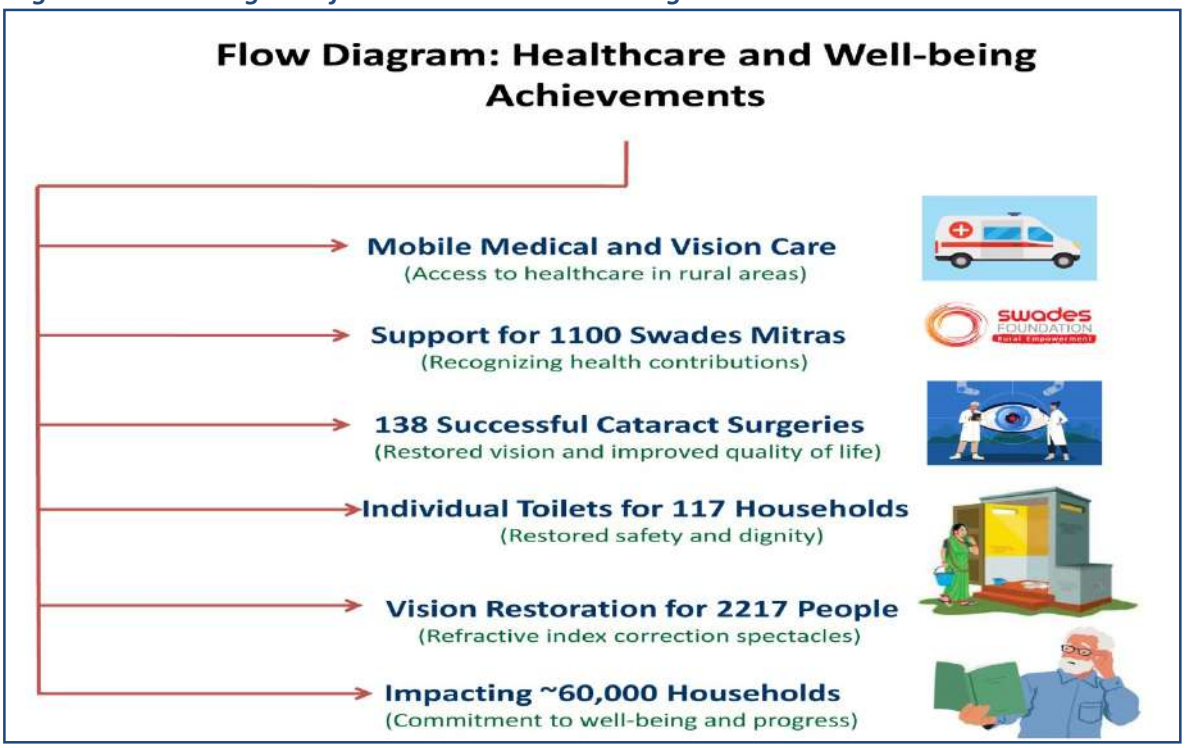
  Solar powered irrigation supports 35 farmers across 39 acres, while 50 dairy animals enhance livelihood income. Additionally, 67 iceboxes supplement fishers' earnings, and 255 goats contribute to the prosperity. These endeavors collectively depict sustainable growth and progress.

Figure 23: Flow Diagram of Sustainable Livelihood Interventions and Achievements



- **Health Care and Well Being Interventions:** The project facilitated essential healthcare access in rural areas through mobile medical and vision care units. Additionally, it restored safety and dignity for 117 households by providing individual toilets. Recognizing the contributions of 1100 Swades Mitra to on ground health, they were supported and rewarded. Furthermore, vision restoration efforts benefited 2217 individuals through refractive index correction spectacles and 138 people via successful cataract surgeries. These endeavors collectively reflect a commitment to well-being and progress by impacting 60 K ~ HHs.

Figure 24: Flow Diagram of Health Care and Well Being Interventions and Achievements



7.4.1 COMPONENT-I: ICE BOX SUPPORT

It was observed that fishermen in the coastal region of Raigad use thermocol boxes (Polystyrene) to store their catch and while its transportation for sale. Women in this fishing community are majorly the ones who go door to door or sit in to sell the fish. They use Ice to maintain the freshness of fish, however in Plastic and thermocol box, ice sustains hardly for 8-10 hrs., & after sometime the quality of fish deteriorates. This creates a situation of decreased return after a certain duration thus affecting the income of these fishman families.

It is against this backdrop that Swades Foundation came up with a proposal to provide Ice Boxes to 67 number of families of fisherfolks in Raigad district residing in Srivardhan, Tala and Mashla blocks. This kind of an ice box is costly and small fishermen cannot afford to invest in it.

Box-12: Significance of the support to fishermen families

According to a report published on credible government sources, Maharashtra has a 720-km coastline spread over seven districts. It produced 446,256 metric tons of marine fish in 2022-23 and has a fisher population of 364,899. The fisheries sector occupies a very important place in the socio-economic development of India. The sector has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of several subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap and nutritious food. At the same time, it is an instrument of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country.

The objective of providing ice box is to increase the shelf life of their catch, assured storage, ultimately culminating into fetching good economic returns. In the subsequent part of the chapter an impact assessment of the activities planned around the programme objectives is presented. The information for this chapter has been gathered from one of the fisherfolks communities residing along the coastal lines of Shrivardhan block of Raigad district.

- **Objectives and Result Chain of Ice Box Support**

This component aimed to enhance additional steady income of fish sellers from fishing community between ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 36,000 per year by increasing the shelf life of the fishes with the help of iceboxes.

Table 39: Result Chain of Ice Box Support

Program Name	Inputs	Output	Outcomes
Ice Box for fishing Communities	# HH requested program	# HH and demand fulfilled	# Beneficiaries (those that have adopted the program) who have witnessed an increase in income. # Avg. net income per HH (people opting ice box) to be raised between ₹ 20,000- ₹ 30,000/- annually. # % HH active with program

- **Assessment methodology: Ice Box Support**

The field investigation is done using qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The quantitative data collection method is employed with 10 number of HHs in sampled community (Koliwada/Kunbiwadi-2) of Srivardhan block while the qualitative method, using FGD tools is applied with 21 number of HHs representatives, in Srivardhan block.

Table 40: Sample Size for Ice Box Assessment

District	Project Blocks	Number of Beneficiaries	quantitative Sample	Qualitative Sample
Raigad	Srivardhan	39	10	21
Raigad	Tala	23		
Raigad	Mhasla	5		

- **HH Income; Average Fish Catch; Selling Quantity**

The field investigation suggests that there is an estimated number of 120 HHs residing in the sampled community of fisherfolks. Almost each of the HHs depend upon fishing, as the only source of income. The team investigated the income size of an average HH; it is learnt that an average HH earns ₹ 19,200/- per month from the fishing. The mode value of monthly income of studied HHs is found to be ₹20,000/-.
The mode value is a value that appears most frequently in the data set. The standard deviation for the data set is 5,350 with CV (coefficient of variation) value, less than "1" which implies that the average income of more than 2/3rd of HHs is tightly clustered around the income of different individual HHs of sampled area.

The team further investigates the fish catch by an average fisherfolk and according to the finding the average catch is 17 Kg with the mode value of 19-20-25 Kg. After keeping some quantity (average 1 Kg) for their own consumption they sell the produce in the market.

Table 41: Average Monthly Income of Fisherfolk Communities

Particulars	Value in ₹
Mean	19,200/-
Median	20,000/-
Mode	20,000/-
Std. Deviation	5,349/-
Minimum	12,000/-
Maximum	30,000/-
CV	Less than 1

Box-13: Fishing is the way of life

Depending upon weather and other conditions like seasonal demand etc. we go for fishing. Customarily it used to be a one-day business wherein we would go for fishing and come back the same day, with the sufficient catch. But with the invasion of big fishing companies, it is hard for us to get the desired quantity of fish in a day hence we need to be in the middle of the sea for 4-5 days to get the catch." **Farmers from, Village Kunbiwadi-2 (Koliwada), Srivardhan Block, Raigad**

Table 42: Average Catch and Selling Quantity

Particulars	Average Per Day Fish Catch in Kg	Average Per Day Fish Selling in Kg
Average	17	15
Mode Value	10-20-25	9-19-24

Box-14: Light Fishing[1]

According to an article published by ICSF (International Collective in Support of fish workers) the fishermen face is the illegal fishing using Light Emitting Diode (LED) lights. The big trawlers from the nearby states of Gujarat, Karnataka and even from Maharashtra use high-power LED lights in the deep sea to attract the fishes. In 2019, the Maharashtra government banned LED fishing through a resolution and imposed a huge penalty on trawlers to safeguard the traditional methods of fishing. The government representatives tabled a bill in the Parliament the same year titled 'The complete prohibition of light fishing and protection and development of traditional fishing technique in Coastal Areas Bill, 2019'. In the bill, this fishing technique was termed ''light fishing'' and was defined as ''fishing by using nets and other things by attracting fishes with the help of Light Emitting Diode (LED)."

The article further explains that light fishing has not only impacted these small-scale fishermen, but also the businesses of those with small and medium trawlers. The article takes into account a story of Dhanesh Waghe who resides at Srivardhan. Dhanesh Waghe who is in his mid-30s, shares his story. "*At that point of time, I saw kachcha money in this business. We had a small trawler then and we only had to travel around 50 km to catch the fishes. Now, even if we go to the deep sea—almost 90-100 km away from the shore—we don't catch anything*," he laments. For the last two months his boat has been anchored at the shore as there is hardly any fish and to send the boat out means ''*Unnecessary spending on diesel and ration, besides the labour charges*.'' Earlier, Waghe used to earn around Rs 50, 000 a month but his monthly income has fallen to Rs 15-20,000 now.

The story of Dhanesh resonates with that of 120 families of fisherfolks residing in the project area of Swades in Koliwada area. During FGD Hemant Pause from Kunbiwadi-2 (Koliwada) shares his story, "The big companies use latest technology to scout for the fish like LED light and big nets etc. They catch different varieties of fish in large quantity and flood the market with the same. The excess quantity of fish for sale in the local market causes an undesired drop in price. It is hard for us to survive in front of these big players. Not only our fish catch has dropped by 40-50 percent but also the income has dropped drastically.

- **Marketing Practices**

Discussion with fisherfolk community reveals that 80 percent families prefer to sell 95 percent of total catch/production to market while 20 percent families keep 90 percent for the self-consumption. During FGD it is learnt that the vending/marketing of the produce is done through a cartel of middle men, wherein they take the produce to the market in a jointly hired small loading vehicle and sell it. The government imposes a ban on fishing in June-July as the fishes come to the shore during this period for breeding, so effectively 10 months is the only time, fisherfolks get the opportunity to fish.

Box-15: Fishing is the hard task

"We take boats in deep waters and keep there for 3-4 days. The maximum expense is incurred on fuel followed by ration. If we stay in the middle of the sea, it costs us ₹10,000/- for three days. The average catch after such a hard work is 70-80-100 Kg in three days." **Robhinder Dodkulkar, Kunbiwadi-2 (Koliwada), Srivardhan Block, Raigad.**

- **Type of Fish Catch**

The discussion reveals that Doma, Bangda, Curly, Rawas, Surmai, and Pomfret are the key fish varieties targeted by the fisherfolks. Bangda fish is used for oil while Surmai and Pomfret are the costlier fish to be sold in the market. The average per Kg price of Doma fish is reported to be ₹ 50/- per Kg while the cost of Bangda is ₹100/- per Kg. Surmai and Pomfret are sold according to the piece as per the field investigation.

Table 43: Price of different dish varieties

Fish Type	Rate (INR)/Kg
Doma	₹ 50 /Kg
Bangda	₹ 100 /Kg*
Surmai	→ 10 small piece costs ₹1500-₹2000. → 6 big piece costs ₹3,000-₹4,000
Pomfret	→ 10 small piece costs ₹31,500-₹32,000. → 6 big piece costs ₹33,000-₹40,000

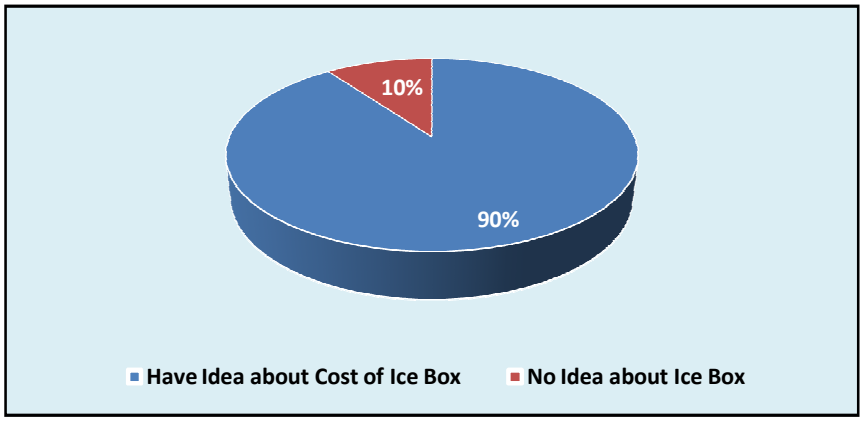
**Depending upon the market supply. If a big player floods the market with excessive quantity, then the rate of Bangda is dropped to the point of ₹10/Kg.*

- **Perceived Impact of Ice Box Support**

The impact of ice box distributed to 67 number of HHs across Srivardha, Tala and Mhsala blocks of Raigad district was assessed through the FGDs conducted with the concerned stakeholders; the key findings related to the impacts of this support are collated as below.

→ **Understanding on Ice Box:** The field investigation reveals that, of the total participants, 90 percent have awareness about the price of a single ice box, while 10 percent are not sure about the price. During the discussion with the community, it is learnt that 50 percent of those who are aware of price of an ice box report, the cost as ₹ 4,500/-while 30 percent, believe that the cost of ice box is ₹ 5000/-. It furthers reveals that all the participants have paid an amount of ₹ 1100/- each for the ice box from which ₹100/- is kept for registration and capacity building while the rest of the amount is considered as contribution towards ice box.

Figure 25: Collective Understanding on Price/Cost of Ice-Box (Finding in %)



→ **Change in Family Income:** The field investigation suggests that there is a positive change in annual income of an average HH by 1000-1500 INR per month, which is translated into ₹12,000/- to ₹18,000/- per year. The increase, reported in the income of an average HH is encouraging but not corresponding to the programme objective wherein the average annual increase with the family income is originally projected to be ₹ 20,000/- to ₹35,000/-. Although with the ice box support the shelf life of produce has increased by 4-5 days resulting an overall income enhancement, yet there are certain practical aspects that hampers the 100 percent capacity utilization of an ice box. The volume of ice box is 60 L that could only contain 20 Kg of fish at a time, as for a better shelf life the box must be filled with 20 Kg of ice. This situation leaves little scope for accommodating more produce in the box. If the cumulative quantity of two days catch is more than 20 Kg. (which is a recurrent scenario) the additional catch is kept in the bamboo made basket or thermocol box, a practice that is detrimental for a longer shelf life.

→ **Training and Capacity Building:** The formal training of fisherfolks on how to form a producer organization, supply chain management or convergence with the government scheme is not reported to be organized. The discussion with the fisherfolks suggests that they are skeptical with the idea of working in a cooperative model. The exploitation of the fisherman by other actors of the supply chain is prevalent during the FGD. The monopoly of an organized cartel of few middlemen systematically distorts the profitability quotient for the fisherfolks. This situation ultimately encourages inequality and reduces the stake and position of fisherfolks in the value chain. Participants Mr. Devram Wanghe and Pandurang from village Kunbiwadi informed that they can nit form the cooperative as it is expensive and cumbersome process from management point of view. Also, they do not perceive any benefits of the cooperative/ FPO due lack of knowledge and exposure to group-based business activity.

7.4.2 COMPONENT-II: TOILET CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT

The lack of proper sanitation has severe consequences beyond inconvenience. It creates unhealthy living conditions, ultimately leading to poverty and reduced productivity.

It is against this backdrop that Swades foundation tackles health and sanitation issues in rural communities. The foundation aims to provide toilets and hygiene education to all households, fulfilling their basic sanitation rights. With support from Mankind Pharma, Swades has worked towards achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities by supporting them with 93 number of toilets, in Trimbkeshwar and Peth blocks of Nashik.

In the subsequent part of this subsection an impact assessment of the activities planned around the toilet construction support is presented. The information for this chapter has been gathered from selected sample families of Peth block.

- **Objectives and Result Chain of Toilet Support**

This component of the project aimed to promote the health and hygiene by ensuring that each household access to sanitation facility (toilet at home) and to enable the communities to attain the goal of the open defection free (ODF) village; it therefore focusses to access, use and maintain own toilets and adopt the safe WASH practices.

Table 44: Result Chain of Toilet Construction Support

Program Name	Inputs	Output	Outcomes
Sanitation	# Sanitation units requested # Nigrani Samitis Targeted	#Of sanitation units built # Nigrani samitis established	# % HH of hamlets always using toilets (all family members included)

- **Assessment methodology: Toilet Construction Support**

The information presented below are taken from HH level interviews and focused group discussions organized with the beneficiaries. The field investigation is done using qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The quantitative data collection method is employed with 9 number of HHs in sampled community of Peth block while the qualitative method, using FGD tools is applied with 15-20 number of HHs representatives, in Peth block.

Table 45: Sample Size for Toilet Construction Support Assessment

District	Project Blocks	Number of Beneficiaries	Sample for quantitative information	Sample for qualitative information
Nashik	Peth	60	9	15-20
Nashik	Trimbkeshwar	33	0	0

- **Economic Profile of the respondents**

The field investigation suggests that sampled families are engaged with agriculture and agriculture labour as their key source of livelihood. The team investigates the income size of an average HH and it is learnt that an average HH earns ₹ 7,000/- per month. The mode value of monthly income of studied HHs is found to be ₹ 6,000/-. The mode value is a value that appears most frequently in the data set. The standard deviation for the data set is 2046 with CV (coefficient of variation) value, less than "1" which implies that the average income of more than 2/3rd of HHs is tightly clustered around the income of different individual HHs of sampled area.

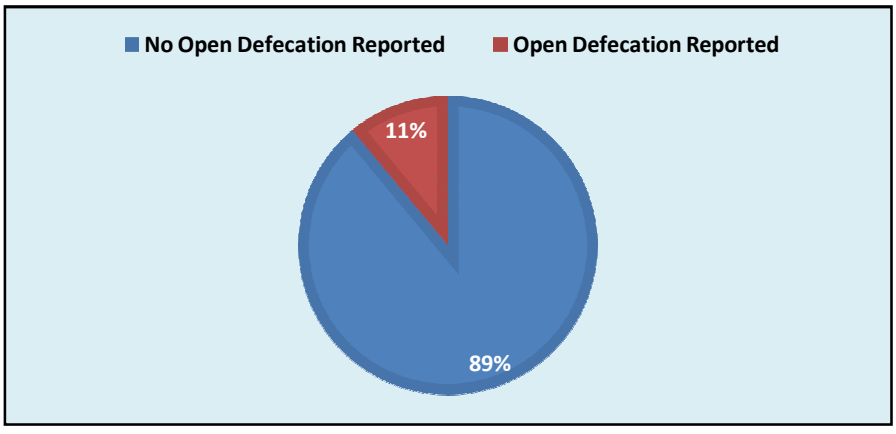
Table 46: Average Monthly Income of Toilet Construction Beneficiaries

Particulars	Value
Mean	7,000/-
Median	6,000/-
Mode	6,000/-
Std. Deviation	2,046/-
Minimum	5,000/-
Maximum	10,000/-
CV	Less than 1

- **Present Status of Open Defecation**

The figure below presents the status of defecation amongst sampled population. According to the data 89 percent of the total respondents and their families use toilet for defecation while 11 percent still defecate in open as per the data. During FGD with beneficiaries, it is learnt that there is a positive shift in the behavior of majority of people from open defecation to toilet use during the last one-year time.

Figure 26: Current Status of Open Defecation (Finding in %)

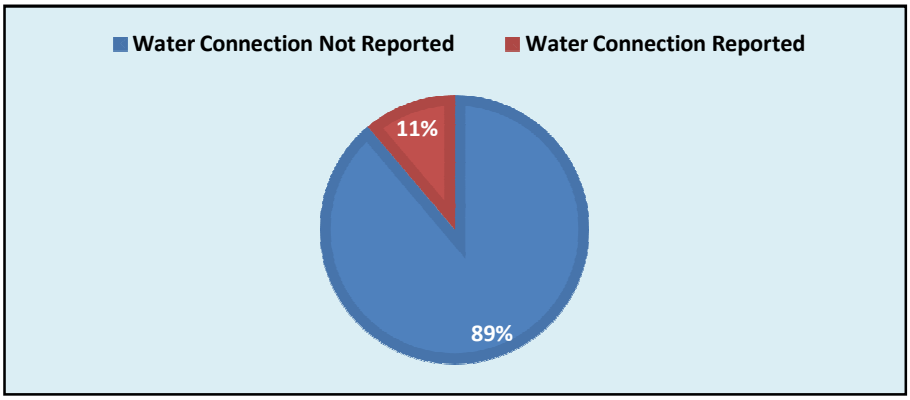


- **Status of Water Connection/Overhead Tank**

Overhead tanks are important factor to maintain a dedicated water source for flushing. These tanks are designed to store water specifically for use in toilets. The data suggests that those who report to use toilets do not have overhead tank in 89 percent cases, while only 11 percent are reported to have water

connection for their toilets. Those who do not have overhead tank fetch water from outside for every single time whenever they use toilet. During the FGD it is learnt that respondents and their families wash their hands after defecation with soap and water.

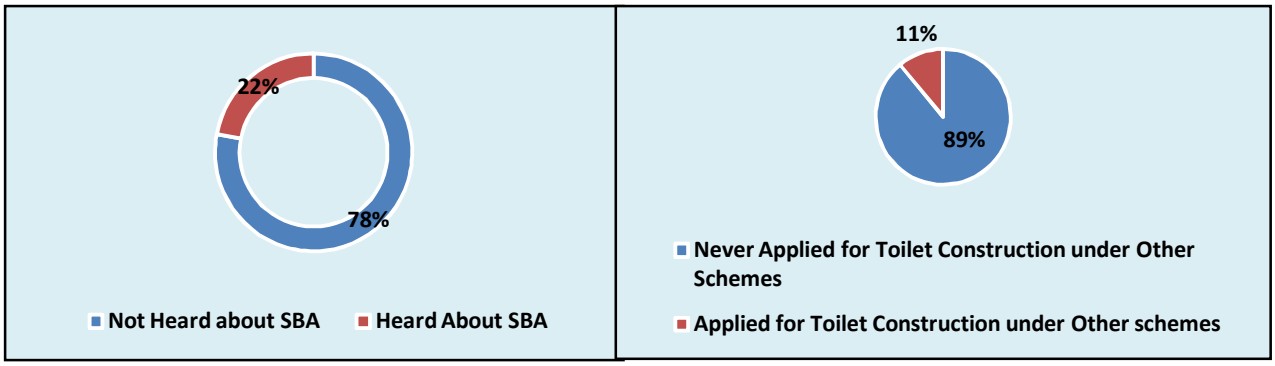
Figure 27: Status of Water Connection in the Toilet (Finding in %)



- **Understanding on Government Support Programme and Role of PRI**

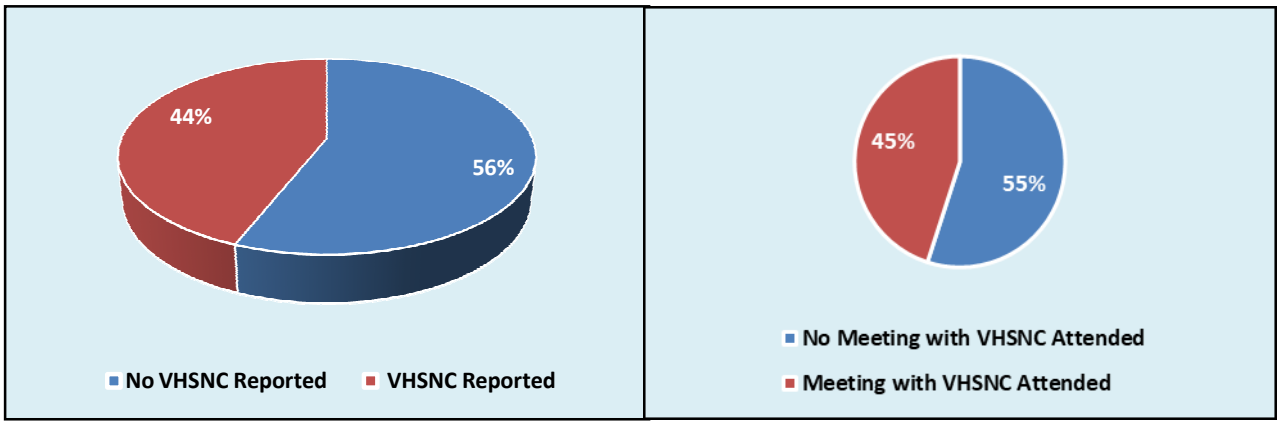
Attempts are made to understand the collective understanding of community members on different government schemes supporting sanitation efforts and their accessibility to same. The data suggests that 78 percent of the total respondents have not heard about SBA, an Initiative launched by the Government of India, to achieve an "open defecation free" (ODF) India. Field investigation further suggests that of the total interviewed respondents, 89 percent have never applied to get assistance/support under any government scheme to construct the toilet in their homes. Those 11 percent who have applied for toilet construction never have got the assistance under any government scheme.

Figure 28: Understanding on SBA / scheme for Toilet Construction (Finding in %)



The team attempts to probe the role of PRI and the corresponding committees formed for health and nutrition awareness and peoples' understanding on the same. The data suggests that 56 percent respondents have no idea about the existence of VHSNC, while 44 percent report to have VHSNC in their villages. Of those who have understanding on VHSNC, report that they have not participated in any meeting organized by the committee (55 percent), while 45 percent report to have attended the meetings of VHSNC as per the data.

Figure 29: Understanding and participation in VHSNC (Finding in %



Box-16: VHSNC and SBA2

One of the key elements of the National Rural Health Mission is the Village Health , Sanitation and Nutrition committee (VHSNC). The committee has been formed to take collective actions on issues related to health and its social determinants at the village level. They are particularly envisaged as being central to 'local level community action' under NRHM, which would develop to support the process of Decentralised Health Planning. Thus the committee is envisaged to take leadership in providing a platform for improving health awareness and access of community for health services, address specific local needs and serve as a mechanism for community based planning and monitoring.

The committee is formed at the revenue village level and it should act as a sub-committee of the Gram Panchayat. It should have a minimum of 15 members which should comprise of elected member of the Panchayat who shall lead the committee, all those working for health and health related services should participate, community members/ beneficiaries and representation from all community sub-groups especially the vulnerable sections and hamlets/ habitations. ASHA residing in the village shall be the member secretary and convener of the committee.

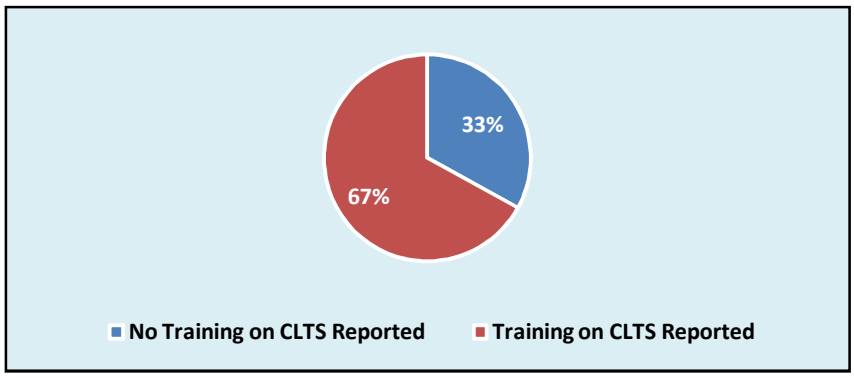
Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, or Clean India Mission is a country-wide campaign initiated by the Government of India on 2 October 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management and to create Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages. The program also aims to increase awareness of menstrual health management.[2] It is a restructured version of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan which was launched by the Government of India in 2009.

- **Training and Capacity Building**

The subsection of the report deals with the training and capacity building support extended to beneficiaries under the toilet construction support. According to the data, 67 percent respondents report to have received the training on community led total sanitation campaign while 33 percent deny to receive any training on CLTS.

[2] Source: Government Website on National Health Mission (NHM)

Figure 30: Training on CLTS (Finding in %)



- **Engagement Level of HHs in Construction Process**

As per the data, 67 percent respondents report to have engaged in material purchase while 33 percent report not to have engaged in material purchase. The subsequent table presents the engagement level of respondents/HHs during different stages of construction and according to the data, almost 50 percent respondents are reported to have engaged during different states including construction of superstructure, installation of WC pans, roof construction, door construction, fixing of walls etc. while 89 percent are engaged in monitoring and supervision.

Figure 31: Engagement in Material Purchase in %)

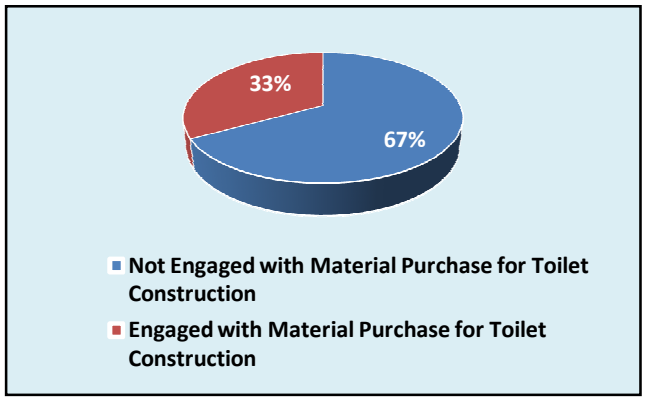


Table 47: Engagement Level of HHs during Different Stages of Construction (Finding in %)

Response	Percentage of Response
Construction of Superstructure	44
Installation of WC Pan	44
Roof	44
Door	44
Fixing of Walls	44
Coloring and Plumbing	44
Connecting the Chamber with Soak pit	44
Monitoring and Supervision	89

Photograph 13: Sanitation drive under Mankind CRS support in Nashik district

7.4.3 COMPONENT-III: WATER FOR IRRIGATION (WFI)

Water for Irrigation (WFI) is one of the components of this integrated project for bringing the land under cultivation of 2nd /3rd crop in Rabi / Zaid season (winter / summer crop) by rain-fed water harvesting/recharge and distribution. It comprises of drip system with filter unit, sub-mainline & lateral lines, pump rooms where required, land preparation, equipment installation and testing, civil works. A common pump (solar) for harnessing/lifting water and main line will be included for 2.5 or more acres. Based on the need, water lifting facility through solar pump may also be given for a minimum of 1 acre. Drip irrigation is a water-efficient method that conserves 60% more water compared to flood irrigation, allowing for the irrigation of 2.5 times the area with the same amount of water.

The study team attempted to examine the status of this project component which was designed on the onset of this integrated project. It was observed that WFI support has been provided to a total of 27 families in Mahad and Igatpuri blocks of Raigad and Nashik districts respectively. Since WFI structures are recently installed, and it takes one or two crop cycles to realize the impact, moreover, the beneficiaries are grappling with the issues of operations and maintenance, the results/data could not be reported during field investigation process. Within this backdrop the team attempts to understand the opinion of beneficiaries on

possible/projected impact like increase in income of an average HH, change in irrigated land area for agriculture, change in production and marketable surplus because of WFI support.

- **Objectives and result chain matrix of WFI component**

This component aimed to augment per acre annual household income by ₹ 40,000/-₹ 70,000/- for sustained economic independence, thus it envisaged to bring more land under agriculture and diversified cropping pattern and increase the productivity as well.

Table 48: WFI result chain

Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes
# HH requested program # Acres requested to be covered # Farmers to be trained & certified	# HH demand fulfilled # Acres covered/HH #Farmers trained & certified	# % beneficiaries (those that have adopted the program) have witnessed increase in income of at least ₹50,000/- per year # Average net income per acre # Average net income per HH

- **Sample Size of WFI Support**

This part of the report presents the key findings of field level investigation (using qualitative and quantitative data collection methods) to understand the opinion of beneficiaries on projected impact about water for irrigation (WFI) support.

The information presented here is taken from HH level interviews and focused group discussions organized with the beneficiaries. The quantitative data collection method employed with 7 number of HHs while qualitative method, using FGD tools is applied with 7 number of HHs representatives of sampled community of Mahad and Igatpuri in both the blocks.

Table 49: Sample Size for WFI Support Assessment

District	Project Blocks	Number of Beneficiaries	Sample for quantitative information	Sample for qualitative information
Nashik	Mahad	03	03	03
Nashik	Igatpuri	24	04	04

- **Livelihood and land holding status**

During the field investigation, it is learnt that in Nashik, 75 percent families have land holding of three acres while 25 percent families have two acres of land holding. In Raigad the sampled families reported to have one acres of land holding as per the data. The majority of the respondents, during FGDs, reported having the land holding as cultivable and self-owned. During the discussion with the farmers they have projected that there will be a substantial change in irrigated land holding when the water irrigation system is fully functional.

The average income of the families supported under WFI component is ₹ 22,714/-in a month with mode value of 20,000 INR. The low value of standard deviation which is ₹14,716/- indicates that the monthly average income of sampled HHs is tightly clustered around the mean.

Table 50: Land Holding Status (Finding in %)

District	One Acre	Two Acre	Three Acre	N
Nashik	0	25	75	4
Raigad	100	0	0	3

Table 51: Present Status of irrigation and Land Holding (Finding in absolute number)

Irrigated Land					
District	**Zero Acre**	**One Acre**	**Two Acre**	**Three Acre**	**N**
Nashik	1	0	2	1	4
Raigad	0	3	0	0	3
Unirrigated Land					
District	**Zero Acre**	**One Acre**	**Two Acre**	**Three Acre**	**N**
Nashik	2	1	0	1	4
Raigad	3	0	0	0	3

It was observed that a total 30 HHs resides in Jadavpur village of Raigad of which 24 families found to be residing permanently. Three beneficiaries are selected for WFI while each of them has 1 acre of land. All the three families have deposited ₹ 90,000/- against the solar energy driven pump set (₹ 30,000/-each). The entire agriculture was rain fed and paddy was the key crop grown in the fields. With the advent of irrigation support, these families have planned to introduce changes in cropping pattern.

It was observed that farmers like Omkar, benefitted by growing green fodder; Roshan cultivated mango trees in ½ acre of land while Anjani is willing to grow vegetables. Swades reportedly supported Roshan with 100 mango trees at the price Rs. 80/-per tree. It was observed that not only Roshan but other farmers have got the support from Swades. The data suggested that current income of the households due to this intervention reported to be in between ₹ 10,000/ - to 55,000/-. The level of income basically found to be dependent on improved cultivation practices, inputs management and size of the land, etc.

Table 52: Average Income of Farming Communities

Descriptive Statistics	Family Income
Mean	₹ 22,714/-
Median	₹ 20,000/-
Mode	₹ 20,000/-
Std. Deviation	₹ 14,716/-
Minimum	₹10,000/-
Maximum	₹ 55,000/-

- **Community understanding on water harvesting structures**

As per the field investigation 89 percent of the total beneficiaries are of the opinion that the project would result in increased availability of water for their crops. Apart from solar pump sets, in Raigad and Nashik, farmers are also provided with the micro irrigation technology like drippers. It was observed that impact of solar energy driven system would be diverse and water for irrigation (WFI) structure would have positively contributed to the HH income by way of providing additional irrigation. During field investigation it is learnt that such structure will result in **30-40 percent increase in net irrigated area** and thus beneficiaries would be able to take multiple crops from the small land holdings.

Table 53: Capacity of Solar Pump System (Finding in absolute number)

District	Three KW	Five KW	Eight KW	Nine KW	N
Nashik	1	0	2	1	4
Raigad	0	3	0	0	3

Box-17: Cost of solar pump sets and the accruing benefits.

The price of solar energy driven pump set is ₹ 4-₹ 5 Lakh. With the support from Swades we could access it at the price of ₹90,000/- only rest was paid by Swades. The contribution depends upon the social category. For those who belong to SC/ST category or come from economically backward class the contribution is ₹15,000/- We belong to general category, hence our contribution is ₹ 30,000/- per individual, however we are happy as we have now water for irrigation and in future we will be able to reap the benefits of this investment – **Farmers: Village Jadhavpur , Mahad Block, Raigad**

- **Change in Key Crops and net sown in the Project Area**

The data suggested that substantial percentage of families in both the districts grow Rabi and Kharif crops. Farmers in Raigad who used to grow only paddy are preparing themselves for vegetables, green fodder, and fruit cultivation, while farmers in Nashik have plans to increase the portion of pulses, millets, *nagli* (finger millet), *warai*, horse gram and other crops in their crop cycle.

Farmers in Nashik were growing wheat at substantial level. As a result of improved irrigation facilities there will be a change expected by the farmers in net sown area at aggregate level in crops like vegetables, green fodder, gram, fruit, and millets etc. Increase in net sown area of vegetables, green fodder and fruit (mango)would be absolute, as there was no or very little vegetable grown by the farmers for commercial purpose, especially in Raigad area. Now people in both the districts due to this intervention have planned to grow vegetables for commercial purpose. In Nashik pulses, millets like *nagli*, and *warai*, horse gram also woul have relative increase in the net sown area, as expected by farmers.

- **Changes in Cost of Production**

The calculation of change in cost of production for various crops during upcoming period is based on the data obtained from the respondents on areas, crops and the costs incurred in various seasons in a year. It is observed that there would be a slight increase in cost of production for vegetable, millets, fruit crops, pulses and green fodder owing to absolute increase in net sown area. While in case of wheat and paddy the cost of production would decrease as the fields would have been already prepared, from other crops, and no extra labour in field

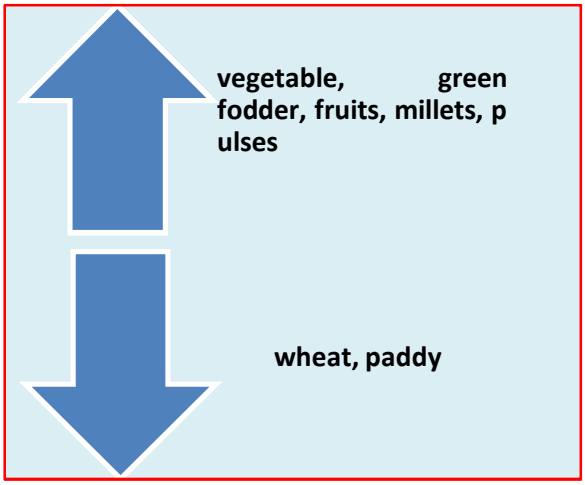


Figure 32: Change in cost of cropping

preparation required for wheat and paddy cultivation. Here it is important to understand that the increased cost of production is not negatively impacting the per acre profit. The per acre profit would increase because of good production of crops and support provided by Swades foundation.

- **Change in productivity of food grains**

Analysis has been done to understand the projected/expected impact of agricultural interventions, in terms of changes that would happen over a period of three years, at aggregate level (i.e. for all the samples put together). It is expected that seven-eight major crops would account for about 90 percent of the total area under cultivation in next three years (i.e., paddy, wheat, pulses, vegetables, green fodder, millets, fruits and, warai in that order). The discussion with the farmers suggested that of these major crops, at the aggregate level, total production of most of the crops would increase. For crops like vegetable, it is 100 percent increase, for wheat it is 25 percent, for paddy it is 30 percent, and for other crops it is 75-100 percent reported based on the experience of farmers reported during the FGDs. This increase in production is expected to be as near as the planned target under the project.

- **Change in per Quintal Income**

Income here should not be restricted to mean the cash in hand income. It is also perceived as a saving on items a family would have purchased, had the increase in production not realized owing to project support. The data suggests that there shall be an increase in income from agriculture products for those who own marginal and relatively bigger land holdings. There should be an increase of income ranging from 40-50 percent. Exponential increase shall be reported in case of vegetables, fruit cultivation, green fodder in the field area.

Box-18: Water can change the livelihood scenario

We may not have the direct impact on our agriculture income as a result of improved irrigation facilities, but owing to water availability we can change the cropping pattern and can grow other crops like growing green fodder which will eventually help us to expand the heard size of goats or dairy units for earning the steady income. **Farmers-Kalgude, Village Jadhavpur, Mahad Block, Raigad**

- **Change in Marketable Surplus**

The study investigated on the marketable surplus of various crops, and analyses the changes over the period. At the aggregate level, for most of the crops (except for wheat and paddy) the proportion of marketable surplus is expected to increased; possibly since the farmers hold on to paddy and wheat to ensure that food security. Mostly the farmers in rural area of Raigad and tribal areas specially in Nashik, do not found to be selling the produce as they use it for self-consumption. Wherever farmers are in position to sell the other crops, they are selling it to locals.

The villagers are aware of the market scenario which can provide better price of their produce; though they were not found aware of the minimum support price (MSP) also, they are unable to get the benefits due to

absence of transportation, communication and other logistical infrastructure which is required for promoting the sustainable market linkages. Further it was observed that storage and value addition facilities in the villages do not exist and collective marketing hitherto not attempted despite the potential that seemed due to raw material availability.

Box:19: Need for FPO. Cooperative

Owing to absence of cooperative, we market the paddy through middleman at the price, 17-18 INR per Kg while in cooperative the price of paddy is 25-26 INR per Kg. We keep 50 percent for own consumption while 10 percent is kept for the seed, and remaining 40 percent is sold to the market."

Farmers-Village Jadhavpur, Mahad Block, Raigad

- **Training and Capacity Building**

The following table suggests that in Nashik 50 percent farmers report to have received the training on how to operate the solar energy driven pump set and other related aspects. In case of Raigad all the respondents report to have received the training as per the data.

Table 54: Status of Training and Capacity Building (Finding in %)

District	Training Was Not Imparted	Training Was Imparted	N
Nashik	50	50	4
Raigad	0	100	3

Photograph 14: Impact of water for irrigation-potatoes cultivation in Nashik district

7.4.4 COMPONENT-IV: SUPPORT IN ANIMAL HUSBDANDRY SECTOR

The support provided to farmers in the animal husbandry sub-sector under the Mankind CSR program is a crucial need-based intervention, particularly for landless individuals and small landholders seeking diversified income sources. Under this initiative, assistance for dairy cattle rearing and goat farming has been extended to farmers/ project beneficiaries in both Nashik and Raigad districts.

- **Support for milch animals**

Although a significant number of rural households in the project area own cattle, nearly all these animals are of nondescript breeds. To encourage the raising of high-yield dairy cows, Swades, with the support of mankind CSR launched a dairy program targeting the Mhasla, Tala, Sudhagarh, Mangaon, Mahad, and Poladpur blocks in Raigad, benefiting 31 families, as well as the Igatpuri block in Nashik, assisting 19 families who possess the necessary resources—such as water, shelter, feed, and fodder—to manage healthy, high-yielding animals. A one-time investment needed to rear and breed a high-yield cow or buffalo ranges from ₹ 60,000/- to ₹ 80,000/-, covering the cost of the animal, housing, transportation, and insurance.

Ongoing management costs for these breeds represent a significant recurrent expense for households. Acknowledging that access to credit is a major obstacle to acquiring high-quality, high-yield breeds, the Swades Foundation aims to subsidize the procurement costs. This support enables new households willing to adopt dairy as a livelihood, as well as existing dairy farmers looking to scale up and enhance their income, to do so with greater ease.

The Swades Foundation is reported to offer a direct cash subsidy of ₹ 30,000/- for procurement of dairy animals. If the animals are purchased without a loan, the subsidy is paid directly to the vendor. Conversely, if the purchase involves a loan, Swades contributes the ₹ 30,000/- towards the loan repayment, thereby alleviating EMI burden on the farmer. Additionally, an in-kind subsidy of up to ₹ 12,000/- is available, which covers expenses such as animal insurance, feed, and milk containers, bringing the total subsidy amount to ₹ 42,000/-

- **Support for Goatery**

It was observed that goat farming has long been a traditional backyard livelihood activity that significantly supplements household income, contributing between 10% and 40% to the earnings of families across different regions, typically those raising small herds of 3 to 10 goats. Goats are renowned for their adaptability and have served as a reliable livelihood source for many families, particularly in times of emergency when they can be sold for quick cash. Swades was reportedly promoting goatery actively; assisting the 108 farmer's families in rearing goats as a viable livelihood option across Mahad, Mhasla, Mangaon, Srivardhan, Poladpur, and Sudhagarh blocks of Raigad, as well as 95 farmer's families across the villages of Igatpuri and Peth blocks of Nashik. The project aimed at breeding the Osmanabadi goat, a

variety known for its high commercial value due to its meat and milk production capabilities. This breed thrives in diverse climatic conditions and can be raised in both free-range and stall-fed systems. Furthermore, Osmanabadi goats have a high likelihood of producing twins or triplets, and they exhibit good average annual weight gain, making them particularly suitable for smallholder farmers looking to enhance their income.

At the initial stage, Swades provided with two female goats to each family, enabling them to gradually increase the herd size and sell offspring as part of earning the supplemental income. The households those successfully reared the goats found to be eligible for obtaining additional unit of goats, thereby promoting sustainability in the goat farming endeavors. Those interested in further scaling their income through goat rearing undergo verification and receive support to participate in an expanded program. In addition to individual support, Swades is committed to developing a robust ecosystem for goat farming in the region. This involves creating a network of Pashusakhis (livestock assistants), goat vendors, and feed suppliers to provide essential services and resources to farmers, enhancing the overall goat-rearing business.

Box-20: Salient Features of Support provided in Animal husbandry sector-

- **Milch animals**

→ HHs in eligible VDCs given the revolving grant of ₹ 30,000/- for animal procurement. Farmers choose to buy animal on credit/ through loan or by own expense. Ther registered for support with a sum of ₹20,000/-and the VDC contribution. Any additional amount, above total subsidy provided by Swades is paid by beneficiary at the time of animal procurement. The community donation collected in both the cases is transferred to the vendor to subsidize the costof animal. Farmer procures the animal through the Swades identified vendors. Farmer needed to procure high quality breed of buffalo and cow. Once the animals are procured they are certified and tagged by Swades team.

→ Swades identified the vendors for animal procurement. Procurement is done through identified vendors only. MoU between vendors and VDC is done

- **Goatery units**

→ In case of goatery support one unit comprises of 1 female adult goat and 1 heifer goat. The new beneficiary HH is given priority to supply the first goat 1+1 unit. Farmers, who have increased their herd size in 6-8 months found to be eligible for an additional unit of 1+1 goat. Taking the second unit of 1+1 goats within 6-8 months of first unit is important for program's sustainability.

→ Average weight of the herd in one unit is 52 to 60 kg (weight of one adult goat should not be less than 30 kg & Heifer goats not less than 22 Kg. (Female Goat Weight- 30-38 Kg & Heifer Goat -22-28 Kg).

→ Farmers are given technical commercial training for managing the goats & making income from the programs. Regular visits of Pashusakhis & Swades Animal husbandry team and organization of health camps would be planned to support the beneficiaries. To confirm eligibility for the program, training and shed verification is done.

→ After the handover of the animals, the beneficiaries found to be eligible for complimentary AMC service where Pashusakhis visits them on quarterly (3 months) basis for check-ups, vaccination & de-worming of goats.

→ In case of mortality of the animal, one-time replacement of animal is done by Swades. Reason of mortality is verified, before confirmation of replacement.

- **Objectives and result chains for animal husbandry intervention**

The following are the objectives reported for this component of the project

→ To enhance the additional sustainable incomes of willing & eligible HHs by ₹ 30,000/- ₹ 40,000/- annually, bysupporting them in procurement of dairy animals.

→ To form and sustain dairy cooperatives in Raigad and progress them on the path of dairy FPO and to increase average daily milk collection at the Milk Collection centers

→ To bring private dairies with in Raigad to provide market linkage to dairy farmers

→ To enhance the annual income of eligible & willing beneficiaries by ₹20,000- ₹ 25,000 (Including Asset Value) through a 1+1 goat unit model.

→ Goatery activity aimed at providing additional / Supplementary income through sale of goat for meat, milk,and goat manure.

Table 55: Result chain for animal husbandry support

Activity	Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes
Goat Farming	# HH requested program	# HH demand fulfilled	# % beneficiaries (those that have adopted the program) who have witnessed an increase in income by INR 10,000-15,000 annually
	# Units requested	# Units distributed	# The asset value of animals after one year
	# Farmers to be trained & certified	# Farmers trained & certified	# % HH active with the program
	# Pashu Sakhis requested/enrolled	# Goats tagged	# Avg. net income per HH
	# Goat vendors requested to be created/enrolled	# HH provided in-kind support # Pashu Sakhis enrolled # Goat vendors created/enrolled	# Avg. # goats surviving per HH # Avg. # goats sold per HH # The Avg. weight of goats sold. # % HH continuing program after 2nd cycle # Avg monthly expenses per animal in Rs. as defined in the program # HH Completed 1st cycle
Dairy Procurement	# HH requested program	# HH demand fulfilled	# % beneficiaries (those that have adopted the program) who have witnessed increase in income by INR 40,000-60,000 annually (with 10 months of lactation period)
	# Animals requested	# Animals distributed	# Avg. net income per HH (from milk and milk products if any)
	# Farmers to be trained & certified.	# Farmers trained & certified	#Asset value/HH of animals after one year
	#Farmers requested for second animal after 6 months	# Animals tagged	# Female/male calf after one year
	# Adivasi/POP HH requested program.	# Animals insured	# % HH active with program
	# Milk collection center requested to be. Established/enrolled	# HH provided in-kind support # Farmers have taken second animal. # Adivasi/ POP HH taken program # Milk collection center established/ enrolled	# Average liter of milk production per animal per day (Avg milk production in liter/animal/day to be considered for entire lactation cycle. # Avg. Feeding Cost / liter milk produce

- **Key Findings of the Assessment of Animal Support**

The field investigation is done using qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The quantitative data collection method is employed with 6 number of HHs in sampled communities of Nashik district and 10 HHs in Raigad district for dairy support while for goat farming support this proportion is 9 and 7 respectively. The qualitative method, using FGD toll is applied with 15-20 number of HHs representatives in Nashik and 25-30 number of HHs in Raigad for both buffalo and goat support beneficiaries. Since the goat support is very recent hence the impact could not be calculated based on actual benefit, it is only projected in near term.

Table 56: Sampled HHs for Animal Husbandry Support

District	Beneficiary HHs of Dairy Support	Sampled HHs of Dairy Support (Quantitative information)	Beneficiary HHs of Goat Support	Sampled HHs of Goat Support (Quantitative information)	Sampled Beneficiaries for Qualitative information (Goat +Buffalo)
Nashik	19	6	95	9	15-20
Raigad	31	10	108	7	25-30

- **Livelihood Profile of Families supported under Animal Husbandry Component**

As evident from the table the families of goat farmers earn relatively less than the families of those who are provided with buffalo. The average income of those who are supported with goat is ₹ 13,375/- per month while those who are supported with buffalo is ₹ 23,533/- per month as per the data. The lesser value of standard deviation suggests that the income of families supported with goat and buffalo is tightly clustered around the average.

Table 57: Income of Goat/Buffalo Rearing Families

Descriptive Statistics	Income of Goat Rearing Families	Income of Buffalo Rearing Families
Mean	₹ 13,375/-	₹ 23,533/-
Median	₹ 15,000/-	₹ 20,500/-
Mode	₹ 15,000/-	₹ 15,000/-
Std. Deviation	₹ 7,898/-	₹ 10,410/-
Minimum	₹ 3,000/-	₹ 12,000/-
Maximum	₹ 30,000/-	₹ 50,000/-

- **Status of Pre-Operative Support**

According to the investigation of the status of pre operative support in both the districts, beneficiaries of dairy support have got training and capacity building support. It was observed that 100 percent beneficiaries have raised demand and interest to receive support for procurement of the buffalo in both the districts while 67 percent have got insurance support in Nashik, in case of Raigad all the sampled beneficiaries have got insurance support for their buffalo as per the data.

Table 58: Type of Pre operative Support Extended to Buffalo Herders (Finding in %)

District	Demand/Interest Based Cattle Support	Insurance Support	Training and Capacity Building Support	N
Nashik	100	67	100	6
Raigad	100	100	100	10

In case of goat support a proportion of 67 percent goat farmers of Nashik are reported to have received support in terms of training and capacity building while in case of Raigad all the farmers report to have received training and capacity building support.

Table 59: Type of Pre operative Support Extended to Goat Farmers (Finding in %)

District	Training and Capacity Building Support Reported	Training and Capacity Building Support Not Reported	N
Nashik	67	33	9
Raigad	100	0	7

According to standard operating procedures, registered vendors are chosen for the purchase of goats and buffaloes. An investigation was conducted to gauge beneficiaries' awareness of these vendors. The findings reveal that 67% of beneficiaries in Nashik are unaware of the registered vendors associated with buffalo purchases, whereas all beneficiaries in Raigad are knowledgeable about the vendors from whom the bovines are sourced. Additionally, none of the beneficiaries in Nashik have any awareness of the registered vendors for goat purchases, while all beneficiaries in Raigad are found informed, based on the data collected.

Table 60: Buffalo Herders understanding about Registered Vendors (Finding in %)

District	No Idea About Registered Vendor	Cattle Procured from Registered Vendor	N
Nashik	67	33	6
Raigad	0	100	10

Table 61: Goat Farmers understanding about Registered Vendors (Finding in %)

District	No Idea about Registered Vendor	Goats Procured from Registered Vendor	N
Nashik	100	0	9
Raigad	0	100	7

Field research also indicated that 17% of beneficiaries in Nashik and 50% in Raigad have applied for loans. The majority of those who sought loans requested amounts between INR 10,000 and 20,000. Importantly, these loans were exclusively for buffalo purchases; no beneficiaries applied for a loan related to goat purchases.

Table 62: Status of Loan Availed for Buffalo Purchase (Finding in %)

District	Loan Availed for Purchase of Cattle	Loan Not Availed for Purchase of Cattle	N
Nashik	17	83	6
Raigad	50	50	10

Box-21: Provision of the compensation in case of the death of animal

"I have been provided with one goat and one heifer, after my goat is dead Swades has promised me to provide another goat-**Farmers village Kothurde, Block Mahad"**

Under the replacement policy if a goat dies within the time of fifteen days, we will not replace it with another goat while if the death is reported after one month we consider the replacement-**Project team member Swades**

- **Utilization of Product**

As per the field investigation buffalo is raised for the dairy unit however at present the only product that is being sold is fresh milk without any value addition, while goats are raised for the meat purpose by 89 percent beneficiaries in Nashik and 100 percent in Raigad. It was observed that per day quantity of milk sold by an average HH of Nashik is 8.1 liter and in Raigad the average quantity of milk sold by an average HH is 7.1 liter. The average price per liter in Nashik is ₹ 51.50/- while in Raigad the average price for 1 liter milk is ₹ 53/-

Table 63: Utilization Status of Dairy Product

District	Average Milk Sold Per Day	Mode Value(milk sold per day)	Average Per Liter Price (₹)	Mode Value (price ₹ per liter)
Nashik	8.1	8	51.5	55
Raigad	7.1	7	53	50

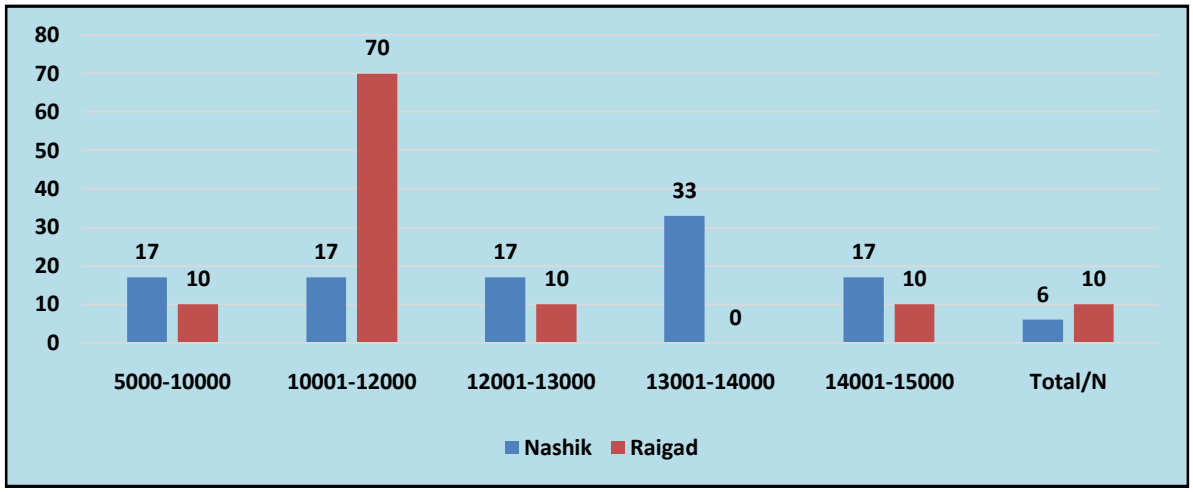
Table 64: Utilization Status of Goat Product (Finding in %)

District	Goat Rearing for Meat	Goat Rearing for Milk and Meat	N
Nashik	89	11	9
Raigad	100	0	7

The figure below presents the income obtained by beneficiaries from the sale of fresh milk. The income presented here is just for the 9-10 months, as the lactation period of buffalo is up to 9-10 months after giving birth to the calves. After 9-10 months the bovine needs to be bred and the gestation period for buffalo is 9-11 months before the next cycle of lactation starts.

In the district of Raigad, the average income from fresh milk is reported to be between ₹ 10001/-₹ 12000/-for 9-10 months by 70 percent of the beneficiaries while in case of Nashik 33 percent beneficiaries report that they earn ₹ 13,001/-₹14,000/- per month from fresh milk for 9-10 months. There are 17 percent cases of Nashik wherein the reported income ranges between ₹ 14001/-₹ 15000/-, while in Raigad such cases are reported to be 10 percent as per the data.

Figure 33: Income from Fresh Milk (Finding in %)



In project area Osmanabadi breed is distributed which hails from, Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. Generally, this breed, is large, wherein 90% males are horned. Females provide 0.5 to 1.5 kg. milk daily up to 120 days. As many as 73% specimen are black, rest brown, white or spotted, females may be horned or polled. The adult body weight of male is 34 Kg while female weighs 32 Kg on maturity. Since the goat distribution was organized in the month of March-2024, the results are yet to be seen, as a goat takes 10-12 months before it reaches at maturity stage and becomes profitable for the farmer. The team makes attempt to understand the projected selling price of goat while it attains the maturity. In case of Raigad, 57 percent beneficiaries believe that on maturity one single goat can fetch them ₹ 9001-₹ 1000 and 43 percent believe that one single goat can fetch them ₹10001-₹12000. Similarly in case of Nashik, 45 percent beneficiaries believe that one goat can fetch them ₹ 9001-₹10000 while 33 percent of the beneficiaries claim that they can sell their goat at ₹ 8001-₹ 9000 INR as per the data.

Table 65: Projected Selling Price of One Single Unit of Goat

Average Selling Price (₹)	Nashik	Raigad
7,000/-8,000/-	22	
8,001/--9,000/-	33	
9,001/--10,000/-	45	57
1,0001/--12,000/-	0	43
Total/N	**9**	**7**

- **Monthly Expenditure on Animal Husbandry**

The monthly expenditure on buffalo rearing and goat farming is presented in subsequent tables. The major expenditure is incurred on feed, fodder, and medicine. As per the field investigation the average monthly expenditure incurred during buffalo rearing on fodder and feed ranges between ₹4,000-₹ 4,300 per month while on medicine the average expenditure is ₹ 226/-.

Table 66: Monthly Expenditure on Buffalo

Particulars	Fodder	Feed	Medicine
Average	₹ 4,388/-	₹ 4,214/-	₹ 226/-
Mode Value	₹ 4,000/-	₹ 4,500/-	₹ 50/-

In case of goat farming the average expenditure incurred on feed and fodder is reported to be 562 in Nashik, while the expenditure on medicine is ₹ 387/-. In Raigad the average expenditure incurred on medicine is ₹ 200/-per the data. There is no expenditure reported in Raigad on feed/fodder of goats.

Table 67: Monthly Expenditure on Goat Farming

District	Feed/Fodder	Medicine	N
Nashik	₹ 562/-	₹ 387/-	9
Raigad	0	₹ 200/-	7

- **Grazing Practices**

In case of buffalo 50 percent beneficiaries prefer to send their cattle for open grazing while 83 percent beneficiaries organize stall feeding for them in Nashik. In case of Raigad 100 percent beneficiaries organize stall feeding for their cattle. Goats are sent for open grazing by majority of beneficiaries in both the districts, however, in 22 percent cases in Nashik beneficiaries organize stall feeding for their goats. This explains the increased monthly expenditure on fodder and feed incurred by the beneficiaries of Nashik.

Table 68: Grazing Practices (Finding in %)

Grazing practices in the case of the buffalo				
District	**Open Grazing**	**Stall Feeding/Organized Feeding Place**	**Designated Area**	**N**
Nashik	50	83	50	6
Raigad	0	100	0	10
Grazing practices in the case of Goat				
District	**Open Grazing**	**Stall Feeding/Organized Feeding Place**	**Designated Area**	**N**
Nashik	67	22	22	9
Raigad	100	0	0	7

- **Access to Service Providers**

Most beneficiaries approach multiple sources for extension in terms of animal health services. As per the data, as many as 83 percent beneficiaries' approach private services providers in Nashik for their buffalo, while 17 percent visit para-vets or village level experts. In case of Raigad 40 percent beneficiaries prefer to take their cattle to government facility while 100 percent beneficiaries approach para vets or village level expert for the same. In case of goats Pashu Mitra, Para-Vet and private services found to be the preferred sources for treatment for both Raigad and Nashik beneficiaries.

Table 69: Details of Medical Service Providers (Buffalo) (Finding in %)

District	Open Market	Govt. Hospital	Para Vet/Village Level Expert	NGO/Pashu Mitra	N
Nashik	83	0	17	0	6
Raigad	0	40	100	0	10

Table 70: Medical Service Providers (Goats) (Finding in %)

District	Open Market	Govt. Hospital	Para Vat/Village Level Expert	NGO/Pashu Mitra	N
Nashik	33	11	0	44	9
Raigad	0	0	100	100	7

For extension services like breeding, vaccination, etc. 67 percent respondents prefer to visit Swades supported system like Pashu Mitra while government department is also preferred by 11 percent beneficiaries in Nashik.

Table 71: Extension Service Providers (Goats and Buffalos) (Finding in %)

District	Govt. Department	Swades	Other
Nashik	11	67	33
Raigad	0	100	0

- **Product Marketing**

The field investigation suggests that in Nashik 100 percent beneficiary sell their dairy product directly to local market while 50 percent also prefer to sell their products to local fellow villagers. In case of Raigad 20 percent beneficiaries sell their products directly to local market 80 percent prefer to sell their products to milk collectors at their door steps as per the data.

Table 72: Place of Marketing of Dairy Products (Finding in %)

District	Directly in Local Market	Milk Collectors /Door Steps	Local Fellow Villagers	N
Nashik	100	0	50	6
Raigad	20	80	0	10

Team investigates the average population of goat and according to the data 11 percent families have two bucks while in 14 percent families of Raigad only one buck is reported. In majority of cases no bucks reported as per the data.

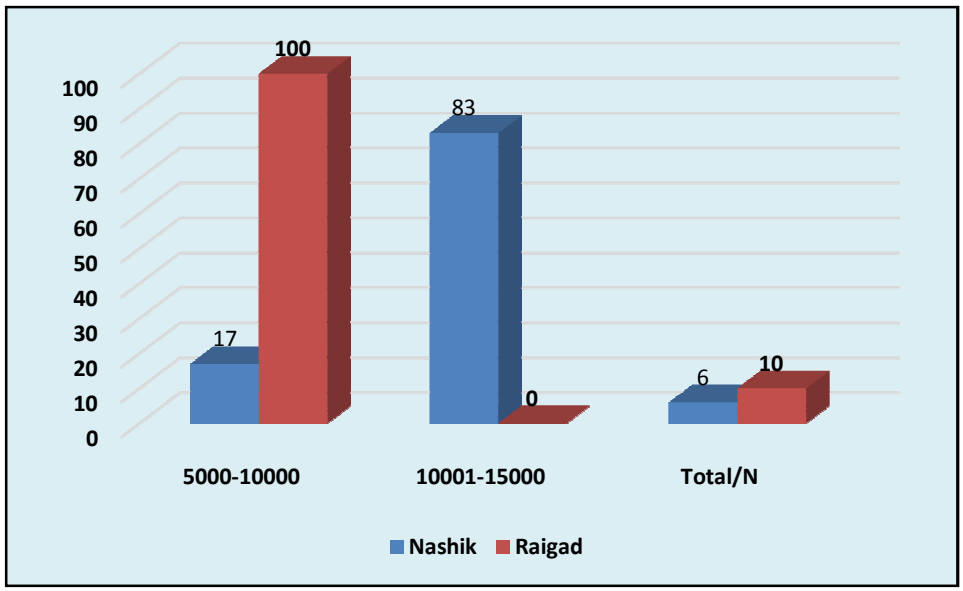
Table 73: Per HH Population of Goat (Finding in %)

District	One Buck	Two Bucks	No Bucks	N
Nashik	0	11	79	9
Raigad	14	0	86	7

- **Impact on Income from Dairy Support**

The data suggests that in 100 percent cases of Raigad there is a estimated increase in income between ₹ 5,000/-1,000/- as a result of dairy support while in Nashik the increase in income falls in the range of ₹ 10,001-₹ 15,000/- as per the data for 8-9 months lactating period.

Figure 34: Monthly Income from Dairy Support (Finding in %)



- **Analysis of Goat farming and Dairy Support**

It was observed that project has achieved the objectives of the augmentation of income by providing the support for dairy activity, however, in case of goats the results are yet to be seen because the goats have not attained the productive stage.

The intervention in animal husbandry, was initiated with the families who did not have land holdings. Direct subsidy support, landless families and women are supported under this component. Following are the key finding of assessment.

Table 74: Analytic view for support provided in animal husbandry sub-sector

Stages	Outcomes
Pre-Production Stage	→ The project addresses the lack of access to credit and provides financial and direct support to individuals using Mankind grant. → The project needs further planning in terms of disseminating systematic Knowledge, skills and attitude development to rearers. There was no training module or SOP found in the project area. → Goat rearing is not considered as an enterprise by the planners. It is learnt that the support is provided in a sporadic manner. There is a lack of planning and cluster-based approach reported during the field investigation. → No proper arrangement of regular vaccination of goats, reported in the field area. However, in some of the villages one time vaccination in both the districts is reported. There is a gap in para-vet services at local level. The trained para vet could not be found in majority of villages except one or two villages during the field level investigation.
Post Production Stage	→ Lack of sub sector-based approach and marketing through unorganized sector resulted in local people taking away the bulk of the share of the product value. → The role of FPO in marketing of products is missing from the entire value chain of dairy and goat farming. → The rearers are found with no or very limited information on the market price of the goat or dairy products being offered in the local as well as other nearest markets. → No case of second lot of goat distribution found as encapsulated in the result chain → During making of goat farming business plan factors like mortality rates, gestation and lactation period of buffalo and goats not considered thoroughly. → Goat rearing activity is mainly pursued by vulnerable social groups. They are primarily pursued by landless classes. → Average number of goats is in the range of 1-3 per family. This practice acts as subsidiary source of income to supplement their income. Goat rearing is yet to develop on a commercial basis in the area, with the average holding of 10 female goats and 1 buck per house hold
Backward & Forward Linkages	→ Marketing of goat are to be done (not yet being done) by the unorganized sector and middlemen. Little care is taken to prevent diseases of goat. Veterinary support from the Animal Husbandry Department, is required.

Capacity building of the beneficiaries	→ It is reported that the services of KVK Scientists & Animal Husbandry officials is hardly availed in the project area except one or two times in the beginning. → The field information does not provide satisfactory arrangement for the sustainability of this intervention. → We recommend for ensuring the sustainable rearing through following measures:
Sustainability	→ Training on development & management of goat and poultry farming. → Veterinary support at local level on sustainable basis. → Better management and marketing practices

Photograph 15: Assessment of dairy and goatery unit in Nashik district

7.4.5 COMPONENT-V: EYE CARE SUPPORT

- **Objective and result chains for Eye Care Support component**

The objectives, of the eye care support component, are to preventing avoidable blindness in Swades (Green and yellow VDC areas of 7 blocks of Raigad and all VDCs of 4 blocks of Nashik districts) geography by:

— Identifying/Detecting refractive errors (RE) and providing spectacles for 6+ age group

— Detecting cataract in all beneficiaries above 18+ years of age group and providing them access to surgical intervention.

— All 6–18-year cases screened in MVC will be provided services under the Swades- Pediatric Eye Care Program

— Providing Health counselling, guidance, and referral services to all population

— Conducting community awareness for eye related defects for all population

Table 75: Result chains for eye care support component

Programme	Input	Output	Outcome
Mobile Vision Care	# Individuals screened by SM # VDC to be covered # Individuals requested to attended MVC van # Individuals requested for spectacles in MVC # Individuals requested for spectacles by Indian post # Cataract escort planned# cataract escort # Individuals requested for cataract operation	# Individuals pre-screened by SM/VDC # VDC covered # Individuals attended MVC van # Individuals identified with refractive errors # Individuals provided spectacles in MVC # Individuals provided spectacles by Indian post # Individuals identified with cataract # Cataract escort # Individuals operated for cataract.	# % Cataract/refractive error affected patients who get operated/get spectacles have eyesight effectively restored # % Individuals able to carry out their normal activity without any support

- **Key findings from Assessment of Eye Care Support**

The information presented here is taken from HH level interviews and focused group discussions organized with the beneficiaries. The field investigation was done using qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The quantitative data collection method is employed with 6 number of HHs in sampled communities of Nashik district and 7 HHs in Raigad district for spectacles support while for cataract support this proportion is 6 and 4 respectively. The qualitative method, using FGD tools is applied with 10-15 number of HHs representatives in Nashik and 30-35 number of HHs in Raigad for both spectacles and cataract support.

Table 76: Sampled HHs for Animal Husbandry Support

District	Beneficiary HHs of Spectacles	Sampled HHs of Spectacles (Quantitative information)	Beneficiary HHs of Cataract Surgery	Sampled HHs of Spectacles (Quantitative information)	Sampled Beneficiaries for Qualitative information (Cataract Spectacles)
Nashik	1846	6	124	6	10-15
Raigad	371	7	141	4	30-35

- **Income Profile of Eye Care Beneficiaries**

As evident from the table the families supported with eye care come from economically weaker section of the society in majority of cases. The average income of those who are supported with eye care support is 14065 INR per month, however, there are cases reported who earn ₹ 50,000/- and got eye care support. The lesser value of standard deviation suggests that the income of families supported with eye care support is tightly clustered around the average.

Table 77: Monthly Income of Eye Care Support Families

Descriptive Statistics	Income of Eye Care Support Beneficiaries (₹)
Mean	14,065/-
Median	10,000/-
Mode	5,000/-
Std. Deviation	12,532/-
Minimum	3,000/-
Maximum	50,000/-

Box-22: Need for support for Eye Care/ Spectacles

In village Kalsuri there are 450 HHs and all of them belong to OBC category. The key sources of livelihood including agriculture, labour, mason, carpenter, private job, petty shop. Migration is reported from 50 percent HHs in the village. The land holding ranges between 20-30 guntha to maximum 1 acre. (40 Guntha=1 acre). Paddy is the key crop as the area lack irrigation facilities.

- **Key findings of assessment of eye care component**

- **Cataract Support**

→ During the field investigation it is learnt that 83 percent of the beneficiaries from Nashik and 100 percent from Raigad were facing cataract problem before they were listed for the operation. All the listed beneficiaries report to have received the support in cataract operation like medicine and eye checkup etc.

→ Field investigation suggests that before Swades support, an average beneficiary was spending 2000 INR per year on eye care health

→ The field investigation suggests that 67 percent beneficiaries from Nashik and 100 percent from Raigad are satisfied with the kind of services provided under eye care component

→ A proportion of 67 percent beneficiaries from Nashik report that no follow up was done after the operation. In Raigad 100 percent beneficiaries report to receive a follow up support from Swades.

→ In Nashik 83 percent beneficiaries report that they have not received post operational spectacles after cataract operation while in case of Raigad every beneficiary has received the one.

- **Spectacle Support**

→ A proportion of 83 percent beneficiaries from Nashik report to have received spectacles in the camp, while 17 percent received only checkup. In case of Raigad all the beneficiaries received checkup and spectacles.

→ As many as 83 percent respondents from Nashik report not to have received free medicine, while in case of Raigad each beneficiary report to receive medicine if required after eye checkup and spectacle support.

→ As many as 17 percent beneficiaries in Nashik complained to have pain in eye before they had received the spectacle support, while 83 percent beneficiaries had problems with their eye sight. In Raigad each beneficiary had problem with eye sight when they received the spectacle support.

→ As many as 83 percent beneficiaries from Raigad rate the support as good while 17 percent rate the support as satisfactory. In case of Raigad this proportion is 71 percent and 15 percent. Several 14 percent respondents in Raigad report not to have satisfied with the spectacle support as per the field data.

Photograph 16: Arogya Rath providing eye care services

7.5 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS RURAL UPLIFTMENT PROJECT

- **Ice Box Support to Fisherman**

It was observed that the project needs to take up the intervention in an all-inclusive manner. Distribution of ice box addresses, aspect of shelf life to a certain degree, which may be realized in an increased income of an average household, however, to create a broader eco system for the fisherfolks, organization needs to work on several other aspects as well. The following are the key observations and recommendation based on the field survey.

→ The study team observed lack of adequate infrastructure like chilling plant, transportation facility, etc. in fisherfolks community which forces them for distress selling. This has been one of the crucial factors limiting the profitability of the fisherfolks.

→ Apart from this, majority of fisherfolks have outdated technology. The use of modern fishing gears is found to be at miniscule level hampering the size of operation. The use of remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is non-existent which otherwise would have helped in augment the catch by the fisherman.

→ Apart from above, the project needs to tackle other aspects like illiteracy, poor stake/role of women in decision making, financial Illiteracy, poor handling of marketing aspects, absence of cooperatives and producer organization, value chain not being exploited properly.

→ To make the fisheries subsector a profitable business, partner/ implementing agency needs to develop a network of services by engaging stake holders like, technical support agencies, training institutes, research institutes, financial service providers etc.

→ There must be a constructive discourse on role of women in fishing sector and how it can be properly handled and duly rewarded. Effective marketing arrangement by encouraging cooperatives, and producer organization can help in improving the economic condition of the small-scale fishermen.

- **Water for Irrigation (WFI)**

It was observed that the investment in creating irrigation structure has the potential to fetch decent results for the farmers, but for the sustainability point of view, study team finds a lack of long-term perspective behind the whole efforts of water harvesting structure in the area. The efforts are found to be sporadic in nature and at the larger level such perspective and definite plan for holistic water resources development for the district is missing. The team finds that there is a minimum level of convergence efforts made with the existing schemes of government supporting solar energy driven initiatives. The following are the main observations and recommendations regarding the water for irrigation related infrastructure

→ There is no standard module and SOPs for WFI found in written form with the villagers. In some of the cases mostly members of VDCs seem to be benefitted from the project and the wider role of VDC to circulate the scheme benefits to the larger level is thin. There is no meaningful engagement of VDC found in the field area.

→ Water budgeting exercise seems not to be conducted by the project team. The team does not find specific stake for women in the project process flow. In most of the cases the involvement of women in decision making or planning process is found at miniscule level.

→ There are some issues related to the training and capacity buildings are also found in Raigad district. Farmers find it difficult to operate the solar energy driven system initially as found during the discussion.

- **Toilet construction support**

Under this component, a complete sanitation kit was provided to the beneficiaries for the construction of toilets. It was seen that toilet construction takes place only after the water connection is completed under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Trained masons were observed to be engaged in the construction of the toilets. Discussions with the Swades team revealed that applications from eligible families were submitted under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA). However, due to procedural issues, out of 6000 applications submitted, only

112 were approved. It was also observed in the field that toilets constructed under the scheme were damaged due to poor construction quality. Respondents who had toilets provided prior to this support were therefore demanding the construction of toilets as part of this project. The following are the main recommendations regarding this component of the project:

→ Carry out a detailed needs assessment to identify the specific requirements and priority families for toilet construction. This can involve surveys, focus group discussions, and community meetings.

→ Conduct awareness campaigns to educate the community about the importance of sanitation and hygiene, highlighting the health, environmental, and social benefits of having proper toilet facilities.

→ Involve Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and community leaders in the planning and implementation process to foster local ownership and support from the Panchayat.

→ Train stakeholders on proper maintenance and usage practices to ensure the longevity and efficiency of the toilet facilities.

→ Explore subsidies, grants, and financial assistance for families in constructing toilets. Collaborate with state government, municipal bodies, and other agencies to leverage support to accommodate the remaining families.

- **Support for animal husbandry sub-sector**

It was understood that support in animal husbandry sub-sector aimed to enhance the herd size, production, productivity, and income of the participating farmers. Varieties of practices were found to be introduced such as production enhancement technique, establishment of micro-dairies, goatery units to address income security at the household level. The study team attempts to understand the economic viability of the intervention using FGDs and quantitative data collection as investigation tool in the field area. The main observations and recommendations are based on the field findings as below:

→ Animal Husbandry sector is one of the rapidly progressing sectors playing a significant role in improving rural economy by providing gainful employment to rural poor and thereby increasing their ability to face crop failures during droughts and floods. Swades recognizes dairy as an important source of income generation due to its contribution in the form of providing gainful occupation and supplementary income.

→ According to NABARD's credit link report, Nashik and Raigad district offers potential for production and marketing of milk and milk products and has been growing at even space.

→ As per the Livestock Census 2019, the total cattle population in Raigad was 176906 comprising of 17130 cross bred/ exotic cattle, 159776 indigenous cattle and 62225 buffaloes.

→ The milk production during 2017-18 was 65297 MT. The district accounts for about 0.67% of State's and 13.80% of Kokan region's milk production.

→ The per capita availability of milk per day in the district is 77 gm as against the State average of 243 gm per day and recommended intake of 250 -300 gm per day. Thus, there is a good scope for increasing the milk production in the district.

→ Similar in Nashik, as per the 20th Livestock census, there are 9.82 lakh cattle and 3.08 lakh buffaloes. The climate in most of the blocks of the district is conducive to adoption of cross bred and up-graded bovines.

→ Commercial goat farming is a proven highly profitable business idea so, the popularity of this business is increasing rapidly in the rural areas. It is also one of the finest and established livestock management department amongst tribal population in the country.

→ Huge market demand and proper spread ensures fast profitability and sustainability of this business for long term. Continuously increasing demand of goat meat and milk is a hope for widely spreading this industry. Rearing of goat is easy and can be done by landless laborers, women.

→ **Support for Eye care**

Under this project Arogya Rath (Mobile Vision Van) is deployed to provide the health care including eye care services at the door steps of the community. Swades Mitra (a para health workers/ CRP) mobilizes the communities to attend the health camps organized regularly. The Swades Mitar closely works with ASHA and organize the activities in conjunction. The eye care services consist of the eye check-ups, referral to Tulsi and Sankar Netralaya for cataract surgery and distributions of the pair of spectacles. The following are the main observation and recommendations regarding this component of the project.

→ The field team observed that eye care support needed to be provided to those who are not in position to afford it.

→ In many cases the selection process for the befitted beneficiary seems to be flawed. Families earning more than ₹ 50,000 in a month report to have been selected for the eye care support.

→ Even in one of the villages of Raigad namely Kalsuri a PRI member already holding a constitutional position in PRI system is reported to be heading the VDC and received the eye care support.

→ The eye care and health camps including vaccination of pregnant and lactating mothers including the children needs to organized in conjunction with VHNSC. Also, there are several health care schemes of government underway of which NRHM is one such scheme. VDCs need to be facilitated to avail of the benefits of the such scheme.

CHAPTER-VIII: ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Thematic Programs	SDGs Linked
Health Care and Patients Rest House	
Tata Memorial Hospital Mumbai	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation  
J.C. Juneja Foundation Hospital Mumbai	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Goal 10: Reduced inequalities by empowering and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all  
Impact Guru Foundation, Delhi	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Goal 10: Reduced inequalities by empowering and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all  
Bhaurav Devras Sewa Nyas Rishikesh	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Goal 10: Reduced inequalities by empowering and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all  
Education	
Nadaan Parindey Foundation	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all  
Seeds Via School Net	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls  

Vanvasi Raksha Pariwar	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 
Community Development & Livelihoods	
Swades Foundation	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.    Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all   Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

CHAPTER-IX: STORIES FROM FIELD

Health Care and Patients Rest House

A case in point is an 8-year-old girl in the 3rd standard studying in a government school who often suffered from severe ear pain, with pus continually coming out. Her mother is disabled, and her father works outside the home. Her mother is a domestic servant and struggles to make ends meet. The teachers noticed the girl's ailment and took her to the Civil Hospital in Paonta Sahib; however, due to a vacancy in the ENT specialist position, she was unable to receive treatment there. Her teacher then took her to J.C. Juneja Hospital, which estimated the cost of surgery at approximately Rs. 50,000. Since the girl came from a poor family, the management offered to operate on her free of charge.

Another case involved an adult age around 50 years from Jamaniwala village, who had a hip joint problem. He received free treatment for his hip joint replacement.

Education

Akshita Semwal was class 5 student in Government Primary School Bairnagana, District Chamoli, Uttarakhand. She has a brother and her father has small tea shop in the village. This year she appeared for the entrance exam of Himjyoti School, Dehradun, a prestigious school established by late Shri Sudarshan Agarwal (former Governor of Uttarakhand and Sikkim) and cleared the entrance examination and will be taking admission in class 6 in the coming session. Her father told that this is a very remote village but the teachers of the school are very hardworking and last year Mankind Pharma Limited established smart class in the school and I feel that with the help of smart class my daughter's learning ability and understanding has improved and it has helped her a lot.

One such case was seen in PM Shri Rajkiya Adarsh Prathmik Vidyalaya Barkot, District Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, where Kumari Anushka, daughter of the SMC President, had appeared in two entrance examinations, first Sainik School Ghorakhal and second Himjyoti and she passed both the exams, but as Sainik School fees was a bit high, the parents chose Himjyot School for her admission in class 6 in the coming session. His mother gave all the credit to the teachers and new methods like digital classroom introduced in the school.

Livelihood and Community Development

Water for Irrigation:

Shivram Agiwale, a 36-year-old farmer from Igatpuri, owns two acres of land. However, he only utilizes one acre for paddy cultivation during the four-month monsoon season. With the limited area and resources, he manages to earn Rs. 50,000 annually, which is typical for small-scale paddy farmers in the region. This income supports his family of four: his wife and two children.

The WFI programme will now help Shivram bring additional one acre under cultivation, extend his farm to grow vegetables and be able to farm round the year as opposed to only four months. He will earn an estimated Rs 1,15,000 with the first harvest big after the intervention.

Shivram thanks Mankind Pharma Ltd. for their unwavering support of the Swades Water for Irrigation Programme, Shivram looks forward to this income being doubled – along with utilising all two acres of land.

Dairy Development:

Raghunath and his wife Sujata support their family of four with a meagre income of Rs., 80,000 annually. Raghunath runs a goat shed while Sujata serves as an ASHA worker for the village. Most of their income thus is spent of food and basic necessities. However, the couple is hopeful that an additional source of livelihood – dairy supported by Mankind Pharma – will help the family live a little more comfortable life. They now have one buffalo and one calf – that adds to their income.

Raghunath says, “Currently the buffalo gives about eight liters of milk per day and at 60 Rs a liter, it will add around Rs 30,000-40,000 to my annual income,” Raghunath says who now looks forward to adding more cattle to his shed. “I want to buy two more buffaloes in the next two years. The savings will help provide better education for my children,” he adds.

EVALUATION CONDUCTED BY :

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