

PREFACE

The NTPC Ltd. has been a committed corporate citizen, working towards the philosophy of powering people's progress, ever since 1975. The National Thermal Power Corporation launched its most ambitious development initiative in the shape of the 'Resettlement and Rehabilitation and Community Development Programme', having implemented it through several centralized mechanisms at the district level.

Over and above power generation, the NTPC also implements various development policies aimed at enhancing livelihoods for project affected proximal villages and other villages.

The Development Policies constitute (a) The resettlement and rehabilitation policy (R&R.) and (b) corporate social responsibilities-community development (CSR-CD).

Having fulfilled the implementation of the programme, NTPC now lays an equal emphasis on evaluating the ongoing R&R and CSR-CD programme, aimed at measuring and validating the constraints and success of the programme along with documenting the project experiences. It is in this context that the Gramin Vikas Trust, Jaipur has been assigned the task of evaluating the status of the project affected families with respect to the community development programme implemented by the AnGPS; Baran, Rajasthan targeting 21 proximal and other villages of various Gram Panchayat of the Anta Tehsil i.e. Balakheda, Anta, Thikari, Kachari, PachelKala, Palsawa, Badava and Bamboliya Kala.

It is hoped and anticipated that this report is sufficiently resourceful to administrators, planners and policy makers of NTPC, for future implementation activities. NTPC thus, hopes to contribute to an optimum, towards enhancing livelihoods of the target populations namely the poor, marginalized and underserved.

Acknowledgement

Gramin Vikas Trust is enormously enthusiastic to have received unfailing support from several individuals during the course of the first social impact evaluation of the societies located near the Anta station; its implementation being carried out by AnGPS in Anta tehsil, Baran, (Rajasthan).

GVT would like to extend its gratitude to **Mr. G. Krishna**, General Manager, AnGPS, Anta, **Mr. A. K. Jain**, Additional General Manager [O&M] AnGPS, Anta and **Mr. A.K. Jha**, Head, HR Cell, AnGPS Anta for their generous help and guidance.

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GVT's evaluation team considers this an opportunity to express its profound indebtedness to **Mr. Amar Prasad** IFS CEO, GVT, HO Noida, **Mr. K.S. Sandhu**, PM, GVT, Bhopal and **Mr. S.S. Rana**, State Coordinator, GVT, Rajasthan for their incessant direction and valuable guidance in the

assignment. The patronage and inputs they have provided to the study team have enormously contributed in making this report a document of merit.

GVT hopes that it has been able to contribute its best efforts in meeting all expectations of NTPC Anta. GVT is confident, that with time, it would be able to develop its capacities further and rise to commendable levels of performances. GVT equally looks forward to sustained partnerships with NTPC in addition to receiving adequate support and understanding from the company in the forth-coming years as well.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Anta Gas Power Station, a power generating initiative of NTPC Ltd has been working progressively for the development of the Baran District in Rajasthan. The Evaluation Study has targeted 10 such villages that have been affected directly and indirectly with the ongoing activities in a total of 29 project villages, covered under the R & R Policy and CSR- CD Policy. The study aims to assess the various aspects of development that answer the questions of sustainability, socio- economic status, changes in the standard of living, and compensations for the assets acquired by the Corporation.

The evaluation study of the Anta Gas Power Station is an interview and discussion based assessment of the innovative programmes. The assessment criteria include success in Village Infrastructure Developments, Water Resource Developments, Health, Education, Plantations, Society Welfare, and Capacity Building and Awareness. The study has been carried out using both primary and secondary data; the quantitative data has been combined with a qualitative analysis to arrive at a comprehensive assessment of experiences with respect to each programme.

Developments have taken place in terms of education, health; infrastructural provisions like roads, drinking water and irrigation facilities, which are being availed of for a more comfortable living. Issues of community development too are one of the other crucial objectives being fulfilled. The interventions have influenced the socio economic status of the concerned village households' up to a positive 37.7%. NTPC showcases progressive development, with satisfaction levels among people with regard to the demand for further interventions being a whooping 81%. Infact, the level of contentment is so high that NTPC is now termed as the official 'caretaker' of these villages. The overall assessment reveals a 'mixed bag of success stories' in terms of the stated objectives of the NTPC Welfare initiatives.

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CHAPTER- I

Introduction of Study

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Introduction of the Study

[1.1] Introduction: NTPC

The NTPC Limited a Central Government enterprise is India's largest power generating company with an installed capacity of 24249 MW, representing about 19.51% of the country's power generation. Established in November 1975, NTPC is currently spearheading a dynamic drive to expand power in the nation. 14 super thermal power stations and 7 gas based combine cycle power projects have been established by NTPC providing adequate quality and power in various parts of country. The Anta Gas combined power cycle project situated in Anta tehsil of Baran District, Rajasthan, is one amongst them, capable of generating 419 MW. NTPC has acquired 373.38 Hectares of land in two stages to set up this unique project.

[1.2] Land Acquisition

The land for the Anta Station was acquired from Anta, Ratadiya, Balakheda and Tamkheda villages. The Project affected families are currently residing in the four villages of which one is completely uninhabited.

[A] Stage I- Land Acquisition for 156.12 hectare

Stage I comprises two phases of land acquisition. During phase I (1988), land was acquired with the objective of planning of production plants, approach roads and townships. In the subsequent phase II (1990), land was acquired for planning of townships and establishing infrastructure and development facilities like hospitals and schools.

During this period 152 families were given compensations worth 68 million as per the Land Acquisition Act 1894. Out of 156.12, only 147 Hac. land of families was acquired and rest of land was acquired from State Government.

The below mentioned data presents the households (villages) affected after land acquisition in Stage-I.

Table- A: List of R&R Stage- I villages with demographic information

S.No	Name of villages where land was acquired under Stage I	Total population	No. of Hs as per base line done in 1994	Land acquired in Bigha	Families from whom land has been acquired
1	Anta	56088	200	376	84
2	Ratadiya	2029	400	491	55
3	Tamkheda	923	125	23	13
4	Chaksabad *	Nil	-	-	Nil
	Total	59040	550	891	152 [1236 PAPs]

* An uninhabited revenue village.

[B] Stage II- Land Acquisition for 217.26 hectare

During Stage II (1999), land was acquired for plant expansions, and making provisions for other development facilities. During this period, 245 families and Govt were given compensations worth 11.99 billion.

The below mentioned data presents the households (villages) affected after land acquisition in Stage II.

Table B: List of R&R Stage- II villages with demographic information

S.No	Name of villages where land was acquired in Stage II	No. of Hs as per base line done in 1994	Existing Population	Land acquired [In Hectare]	No. of affected families
1	Anta	200	56088	8.70	43
2	Ratadiya	300	2029	32.46	47
3	Tamkheda	50	923	0.73	04
4	Chaksabad	-	-	118.36	77
5	Balakheda	125	1869	57.01	64
	Total	675		217.26	245*

***86 families have not been included, as they have been moved from their native villages to other parts, after land acquisition.**

Considering that NTPC enjoys the status of a corporate citizen and public sector undertaking, it undertakes social responsibilities pertaining to environment protection, rehabilitation, education and health. Setting up of the Anta station has affected the quality of life of the local people in various ways. Compensations may have been granted however NTPC does realize that ‘money’ is not a sustainable medium as opposed to perennial incomes earned from livelihoods. The livelihoods of the inhabitants have been vastly affected, thereby compelling NTPC’s role in social development further.

[1.3] Project Location

Anta is a tehsil headquarter township while Ratadiya, Balakheda and Tamkheda are rural villages primarily engaged in agriculture in addition to a few government and private industries.[Refer Map-1] This region has been rather backward, lacking natural resources like coal, water and forest, thus having engaged most people into livelihood activities. An agriculture based economy with overt factors like low priced land, infrastructure facilities, and power supply are now attracting many industries to set up industrial units in the district. With the advent of soybean processing units in the district, cultivation of this cash crop has also increased immensely. These industrial units have been established in the immediate vicinity of the four PAF’s resulting in a crisis of generating adequate employment opportunities.

With the establishment of industries on a large scale, it becomes crucial to understand the nature and level of social and economic impact caused to project affected families of the surroundings villages.

[1.4] Project strategy

(1.4.1) Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy

As NTPC began recognizing its role of social development in the district (1980), World Bank supported it in formulating guidelines for the proper resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families. Eventually NTPC developed a comprehensive R& R policy for PAF in order to ensure a standard approach in its entire project.

Objectives of the R&R policy

- ❖ Providing means to ensure sustainable livelihoods for project affected persons, who are also the primary stakeholders.
- ❖ Improving/regaining the standards of living, economic capacities and production levels.
- ❖ Preparing the Rehabilitation Action Plan [RAP]
- ❖ Compensating for the assets acquired, as per the law of lands.

Principles of the R&R policy

- ❖ Minimizing land requirement by creation of a compact and efficient layout of plant/township.
- ❖ Minimizing the acquisition of primary agriculture.
- ❖ Compensation of land for lost assets as per the law of land & R&R benefits.
- ❖ Minimizing the resettlement transition period.
- ❖ Maintaining transparency in planning and implementation processes.
- ❖ Consultations with the Public information system/Village committees/ NGOs/ CBOs, pertaining to the implementation of RAP.
- ❖ Adequate physical and financial resources for R&R.

- ❖ Proactive, participatory and consensual approach for the programme implementation of the R&R policy.
- ❖ Qualitative implementation.
- ❖ Land for land; some viable options
- ❖ Creating employment and income generation opportunities; alternative options.

The R& R policy was executed in 4 villages, namely Anta, Ratadiya, Tamkheda and Balakheda in 1995. Overcoming a series of constraints in implementing the R&R Policy a base line socio economic survey was eventually conducted (1994) aimed at developing a plan for the PAF's for the four project affected villages. NTPC was offered technical support by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai providing detailed rehabilitation measures for the plant affected families.

(1.4.2) CSR-CD policy

AnGPS and other power stations are located in remote rural areas that are socio-economically backward and deficient in basic service amenities. Working towards social development, NTPC also created a comprehensive CSR-CD policy (2004); integrating its strategy of Corporate Social responsibility and Community Development for the power station's affected and neighboring villages.

Objectives

- ❖ Addressing the issues of community development in neighboring areas where the R&R policy is either complete or undergoing progressive implementation.
- ❖ Creating partnerships through consultancies and introducing participatory workshops.
- ❖ Exploring various domains of community development like health, education, infrastructure development, and the promotion of rural sports. In addition, emphasis may also be laid on livestock, community plantation, forestry, and SHGs formation/cooperatives for the unemployed and underserved.

- ❖ Programme proposals for community development to be made on the basis of NAS [need assessment survey], followed by a participatory annual development plan.

The policy is being implemented since 2004 in 21 surrounding villages including 4 R&R villages [Refer Map-2]. PAPs, VDAC, NGOs, State Government, local panchayat bodies, KVK, other institutions are major stakeholders in implementing this CSR-CD policy. Details of villages for CSR-CD policy are as follows:

Table –C: List of project villages with category & demographic information

S.No	Name of village	Category	Existing Population
1.	Anta	R&R and CSR	56088
2.	Ratadiya	R&R and CSR	2029
3.	Tamkheda	R&R and CSR	923
4.	Chakshabad	R&R and CSR	-
5.	Balakheda	R&R and CSR	1869
6.	Pachelkala	CSR	2012
7.	Kachari	CSR	905
8.	Alipura	CSR	426
9.	Bhavgarh	CSR	NA
10.	Bamboliya Kala	CSR	960
11.	Molki	CSR	483
12.	Dugari	CSR	1057
13.	Raipuriya	CSR	1258
14.	Nagda	CSR	1466
15.	Sorkhand	CSR	2141
16.	Sorkhand Kala	CSR	508
17.	Badva	CSR	3461
18.	Bhojakhedi	CSR	2089
19.	Bamboliya Mataji	CSR	2036
20.	Akhedi	CSR	469
21.	Thikariya	CSR	978
	Total		81158

[1.5] Objectives of the impact study

The need for the present social impact evaluation study arises to create a better understanding of the Community Development Strategic Action plan and its execution in selected villages. It is very essential to examine the nature of changes that occurred in the lifestyle of the inhabitants' post the construction of the plant as opposed to the period prior to the acquisition of land by the project.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- Attaining community perceptions for further improvisation of Society Community Development Programme.
- Assessing the changes in the quality of life and livelihoods of the people after NTPC interventions (post- plant period).
- Assessing the socio –economic status of PAFs post NTPC interventions.
- Assessing the extent of loss suffered by PAFs.
- Assessing the level of awareness and skills of NTPC project affected persons post interventions.
- Exploring alternative, sustainable and viable sources of livelihood for PAFs.
- Developing and upgrading village specific Community Development Action Plans for each village, ensuring their effectiveness through certain recommendations of impact study.
- Suggesting measures, to improve the standards of living of PAFs in conclusion with the findings of the study.

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CHAPTER- II

Methodology

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METHODOLOGY

[2.1] Scope of the Study

The social impact evaluation study covers the directly and indirectly affected and non-affected families of the R&R and CSR policy based category villages. The study covers a detailed household survey of 212 families in addition to 10 sample villages. The study also includes focus group discussions with various primary and secondary stakeholders. Amongst the 245 land title holders [affected families], 89 families were interviewed for impact assessment through an informal interview. The impact study was not only confined to Land Ousted [LO] families of R&R villages but also included surrounding communities comprising 10 villages, who are currently benefiting directly and indirectly from NTPC interventions.

[2.2] Sampling criteria

From the 21 villages, the evaluation team screened 10 villages on the basis of the following parameters:

1. 25 % sample size [25 % of existing households]
2. 50 % Combination of R&R and CSR / CSR village category
3. Socio- economic classification of affected families. Equal emphasis on BPL/APL /caste categories of people.
4. Sample from each class of project affected persons:
 - Category A - persons having lost entire land
 - Category B -persons with remaining land, which is not economically viable.
 - Category C-persons whose homestead has been acquired.
 - Category D-persons whose land is not acquired – (indirectly affected)
5. Equal emphasis on the male /female respondent.

6. Equal emphasis on aged persons, disabled persons, women, youth and children.
7. Activities benefiting household samples to get more activity based perceptions [In case of CSR category villages]
8. Sample study to be done in widely scattered localities.

Table –D: List of sample villages with category and demographic information.

S.No	Name of village	Gram panchayat	Distance from NTPC campus	Area [In Hectare]	No. of households	No. of Categorized families
1.	Anta	Anta tehsil	3 Km	1402	200	A-4 B-19 C-25
2.	Ratadiya	Balakheda	7 Km	705	300	A-14 B-24
3.	Tamkheda	Palsawa	1 Km	822	50	A-Nil B-2
4.	Balakheda	Balakheda	8 Km	NA	125	A-49 B-15
5.	Chaksabad	-	-	-	-	A-49 B-28
6.	Pachelkala	Pachelkala	4 Km	NA	NA	All D category
7.	Kachari	Kachari	3.5 Km	NA	NA	All D category
8.	Alipura	Balakheda	7.5 Km	NA	NA	All D category
9.	Bamboliya Kala	Bamboliya Kala	4 Km	NA	NA	All D category
10.	Molki	Thikari	6 Km	NA	NA	All D category
11.	Badava	Badava	6 Km	NA	NA	All D category
	Total					A-116 ,B-88, C-25 D- Most of them

Category A- Persons whose entire land is acquired

Category B- Persons possessing land not economically viable after acquisition

Category C- Persons whose homestead is acquired

Category D- Persons whose land is not acquired [indirectly affected]

Table –E: A summarized detail of Household interviews of PAFs done

Name of studied Villages	No of Household interviews taken			
	A-Category	B-Category	C-Category	D-Category
Anta	17	13	8	14
Ratadiya	3	27	-	17
Tamkheda	-	6	-	18
Balakheda	5	7	-	22
Pachelkala	-	-	-	22
Kachari	-	3	-	12
Alipura	-	-	-	13

during Evaluation Study

Bamboliya Kala	-	-	-	3
Molki	-	-	-	1
Badava	-	-	-	1
Total	25	56	8	123
% category coverage as a sample	11.79	26.41	3.77	58.01
GRAND TOTAL				212

Table –F: A Summarized detail of focused discussions with secondary stakeholders during Evaluation Study

FD done with	Numbers
Block Development officer panchayat Samiti ,Anta	1
School officials of Kachari	1
School officials of Sr Sec School [Boys] Anta	1
School officials of Ratadiya	1
School officials of Sr Sec School [Girls] Anta	1
Tehsil Officials of Anta [Tehsildar]	1
Tehsil Officials of Anta [Nayab Tehsildar]	1
Grand total	7

[2.3] Data Collection

The necessary data has been collected and compiled for impact study through questionnaires answered by PAF's and various secondary stakeholders namely, school and Government officials. Primary data has been collected from the R&R cell, HR unit; AnGPS while secondary data from the Panchayat Samiti's and tehsil office. The household questionnaire is segregated into 9 sections constituting the area profile, general profile, economic profile, land profile, resource profile, productivity aspects, financial aspects, activity wise impact and overall remarks. The original land oustee is considered the head of the affected families.

Steps undertaken during the impact study

- ❖ Preparation and understanding of ToR for conducting impact assessment, Piloting and refining of designed questionnaires for collecting relevant information.
- ❖ Prior to launching the evaluation study, 9 experienced evaluators from various backgrounds were oriented for conducting respective studies through one day training.
- ❖ An introductory meeting with local leaders and community members determining the purpose of conducting the study [*Refer Photograph 3-A*]. Also attaining a collective feedback from the NTPC staff.
- ❖ Initial discussions with randomly selected households of different hamlets on the basis of certain parameters brought out with the consensus of NTPC staff.
- ❖ Collection of raw data as per the questionnaire with multiple questioning for the cross validation of information [*Refer Photograph 4-A-B*].
- ❖ Besides interviews with households, informal interviews were also conducted with secondary stakeholders like school teachers, local leaders, line department officials, municipal officer Anta, and KVK Anta to get varied perspectives for the evaluation study.
- ❖ During field visits, special attention was given to selected households/villages with successfully ongoing interventions [*Refer Photograph 3-B*].
- ❖ Summing up with village meetings.
- ❖ Meeting with *Prerna Mahila Mandal, Jyotirgamaya Sawayam Sevi Sansthan* and *Swasthaya Kendra* running within the premises of NTPC campus.

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CHAPTER- III

Observations and Data Analysis

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Observation and Data Analysis

The raw information compiled from household questionnaires was a useful source of analysis for soliciting the villages in general and the affected families in particular. Village meetings and focused group discussions with various primary as well as secondary stakeholders were conducted in anticipation of supplementing the information compiled through questionnaires. Data analysis provided the following observations used to evaluate the social impact on project affected families.

[3.1] Observations on Category ‘A’ PAF of sample villages

Category 'A' persons affected families include those whose land has been totally acquired by NTPC.

Profile

Interviews (Category 'A') were conducted in 3 affected villages namely Ratadiya, Anta and Balakheda. Stating a concise profile, 25 project affected families were interviewed amongst which 13 were BPL's and 12 APL's; indicating an almost equal ratio [52% BPL: 48 % APL]. Primarily scheduled castes, almost all interviewed households are not linked with CBOs and SHGs. Their main occupation being labour in construction and agriculture work, the average family size of this category is 7.24, which is rather high as opposed to an average of 6.34. In most families, both male and female members work jointly earning an average gross income of Rs. 17850 per annum.

On an average, 9.68 bigha lands have been acquired by NTPC from each A-category family. As far as cash compensation is concerned it varies from Rs 4000/-to Rs 10000/- per bigha as per the category of land and Land Act. NTPC has successfully granted these families a compensation amount of Rs. 6716527/- [during stage –I]. As per the interviews with families this sum of money has been mainly spent on house construction and marriage facilities. [Refer graphs on pg.36].

[A] Village Infrastructure Development Programme

NTPC has been involved in various infrastructure inputs aiming to strengthen educational facilities at all village levels. Emphasizing primarily on construction and renovation of school buildings, additional class rooms, boundary walls, toilet facilities, drinking water hose and furniture, the corporation has been able to bring about a successful change in the status of education.

[Refer Photograph 5-A-B].

There has been an overt increase in enrollment and attendance of school children by an approximate of over 20 percent in addition to the

improvement in the quality of education through school furniture, teaching aid material ,uniform and stationery [*Refer Photograph 8-A*].

In terms of wages, most PAFs also get better labour wages through construction of various infrastructural facilities, thereby increasing employment as well as livelihoods[*Refer Photograph 6-A*].

Most communities express their satisfaction for constructions made in Ratadiya, Anta and Balakheda villages, however are also slightly dissatisfied with the quality of constructions. Satisfaction amongst 75 percent communities roots from the fact that new roads and *Kharanja* have led to better sanitation and water drainage facilities, thus reducing seasonal diseases as well. Other construction works in the form of rooms /boundary walls in schools, hospitals and toilets in Anta, Balakheda and Ratadiya villages have also brought about positive responses on the part of the communities [*Refer Photograph 6-B*]. Community centres constructed by NTPC in these villages have proved to be useful to all local communities for village level social and cultural programmes, and discussions.

[B] Water Resource Development Programme

The PAFs have benefited largely with NTPC's initiatives undertaken to construct hand pumps, tube wells, submersible pumps, and drinking water tanks for human and domestic cattle particularly in seasons of drought. Through out the year, 32% of the A-category families use hand pumps for drinking water, considering that they are safe and conveniently located [*Refer Photograph 7-A*]. Similarly, farmers too experience a boom in agriculture as irrigation facilities through tube wells and pump sets have increased tremendously. 16 hand pumps, 5 pump sets, 4 cattle drinking water hose, 3 drinking water hose for humans and 8 tube wells have been installed in the three villages[*Refer Photograph 7-B*].

[C] Health Improvement Programme

Health improvements for both human as well as domestic cattle are one of the most important concerns of the Community Development Programme. 28% PAFs include pregnant women, and infants who receive benefits via routine health checks and perennial immunization programmes [*Refer Photograph 10-A-B*]. Family Planning camps are also conducted largely by the NTPC health centres. Routine check ups are however the responsibility of the Government dispensary, private clinics and local (trained) ANM's. The health and hygiene status of the PAFs is improving gradually with timely quality treatment and increased level of health awareness.

Free medicines are also provided to the underserved and needy during health camps. The health of domestic cattle of 12 % A-Category PAFs has also improved with vaccination facilities and treatments. Veterinary camps are organized periodically thus, preventing the common foot-mouth diseases, HS and black quarter [*Refer Photograph 9-A*].

[C] Social welfare Programme

The Social Welfare Programme caters to all age groups providing benefits, leading to greater self confidence and eventually self sustainability. Physically challenged persons are currently being given tricycles, thereby increasing their mobility and independency. Besides, uniform & stationery too is being provided to poor children, while blankets are being given to the aged [*Refer Photograph 8-A & 11-B*]. The living standards of most A- category families have improved, thus resulting in immense satisfaction towards NTPC's interventions.

[D] Capacity Building & Awareness Programme

A series of vocational and NRM based trainings have been delivered to all category project affected families on the basis of their interest and background. Some A category PAFs have also received job oriented training on Electric fitting and Light decoration through technical inputs from *Krishi Vigyan Kendra*, Anta. This intervention has raised their monthly income to Rs. 800. Moreover, some persons have also been enterprising enough to set up their own shops. Rural youth too, are now

showing greater interest in the adoption of these techniques. Promotional activities for rural sports are also being introduced through organized village, tehsil, and district level sports meets. Such activities have kept the spirit of the youth alive [*Refer Photograph 5-B & 11-B*].

Some indirect effects

Besides direct changes of NTPC's intervention, there are some indirect changes also being observed in cropping patterns, productivity, availability of food, fodder and fuel wood.

The cropping pattern of Category-A persons has been affected. Cultivation areas of mustard, garlic and wheat (Rabi crops) have reduced to a large extent. Cultivation of Maize and Jowar (Kharif crop) too has been affected. 20-25% yield increase of Soyabean and Mustard has been observed due to adoption of better packages and practices. The overall study indicates that cropping pattern has been largely affected for A-category project affected families.

Besides cropping pattern and productivity, status of food, fodder and fuel wood availability is another area of major concern. Food & fodder availability has reduced to 7 months, wherein initially the availability lasted 9 months. This perhaps, also correlates with a negatively affected cropping pattern. Similarly, fuel wood availability has reduced from 11 months to 8 months. During the lean period, most of these basic needs are fulfilled by taking credit from money lenders and indulging in labour work.

Analysis of creation of households and productivity assisted assets by A-Category PAFs is another important requisite of social economic impact evaluation. Daily house holds assets like the radio; TV, chulha, two wheeler, four wheeler, and bicycle have increased in numbers. Chulha, in most of houses become viable options replacing fuel wood during the lean season. TV, sewing machine, bicycle and two wheelers have increased on an average 2 times to that of the past. Similarly, productivity assisted assets like pump sets and tube wells have also increased in number.

In terms of credit facilities, the PAFs continue to depend on money lenders, and to a certain extent, this has been on the rise. Earlier, repayment capacity was 100 % but it has been reduced up to 67 %.

Overall, 52 % A-category project affected families observed socio economic positive changes with regard to livelihoods owing to NTPC interventions. However, as far as living standards & quality of life is concerned, there are changes up to some extent,. In the opinion of the Category 'A' persons, NTPC's provisions appear to be above satisfactory, though the corporation does realize the fact that greater stress needs to be laid on participation and community mobilization, so as to be able to involve community members in the appropriate implementation of the programme. Stakeholder's participation in the planning and implementation activities of the programme should further strengthen, to insure ownership of the provisions being made and proper utilization of the available facilities.

Communities prioritize infrastructure development works like construction of roads /*Kharanja*, toilets, hand pump installation and school building constructions in addition to individual targeted development works. 76% interviewed families desire to continue these kind of developments with a changed approach. 90 % of interviewed families considered NTPC as a care taker for society welfare.

[3.2]Observations on 'B'-category PAFs of sampled villages

Category 'B' persons affected families include those whose remaining land that is not economically viable post land acquisition.

Profile

Interviews (Category 'B') were conducted in 5 affected villages namely Rathidya, Anta, Tamkheda, Kachari and Balakheda indicating that APL's dominated this category over BPL's by 75 %. 71 % inhabitants of this category represent the backward class. An approximate of 80 interviewed households was not linked with CBOs or SHGs while remaining were associated with development related committees. The primary occupation

of this category is agriculture; wherein 69 % families sustain themselves from the agriculture profession and 20 % are in Government, private services and business. The average family size of category 'B' people is 9.0 which is much higher as opposed to the Category 'A' households. Living in joint families 50% families, constitute joint incomes of both male and female earning an average gross income of Rs. 64597.25 per annum. [Refer graphs on pg.36].

84.25% land is irrigated with canal water while 92.75% land is cultivable (the remaining being treated as waste land). On an average, 9.21 bigha has been acquired by NTPC from each B-category family. As far as cash compensation is concerned it varies from Rs 4000/-to Rs 70000/- per bigha as per the category of land and the Law of Land Act. Most families have spent these amounts on inland purchases, house construction, domestic use, loan repayment and marriage of family members. 68 % B- Category PAFs spend their compensation amount on purchasing of land considering that they have lost all economically viable land during land acquisition.

[A] Village Infrastructure Development Programme

For strengthening educational facilities at village level, NTPC mainly emphasizes on construction /renovation of school building for children of all categories providing various infrastructure inputs like additional class rooms, boundary walls, construction toilet facilities, drinking water tanks and furniture. These inputs have brought about a remarkable increase in enrollment and attendance level at schools. Not only has the quality of education improved, the impact of education, awareness is witnessed even in the raise of labour wages. 3-4 families also receive attractive labour wages during construction activities of various infrastructural facilities.

In Ratadiya, Anta, Tamkheda and Balakheda villages, 60 % families (and communities) are quite satisfied with infrastructure construction qualitatively but as far as individuals are concerned, they appear to be partially satisfied with such interventions. In case of road /*Kharanja*

constructions, 72 % families are availing this facility and 54 % amongst them are very satisfied with the fact that the construction of roads has also led to better sanitation and hygiene facilities in the vicinity areas. These constructions have also successfully generated employment opportunities within the villages. Construction of rooms /boundary walls in hospitals and toilets in Anta, Balakheda, Tamkheda and Ratadiya have also been some other highly appreciated roles fulfilled by NTPC. 67 % families consider these interventions significant.

Community centres constructed by NTPC in these villages were also beneficial to all local communities for village level social/cultural gatherings and programmes. School, hospital and furniture assistance in these villages has strengthened education and health facilities respectively with a level of 50% satisfaction. The construction of hospital buildings in Ratadiya and Anta village is another useful intervention for communities leading to a 55 % satisfaction level.

[C] Plantation Programme

To improve the surrounding environment of the project campus, NTPC focuses more on community plantations of horticulture and forestry multipurpose trees used to reduce air & water pollution resulting from thermal energy radiations. Under this programme 23 B- Category PAFs were benefited by this intervention, with a distribution of 1086 improved forestry/fruit plants on common land, 441 on backyard spaces and private land. Presently, on common land, survival of these plants is 68 % while it is 66 % on private land which is rather satisfying. With the plantation programme most communities are growing increasingly aware of the advantages of afforestation, and environment protection.

[D] Health Improvement Programme

Health improvements for both human as well as domestic cattle are one of the most important concerns of the community Development Programme. Precautionary measures are being taken by NTPC to provide timely treatments and awareness ensuring better health and hygiene. 58 % of B-Category PAFs include pregnant women and infants, who attain benefits

from routine health check-ups and regularly organized immunization programmes. The health status of the B- Category PAFs has improved owing to an increased level of health awareness and consciousness of the people. Health camps conducted by NTPC provide free medicines to lower sections of the villages.

58% communities have also been able to provide timely treatment to their animals through veterinary camps. Seasonal diseases like foot-mouth disease, HS, black quarter, abdominal infection etc. have been prevented to a large extent. Indirectly, milk production of vaccinated and treated cattle through good quality of feed has also increased [2 to 3.0 Liter per day].

[E] Water Resource Development Programme

18 hand pumps have been installed in school premises /common places, providing safe and clean drinking water facilities, which was otherwise not available in close proximity. With this intervention, women save a lot of time collecting drinking water reducing the drudgery in their daily life. Moreover hand pumps are most effective during the hot summer days when most wells tend to dry up. 60% families are enjoying these benefits. Coverage by tube wells and submersible pump sets too are found less often, however, they are effective in the dry season providing drinking water and irrigation facilities for 30% satisfied families. Construction of drinking water hose (4) for domestic cattle and tanks for humans has been low.

[F] Social welfare Programme

Six Physically challenged persons also received the benefits of tricycles making them more self sustaining and confident. Besides this, uniform & stationery has also been provided to children of the lower strata's of 60% B- Category PAFs. NTPC is also encouraging regular appointments, with the motive of improving the living standards of the people. 5 children have been awarded scholarships, 3 persons, were given an insurance coverage and 6 persons attained a permanent job with NTPC.

[G] Capacity Building & Awareness Programme

A number of vocational as well as NRM based training programmes have been delivered to all category project affected families, based on the interests and backgrounds of the respective persons undergoing training. Having received electric fitting and light decoration trainings, youth have been able to earn a greater income of Rs. 2000. 5 persons have also benefited from agro based trainings and learning's of jam-jelly preparations and vegetable preservations. Trainings have also been made in wormi composting, smokeless chulha construction and other plantation techniques. These techniques are slowly gaining popularity, and have been disseminated to about 40 persons of this category.

Some indirect effects

Besides direct effects of NTPC, there are some indirect changes being observed in cropping patterns, productivity, availability of food, fodder and fuel wood.

The cropping patterns have improved for B-category PAFs. Further purchases with compensation amounts of fertile and irrigated land has improved Mustard and Wheat cultivation during the Rabi season, thus resulting in a yield increase by 10-15%. Garlic (cash crop) too has been providing a constant yield after easy access to canal irrigation and the WRD initiatives of NTPC. Soyabean (cash crop) cultivation has also risen by a 20% yield while the yield of Maize and Jowar in Kharif has fallen.

The cropping patterns have improved considerably in case of the B category persons.

Besides cropping pattern and productivity, the status of food, fodder and fuel wood availability are other concerns of impact evaluation of the B-category PAFs. While food availability remains the same i.e for 11 months, however fodder availability has reduced by 1 month, thus being

available for 10 months. Similarly, fuel wood availability too remains unchanged i.e. for 12 months.

Analysis of the creation of households / productivity assisted assets by Category- B PAFs is another important requisite of social economic impact evaluation. Daily house holds assets like the radio; TV, chulha, two wheeler, four wheeler, bicycle, and sewing machine have increased in number. Gas chulha in most of houses becomes another viable option replacing fuel wood during the lean season. The possession of assets has increased 4 times on an average. Similarly the usage of productivity assisted assets like pump sets, agriculture implements, tractors and tube well have also increased to a large extent.

In terms of the credit system, , the B-Category PAFs were exploited by money lenders; however the current status is that of an improvised local banking system. About 95% persons presently are capable of repayment, as opposed to the previous 53% persons having a repayment capacity.

Overall, 59% B-category project affected families have observed positive socio economic changes in their livelihoods through NTPC interventions. With respect to living standards and quality life 55% families are experiencing a major change. Unfortunately amongst the B category PAFs too, most persons were not involved in planning and implementation activities lacking in a participatory approach towards sustainable community development. 89% families express their desire for NTPC's continual interventions through infrastructure development works like construction of roads /*Kharanja*, toilets, hand pump installations, hospitals and school building constructions. 85% interviewed families consider NTPC a successful care taker of social welfare.

[3.3]Observations on 'C'-category PAFs of sampled villages

Category 'C' persons affected families include those whose homestead is acquired.

Profile

Interviews (Category 'C') were conducted in 1 affected villages namely Anta. 8 PAFs were interviewed indicating an equal ratio amongst the APL's and BPL's, belonging to the backward and general castes. Primarily engaged in labour in construction works and agriculture, the average family size of this category is 7.20, also higher to that of the average (6.34). Similar to the A and B categories, all interviewed households are not associated with CBOs or SHGs. In most interviewed families, male members are the breads earners of the family with an average gross income of Rs. 18400 per annum. Most of families do not possess land. Cash compensations have varied from Rs 25000 to Rs 250000 per homestead area as per category of homestead, its area and the Law of Land Act. Most families have utilized these amounts for house construction and marriage purposes. [Refer graphs on pg.36].

[A] Village Infrastructure Development Programme

The education status has improved to a certain extent, with better enrollment and attendance owing to various infrastructure inputs like additional class rooms, boundary walls, construction toilet facilities, drinking water tanks and furniture. Despite these provisions being made it is rather unfortunate that only a mere 5 % C-category PAFs are actually availing these school facilities

[B] Water Resource Development Programme

No members of interviewed families are availing benefits from hand pump installations; tube wells, and drinking water Hose for human /cattle in Anta village owing to greater distances. NTPC has observed less attention to these communities living near the railway track, especially in context to developing adequate water resources.

[C] Health Improvement Programme

Most of the members of C-category PAFs include pregnant women and infants who are not benefiting from routine health check ups and organized immunization programmes. Even, no benefit from veterinary camps also.

[D] Social welfare Programme

Uniform & stationery has been provided to children of few families. The degree of contentment is however low, maintaining the fact that NTPC requires to focus its welfare activities amidst the C-category persons.

Some indirect effects

Some indirect changes in the availability of food and fuel wood for C-category families were also observed.

Status of food and fuel wood availability is one of the serious concerns of impact evaluation of C-category PAFs. Food availability has never been affected with the corporation's activities as this category of people depends upon their labour wages for food, considering that they never possessed land for agriculture. No fodder requirement was observed as they are not having domestic cattle, while fuel wood is getting easily from forest area through out season.

Minimal changes in drinking water facilities have however been observed. Hand pumps have increased in number, guaranteeing safe drinking water.

Analysis of creation of households / productivity assisted assets by C-Category PAFs is another important requisite of social economic impact evaluation. Daily house holds assets like Radio, TV, two wheeler, sewing machine, and bicycles have increased in number. Gas chulha in most houses are not an alternative source of fuel wood during the lean period.

Credit system of C-Category PAFs is primarily with relatives, while a few others dependent on local *Bania's*. An overall of 62% repayment capacity of interviewed C- Category PAFs was observed. Previously it was a mere 27 %.

Overall, C-category project affected families observed no large changes in the socio economic status post NTPC

interventions. The living standards and quality of life has not changed. Only 20 % interviewed families of C category PAFs are involved in planning and implementation of these activities. 75 % interviewed families desired to continue development but only 90 % families viewing NTPC as a care taker for society welfare. However they require immense amount of attention on the part of NTPC, as they were highly disturbed at the time of acquisition of homestead area.

[3.4] Observations on ‘D’-category PAFs of sampled villages

Category ‘D’ persons affected families include those who have been indirectly affected.

The interviews were conducted in 10 villages namely Anta, Ratadiya, Balakheda, Tamkheda, Molki, Pachel Kala, Bamboliya Kala, Kachari, Alipura and Badava. The data defines the general and economic profile of 122 PAFs indicating the domination of APL’s over BPL families by 69%. Amongst the total interviewed 36% include scheduled caste persons and 34% are other back ward class. 69% of the interviewed households are not linked with any CBOs or SHGs while remaining are associated with development related committees. Category D persons, comprising 60%, practice agriculture, and 23% indulge in labour work. The average family size of this category is 6.74 which is comparatively less in relation to Category A, B and C. Most of families here live in joint families, wherein both male and female work (60%) to earn a living. Their average gross income amounts to Rs. 56533 per annum. [Refer graphs on pg.36].

77% land is irrigated by canal water irrigation, 97.3% lands are cultivable while the rest is treated as waste land.

[A] Village Infrastructure Development Programme

Educational facilities at the village level have been strengthened, by focusing on construction /renovation of school buildings for children under CSR-CD with other varied infrastructure inputs like additional class rooms, boundary walls, and construction of toilet facilities,

drinking water tanks, and furniture assistance. These provisions have led to a remarkable improvement in the status of education with an increase in enrollment and attendance of students in school. The quality of education is also being emphasized upon gradually. With better education awareness and trainings, 32 families are receiving attractive labour wages during construction activities of various infrastructures. Thus, livelihoods have been enhanced to a large extent. 45% families express a positive outlook towards NTPC's efforts in developmental works. Individuals too are satisfied, however only partially. Construction activities like that of rooms, boundary walls for hospitals etc. have also enhanced employment. The construction of community centres, has led to community benefits like organizing social and cultural programmes bringing about 25% satisfaction amongst communities.

51% D- Category families avail the benefits of school and hospital furniture assistance while 31% families benefit from the construction works that continue with school boundary walls, hospitals, school and community centres.

Overall ,in case of road /*Kharanja* /school building constructions, 47% interviewed families are availing this facility and are rather satisfied, considering the improvement in the sanitation and water drainage facilities.

[B] Plantation Programme

In order to improve the surrounding environment of the project campus, NTPC continues to emphasize on community plantations of horticulture or forestry multipurpose trees used to reduce air & water pollution resulting from thermal energy radiation. In this programme, 25 D-Category PAFs have benefited from this intervention with the distribution of 2,165 improved forestry/fruit plants on common land and 74 on their backyard space and private land. Currently, on common land, survival of these plants is 65% while it is 75% on private land. Through these intervention communities, people are now, becoming conscious and aware of plantation programmes and afforestation.

[C] Health Improvement Programme

Health improvements for both human as well as domestic cattle are one of the most important concerns of the Community Development Programme. Timely treatments and awareness of precautionary measures has ensured better health and hygiene for both humans and domestic cattle. 40% of D- Category PAFs include pregnant women and infants who enjoy the benefits of routine health check- ups and immunization programmes. Health awareness has been on the rise; people visit Government dispensaries, private clinics and even local ANM for regular checkup. Persons from lower socio economic strata's are provided medicines free of cost and are encouraged to attend commonly organized health camps. Domestic cattle health camps are also organized (23) periodically benefiting 37% cattle of D category PAFs. This has led to an indirect increase in milk production of vaccinated and treated cattle.

[D] Water Resource Development Programme

Installation of 29 hand pumps in school premises /common places, remote areas in 5 villages was found to be very useful for women, providing them safe and clean drinking water in close proximity. This intervention amounts to huge success as women save a lot of time collecting drinking water and reduce drudgery in their daily lives. Hand pumps are an important source of water especially during dry periods, when most wells become unproductive. Overall 34% of total interviewed families are benefiting from this intervention. Coverage through 15 tube wells and 13 submersible pump sets becomes deficient in a large area of 10 villages. However, it proves to be effective in summers providing drinking water and irrigation. Thus, the satisfaction level of the families being 20%. Construction of 4 drinking water hose for domestic cattle and tanks for human are also scarce in terms of the coverage area.

[E] Social welfare Programme

35 Physically challenged persons have benefited from crutches and tri-cycles [*Refer Photograph 12-A*]. Uniforms and stationery have been provided to 37% children [*Refer Photograph 14-A*]. Blankets have been given to aged persons promoting social welfare in the area. Initially with NTPC, 14 D-category families have got regular appointments in Anta Power Station, thereby improving living standards and their socio economic status.

[F] Capacity Building & Awareness Programme

Number of vocational as well as NRM based training programmes have been delivered to all category project affected families as per their interest and background. In diesel pump repairing, 3 from Kachari, 4 from Pachel kala, 1 from Tamkheda and Anta have been trained while in house wiring 3 from Kachari, 2 from Ratadiya, 3 from Pachel kala, 1 from Tamkheda and Anta village have been trained [*Refer Photograph 13-A-B*]. In case of motor winding, 2 each from Balakheda, Kachari, Bamboliya, one each from Pachel kala, Tamkheda and Anta have undergone training. In this case 2 rural youth on welding fabrications, 3 on electric fitting and light decoration, 11 men and women on embroidery and sewing have attained on the job trainings from *Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Anta* [*Refer Photograph 12-B*]. In sewing work, KVK has trained 20 women of Pachel kala and Kachari village's [*Refer Photograph 8-B*]. Through these training and vocational interventions, monthly incomes have risen from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000. Vocational skills have been disseminated to an approximate of 96 persons [84 for sewing, 8 for electric fitting, and 14 for fabrication]. Diesel pump repairing, electric motor winding and two wheeler repairing is another major vocational training conducted by NTPC. 21 in electric motor winding, 3 in 2-wheeler repairing and 5 in diesel pump repairing were trained and disseminated their knowledge and experiences to 216 other rural youths.

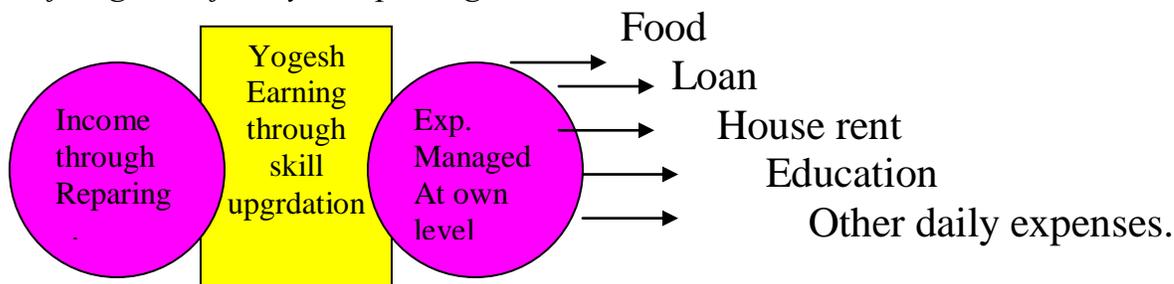
Increased availability of tractors, generators and diesel engines in A, B, and C-category PAFs has created a demand for repair and maintenance mechanics. Keeping this in mind, 20 unemployed youth have been trained. 40 -50% persons have been able to start their own workshop, or are employed at other workstations. On an average, beneficiaries are now

earning Rs. 1500 to Rs. 6000 per month. Similarly out of 31 persons' trained in house- wiring and decoration, 16 have been employed at electrical shops [Refer Photograph 13-A-B].

A Journey towards self sustainability through vocational inputs

Not many people from the Raipuria village are known, however the name of 'Yogesh Kant' gives a sense of utmost familiarity to most people living in this village. A diesel pump mechanic, Mr. Kant is popular for providing quality services and fixing punctures at reasonable charges. The son of Mr. Rameshwer Kant, Yogesh at the age of 20 has attained appreciation and recognition in a very short span of time. In 2004, he participated actively in the trainings for a period of one month. Having completed his training, Yogesh borrowed a sum of Rs. 22000 as a loan from the S.B.B.J Bank for the purpose of establishing a small workshop within the vicinity of his village.

Yogesh appeared for class 9, and also undertook training. Having worked diligently and gained an experience of six months at a work shop, Yogesh eventually decided to be self employed. Currently, Yogesh not only runs his own workshop but is also running an independent provisional store. His mechanical profession is seasonal however despite this he is able to make a profit of Rs.6000 on an average per month (from both businesses). One witnesses a drastic change in social and economic status of Yogesh's family comprising 6 members.



INCOME –EXPENDITURE FLOW IN YOGESH FAMILY

Besides, vocational trainings, communities have also benefited from agro based trainings [3 persons], smokeless chulha constructions [5 persons] and wormi composting [2 persons] with 3 from Kachari, 4 from Pachel kala, 1 from Tamkheda and Anta who disseminated learning's to 364 persons further [Refer Photograph 9-B]. Through rural sports meet, 18% rural youth were involved in district level tournaments for the promotion of sports at village level.

Some indirect effects

Besides direct changes from NTPC interventions , some indirect changes observed in cropping pattern, productivity, availability of food, fodder and fuel wood for B- category families were as follows:

Cropping patterns have improved for D-Category PAFs and i.e. cultivation area of Mustard and Wheat in Rabi Season has increased with a 10-15% raised yield. Garlic's yield remains unchanged in the cropping area while cultivation of Soyabean (cash crop) in Kharif, has increased slightly with a 10% yield. Cultivation of Maize and Jowar in Kharif has also reduced. The overall study indicates that cropping patterns have been affected slightly in case of the D-category project affected families.

Besides cropping pattern and productivity, status of food, fodder and fuel wood availability is another major concern of impact evaluation of D-category PAFs. There is little change in food availability, which has reduced from 12 to 11 months. This can be correlated with a slightly affected cropping pattern. Similarly, fuel wood availability has also been minutely affected from 12 to 11 months. Some households are dependent on alternative sources of fuel wood like the usage of gas chulha during the lean period. Food and fodder are met out mainly from credit amounts taken from money lenders or labour work.

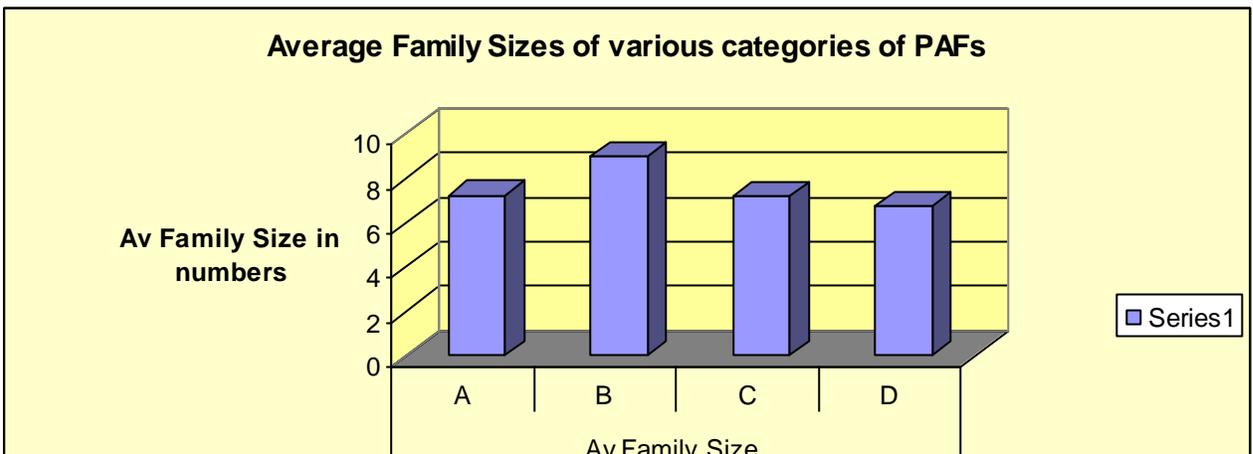
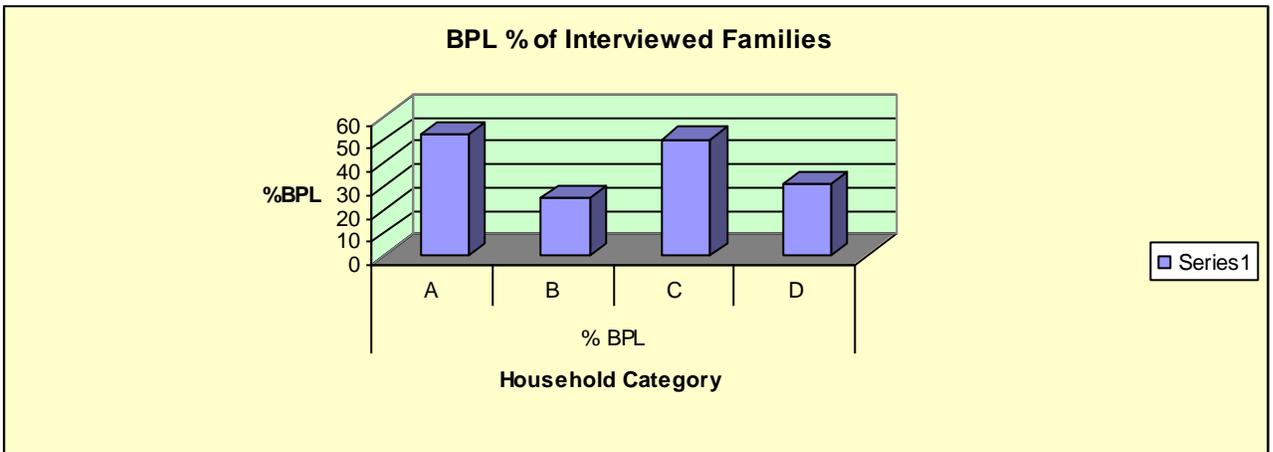
Remarkable changes in drinking water facilities have been observed after NTPC interventions like the usage of hand pumps [45 families to 107 families] and tube wells [2-6 families]. The easy availability of safe drinking water, especially during lean periods has increased the usage of hand pumps and tube wells. Dependency on less productive wells has reduced from 68 families to 42 families. Previously, 55% families were dependent upon less productive wells. Irrigation facilities have also improved after NTPC interventions like the use of tube wells [6 families to 12 families] and canal irrigation [55 Families to 62 families].

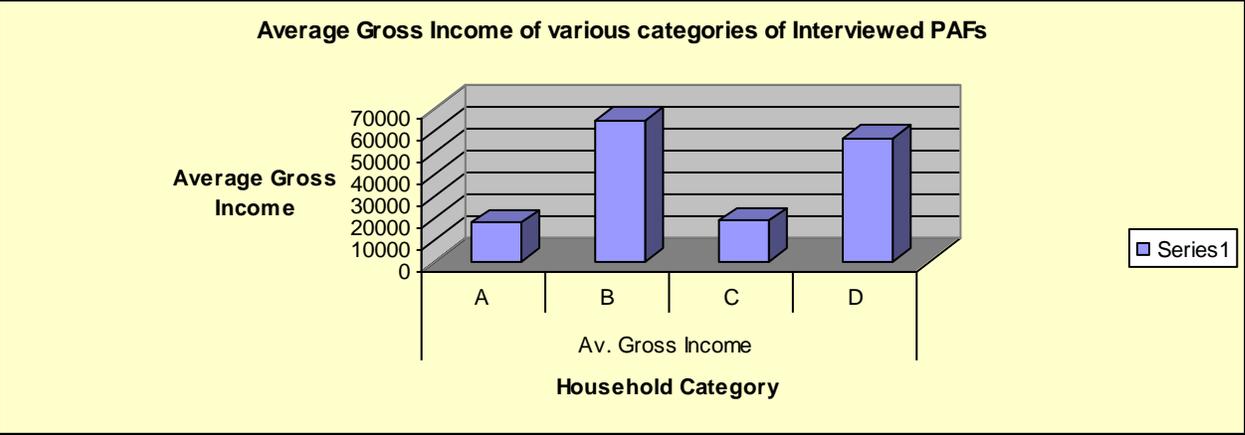
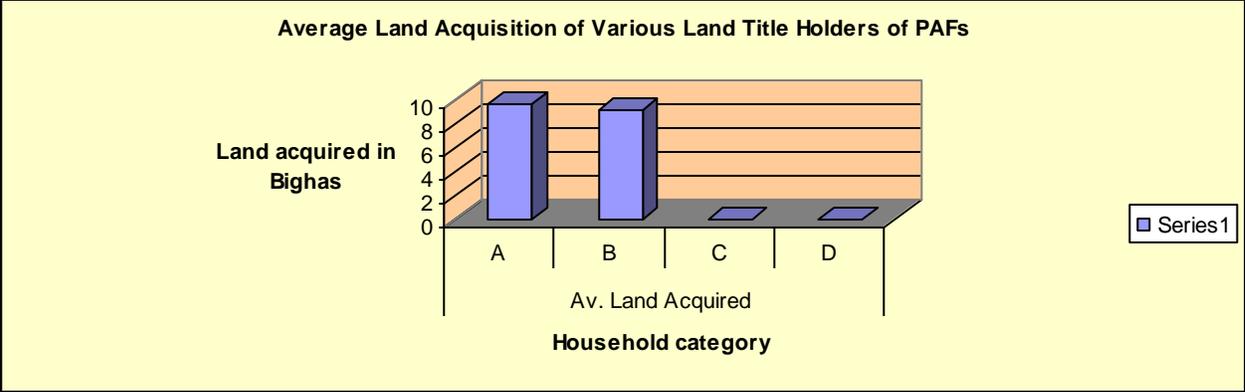
Analysis of creation of households / productivity assisted assets by D-Category PAFs is another important requisite of social economic impact evaluation. Daily house holds assets like Radio, TV, Chulha, two wheeler,

four wheeler, bicycle, sewing machine, and gas chulha have increased in number. Gas chulha in most of houses becomes a viable option on the replacement of fuel wood during the lean period. Productivity assisted assets like agriculture implements, and tube wells have also increased to a certain extent in numbers while the need for tractors has decreased.

Before, the credit system of 41% D-Category PAFs was with the money lenders who exploited the villagers immensely, however with the local banking system improving, villagers potential to repay too has bettered. Overall D-PAFs now have a 46% repayment capacity, which was 78% previously.

Overall, 40 % D-category project affected families of 10 studied villages observed positive socio economic changes in their livelihoods through limited NTPC interventions. Minor changes have been observed in their living standards (38% families) and quality of life. 99% of interviewed families of D-category PAFs were not involved in planning and implementation of these activities owing to lack of a participatory approach towards sustainable community development. Though, communities prioritized infrastructure development work like roads /*Kharanja*, electric lights, toilets, hand pump installations, hospital and school building constructions, vocational trainings, water hose constructions, in addition to individual targeted development work and 84 % interviewed families desired to continue this kind of development works with a changed approach. 84 % of interviewed families considered NTPC a care taker for society welfare.





CHAPTER- IV

RESULTS

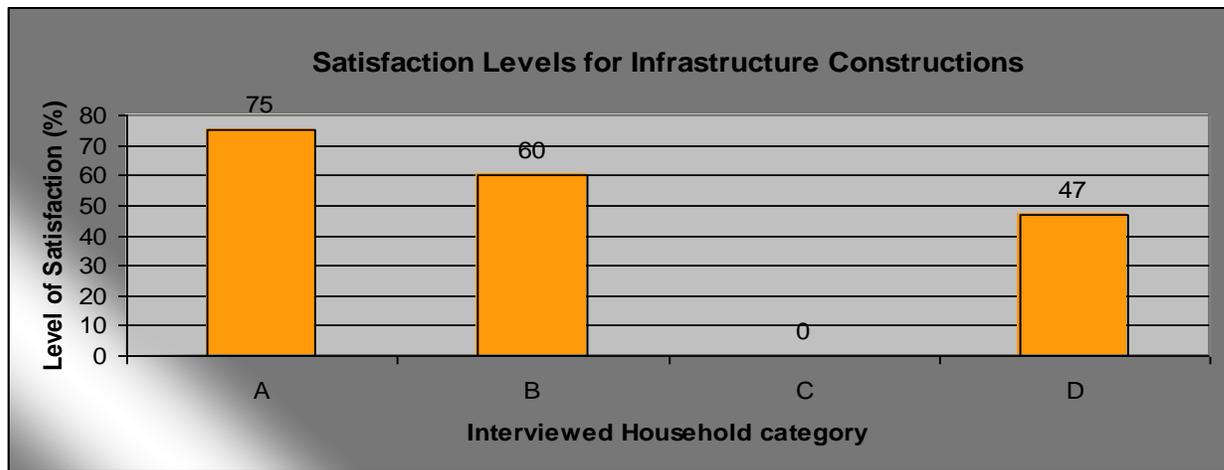
CHAPTER IV

Results

On the basis of category wise observations of project affected families of the NTPC project area, the following results have been extracted with the analysis of data.

- **Infrastructure Development**

The overall level of satisfaction for infrastructure development amongst the 4 category villages is 45.5%. NTPC has been able to influence three basic areas of development in relation to education awareness, labour and wages, and community participation. The level of contentment amongst all category person affected families is above satisfactory, considering that largely planned and organized infrastructural developments have taken place over a span of few years.



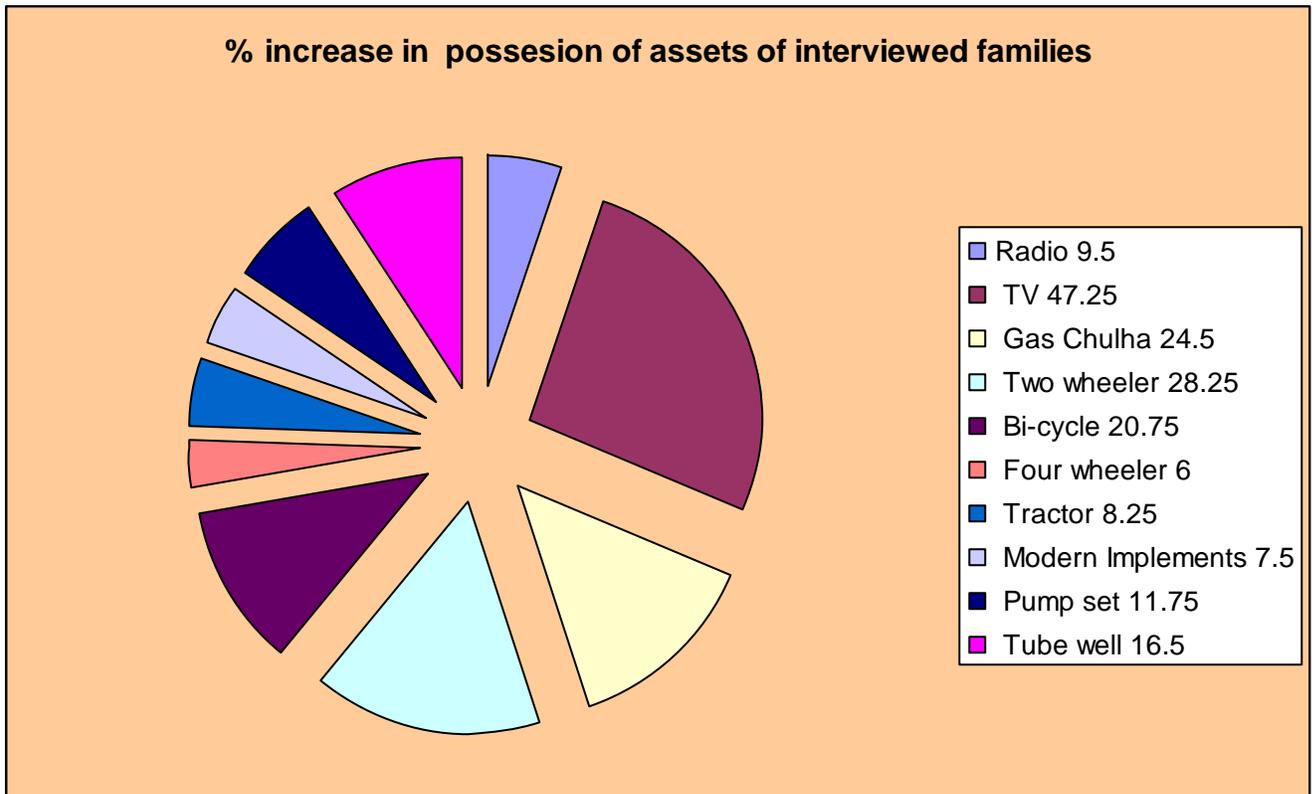
Under the Infrastructure Development activities, educational awareness has come about with an immediate and progressive rise in enrollment and attendance of children in schools. Constructions have taken place in the form of additional classrooms, segregated toilet facilities, boundary walls and furniture assets which have resulted in greater motivation for children to attend schools. Gradually, parents too are growing aware of the importance of education, and contribute equally into encouraging their children to attend school as also recorded in focused discussions with school teachers.

Community participations amongst the members too have increased as the Corporation has been able to create a common ground (community centre) for conducting organized meetings, and cultural programmes. Community Centres appear to be the ideal place for most villagers to gather irrespective of their caste, creed, sex and age, instilling unity and a sense of belonging amongst them.

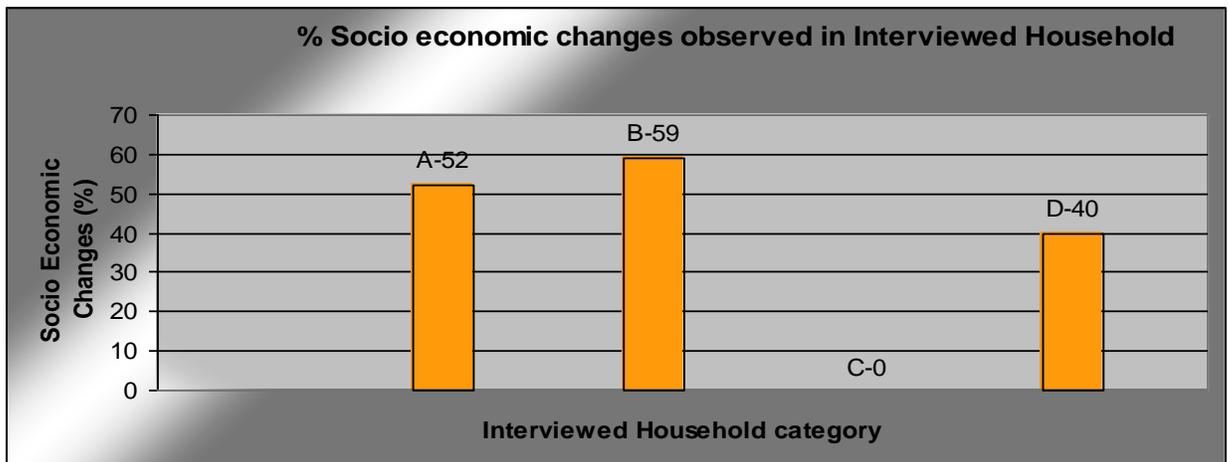
Socio- economic status

Most of the employed parents are involved in the construction work of schools, boundary walls, hospitals and water tanks. All village category persons are not only employed, but also manage to earn large sums of money through construction works. The possession of varied assets like

the TV have risen by 47.25%, gas chulha 24.5%, two wheelers 28.25%, bi-cycle 20.75%, hand pump 11.75% and tube well by 16.5%.

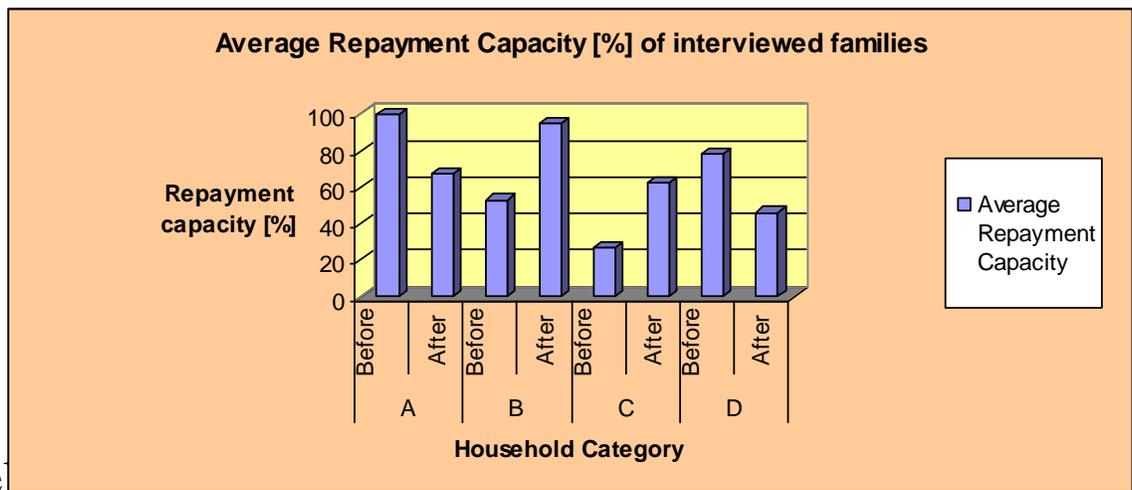


37.7% of the all categories have experienced positive changes in the socio economic status, with the upcoming infrastructure and employment arrangements. Category C however has not experienced any positive socio economic changes.



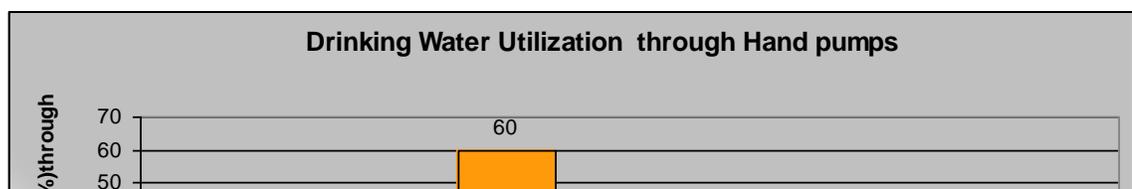
A large number of employed persons have been involved in the construction of widespread roads. *Kharanja*/road constructions have been other such new infrastructure developments in the village categories, apart from school and hospital facilities.

With the improvement in the socio economic status of the villagers, the credit system too has become comparatively disciplined and orderly. People are exploited less often by money lenders, for they are now encouraged to borrow money from local banks. The capacity to repay money has also improved over the years. Initially persons were able to repay 64.5% of the loans borrowed, however with NTPC interventions the repayment capacity of the category households has increased by 67.5%.



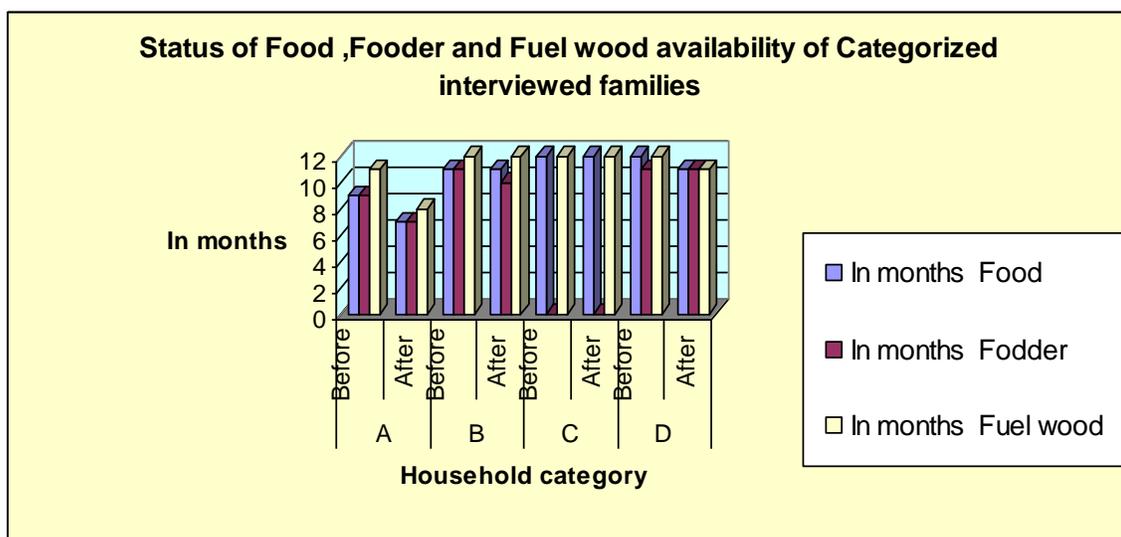
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Another of NTPC's successful programmes is the drinking water and irrigation facilities for both humans as well as domestic cattle. NTPC has invested large amounts in setting up hand pumps, tube wells, drinking water tanks, and submersible pumps with the objective of providing safe drinking water and irrigation facilities in close proximity to the villagers. 31.5% of the 4 village categories namely A, B, C, and D are very content with hand pump usage more importantly because this drinking water resource is not only hygienic and safe, but also has a perennial flow of water, as against a series of wells that dry up during the hot summers.



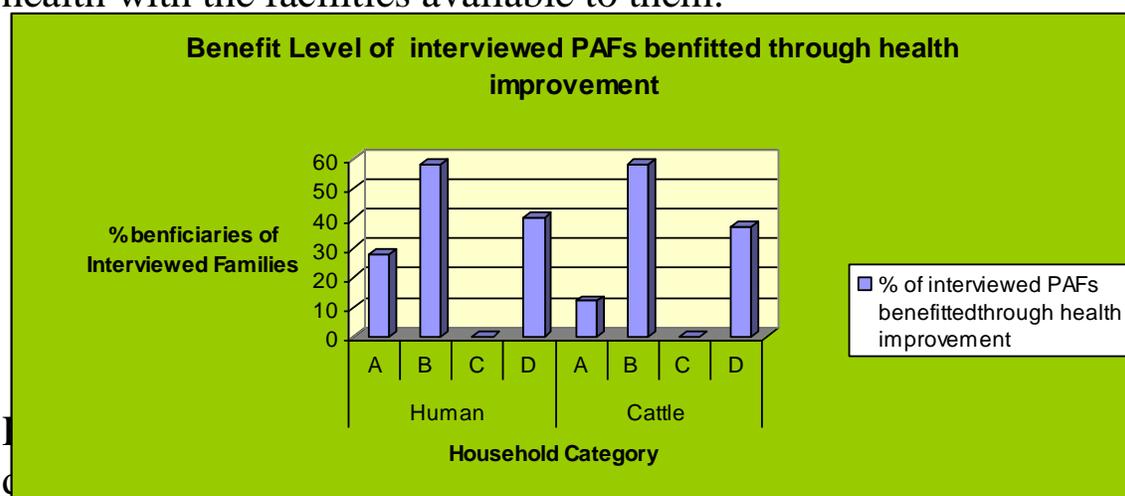
The programme is very need based and caters not only to humans but to animals as well. Moreover, water is available for irrigation facilities through canal irrigation, making life more convenient and comfortable for the inhabitants. The most satisfied with this programme are the women folk, who would previously have to walk large distances to carry water for drinking and household chores.

Persons employed in agriculture works also consider these facilities equally beneficial, as the availability of water, without mention has brought about a positive influence on the cropping patterns and relative productivity. There has been a consistent increase in yield especially in the case of cash crops like Soyabean and Garlic. Food, fodder and fuel wood have also been indirectly impacted. Food has initially been available for 11 months; however its availability has reduced to a period of 10 months. The availability of fodder was initially for 10 months, which has currently reduced to 9 months. The availability of fuel wood was 12 months, which has now reduced to 11 months.



- **Health Improvement**

The Health Improvement Programme is another popular initiative of NTPC which has been helping patients by setting up periodic health camps, with adequate facilities and free of cost medicines for the poor. NTPC has solely taken the responsibility of creating health awareness and consciousness among people especially with respect to immunization programmes for children and better care and nutrition for pregnant women and infants. 31.5% humans have experienced better health with the facilities available to them.

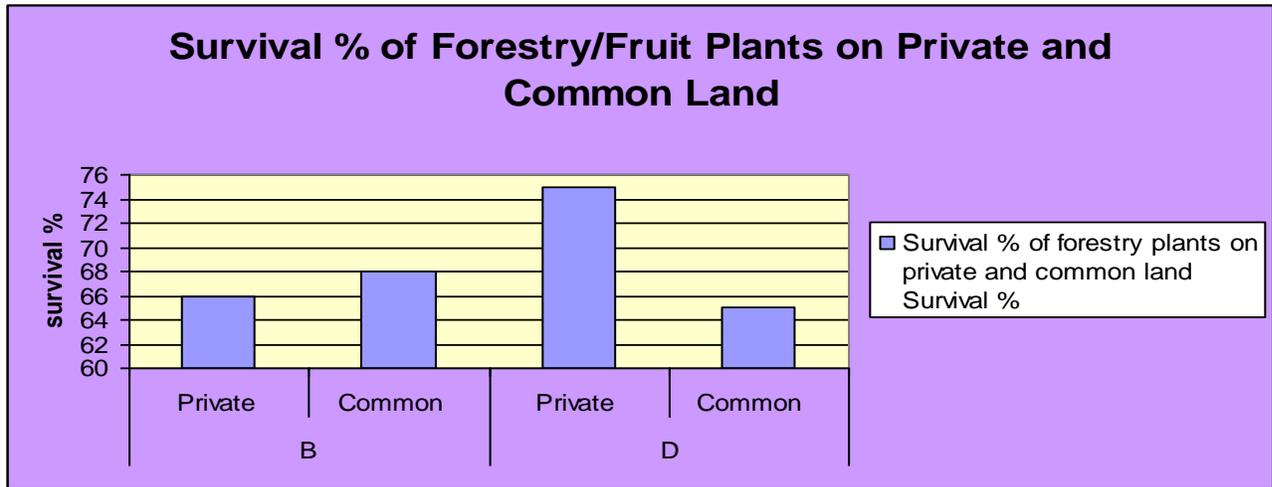


and availability of well trained ANM's. The advantage of the health improvement initiatives is that they also provide appropriate and timely aid to the domestic cattle, preventing unnecessary deaths owing to seasonal diseases. Veterinary camps are held less often. Only 26.7% domestic cattle have been treated and vaccinated.

- **Environmental up-gradation thorough plantations**

The Plantation Programme focuses on creating better surroundings to live in, by increasing plantations in the form of multipurpose forestry and horticulture which control the thermal energies caused by NTPC under control. This programme may be beneficial to the communities directly or indirectly through plantations being introduced on common

as well as private land. Common land has 66.5% trees surviving and private land which is covered with rich plantations (Household categories B and D) has 70.5% trees surviving. This overarching initiative has increased a sense of responsibility amongst the villagers, encouraging a consciousness of afforestation, and keeping the overall environment clean.

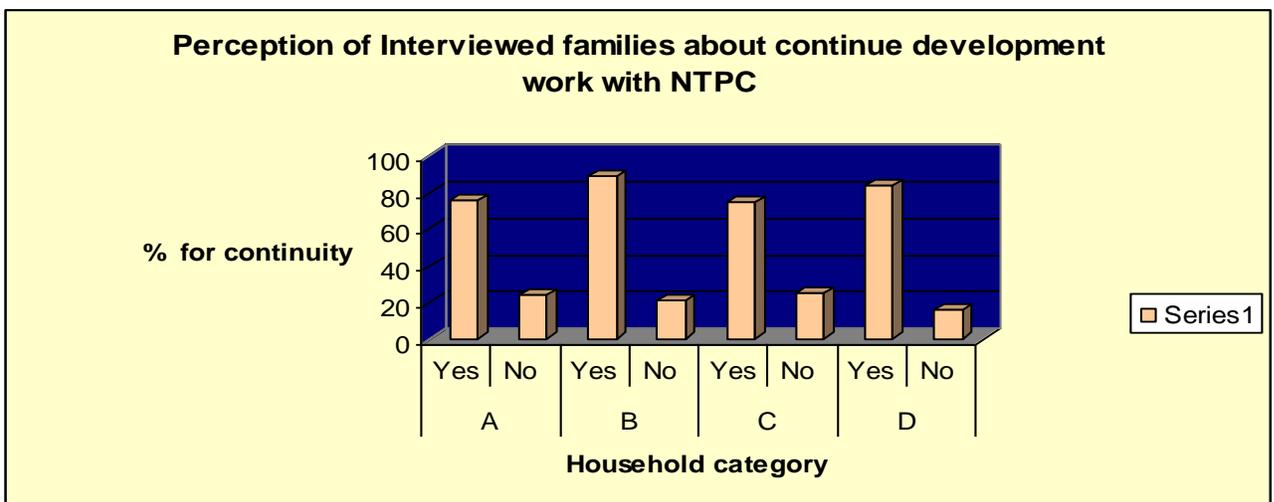


- **Capacity Building through skilled trainings**

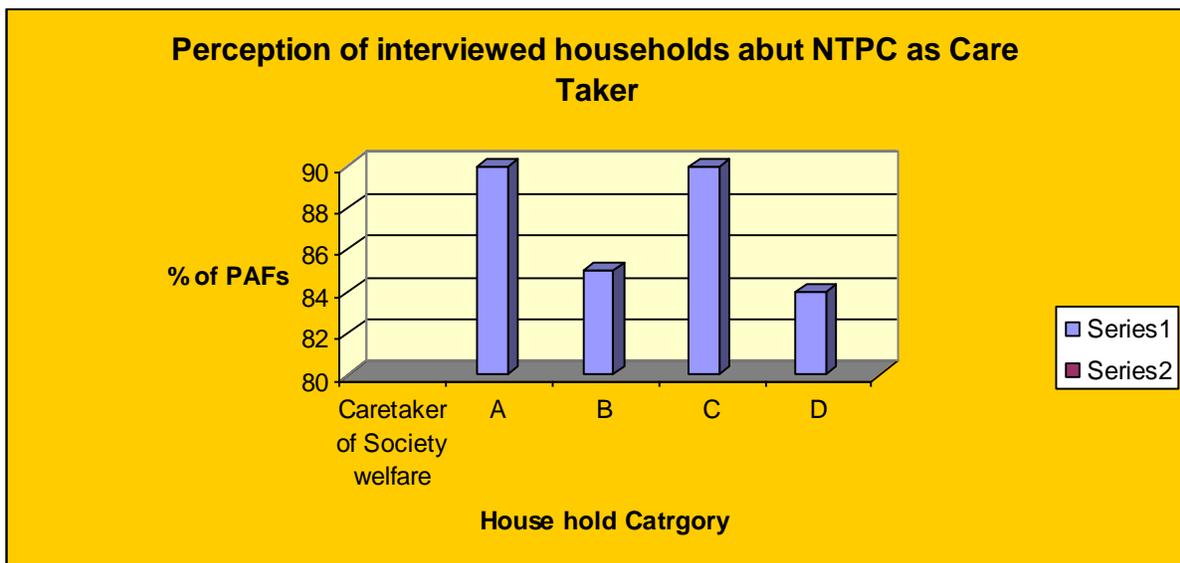
NTPC has been regularly organizing Vocational and NRM based training programmes for further skill enhancement of the villagers. These training programmes have provided villagers the adequate exposure and practical experience to get employed by other work stations or even NTPC. NTPC does not provide regular employments but short term petty contracts, wherein skilled and trained workers have been directly absorbed from the villages. Capacity building workshops have led to a positive increase in the socio economic status of the people, increasing their level of confidence, self esteem and standard of living. The impact of these sessions has been an immediate raise in incomes, greater knowledge of technical works and recognition in society (currently there is large demand for repair and maintenance mechanics) and persons even establishing their independent workshops.

Conclusion

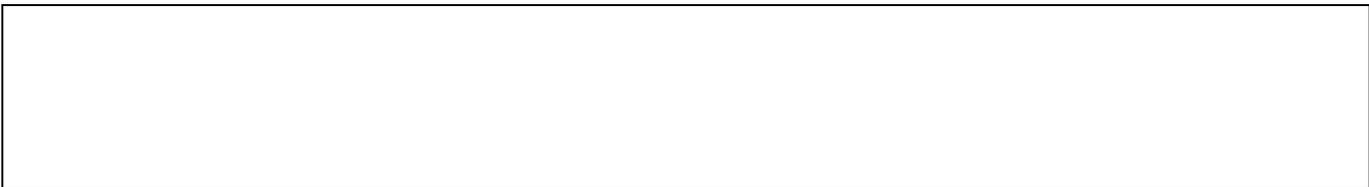
The above mentioned programmes are all forms of welfare, provided to communities in one form or the other. Utilities are provided, and availing these utilities/ facilities becomes an advantage to those villagers who have been affected directly or indirectly by the works of NTPC. The corporation addresses welfare in the villages by granting s to physically challenged persons, blankets to the aged, uniform and stationery for the children.



welfare and development of individuals, households, and villages that have been affected by its establishment.



The success of NTPC's work is disclosed by 81% persons of all household categories expressing their demand and continuation of greater NTPC's interventions, and an 87.25% persons of 4 household categories (A, B, C and D) defining NTPC as their ideal 'caretaker'



CHAPTER- V

Recommendations

CHAPTER -V Recommendations

A) At the planning level

- The extent of social mobilization and community participation is poor, thus leading to an outcome of lack of ownership on the part of the villagers. This leads to a lack of responsibility for sustainability of available resources and facilities. Poor participation in the planning and execution activities of NTPC result in the completion of very disengaged and wasteful tasks which may be unable to serve the needs of the villagers and may create a feeling of being dominated. Participation must be encouraged

through the formation of SHGs, CBOs, cooperatives and other village level committees thereby exploring various domains of community development. Similarly the strengthening of the Village Development Advisory Committee (*Refer photograph 14-D*) would also lead to better planning processes.

- Programmes must be need based and transparent and villagers must participate in the planning and execution process, so as to voice their opinions, needs and conveniences. Moreover, the corporation must also be capable of creating a common forum, wherein all community and NTPC members are able to meet and interact on a common front, towards a unified objective. The principle of the R& R Policy mentioning that programme implementations must be ‘proactive, participatory and consensual’ should consider participatory planning the crux of any programme. NTPC and village committees must not be considered separate entities as both the parties are effectively working towards the goal of development. The Jankar System Model (*Designed by GVT-DFID Rainfed farming Project*) may be followed for a comprehensive understanding of the better utilization of local capacities in a catalytic role between society and NTPC.
- Having planned in such depth, it is equally essential that the activities be executed adequately. NTPC requires constituting a multidisciplinary team, comprising professionals, who would be solely responsible for planning of community welfare and development activities in all villages. A team of members would make the work more organized and objective. Similarly for implementation activities at the field level, a specialized team would be required, who would not only interact adequately with the communities, but also be the necessary change agents and linking factor between NTPC and the society.

The Corporation must also be capable of providing adequate compensations post acquisitions, for lost assets as per the Law of Land. In addition, a mere compensation would not satisfy the large number of people who would also be undergoing transition. The corporation must be

able to dedicate itself into *resettling the inhabitants (Rehabilitation Action Plan for R&R)*, immediately after acquisitions take place.

Category C PAFs- An area of immediate attention

Category-C household villages demand immense attention in terms of propagating the works, and advantages of NTPC facilities, as they are completely indifferent and ignorant of the changes in their immediate surroundings. This category of villages thus exposes the lowest indicators of socio economic status, standards of living, possession of assets, usage of drinking water facilities, hospitals and schools. A separate plan and programme is an urgent need for this category, considering that their requirements are different as opposed to the other household categories.

Category A, B PAFs- Focus on landless persons after compensation

Category A and B household villages currently constitute a large number of persons who have not been able to utilize their compensations adequately, owing to which they render jobless. NTPC must plan some income generation activities, or alternative options of income, for this category of persons, considering that their earnings are nil.

B) At the implementation level

The infrastructure developments surely have taken place, however not to the extent of high satisfaction. While the quality of work is above satisfactory, there persists a need to emphasis on the quantity of work in terms of education, health, water and irrigation facilities and employment status as per village specific participatory development plans; propagating them as more ‘permanent, holistic and sustainable’.

- **Trainings**

Trainings and capacity building sessions for the rural youth.

The question of sustainability also arises frequently, with respect to the training sessions and workshops organized on a regular basis. Though trainings are provided on house wirings, light decorations and diesel pump repairs, emphasis must be laid on other training and vocational courses as well. Trainings must be able to target most rural youth (both male and female unemployed persons) promoting their skills in more competent environments. There is a need to pay more attention to trade wise vocational as well as entrepreneurial skill trainings focusing on unidentified rural youth, thereby directing them towards a journey of self sustainability.

Capacity building workshops also need focus, to avoid dependency on out station staff, especially for education, health and for that some ToT's [Training of Trainers] among interested rural youth can also be developed to ensure natural spread of learning's.

New training's could be introduced on:

Crop Development, Breed Improvement /IGA through poultry /Goatry
Well improvement, Soil water conservation, Nursery raising, Horticulture
Promotion, SHG/ CBO formation, need based Micro enterprises,
Micro finance and insurance.

Strengthening trainings

The already existing training sessions require more emphasis on out-plantations and practical exposure visits (integrating theoretical sessions into practice). It is also important to note that trainings must be able to create sufficient employment opportunities and alternative local income generation activities like establishing flour mills, grocery shops, purchase stores, and electrical shops.

Orientations and Trainings for NTPC staff

Trainings and orientation programmes also need to be disseminated to the NTPC staff, so that they are better prepared, acquainted and aware of the

development activities being planned and executed in the villages. Emphasis on *Documentations and Publications* would prove to be of greater assistance, and crucial for future records, feed backs and follow ups. As *Monitoring and Evaluation* of activities are anticipated to become regularized and organized (at the NTPC and village levels, both) it is these documents, reports, and data sheets that may be required for comparing the present situation with the past. Similarly, *Quarterly Reviews, Base line studies and Need assessment surveys* may also be conducted to examine the continual progress of current activities.

- **Networking**

NTPC must network and liaison with other NGOs, corporate and village level committees to expand its social initiatives. Considering that NTPC is already involved with KVK, it must also extend its research work, like NRM based researches. Liaisoning and networking with Line departments like health, PWD, forest, agriculture, irrigation, Women and child, Gram Panchayat, and NGOs is also essential to promote activities in proximity areas in collaboration, considering that NTPC may not be solely proficient in all the tasks required to be fulfilled.

- **Environment Awareness**

A large percentage of trees are still surviving on the common and private lands of the villages. This lush green area may be beneficial in promoting practical awareness on the disadvantages of de-forestation, and the causal effects of the presence of trees. The environment can be considered another prime and upcoming area of study. In addition to this, a focus also requires to be laid on the proper management of effluent waste in terms of recycling, treatment etc.



ABBREVIATIONS

Name of Abbreviations	Abbreviated For
PAVs	Project Affected Villages
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PAF	Project Affected Families
R& R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
CSR-CD	Corporate Social Responsibilities –Community Development
AnGPS	Anta Gas Power Station

IGA	Income Generating Activities
VT	Vocational Training
PMM	<i>Prerana Mahila Mandal</i>
JSS	<i>Jyotirgamaya Sawayam Sevi Sansthan</i>
KVK	<i>Krishi Vighyan Kendra</i>
FD	Focus Discussion
RAP	Rehabilitation Action Plan
NGOs	Non Govt. Organizations
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
BPL	Below Poverty Line
APL	Above Poverty Line
VDAC	Village Development Advisory Committee
PCP	Physically Challenged Persons
LO	Land oustee
HS	Hemorrhagic Septicemia
WRD	Water Resource Development
ToT	Training of Trainer