

Social Impact Assessment Report of  
CSR of Supreme Industries Ltd, Gadegaon  
**(A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NANDURBAR  
AND JALGAON DISTRICTS)**

**Submitted to**

**Supreme Industries Ltd, Gadegaon**

**Submitted by**

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# Chapter 1: Need of Impact Assessment

## 1.1 CSR

Corporate Social Responsibility is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders. CSR is generally understood as being the way through which a company achieves a balance of economic, environmental and social imperatives, while at the same time addressing the expectations of shareholders and stakeholders. In this sense it is important to draw a distinction between CSR, which can be a strategic business management concept, and charity, sponsorships or philanthropy. Even though the latter can also make a valuable contribution to poverty reduction, which will directly enhance the reputation of a company and strengthen its brand, the concept of CSR clearly goes beyond that (UNDIO, 2023).

## 1.2 Social Impact Assessment

Social Impact Assessment is strategic assessment of project activity's impact on social and economic status of community. Annual project report of company is enclosed with such SIA report. A third party assesses pre and post changes in social and economic life of affected communities. The socio-economic survey and qualitative details from the beneficiaries and other stakeholders are essential to do the assessment. The indicators are identified based on the project activities and its objectives.

## 1.3 Supreme Industries

Supreme Industries Ltd is the largest Indian group of industries established in year 1942. Pan India presence of Supreme is due to quality products, service and social responsibility. In Jalgaon district, in 2007-08, Supreme built a 132-acre mega-complex to produce diverse plastic products in Gadegaon, Maharashtra.

## 1.4 CSR Policy and Implementation of Supreme Industries

Supreme foundation is the initiatives to social and environmental upliftment of rural India. The strong CSR policy is with motto of Sarvena Sukhinah Bhavantu - happiness and peace for all. In align to Sustainable Development Goals under corporate social responsibility Education Infrastructure and Services is major focus along with health and sanitation.

## 1.5 Yahamogi Multipurpose Organization (YMO)

Yahmogi Multipurpose Organization is established in 2006 at Dhadgaon district Nadurbar. The objectives of the organization are specifically catering to the tribal population in the region. Inclusive, integrated and sustainable development is the vision of the organization. Health Education, Watershed Programs, Skill development and Self-employment are the strategic programs to achieve the goal of sustainable development. The contemporary issues of increased malnutrition and morbidity raised the concern at first decade of the 21st century. The collectorate office of Nandurbar worked in collaboration with NGO, Industries and Academic Institutions to resolve the issue. YMO took this challenge as an opportunity to

decrease morbidity rate in Akrani and Akkalkuwa Blocks in collaboration with Supreme industries Ltd.

## 1.6 Jalgaon Municipal Corporation

Jalgaon Municipal Corporation was founded on March 21st, 2003. Jalgaon Municipal Corporation serves an area of approximately 68.78 square kilometers. It provides public services and facilities for around 4,60,000 people. Jalgaon also has good industrial areas and educational institutes as well as good hospitals. The city is a place of attraction for the migrants from nearby villages for the access of health care and educational services. Most of these migrants are settled here as residents of this city. Increased population of city caused urgent need for better infrastructure and facilities especially in health care and sanitation services. To fulfill the increasing demand of the city local authorities accepted the public private policy for effective services to citizens.

## **Chapter 2: Health and Sanitation Projects**

### **2.1 Background of Project**

Supreme Industries Ltd. Gadegaon has taken up the initiative to envision SDG 3- Good Health and wellbeing and SDG- 6 Clear Water and Sanitation. Community development is essentially dependent on these two issues of health and sanitation. The company is located at Gadegaon village area in the Jalgaon block of Khandesh region. The three types of communities are urban, rural and tribal. Under the corporate social responsibility, the company is working for the betterment of all these communities.

Every year the opportunity to local youth in the jobs and felicitations to the students from the village for major achievements are given every year. In Jalgaon city, Mahatma Fule Market area, Moolji.Jetha.College Area and Sagar Park areas are major crowded zones. The basic community need for toilets was ignored in the town planning and administration. It raised the concern of community health and sanitation. The local public surveys on community health and sanitation were published in the local newspaper. Considering the facts, the contemporary need of society was identified as a Community Toilets.

The community toilet project was designed and proposed by Supreme industries Ltd. to Jalgaon Municipal Corporation in the year 2020-21. The Community Toilet Project was implemented phase wise first at Mahatma Fule Market, second at Sagar Park and third at Ramdas Colony near Moolji Jetha College. This project is now extended to Jamner city, located 40 kilometers (about 24.85 mi) away from Jalgaon city. The community toilet near to Jamner Bus Stand was established in the last phase. It was a collaboration of local authority and successfully managed by Supreme Industries Ltd.

YMO is a non-government organization working for the betterment of Tribal people of Nandurbar district. The organization was working on issues such as health, education, water irrigation and women empowerment. Health issues among tribes of Nandurbar district were serious. In the year 2010-11 increased morbidity rate among tribes raised the concern. YMO came forward and reached needy tribal people. They proposed a project for health-related expenses, travelling cost and ambulance van to Supreme Industries Ltd Gadegaon. Further it was sponsored by industry and the project was known as Mobile Clinic and Girls Adolescent Health Education Program.

### **2.2 Project Documents**

#### **2.2.1 Highlights of MoU with Jalgaon Municipal Corporation (JMC)**

JMC has accepted public private policy (PPP) for community development projects in sectors such as primary education, health and sanitation. The local industries, NGO and institutions are welcomed for the collaboration under PPP. One of the collaborations of JMC is with Supreme Industries Ltd for construction and maintenance of Community Toilets in crowded areas. In the contract the land was given by the JMC to Supreme Industries Ltd. The construction work and maintenance for 30 years are the responsibility of the company management.

### 2.2.2 Highlights of MoU with Yahamogi Multipurpose Organization (YMO)

In 2010-11, the morbidity rate of the indigenous people of Nandurbar district increased due to the inaccessibility of government health care systems and cultural barriers related to personal hygiene and nutritional support.

### 2.2.3. Project (A): ‘Mobile Clinic’ and ‘Girls Adolescent Health Education Program’

This project is serving to the local tribes of 28 remote hamlets of Akrani and Akkalkuwa blocks of Nandurbar District

#### 2.2.3.1 Objectives:

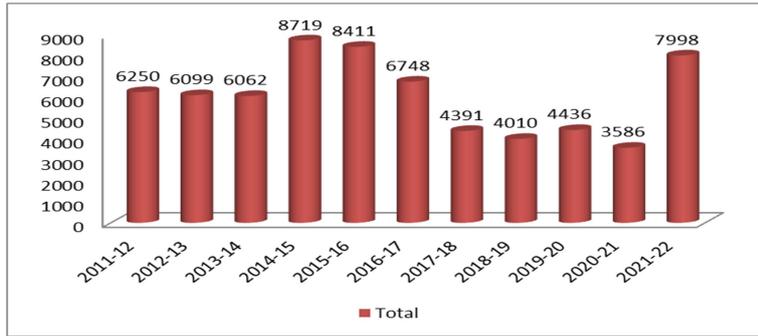
- ❖ To provide health care services to remote tribal hamlets for ensuring a decrease in the morbidity rate amongst indigenous people.
- ❖ To ensure the accessibility of primary health care services and referral services to indigenous people.
- ❖ To improve awareness of personal health and hygiene amongst tribal adolescent girls.
- ❖ To reduce the financial burden of illness from families of indigenous people

#### 2.2.3.2 About Akrani and Akkalkuwa Blocks of Nandurbar

Akrani block of Nadurbar district is dominated by tribal population. The total population of Akrani block is 195754 where major population of 189661 is living in villages. The 161 villages with 31898 houses. Literacy rate of the tehsil is 42.26 percent in which 37.04 percent female are literates and 47.7 percent males are literate. Akkalkuwa block of Nandurbar district is the most interior block of the district. The total population of the block is 245861. Most of them live in 189 villages in 42062 rural houses. The literacy rate is 52.14 percent where the 45.45 percent of females are literate (Census, 2011).

#### 2.2.3.3 Health Services for the Indigenous people

YMO is effectively working in the Dhadgaon and remote villages of Nadurbar district on health issues. The medical services with doctor consultation, medicinal distribution at doorsteps of tribal hamlets and adolescent girl education program were the extension of YMO’s work activities. These flagship programs were sponsored by the Supreme Industries Ltd Gadegaon Since 2012. The children, women, old age people and adolescent girls living in the remote tribal hamlets are the beneficiaries of the project. It is a decade of effective and efficient health care services, provided to more than 60000 indigenous people in the remote areas. As given below the total beneficiaries in the last year 2021-22 is 7998. In the covid pandemic of 2019-2020 nearly 8000 beneficiaries were benefitted by the health care services of the project.



## 2.2.4 Project (B) : Urban Construction and Maintenance of Community Toilets in Jalgaon and Jamner Cities of Jalgaon district

### 2.2.4.1 Objectives

- ❖ To create the Community Toilet facilities in the crowded places in the city
- ❖ To provide professional health sanitation and hygiene services at minimal cost
- ❖ To ensure professional maintenance of community toilets
- ❖ To create social change and a healthy environment to access the basic needs of community toilet facilities.

### 2.2.4.2 About Jalgaon and Jamner Cities

Jalgaon and Jamner cities are in Jalgaon district. Jalgaon city is in the northwest region of Maharashtra state. Most of the population of the city works in the service sector. The city is also famous for its trade and gold business. Jalgaon MIDC is famous in the region for small scale industries. In the city, crowded places are mainly areas such as Fule Market, B.J.Market, Civil Hospital, Sagar Park, M J College, Bus Stand etc. The internal public roads and sanitation facilities are underdeveloped. The political interference and dynamics affect the development policies in the city.

Jamner is a town and block in Jalgaon district. The town is surrounded by villages therefore most of the agrarian workers and professionals live in the Jamner town. The bus stand and market area are the most crowded places in town. The rural population are engaged in the development of the township in the area. But the attitude and behavior of people are ignorant to the transportation and sanitation facilities in the region.

### 2.2.5 Clean and Healthy Sanitation Services

To provide clean and healthy sanitation services to the citizens of the city is the duty of local government. The facilities of Roads and transportation, drainage systems, water, electricity, cleanliness and health are created and maintained by government. The paucity of funds and political dynamics sometimes could not allow effective creation of advanced facilities. Public private policy (PPP) is the alternative for ensuring the better alternative for the same. The Jalgaon Municipal Corporation and Jamner Corporation have adopted this policy. Under CSR project of Supreme Industries Ltd, Community Toilet facilities were created in the four different crowded locations, three in Jalgaon and one in Jamner city.

## Chapter 3: Methodology

### 3.1 Introduction

The industrial intervention for social upliftment is ensured by its CSR policy. The Supreme Industries has CSR project activities in Dhadgaon block of Nandurbar district and Jalgaon and Jamner cities of Jalgaon district. The partner organisation for the implementation of CSR activities is Yahamogi Adivasi Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Sanstha Dhadgaon, Municipal Corporation of Jalgaon and Jamner Corporation Dist- Jalgaon. The special focus of work activities was on the health aspect of community Development such as ‘Mobile Clinic and Adolescent Girl Health Education programs’ and ‘Community Toilet Project’.

### 3.2 Objectives

- o To measure impact of CSR activities of Supreme Industries
- o To analyse the socio-economic study of CSR project activities
- o To investigate gaps of expected and actual outcomes of the program activities
- o To document Social Impact of CSR policy of Supreme Industries

### 3.3 Method

#### 3.3.1 Design

Embedded research design of mixed research methodology is used for the research. The quantitative data embedded in the qualitative data of the study. To measure the impact of health care services and facilities created, the qualitative experiences of the stakeholders are essential. In this study the quantitative experiences are also added to analyse the integrated impact of CSR project activities on public health and sanitation practices.

#### 3.3.2 Research area

Akrani and Akkalkuwa blocks of Nandurbar district are primarily focused under ‘Mobile Clinic’ and ‘Adolescent Girl’s Education Program’. Velkhedi, Mojabada, Veri, Piprapani, Dongarfali, Mahufali, Vahifali, Borigavhanpada and Bhangrapani were the tribal hamelets visited during the survey.

The community toilet project is in two cities of Jalgaon district first is Jalgaon city and second is Jamner city. In Jalgaon, Ramdas Park, Sagatr Park, Infront Fule Market and in Jamner near Bus Stand community toilet facilities are established.

#### 3.3.3 Sample

The study universe or project beneficiaries are spread across the 29 tribal hamlets and 2 towns. They are of different age groups and gender. Therefore, the purposive sampling method used to collect data from mainly 8 hamlets and 2 towns from the universe. The Supreme Industries ltd CSR projects are categorised in two as first is ‘Community Toilets Project’ and second is ‘Mobile Clinic and Adolescent Girls Health Education Program’.

Randomly 3 days were selected of weekly visit of Mobile Clinic to collect data for the assessment by the researchers. The total 40 (i.e., 5 from each tribal hamlet of randomly selected 8 hamlets) number of respondents were participated in survey. The focus group discussions were carried out successfully at 5 hamlets. The research team of 4 members were directly participated for collection of data from beneficiaries. In Community toilet projects, total 40 samples were collected from the end-users ie.,10 each from all four locations of the project. In addition, all 4 care takers, a sanitation inspector and management personal were interviewed.

#### 3.3.4 Tools

- ❖ Sample based Survey
- ❖ Interviews
- ❖ Focus Group Discussion
- ❖ Observations

#### 3.3.5 Data Collection

In the Mobile Clinic and Adolescent health care program, an assessment survey tool was designed for data collection. The unstructured interviews were carried out with the beneficiaries. The notes of focus group discussions were helpful for the qualitative data analysis. The essays, write ups on workshops and assessment papers were used for impact analysis. In the community toilet projects the filled interview schedules and feedback from the end-users and management authorities were analysed for assessing project impact. The observations were also helpful to assess the expressions, efficiency and field reality of project impact.

#### 3.3.6 Themes of Analysis

The impact analysis is based on the various themes such as given below

- ❖ Inputs
- ❖ Identification of all stakeholders
- ❖ Beneficiaries
- ❖ Project Objectives
- ❖ Programmes
- ❖ Activities
- ❖ Expected Outputs
- ❖ Actual Outcomes
- ❖ Impact

#### 3.3.7 Analysis Frameworks

##### 3.3.7.1 Analysis and Report

The study is to assess the impact of all CSR project activities of Supreme Industries Ltd, Gadegaon. Analysis of the data is based on the theoretical frameworks and scientific tested tools and techniques of impact assessment. The report is the detailed documentation of the project's impact on the beneficiaries of the project. The first chapter is Need for Impact Assessment which describes the concept of 'Corporate Social Responsibility' and 'Impact

Assessment’ It also gives an overview of Supreme Industries Ltd and collaborating agencies in the project. The second chapter is ‘Health and Sanitation Project’ which gives detailed illustration on the Supreme industries Ltd initiatives in health sector. The project activities and area of influence is introduced in the chapter. The third chapter is of methodology to explain detailed procedure of the impact assessment with tools and techniques of the data collection and analysis. The fourth chapter is of significant findings which describes the impact of the project activities in different theoretical and scientific frameworks. The fifth chapter is the Conclusion and recommendations. The policy of intervention and suggestive measures were discussed for project upgradation and replicability across pan India.

### 3.3.7.2 OECD

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has established common definitions for six assessment criteria of Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability to support consistent, high-quality assessment.

These criteria provide a normative framework used to determine the usefulness or value of an intervention (policy, strategy, programme, project or activity). They serve as the basis for value judgments (OECD, 2021)

### 3.3.7.3 Change Approach

Theory of change is essentially a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected in each context. It focuses on revealing or filling in what has been described as the missing link between what a program or change initiative does (its activities or interventions) and how these lead to the achievement of desired goals. It does this by first identifying the desired long-term goals and then working back from those to identify all the conditions (outcomes) that need to be in place (and how these are causally related) for the goals to be achieved. These are all mapped in an outcome's framework (The Center for Theory of Change, 2023).

### 3.3.7.4 Logical Outcome Framework

The outcomes framework then provides the basis for identifying what type of activity or intervention will produce the outcomes identified as prerequisites for achieving the long-term goal. Through this approach, the precise link between activities and the achievement of long-term goals is better understood. This leads to better planning as activities are linked to a detailed understanding of how change occurs. It also leads to better evaluation as it is possible to measure progress towards longer-term goals that go beyond identifying program outcomes (The Center for Theory of Change, 2023).

## **Chapter 4: Significant Findings**

### **4.1 Inputs**

Under CSR policy Supreme Industries Ltd supported the public initiatives for establishment of community Toilets and mobile ambulance for indigenous tribes living remote part of the Nandurbar district. In the community toilet project, the support was in the form of infrastructural construction and maintenance of community toilets for 30 years. To provide health care facilities to the tribal community the new van, monthly expenses for purchase of medicines, staff remunerations and maintenance of van are sponsored by the Supreme Industries Ltd.

### **4.2 Stakeholders and Beneficiaries**

The Community toilet projects are running in two cities of Jalgaon district as Jalgaon and Jamner. In Jalgaon, the project is running in 3 places as in Ramdas Colony near Moolji Jetha College, near Sagar Park area and Fule Market area. In Jamner, the community toilet project is near the bus stand. The residents of the area, health officer and sanitation inspector, company project manager, caretaker and end users are the stakeholders for the project.

The Mobile Clinic and Adolescent Girl's Health Education Program is running weekly on six different routes every day to the remote tribal hamlets. The residents of 29 tribal hamlets and adolescent girls of 10 Ashram School/Schools are the project beneficiaries. The local panchayat people, beneficiaries, students, project staff and project manager are the major stakeholders of the project.

End users of Community Toilets, Patients visited to mobile clinics and Adolescent Girl students who enrolled for the health care workshops are the beneficiaries across these project activities.

### **4.3 Objective Analysis of Long-Term Goals**

#### **4.3.1 Community Toilets**

##### **4.3.1.2 To restore human right and dignity**

Prior to this project in Jalgaon city, very few public toilets in the worst condition were available. In most crowded places there were no facilities of urinals or toilets. Most of the people were urinating in open places and polluting the environment. The girls and women were seriously facing the problem. Being humans and citizens of India, the basic need must be fulfilled by the local government and administrations. In the human right perspective dignity, safety and security must be provided to citizens. After continuous demands and complaints from citizens of Jalgaon ultimately in collaboration with Supreme Industries Ltd Community Toilets were constructed. In the observations and discussions with local people, they welcome the project of pay and use. The women were happy with the services.

##### **4.3.1.3 To prevent environment pollution to ensure health, hygiene and ecology**

Earlier practices of open defecation were polluting the environment. Such bad odors in crowded places create issues of health and hygiene. It affects the relation of humans with their surroundings and causes illness amongst people. But this community project availed such facilities at crowded places which controlled the environmental pollution and increased health indicators.

#### 4.3.1.4 To create better civic and infrastructure facilities

The earlier infrastructures for such sanitary complexes established in some places were irrelevant, not safe and outdated due to no maintenance. It was a common complaint of the citizens. Considering the facts, Supreme Industries Ltd has envisioned the next 30 years of sustainability and designed the project. The construction is as per the standard guidelines and availed separate Indian and western facilities for Women, Kids and Men's community toilets.

#### 4.3.2 Mobile Clinic and Adolescent Girl's Health Education Program

##### 4.3.2.1 To provide health care awareness, consultation, treatment and cure to indigenous people

Mobile Clinic and Adolescent Girl's Health Education Program are providing easy access to doctor, nurse and woman social worker for diagnosing the patients and treatments with prescriptions. Also, doctors are giving consultation or suggesting referrals as per the condition of the patient. This health care approach is provided at the doorstep of the indigenous people for decreasing morbidity rate and expenses on treatment or procedures.

##### 4.3.2.2 To disseminate health care knowledge and skills amongst adolescent girls

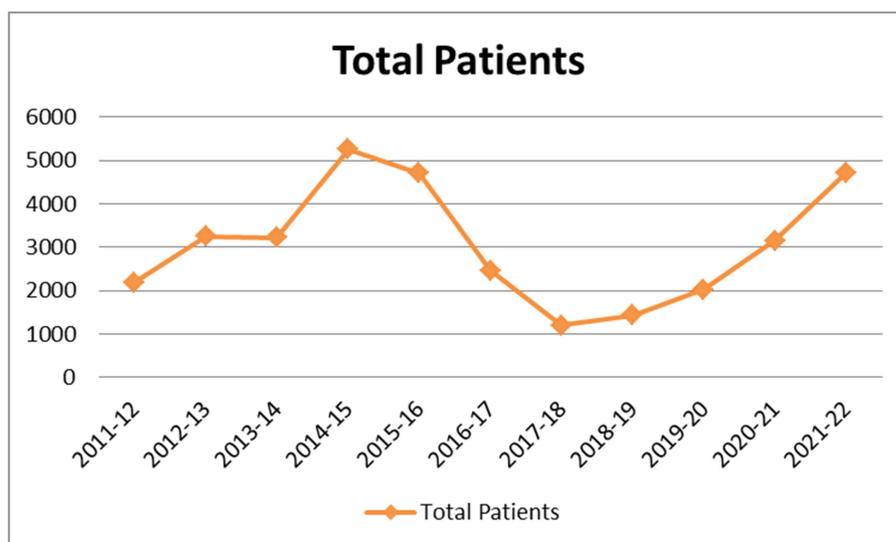
A health care unit of a doctor, nurse and social worker plays an essential role in the community awareness about health and sanitation. Especially in ashram schools or other local school social worker take lead to conduct workshops on issues of health, sanitation, personal hygiene, Covid-19 and gender sensitization. Schools are platforms to share health care knowledge amongst adolescent girl students. The workshops also planned to do exercises in specific times that helped to improve sanitation, hygiene and health practices amongst girls and in their homes.

#### 4.4 Project A: 'Mobile Clinic' and 'Adolescent Girl's Health Education Program'

##### 4.4.1 Mobile Clinic

Mobile Clinic project started in 2011. The outreach of the van was to 29 hamlets in six days except Monday. Monday is the day to organize, document, evaluate the stock of medicines and prepare for next week's project activities. Each day of the week, a van with health care unit of a driver, doctor, nurse and social worker starts from the Dhadgaon village at YMO office. Van is well equipped with medicines, injectables and sitting arrangements for the health team. Six days of week the van has a fixed route schedule as given below. As the hamlets came nearby on the route, horn siren alerted all the people in surrounding. There are a few places on the way which are fixed as halting points of the mobile clinic. The patients along with the kids gather around the van. Immediately the health care unit came into action

and delivered the services of consultation, prescription and counselling to the patients. The driver brought out the football, skipping rope and other playing instruments. Kids get attracted and play sports near the van. Each patient must pay rupees 10 to access the services of mobile clinic.



The health care services provided by mobile clinic since 2011 to till date. Total number of patients increased from 2191 to 4704 in the year 2021-22.

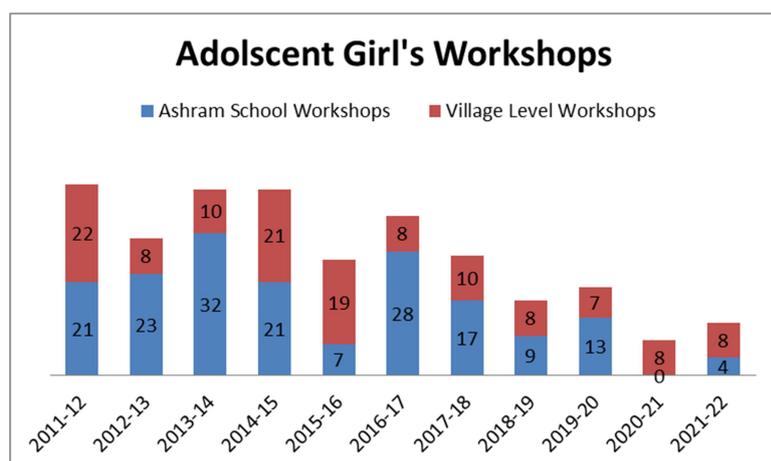
#### 4.4.1.2 Outreach of Van

Sl. No.	Days	Tribal Hamlets/Villages
1.	Tuesday	Bhagrapani
2.		Jambhali
3.		Sallibar
4.		Gadhvani
5.		Jamana
6.		Asli
7.		Vadfalipada
8.	Wednesday	Mathaasli
9.		Dodmapada Astambha
10.		Umbarpada Astambha
11.	Thursday	Debramal
12.		Palaskhoba
13.		Sambar
14.		Makadkund
15.		Velkhedi
16.		Mojapada
17.		Veri
18.		Piprapani
19.	Friday	Nigdi

20.		Kanjani
21.		Pathali
22.		Goramba
23.	Saturday	Dongarfali
24.		Mahufali
25.		Vahifali
26.		Nikpanipada
27.		Umbilapada
28.		Olpada
29.		Borigavhanpada

#### 4.4.2 Adolescent Girl's Health Education Program

Adolescent Girl's Health Education Program is a zero-budget program. Mobile clinic van reached at hamlets every day and visits to the nearby ashram school/ schools. Health checkups were carried out for these students. The adolescent girls in the ashram schools were identified to disseminate personal hygiene and community health care knowledge, develop a health-conscious attitude and train them in community health practices.



Annually the average number of workshops organized in Ashram schools is more than 10. The workshop activities have been reducing in the last two years due COVID-19 pandemic. But an increased number of patients observed in health camps at village and ashram schools as shown below. In pandemic of COVID-19, Mobile clinic reached out to maximum number of 4704 patients in the region. This number is increasing day by day.

Year	Students in Ashram School Health Check Up	Patients in Public Health Camps	Patients in Mobile Clinic
2011-12	1129	1072	2191
2012-13	447	565	3251
2013-14	596	166	3222
2014-15	997	0	5257
2015-16	1457	614	4710
2016-17	1131	935	2463

2017-18	529	539	1201
2018-19	380	1426	1431
2019-20	783	618	2029
2020-21	0	135	3151
2021-22	0	168	4704

Workshop programs on Personal hygiene, Child Marriages and Community Health are regularly organized to achieve these goals. The activities such as ‘Sundar Maze Ghar’- Competition, Essay writing, Quiz Competition and Health Exams are regularly organized to evaluate the impact of this program. The health care team of the project is actively participating in the activities. The social worker plays a significant role in leading and reaching the adolescent girls with icebreaking sessions such as storytelling and games. After each workshop session students were having treat of Puffed rice and Rasana or Lemon water.

The beneficiaries of projects are consisting of Mobile clinic patients, students in Health checkup of ashram schools, Patients in Public Health Camps, Participants in Health Knowledge exams, Children in Anganwadi Checkup, Families received seeds for community Kitchen, Workshop participants in Ashram schools, participants such as adolescent girls, children, and women in village level workshops. The total count of these beneficiaries was 7998.

#### 4.4.2.1 Outreach of Van

Sl. No.	Days	Ashram Schools
1.	Tuesday	Government Tribal School, Bhagrapani
2.		Kasturba Gandhi Girls School, Survani
3.		Granted Ashram school, Jamana
4.		Government Tribal Ashram School, Asli
5.	Wednesday	Granted Ashram school, Survani
6.		Rani Kajal Granted Ashram School
7.		Government Tribal Ashram School, Mojra
8.		Granted Ashram School, Makadkund
9.	Friday	Granted School, Khuntamodi
10.	Saturday	Government Tribal Ashram School Bhagdari

#### 4.4.3 Project Staff and Expenditure

The project staff is a team of 4 members as Project coordinator, Driver, Doctor, Nurse and Social Worker. The major expense for the project is on honorarium, purchase of medicines and maintenance of van. The monthly bill is generated by YMO for project activities and submitted to Supreme Industries Ltd Gadgeon. The sanction from the company is granted after assessment of monthly work activity progress of the project.

#### 4.4.2.3 Issues and Challenges

A major issue of the project is that the amount of honorarium to the project staff compared to the same work activities of local ambulance staff is less than 50 %. Especially driver and doctor are needed to appoint new or manage it with the available local resources. The maintenance cost of a van has increased due to 10 years of its continuous use. Patients demand injectables and intravenous fluids i.e., Saline. The time constraint in fields and risk of body reactions to injectables are the major challenges in mobile clinic activities. Cultural practices of child marriages are impacting negatively on the health of adolescent girl child.

#### 4.4.3 Perception of Tribal Beneficiaries

##### 4.4.3.1 Profile of Beneficiaries

The primary data was collected from the tribal beneficiaries of mobile clinic and adolescent girl's program. The respondents for the survey were maximum i.e., 30 in the age group of 35-45 years old and 10 respondents were in the age group of 25 to 35 years. The 28 male adult respondents and 12 female adults were interviewed using structured interview schedule. The focus group discussions were organized at 4 tribal hamlets on the services provided by the Mobile Clinic Van. All the respondents were under the category of Bhil tribes.

These people are migrant laborers and doing seasonal migration to different districts of Maharashtra state. Their migration period is for three to six months. During this period, they earned upto Rs.30000/-. They could save up to Rs. 15000/- to Rs. 20000/-. Here tribes are having joint families with an average of 8 to 9 members. The migration is of 6-7 members from each family. Only politically active or small shops owners were not doing migration. The farming is the occupation of each family in this region but most of the indigenous families were keeping agriculture produce for self-consumption.

##### 4.4.3.2 Preintervention Scenario

Individual average annual family expenditure is about Rs.20000 to Rs. 25000/-. Major annual expenditure was on agriculture activities as in Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000/- which was half of the total annual expenditure of families. Total annual disease treatment and medicinal expenditure was Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/-. Only two families were having major accidental or surgical expenses of Rs. 20000/- to Rs.25000/- in the last two years.

After each incidence of illness among these tribal families, they used to visit *Badwa*, a traditional community healer. Family members were consulting and taking his advice for treatment of patients. He was primarily trying to cure patients with *Tantarmantar* and sometime herbal medicines. Nearby Primary Health Center or Sub Centers were the second choice for their health consultation and treatment. One is Kathi village, and another was in Molgi village. But the medicinal stock and unavailability of doctors forced them to go to private doctors for treatment. The respondents also narrated the unfriendly behavior of private practitioners in the Kathi and Molgi villages. The common diseases were Fever, chills, cold, cough, body ache, joint pains, stomachache, menstrual complaints etc. The duration of treatment and cure is within a week. The travelling from their hamlets to these places and ignoring feeling at the health care facility is often experienced by the people.

#### 4.4.3.3 Post Intervention Changes

Healthcare intervention of 'Mobile Clinic Van' project in the communities reduced their annual health expenditure by Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/-. It caused a reduction in the total annual family expenditure of Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/-. Due to easy access to health consultation and medicinal treatment in early stage of disease, patients cure is rapid.

The mobile clinic van is reaching at walking distance from the patient's homes every week. Patients can show signs by hand to mobile clinic van to stop. Immediately a mobile clinic will be available at the patient's service at the minimal cost of Rs. 10/-. Patients are provided with doctor's consultation, prescription, medicinal tablets, syrups with nursing care and counselling immediately. This good health care service is popular amongst local indigenous people which reduced people's dependency on *Badwa* for primary health care management. Each tribal hamlet is assigned a weekday for visits to a mobile clinic.

The major benefit of mobile clinics was the decrease in morbidity rate in the community as reported by most of the respondents. The interpersonal relations of YMO health care staff are very helpful and empowering. Not a single respondent criticized the service provided by the mobile clinic. 80 % respondents had given a low rating of 2 under a five-point scale for earlier institutional health care services provided to them. As compared to Mobile Clinic Health care services, 80% of respondents had given a low rating of 2 under a five-point scale for Private and Government Health care facilities and services with unsatisfactory experiences under satisfaction survey. As compared to Private and Government Health care facilities, 90% of respondents had given the highest rating of 5 under a five-point scale for Mobile Clinic Health care services.

The common diseases are mostly acute one such as fever, cough, cold, body ache, lumbar pain, menstrual pains as experienced by the respondents. The course of cure and treatment is same as pre intervention stage of a week only, but the patients are not needed to travel to the health care facilities. Mobile clinics are coming to their places where doctors, nurses and social workers are providing health care facilities and support.

#### 4.4.3.4 Health Care Services

Overall health care services can be categorised into 10 points as given below. The mobile clinic project is providing more types of health care services compared to Govt. Setting such as doctor care, nursing care, therapeutic care, medical social service, basic assistance service and imaging, testing and surgical support. The data shown in table is respondents view in survey. The satisfaction level also measured where indigenous people are extremely satisfied under post intervention Mobile Clinic health care services. People also mentioned about inaccessible and poor services of Government health care institutions due long distances, ignorance of medical staff and shortage of medicinal stock.

<b>Health Care Service</b>	<b>Pre-Intervention (Govt Setting)</b>	<b>Post Intervention (Mobile Clinic)</b>
Doctor Care	70%	100%
Nursing Care	50%	100%

Therapeutic Care	50%	100%
Medical Social Services	0	80%
Home Health Aides	0	0
Basic Assistance Care	10%	100%
Companionship	0	0
Volunteer Care	0	0
Home Nutritional Support	0	50%
Imaging, Testing and Surgical Support	60%	0

#### 4.4.3.5 Satisfaction Level

Health Care Service	Pre-Intervention (Govt Setting)	Post Intervention (Mobile Clinic)
Doctor Care	Somewhat Satisfied	Extremely Satisfied
Nursing Care	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Extremely Satisfied
Therapeutic Care	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied
Medical Social Services	-	-
Home Health Aides	-	-
Basic Assistance Care	Somewhat dissatisfied	Extremely Satisfied
Companionship	-	-
Volunteer Care	-	-
Home Nutritional Support	-	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
Imaging & Testing Support	Somewhat Satisfied	-

#### 4.4.3.6 Perception of Tribal Adolescent Girls

##### 4.4.3.6.1 Profile of Beneficiaries

During the survey the Ashram Schools were closed due to Holikotsav and Protest of Government workers. Therefore, interviewer visited to 4 adolescent girls from Bhagdari, Kathi tribal hamlets who attended the Tribal Adolescent Health Program (TAHP) at their Ashram School. Two teachers were also interviewed. They had participated in activities of ‘Sundar Maze Ghar’, ‘Essay Writing- Group Discussion’ and ‘Quiz Competition’ under TAHP. The modus operandi of TAHP is to visit the tribal Ashram schools on weekdays as scheduled in Mobile Clinic project. The workshops for adolescent girls followed by the quiz competition and essay competition were organised in next week. The solved essay papers and quiz paper’s score were analysed to study the impact of the workshop activities on students understanding.

#### 4.4.3.6.2 Perception of Adolescent Girls Health Education Program Beneficiaries

The workshops were having sessions as first ‘Personal Hygiene’, second ‘Physical and Mental Development’, third ‘Food, Nutrition and Diet’ and fourth on ‘Bad Impact on Child Marriage’. The entertainment activity of skipping rope with a treat of lemon water and snacks was organised for all the participants.

Topic wise analysis could assess impact of workshop on the students' understanding about various issues as Personal hygiene was the topic. A group of 18 adolescent girl students at Government Ashram School, Asali, discussed on the learnings of workshop session. After discussion in detail, they submitted a summarisation in a write up form which consist of daily good and bad habits. Morning good habits of cleaning teeth, bathing, washing of hands, importance of clean and washed cloths, nail cutting, say no to addiction in any form, cleaning of home, daily exercise were the points noted in detail by the students. Another topic of discussion was ‘Why should we use public toilets in villages and ashram school?’.

Total 15 students participated in discussion and came with summarised write up. They explained open defecation as cause to create of diseased condition in local people. A topic of group discussion was also on Causes of Mental Stress. Total 13 students participated in the group discussion. The detail group discussion was followed by the summarised write up which illustrated headache was common problem due to mental stress. They explained about menstrual problem as common cause among the girls to be stressed. Also illustrated the body physiology about menstrual cycle.

#### 4.4.3.7 Impact

In five-point scale the 90 % respondents had given maximum points of 5 for experience of ‘Medicines and Treatment are easily accessible and annual family health expenses are reduced’. ‘The proportion of illness or disease state of body and mind is reduced’ was said by 70 % respondents with scale point of 4. ‘Increase participation in social activities and increase in discussions on health-related issues’ was experienced by 70% respondents with point score of 4.

#### 4.4.3.8 Analytical Approach of ‘Change’ and Levels of Impact

Output	Outcome	Impact	Level
Social Participation is improved as people suggesting others to take health care and personal hygiene. After feeling ill immediately come and visit to Mobile clinic and keep follow up.	Social Status is improved as the knowledge about health care practices improved	Social Empowerment is achieved where tribes are trying to adapt modern health care practices to attain healthy state of body and mind. But still their cultural practices make the obstacles in attainment of complete goals.	Medium
Each family could reduce their annual health expenses for medicines, doctor’s fees and treatment upto Rs.	Financial savings could happen in each beneficiary’s family.	By spending less, a family could save earnings. It increased their purchase capacities and improved standard of living.	High

1000/-		Economic Empowerment could achieve with the program activities.	
New leanings about personal and community health could happen amongst tribes. The adolescent girls upgraded their knowledge and skills for healthy habits and practices for personal and community level	Upgrade in knowledge and decision making is improved.	Health Care Knowledge boost the confidence in the communities.	High
Health related issues discuss in scientific perspectives and analyse the disease	Self Confidence and health literacy increased	Health care Attitude is strengthened by peer learning.	High
Disease or sickness frequency decreased	Healthy Status	Health care Practice is improved amongst tribes.	Medium

#### 4.4.3.9 OECD Framework

NGO Partner	Relevance	Coherence	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Impact	Sustainability
YMO	High	High	Medium	High	High	Low

The project findings are significantly impactful to the objectives. Under the OECD framework of impact analysis following are the findings with corresponding impact ranking illustrated.

Parameter	Description	Ranking
Relevance	As per the health need of the indigenous people, project activities are delivering the services at their doorstep to ensure health. Adolescent girls are updated with essential health care knowledge.	High
Coherence	The project is designed to meet local needs of people. It is aligned to the broad CSR objectives of Supreme Industries Ltd to provide health care services to rural and tribal communities. The Government of Maharashtra is also having their institutional and mobile health care systems, but Mobile Clinic is reaching to the remote areas of the region. It is in support to the government health care system for easy	High

	health care access to tribes.	
Effectiveness	The weekly visit of mobile clinic to the tribal hamlet ensures treatment of patients for a week. 90% patients were relieved from disease complaints. But still few patients needed referral services for hospitalization or laboratory investigations or injectables. Therefore, effectiveness of mobile clinic services is reduced. Effectiveness of Adolescent girls' health care program is dependent on the support of school management and staff members. Their ignorance and apathy towards tribal children health issues reduced the overall effect of the program.	Medium
Efficiency	The project health care staff is well qualified and well versed to local dialects. They are from the local communities having good social connects and rapport with patients which make the services highly efficient. They are equipped with updated knowledge, skills and with sufficient stock of medicines. The Project staff is well versed with tribal culture and practices which helped them to conduct efficiently workshops for the adolescent girl's students.	High
Impact	The Mobile clinic and Adolescent Girls Health care Program had significantly increased good health care practices amongst tribes. Their optimistic approach to modern medicines and reduced health care expenses are positive changes in their attitude and behaviour. It is the significant impact of the project.	High
Sustainability	Total project activities are running on the CSR funding. It has increased expenses with minimal earnings which could not meet the expenses. The staff honorarium is very less compared to other government mobile clinic services. The mobile clinic van is having increased maintenance cost. It will be major obstacles for sustainability of the project.	Low

#### 4.5 Project B : Urban Construction and Maintenance of Public Toilets

The themes of finding were basically on the construction of public toilets, impact after construction, usage, benefits, operations and maintenance, views of management, views of caretakers and views of end users and issues-challenges.

##### 4.5.1 Construction of Public Toilet Facility at Jalgaon and at Jamner City:

The four public toilet facilities were made available by the Supreme Industries Ltd in collaboration with Jalgaon Municipal Corporation and Jamner Corporation. These toilets are constructed under a public private scheme which was boldly mentioned on the hording board of the constructed complex. At all four sites of public toilet facilities the same construction pattern and facilities were observed. These facility sites were in crowded places of city areas such as a Police station, Government offices, educational institutions, central market and commercial establishments. On the main road the sites are located. These facilities are friendly to children, the elderly and differently able people. A daily footfall of around 450

people is a testimony of the facility's serviceability. These Public Toilet Facilities are located as-

1. Infront of Fule Market, Jalgaon
2. Sagar Park, Jalgaon
3. Ramdas Park, Jalgaon
4. Near Bus Stand, Jamner

#### 4.5.2 Structure of Public Toilet

The structure of the public toilet complex was spacious. The well-organized structure was separated by a central wall with two entries with Anti skidding floor and a ramp. The central wall created two sections i.e., Male and Female section. These sections were further sub divided into two, one for toilets and the other for urinal facilities. The 6 urinal pots, 2 basins, 2 Indian commodes, 1 western commode and 1 kid's or differently able person's Indian commode were installed in each section. At Jamner site, 1 western commode, 4 Indian commodes with an additional 4 urinal pots were installed in each section of the complex. A small cabin was set inside at the entry door of the complex caretaker. The electric panel and motor switches were installed on the same wall of the cabin. The water storage facility was set at the underground level. The same structure of the complex was set at all the four locations of these public toilets.

#### 4.5.3 Operation and Maintenance

##### 4.5.3.1 Operation Hours

The public toilet complex is open in the early morning at 6.30 am till 10 pm. The facility is provided by Supreme Industries Ltd for 365 days (about 12 months) without any holiday. The caretaker is appointed by the company who looks after the smooth operation of this project. At all the four locations of this project, this modus operandi is the same as an operational strategy.

##### *Public Toilet Operation Detail*

<b>Public Toilet Facility Place</b>	<b>Construction Completed</b>	<b>Complex Functional</b>	<b>Daily Timing</b>
Infront of Fule Market, Jalgaon	Dec- 2018	01.12.2018	6.30 am to 10.00 pm
Sagar Park, Jalgaon	April-2021	15.11.2021	6.30 am to 10.00 pm
Ramdas Park, Jalgaon	Nov- 2022	21.01.2023	6.30 am to 10.00 pm
Near Bus Stand, Jamner	Sep- 2017	07.10.2017	6.00 am to 9.00 pm

##### 4.5.3.2 Usages and Charges

The facility is provided to all end-users with minimal charges as Rs. 1/- for use of urinal and Rs.5/- for use of Indian or western commode toilet. At Jamner site, charges for use of urinal facility are waived. The liquid soap at wash basin is available free of cost to the end-users. Daily collection depends on the total use of end users at each place. On average daily collection is of at Rs.300/- to Rs.400/-.

#### 4.5.3.3 Water Usage

The average quantity of water usage is 2000 liters (about 528.34 gal) per day depending on the use of end users. The water is provided by the municipal corporation for the facility through tap connections on every alternate day. The underground water storage tank is being constructed. At Jamner site, local corporation tap water is provided only for one hour. Sometime tanker facilities have been used to fulfill the shortage.

#### 4.5.3.4 Safety

The complex was a very safe place for end-users. It is located on the roadside therefore it is not secluded from the main area of people's habitat. The curtains at the entrance of both sections for males and females provided privacy to use facility. The care takers are trained with manners, etiquette and good communication skills. The functional electric lights, safe doors and neat and clean environment were additional points for the safety of the end-users. The ramp facility and space for wheelchairs ensure differently able safe place to use the facility.

#### 4.5.3.5 Maintenance

All the public toilet facilities were well maintained by Supreme industries Ltd. The separate caretaker has been appointed at each site. They are regularly maintained logbooks which give details about the number of daily end-users. In Jalgaon city, people are more used to systemic use of the public facilities. Therefore, people are paying for use of facilities without any complaints. The availability of water for their use is enough to keep the facilities neat and clean. The care takers are responsible for doing daily cleaning of the toilets and urinals. The required toiletries are used by them to maintain a clean and healthy environment. At Jamner site, due to shortage of water and local people's negative approach to pay and use, that created obstacles in maintaining the services. Still caretaker and company management are supporting facility since 2017.

### 4.5.4 Perception of Stakeholders

#### 4.5.4.1 End users

In the survey, total 50 (40 Male, 10 Female) end users were interviewed as respondents. 100% of end users were happy with the public toilet facilities. One of the female end users at Ramdas park shared her experience. She was telling me that her daughter used to come to that area for her tuition but there was no public toilet facility earlier. That makes her awkward as her daughter used to go behind the tree in garden for urinal. It was a very unsafe and scary experience for her. But as this facility was established by Supreme Industries Ltd, the girls and women like her get relieved to access the basic facility. She also mentioned that 'Pay and Use' is the best policy to maintain the project well.

The curtains at the entrance were adding to a sense of safety and privacy. At each place of facilities, 100% end users accepted that women and girls get benefitted due to this project. 100% End-users in the survey shared that earlier in nearby places no public toilet facilities were available at all four locations of this project. 100% of end-users mentioned that the caretaker was well behaved. The cleaning of the toilets was good. 'During crowded timings

of a day, extra public toilet facilities are needed' as told by 60% end-users using facilities at Fule Market Jalgaon. 90 % of end users said 'yes' for sufficient water availability to use at the facility. Also, 100% of end-users said 'yes' as liquid soap was available free of charge for washing the hands.

#### 4.5.4.2 Caretaker

Four care takers of the project, each one from all four locations were interviewed as respondents in the survey. All caretakers were happy with the implementation and well-coordinated management from Supreme Industries Ltd. There was availability of all cleaning tools for maintaining a healthy environment inside the facility. The caretakers are looking for this service from a professional view therefore few concerns and expectations they raised. At Sagar Park Public Toilet facility, regular programs at park causing increased number of end users but the organizers influencing caretakers with political power for 'free use of service'.

Police officers and Municipal Corporation Officers were trying to threaten caretakers to make 'free use of service' for them. Such unprofessional practices will not allow caretakers to continue with the project soon. 'The crowded places like Fule Market area, needed extra public toilet facility due to heavy rush', said by the caretaker.

At Jamner location, Caretaker was more concerned about the shortage of water. The corporation's water supply is irregular and water tankers are also required for the facility. The women end users are not ready to pay. It is the trouble issue in smooth operating of the system. At Jamner, end users are not charged for use of urinals. It caused low collection to impact on maintenance of the project. The strong support and guidance from Supreme Industries Ltd helped with the effective functioning of the project at all locations.

#### 4.5.4.3 Municipal Corporation People

Sanitation inspector of Ramadas Park- Sagar Park was interviewed as respondent for the survey. He was the ward inspector prior to the project implemented in the area. He observed a change in community behavior. Earlier people used to go to the park for urinals. Most of the residents from nearby residential complexes were complaining about it. It was difficult for any passerby to go through this area with such a stinking smell. Now, the well-organized Public Toilet complex has ameliorated all complaints of the people. There is no bad smell in the area, which has improved the quality of people's standard of living.

#### 4.5.4.4 Project Coordinator Supreme Industries Ltd

In the interview with CSR head and project coordinator of Supreme industries ltd Gadegaon, the conceptual idea and management role in the project was revealed as given below. The Public Toilet project in Jalgaon and Jamner is well planned initiative after identifying the needs of local communities for better community health practices. The facility complexes are well designed and constructed using quality standards. The caretakers are appointed to each facility separately in such a way to keep it neat, clean and without any damage to the property.

Also, the company took the initiative to maintain these complexes for 30 years that is a strong commitment to society. The weekly monitoring and evaluation process is well managed by

company authorities. Company personnel are continuously visiting the places to ensure quality checks. There are challenges such as people’s prejudice, negative attitude, political interest and financial survival of the project. But at the company level, they are trying to convert these challenges into opportunities for further sustainable growth and replication of the project.

#### 4.5.5 Impact

##### 4.5.5.1 OECD Framework Analysis

<b>Collaborating Partner</b>	<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Coherence</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Efficiency</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
JMC-JC *	High	High	High	High	High	High

\*JMC – Jalgaon Municipal Corporation, JC – Jamner Corporation

The project findings are significantly impactful to the objectives. Under the OECD framework of impact analysis following are the findings with corresponding impact ranking illustrated.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
Relevance	Under Right to pee citizens of Jalgaon and Jamner City were facing problem for unavailability of Public Toilets in the crowded areas. Under this project the relevant need was identified and under public private partnership the Public Toilet Complex constructed and maintained. Therefore, it has a significant relevance to local need.	High
Coherence	The project of Public Toilets is ensuring community health and hygiene. It is aligned to CSR policy of Supreme industries ltd for creating facilities for health and sanitation practices. The project is also aligned to Swatch Bharat project of central and state government.	High
Effectiveness	The increased use of the public toilets and demands for more replications in city by the local people, these are indication of successful project implementation. It has a positive effect on local communities which help to improve environmental health and hygiene. Support from the local administration to project created strong effect for its success.	High
Efficiency	The beneficiaries are from the Beggars to the officers and politician categories. The project is providing services efficiently to everyone. Beneficiaries are voluntarily paying more for well maintenance. The water and electric facilities are used in the well organised and with no wastage policy.	High
Impact	It has significant impact on the local communities and all the beneficiaries. Mostly the women and girls were happy due to this project. They are having safe and hygienic place to use for their basic needs. All the beneficiaries are finding these facilities significantly impactful. The project created positive impact amongst local communities about	High

	CSR programs of Supreme Industries Ltd.	
Sustainability	Total project is in collaboration with local government authorities. The Supreme Industries Ltd has committed for 30 years of maintenance of the project. The care takers are keeping the collection of service charges as their monthly earnings. They are not liable for any extra payments. Few concerns and challenges are in the systems but can be turned into opportunities. This is ensuring long term sustainability of the project.	High

## **Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendations**

### **5.1 Suggestive Measure 1: Political Awareness is essential about the interventions**

The CSR project activities of Supreme Industries Ltd. Gadegaon has a significant impact on community health and sanitation facilities. The Public Private Partnership accepted by the local government for the development of infrastructural facilities for citizens. This collaboration is effective due to maintenance commitment after construction of infrastructural facility by the company. Political interference in maintaining the facilities will deteriorate the professional services. Therefore, political awareness about public properties and their services are essential.

### **5.2 Suggestive Measure 2: Water self-sustenance is needed for the success of project**

Most of the community toilet facilities are basically dependent on the corporation water supply. The water supply is dependent on the water demand and available water resources for the city. In such case, support from the local administration for the regular water supply must be ensured to run the community toilet project effectively. The water tankers are also used at a few facility sites. Therefore, bore well facilities can be created for self-sustenance of the water requirements.

### **5.3 Suggestive Measure 3: Health care unit need to strengthen with hike in remuneration with new van**

The Mobile Clinic has high level impact on local people's accessibility to basic health care facilities. It has reduced the medical expenses of the local people. The health care unit of the project is the backbone of this service. The van available for the mobile clinic is the major investment of the project. Unfortunately, the incentives are essential for the project staff as the remuneration structure is outdated as compared to present day labor expenses or inflation costs. The 100% increase in the remuneration of Doctor, Project Coordinator, Van Drive, Nurse and Adolescent Girls Coordinator (Social Worker) is urgently needed. The Van also needed to change as its maintenance increased with no repairment possible of a few parts.

### **5.4 Suggestive Measure 4: Extension and Replication of the Mobile Clinic with Adolescent health care program is essential**

The need for mobile clinic facilities is needed at many remote villages of Nandurbar districts. The health issue such as malnutrition relates to cultural practices of child marriages in the region. Therefore, the Adolescent Health Care Program is significant and needed to extend to many villages in the region. That would be the macro intervention on the health issues of tribes. Child marriage is the contemporary issue in the tribal region as a government committee report revealed documentation of more than 15000 child marriages in the last three years in tribal dominated districts.

# Appendix-1

## 1.1 Photographs

### 1.1.1 Project A- Mobile Clinic and Adolescent Girls Health Care Program



*Bhagdari*



*Dongarfali*



*Vahifali*



*Nikpanipada*



*Veri*



*Piprapani*



*Kathi*



*Moujapada*

### 1.1.2 Project B- Community Toilet Projects



*Infront Fule Market, Jalgaon Location*



*Sagar Park, Jalgaon Location*



*Near Bus Stand, Jamner Location*



*Infront Fule Market, Jalgaon Location*



*Sanitation Inspector Ramdas Park*



*Ramdas Park Location*

## Appendix –2

### 2.1 Impact Assessment Tool

## Impact Assessment Tool for CSR Project

Initiated by

**LMCCSW Jalgaon and Supreme Industries**

Sl.No	Items	Details	
१.	तुमचे नाव काय ?		
२.	तुमच्या पाड्याचे/गावाचे नाव काय?		
३.	तुम्ही या पाड्यात किती दिवसांपासून राहत आहात?		
४.	तुमचे वय किती आहे ?		
५.	लिंग	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री ३. इतर	
६.	लग्न स्थिती	१. विवाहित २. अविवाहित ३. विदूर ४. विधवा ५. घटस्फोटीत	
७.	तुमचे शिक्षण किती आहे?	१. अशिक्षित २. प्राथमिक ३. माध्यमिक ४. उच्चमाध्यमिक ५. पदवी ६. पदव्युत्तर ७. इतर	
८.	तुमचा व्यवसाय काय आहे?	१. शेती २. रोजंदारी ३. नोकरी ४. घरकाम ५. इतर	
९.	तुमच्या कुटुंबातील सदस्य किती?	१. दोन २. तीन ३. चार ४. पाच ५. इतर	
१०.	तुमच्या कुटुंबाचा प्रकार कोणता?	१. संयुक्त २. विभक्त ३. एकल	
११.	तुमच्या कुटुंबातील कमावणारे सदस्य किती आहेत?		
१२.	तुमच्या कुटुंबाचे एकूण वार्षिक उत्पन्न किती आहे?		
		सेवा मिळण्याआधी	सेवा मिळाल्यानंतर
१२.१	तुमचा वार्षिक खर्च किती होता? आहे?		
१२.२	तुमचा खर्च जास्त कशासाठी व्हायचा? होतो?		
१२.३	आजारपणावर वर्षभरात किती खर्च व्हायचा? होतो?		
१२.४	आजार आल्यावर तुम्ही कुणाचा सल्ला घ्यायचात ? घेता?		
१२.५	घरातील सदस्याला आजारी पडल्यावर कुणाकडे घेऊन जायचे? जाता?		
१२.६	आजारातून बरे होण्यासाठी काय घ्यायचे किंवा द्यायचे? घेता किंवा देता?		
१२.७	आजारात तुमची काळजी आणि विचारपूस कोण करायचे? करतात?		
१२.८	शस्त्रक्रिया करण्याचा सल्ला कुणी दिला आहे का?		

	कशासाठी?																																														
१२.९	सल्ला ऐकल्यावर तुम्ही काय करायचे ?करतात?																																														
१२.१०	तुमच्या मते आरोग्य म्हणजे काय होते? काय आहे?																																														
१२.११	तुमच्या मते आजारपण म्हणजे काय होते? काय आहे?																																														
१२.१२	तुम्ही आरोग्य सेवा कुणाकडून घ्यायचात? घेता ?																																														
१२.१३	तुम्हाला आरोग्य सेवा सहज कुठे उपलब्ध व्हायचे? होतात?																																														
१३.	तुम्हाला कोण कोणत्या आरोग्य सेवा मिळायच्या? मिळतात?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>आरोग्य काळजी सेवा</td> <td>शासकीय किंवा खाजगी आरोग्य सेवा देणाऱ्या इतर संस्था व्यक्ती</td> </tr> <tr> <td>डॉक्टर भेटून तपासणी करतात</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>नर्ससेवा करतात</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>औषधे मिळाली</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>समाजकार्य सेवा मदत मिळते</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>घरगुती आरोग्य साधने मिळाली आहे.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>वेळेस मदत मिळते.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>सोबत आजारपणात मिळते</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>स्वयंसेवक का कडून मदत मिळते</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>घरगुती पौष्टिक खाद्य मदत मिळते</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>x-ray, blood व इतर तपासणी</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	आरोग्य काळजी सेवा	शासकीय किंवा खाजगी आरोग्य सेवा देणाऱ्या इतर संस्था व्यक्ती	डॉक्टर भेटून तपासणी करतात		नर्ससेवा करतात		औषधे मिळाली		समाजकार्य सेवा मदत मिळते		घरगुती आरोग्य साधने मिळाली आहे.		वेळेस मदत मिळते.		सोबत आजारपणात मिळते		स्वयंसेवक का कडून मदत मिळते		घरगुती पौष्टिक खाद्य मदत मिळते		x-ray, blood व इतर तपासणी		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>आरोग्य काळजी सेवा</td> <td>याहामो गी संस्था आणि सुप्रीम कंपनी यांची आरोग्य सेवा (फिरता दवाखाना)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>डॉक्टर भेटून तपासणी करतात</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>नर्ससेवा करतात</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>औषधे मिळाली</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>समाजकार्य सेवा मदत मिळते</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>घरगुती आरोग्य साधने मिळाली आहे.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>वेळेस मदत मिळते.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>सोबत आजारपणात मिळते</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>स्वयंसेवक का कडून मदत मिळते</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>घरगुती पौष्टिक खाद्य मदत मिळते</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>x-ray, blood व इतर तपासणी</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	आरोग्य काळजी सेवा	याहामो गी संस्था आणि सुप्रीम कंपनी यांची आरोग्य सेवा (फिरता दवाखाना)	डॉक्टर भेटून तपासणी करतात		नर्ससेवा करतात		औषधे मिळाली		समाजकार्य सेवा मदत मिळते		घरगुती आरोग्य साधने मिळाली आहे.		वेळेस मदत मिळते.		सोबत आजारपणात मिळते		स्वयंसेवक का कडून मदत मिळते		घरगुती पौष्टिक खाद्य मदत मिळते		x-ray, blood व इतर तपासणी	
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१४.	तुमच्या गावात फिरता दवाखाना किती वेळा येतो?																																														
१५.	त्याचा काय फायदा तुम्हाला आणि गावातील लोकांना होतो?																																														

१६.	संस्थेची लोक तुमच्यासोबत कसे वागतात?					
१७.	फिरता दवाखाना हा सुप्रीम कंपनी कडून चालतो हे माहित आहे का तुम्हाला? कुणी सांगितले?					
१८.	तुम्हाला यातून गोळ्या औषधे मिळाले आहेत का?					
१९.	या अगोदर शासकीय किंवा खाजगी आरोग्य सेवा देणाऱ्या इतर संस्था व्यक्ती यांच्या सेवेच्या कामाला तुम्ही किती गुण द्याल ?	वाईट -	एकदम उत्कृष्ट			
		१_	२_	३_	४_ ५	
२०.	आता फिरता दवाखान्याद्वारे उपलब्ध आरोग्य सेवेच्या कामाला तुम्ही किती गुण द्याल ?	वाईट -	एकदम उत्कृष्ट			
		१_	२_	३_	४_ ५	
२१.	तुम्ही शासकीय किंवा खाजगी आरोग्य सेवा देणाऱ्या इतर संस्था व्यक्ती यांच्याकडून समाधानी होता का? गुण द्या.	वाईट -	एकदम उत्कृष्ट			
		१_	२_	३_	४_ ५	
२२.	आता फिरता दवाखान्याद्वारे उपलब्ध आरोग्य सेवेच्या कामाविषयी तुम्ही समाधानी आहात का? तुम्ही किती गुण द्याल ?	वाईट -	एकदम उत्कृष्ट			
		१_	२_	३_	४_ ५	
२३.	आरोग्य सेवा मिळण्यासाठी वार्षिक खर्च किती करावा लागत होता ? आहे?					
२४.	या सेवांमुळे तुमच्यावर कसा परिणाम झाला? गुण द्या .					
	Output	1 Lowest	2	3	4	5 Maximum
	सामाजिक कार्यक्रमात सहभाग वाढला					
	औषधे आणि उपचार संधर्भातील खर्च आणि त्रास कमी झाला.					
	स्वतःची आरोग्यनिगा आणि समुदायाची आरोग्य काळजी घेण्याची समज वाढली.					
	आरोग्य विषयी माहिती आणि चर्चा झाली. आजारपण का येतेय कसे होतेय हे समजून घेता येत आहे.					
	आजारी किंवा आजारपण किंवा बरे न वाटणे याचे प्रमाण कमी झाले.					
२५.	त्रास किंवा आजारापासून बरे होण्यापर्यंत किती वेळ/दिवस लागायचे? लागतात?					
	आजारपण किंवा लक्षण किंवा चिन्हे	शासकीय किंवा खाजगी आरोग्य सेवा देणाऱ्या इतर संस्था व्यक्ती		याहामोगी संस्था आणि सुप्रीम कंपनी यांची आरोग्य सेवा (फिरता दवाखाना)		

## Appendix- 3

### 3.1 Interview Schedule for End-user

<b>सार्वजनिक शौचालयाचा सामाजिक प्रभाव अभ्यास</b>	
सुप्रीम इंडस्ट्रीज गाडेगाव यांचा सी.एस.आर उपक्रम	
वापरकर्त्यांसाठी	
1. येथे जवळचे सार्वजनिक शौचालय कुठे आहे तुम्हाला माहिती आहे का?	1. होय २. नाही
2. तुम्ही या शौचालयाचा वापर केला आहे का?	1. होय २. नाही
3. शौचालयाची स्थिती कशी आहे?	चांगली बरी वाईट माहित नाही
4. या शौचालयाचा वापर तुम्ही कोणत्या वेळी करता ?	सकाळी दुपारी संध्याकाळी रात्री
5. गर्दीच्या वेळात इथे उपलब्ध सेवा पुरेशी आहे का?	1. होय २. नाही
6. या शौचालयाच्या बाहेर या भागात रस्त्यावर लघवी करणारे जास्त असतात का?	1. होय २. नाही
7. या शौचालयात स्वच्छता कशी आहे?	चांगली बरी वाईट माहित नाही
8. या शौचालयात पाणी वापरसाठी पुरेसे असते का?	1. होय २. नाही
9. या सोयीमुळे महिलां आणि मुलीची अडचण दूर झाली का ?	1. होय २. नाही
10. या सर्व स्वच्छ आणि उपयुक्त सेवा पुरवण्यासाठी पैसे घेणे योग्य वाटते का?	1. होय २. नाही
11. किती पैसे तुम्हाला या सेवेचा वापर करण्यासाठी खर्चाचे लागतात?	
12. तुम्हाला अजून काही सांगावे असे वाटते आहे का?	

## Appendix- 4

### 4.1 Interview Schedule for Care Takers

<b>सार्वजनिक शौचालयाचा सामाजिक प्रभाव अभ्यास</b>	
सुप्रीम इंडस्ट्रीज गाडेगाव यांचा सी.एस.आर. उपक्रम	
कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापकासाठी	
1. तुमचे नाव काय आहे?	
2. शौचालयात किती लोकांसाठी सुविधा आहेत?	
3. या सुविधेचा लाभ एका दिवसात किती लोक घेतात?	
4. शौचालयात पाण्याची उपलब्धता पुरेश्या प्रमाणात आहे का?	होय/नाही
5. सार्वजनिक शौचालय सकाळी सुरु आणि संध्याकाळी बंद करण्याची वेळ सांगा.	सकाळी: रात्री:
6. या सुविधेचे बांधकाम कधी पूर्ण झाले?	बांधकाम पूर्ण दिनांक : सुविधा वापरास सुरुवात दिनांक :
7. शौचालयात स्वच्छतासाठी पुरेशी साधने उपलब्ध आहेत का?	होय/नाही
8. शौचालय नियमित स्वच्छ करणारे कामगार नियमित येतात का?	होय/नाही
9. सुविधा देण्यासाठी किती पैसे घेता?	लघवी: संडास: अंधोळ:
10. व्यवस्थापनाकडून दिल्या जाणारे सहकार्यबाबत समाधानकारकता सांगा.	चांगली ठीक वाईट सांगता येत नाही
11. सुविधा वापरताना लोकांचा व्यवहार कसा असतो?	चांगला ठीक वाईट सांगता येत नाही
12. तुम्हाला अजून काही सांगायचे आहे का?	

## Appendix- 5

### 5.1 Interview Schedule for Management Authorities

<b>सार्वजनिक शौचालयाचा सामाजिक प्रभाव अभ्यास</b>	
सुप्रीम इंडस्ट्रीज गाडेगाव यांचा सी.एस.आर. उपक्रम	
अधिकारीसाठी	
१. आपले नाव काय आहे?	
२. हुद्दा	
३. सार्वजनिक शौचालयाची गरज होती का?	होय/नाही
४. तुमचे कंपनी सोबत संयुक्त विद्यमाने सुरु असलेले सार्वजनिक शौचालय सुविधा कशी आहे?	चांगली ठीक वाईट सांगता येत नाही
५. कंपनी सोबतच्या करारामधील सर्व सेवा नियमित पुरवल्या जात आहेत का?	होय/नाही
६. या सार्वजनिक शौचालयामुळे तेथील परिसरातील स्वच्छता वाढली का?	होय/नाही
७. स्थानिक लोकांच्या सोयीसाठी सार्वजनिक शौचालयाची सुविधा उपयुक्त आहे का?	होय/नाही
८. कंपनीने नेमलेला कर्मचारी आणि व्यवस्था कशी आहे?	चांगली ठीक वाईट सांगता येत नाही
९. कंपनीकडून सेवा शुल्क म्हणून घेणारे पैसे याबाबत तुम्हाला काय वाटते?	
१०. याप्रकारचे कंपनी सोबतचे शासनाचे कामे पुढे वाढली पाहिजे का?	होय/नाही
११. अजून तुम्हाला काही सांगायचे आहे का?	