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NFCG *National Foundation for
Corporate Governance*



Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam – with respect to SDGs

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**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
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About NFCG



National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG) was set up in the year 2003 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) to promote good Corporate Governance practices both at the level of individual corporates and Industry as a whole. In the year 2010, Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICoAI) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) and in 2013 Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) were included in NFCG as Trustees.

Vision

Be the Key Facilitator and Reference Point for highest standards of Corporate Governance in India.

Mission

- To foster a culture of good corporate governance;
- To create a framework of best practices, structure, processes and ethics;
- To reduce the existing gap between Corporate Governance framework & actual compliance by corporates;
- To facilitate effective participation of different stakeholders;
- To catalyse capacity building in emerging areas of corporate governance

To achieve its objectives, NFCG has been working closely with Partner Institutions (i.e. CII, ICSI, ICAI & ICoAI) and Accredited Institutions / National Centre for Corporate Governance (i.e. IIMs, ACSI, SPJIMR, IITK, IPE and many others) in building capacity of Directors / Faculty, conducting research work and organising programmes aimed at promoting voluntary adoption of Corporate Governance as the key to sustainable wealth creation. Over the years, more than more than 300 programmes and 40 research work in the area of Corporate Governance have been conducted under the aegis of NFCG.

(For more details, please log on to www.nfcg.in)

About Tezpur University



Tezpur University was established on January 21, 1994, by an Act of Parliament of India, The Tezpur University Act, 1993 (Act No. 45 of 1993), as a non-affiliating and residential Central University. The University is located at Napaam, about 15 km east of Tezpur town in the Sonitpur District of Assam. The serene and green University Campus of about 262 acres provides an excellent ambience including modern infrastructure conducive for learning and dedicated research.

The academic programmes, offered in the University, have a distinct focus on Science, Technology, Management, Humanities, and Social Sciences, reflecting the objectives of the University. At present, the University offers several Programmes of Under-Graduate Degree/Diploma/Certificate, Integrated Programmes, Post-Graduate Degree/Diploma, and Doctor of Philosophy Degree in various Disciplines.

The University offers Add-on courses on Yoga and Violin too. During the last 25 years of its existence, the University has engaged itself in the process of capacity building, both in terms of infrastructure and human resource development. The University has mounted tremendous efforts in developing it into a modern University incorporating all elements from the contemporary scientific and socio-cultural milieu.

The University has already developed several state-of-the-art laboratories, computing facilities, internet connectivity, a dedicated power supply system with DG backup, and a rich library having connectivity to several digital libraries. While students' accommodation is provided in 15 well-designed hostels (including transit hostels), a sufficient number of residential quarters is available for the accommodation of teaching and non-teaching staff. Other basic amenities like central water supply, campus security, guest house, canteen, gymnasium, outdoor and indoor sports facilities, post office, banks with ATMs, schools, swimming pool etc., are also available to cater to the needs of the University community.

Being a Central University, it is privileged to receive funds from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, through the University Grants Commission. Faculty members of different academic Departments have been able to receive a large number of research grants amounting to crores of rupees from different funding agencies/organizations.

The University promotes an industry-academy alliance. The existence of prestigious industry-sponsored projects in the University bears testimony to this. 1.2: Awards/Accolades. The University, established in the year 1994, and already completed a glorious 25 years has succeeded in achieving several prestigious accolades and awards.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an Autonomous Institution of UGC, accredited the University with an 'A' Grade for the next five years. The University was accorded the Visitor's Best University Award for the year 2016 by the President of India. The University was also ranked 30th among India's top 100 Universities in an assessment conducted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India, through the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) in 2017. Further, the University is placed in the top 601-800 Universities in the World University Rankings conducted by the Times Higher Education (THE) in 2017. The QS (Quacquarelli Symonds) BRICS University Rankings 2018 which features 300 top Universities from Tezpur University Prospectus 2019 5|P a g e Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) placed Tezpur University in 146th rank. Tezpur University secured 100th rank in Times Higher Education (THE) Asia University Rankings 2018. The University has also been featured in the 20th position in the list of top 20 world's best small universities by Times Higher Education in 2018.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The Report starts with **Chapter 1** discussing the Background of the study. This chapter introduces the concept of CSR under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and refers to some prominent definitions by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). The evolution of the CSR framework and efforts made by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) since 2009 when it first decided to bring out a set of voluntary guidelines for responsible business which were aimed to add value to the operations have been discussed. Emphasis has also been laid on the 2011 'National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, 2011 (NVGS)' and how all these led to the framing of the current law under the Companies Act, 2013, when India became the first country to mandate a comprehensive CSR law on eligible corporations. Under the Companies Act, 2013, all companies with a net worth of INR 500 crore or more or a turnover of INR 1000 crore or more or a net profit of INR of 5 crores or more in a financial year are required to spend 2% of its average net profit over 3 years in developmental activities prescribed in Schedule VII of the Act.

The CSR Rules, 2014 have also been touched upon as they form an integral part of the CSR regime for Indian Companies. A discussion of 2015 and 2018 High-Level Committees on CSR has also been made. The most recent January 2021 amendment to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 has also been highlighted.

Indication as to how CSR is also the Board's responsibility has been made by discussing the provisions of section 166 of the Companies Act, 2013 highlighting how it has cast fiduciary duties on the Directors of a Company requiring them to promote the objects of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in the best interests of the company, its employees, the shareholders, the community and for the protection of the environment. Lastly, the relevance of Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 which states the priority areas has also been duly acknowledged.

On a more specific note, the Present and future plans for the North Eastern Region (NER) as envisaged under the Strategy for New India @ 75 and background of The North Eastern Council (NEC) which was constituted in August 1972 as an Advisory body under NEC Act. No. 84 of the parliament in 1971 has been discussed. Some Assam specific CSR data mainly on the thematic areas have been used to show the current scenario of CSR in the state.

Emphasis has also been laid on CSR by State level enterprises in Assam under "The Public Enterprises Policy, 2019"¹ (PEP, 2019) which was adopted to improve the performance of the Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Assam through reform measures, effective administration, management and control.

Chapter 2 of the report talks about the Objectives of the study. This chapter highlights how the importance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as an instrument for integrating

¹ [Public Enterprises Policy | Public Enterprises | Government of Assam, India](#)

social, environmental, and human development concerns has increased over the years. The focus was also on introducing the concept of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that recognize economic growth, industrialization, infrastructure, and access to energy provide the foundations of development. The involvement of The Government of India and The Government of Assam was also portrayed.

The outcome of the study leading to creating a verifiable database of critical performance parameters, for every type of social development project implemented in various regions of Assam and the impacts that such projects have created on the ground, has been duly highlighted. Further, it has also been mentioned that the study would add to the realization of the impact of the Companies' efforts in implementing the activities in pursuance of CSR in consonance with the legislative requirements as per Section 135 of the Companies Act in India.

Chapter 3 deals with the methodology of the study. The steps involved in identifying the sample size which could lead to achieving threefold area of study as below have been illustrated:

a) Area of initiatives - The areas in which work has been done as part of the social initiatives have been varied. This would emphasize the fact that the activities undertaken by the Companies align with Schedule VII of Section 135.

b) Management/implementation of the CSR function - As far as the internal management of the corporate social responsibility initiatives is concerned, two aspects need to be addressed special skills are required to manage this function which may or may not be available within the organization and the specialist staff required at the support of the top management.

c) Effectiveness & impact assessment - The companies may be encouraged to plan and execute proper impact assessment studies as well as share the information emphasizing that this information can help in improving the overall effectiveness of social initiatives. The findings of this study can be compiled and presented in the form of a Policy Recommendation Document using a consultative approach. This policy document can act as a guiding document for companies who fall in the provision CSR act but are not aware of the SDGs.

Mention has been made about how a sample study of the top 10 major companies was conducted for impact assessment. A detailed survey of the flagship CSR programs being implemented in Assam by these 10 companies was undertaken for the theoretical underpinnings on the subject. Available information /data about the CSR activities and initiatives were collated from the annual reports of the companies for the financial year 2016-2017, 2017 -18 and 2018-19. A semi-structured questionnaire was sent to all the 10 companies, eliciting information about the CSR policy/ Philosophy, CSR initiatives, decision-making process, implementation strategy, implementation partners. Further on receiving responses from Five (5) Companies, a detailed case study involved interviews and discussions with top management, CSR officers/ heads, employees, and other stakeholders was undertaken. Documentation focused on strategies for implementation, impact assessment, and the lessons learned for the corporate sector as a whole. Data sources were Annual reports

of the companies for the last three years namely 2016-2017, 2017 -18, and 2018-19 followed by project-specific questionnaires sent to all these companies and personal interviews, filed visit and discussions.

Chapter 4 has introduced the details about Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a brief introduction to its predecessor the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Going further, India targets and achievements and its action path have also been discussed. Emphasis has also been laid on why were SDGs needed. This chapter also describes each of the 17 SDGs in a brief lucid manner.

Chapter 5 has delved into the aspect of creating a synergy between CSR expenditure and SDGs and mapped each CSR activity as mentioned in Schedule VII of the Companies Act,2013 with SDGs and mentioned its rationale.

Chapter 6 has analysed the impact of the variables based on the field data and described the projects in details with information collected by the field survey team along with relevant photographs.

Chapter 7 concludes the report with finding and suggestions.

Chapter 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 The concept of CSR under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013

The term 'CSR' is a recent coinage, but the spirit behind it has a long history in our land. All religious traditions that flourished here propagated the कर्म-सिद्धान्त, that is Theory of Karma. For us, this principle of Karma is in consonance with the principles of nature that nurture harmony and peace. In India, every child has heard inspiring tales of legendary greats like 'daanveer' Karna, known for his generosity. Thus, what is now called CSR is very much in our DNA.²

According to World Business Council for Sustainable Development "Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large".

The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) has defined corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders. CSR is a way in which companies achieve a balance of economic, environmental, and social imperatives.

CSR is an approach adopted by profit-making companies to dedicate a portion of their profits to the common social good to give back to the society within which they operate. This is a strategic approach that goes beyond philanthropy and mere compliance with the law. It aligns the CSR activities of Companies, conducted in project mode, with the inclusive development goals of the nation. The key point is that CSR activities are over and above the Companies' normal course of business. Further, CSR Rules provides that subject to provisions of sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, the CSR projects or programmes or activities are undertaken in India only shall amount to CSR Expenditure.³

1.1.1 CSR framework in India

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in 2009 first decided to bring out a set of voluntary guidelines for responsible business which were aimed to add value to the operations and contribute towards the long-term sustainability of the business. These guidelines treated CSR as purely voluntary – "what companies will like to do beyond any statutory requirement or obligation." The guidelines aimed at giving guidance in dealing with the abovementioned expectations, while working closely within the framework of national aspirations and policies.

² Address by the president of india, Shri Ram Nath Kovind on the occasion of presentation of the national corporate social responsibility awards new delhi, october 29, 2019. Accessed at [National Corporate Social Responsibility Awards - Copy 1.pdf \(pib.gov.in\)](https://pib.gov.in/National-Corporate-Social-Responsibility-Awards-Copy-1.pdf)

³ Para 27 , Page 23 – 24 of The Eighth report committee on Public Undertakings (2015-16) (sixteenth lok sabha) corporate social responsibility in select Central public sector undertakings (cpsus) Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises) presented to Lok Sabha on 4th december, 2015 laid in Rajya Sabha on 4th december, 2015 accessed at [16 Public Undertakings 8.pdf](#)

The guidelines envisaged a policy of the business entity on CSR which for an implementation strategy should include identification of projects/activities, setting measurable physical targets with timeframe, organizational mechanism and responsibilities, time schedules, and monitoring. Companies were allowed to partner with local authorities, business associations, and civil society/non-government organizations. Companies were expected to influence the supply chain for CSR initiatives and motivate employees for voluntary effort for social development. A system of need assessment and impact assessment while undertaking CSR activities in a particular area was also an important criterion. These guidelines were prepared after taking into account the governance challenges faced in the country as well as the expectations of the society. The suggestions received from trade and industry chambers, experts, and other stakeholders along with the internationally prevalent and practised guidelines, norms, and standards in the area of Corporate Social Responsibility were also been taken into account while drafting these guidelines. While it was expected that more and more companies would make sincere efforts to consider compliance with these Guidelines, it was also acknowledged that there may be genuine reasons for some companies not being able to adopt them completely. In such a case, it was expected that such companies may inform their stakeholders about the guidelines which the companies have not been able to follow either fully or partially.

Every business entity was required to formulate a CSR policy to guide its strategic planning and provide a roadmap for its CSR initiatives, which should be an integral part of overall business policy and aligned with its business goals. The policy was required to be framed with the participation of various levels of executives and was required to be approved by the Board.

In 2011 These Voluntary Guidelines of 2009 guidelines were revised as 'National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, 2011 (NVGS)' after extensive consultations with business, academia, civil society organizations, and the Government. The NVGs were developed based on India's socio-cultural context and priorities as well as global best practices. Later in the same year the Companies Bill which was referred back to the Standing Committee for review of the revised provisions, changed the entire concept of CSR when clause 135(5) of the Companies Bill, 2011 was modified by substituting the words "shall make every endeavour to ensure" with the words "shall ensure" thereby enhancing the mandatory feature of the CSR obligation.

However, with the passage of the Companies Act, 2013, India became the first country to mandate a comprehensive CSR law on eligible corporations. Under the Companies Act, 2013, all companies with a net worth of INR 500 crore or more or a turnover of INR 1000 crore or more or a net profit of INR of 5 crores or more in a financial year are required to spend 2% of its average net profit over 3 years in developmental activities prescribed in Schedule VII of the Act. However, it is pertinent to note that the companies on whom financial statement as prescribed in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 is not mandated which include insurance or banking companies or any company engaged in the generation of electricity or to any other class of companies for which a form of financial statement has been specified in or under the Act governing such class of company. Further, many large public sector entities are operating within such sectors as mentioned above, which may not be incorporated under the Companies Act, which is, therefore, not mandated to contribute towards CSR.

What made the CSR law especially controversial, and its potential effects particularly uncertain was that it was virtually unprecedented as most CSR policies adopted elsewhere

have taken the form of ‘soft’ interventions such as the introduction of voluntary CSR guidelines rather than ‘hard’ interventions such as mandatory targets⁴ Indonesia even though was the first to adopt a mandatory approach, bypassing a law in 2007 that made it compulsory for companies operating in the field of natural resources to engage in and report on, CSR activity, it did not specify a target level of CSR spending. It was also not accompanied by implementing regulations, making it “more inspirational in character than any kind of operational regulation”⁵.

1.1.2 The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014

The CSR Rules, 2014 form an integral part of the CSR regime for Indian Companies. The CSR Rules, 2014 were brought in so that CSR activities could be carried out in a more structured and coordinated manner. The Rules ensured that the CSR activities were carried out in line with the mandate of strategic CSR as opposed to mere charity, donations etc. The rules mandated that the expenditures had to be in project mode so that these are clear and objective deliverables, close and sustained monitoring, and fair evaluation of impacts. Overall, the benefits of CSR activities were expected to more likely to flow to the needy, the deprived, the poor, and the marginalized.

The rules also acknowledged the fact that commercial entities have greater efficiencies in undertaking expenditures and were capable of bringing in innovation and “out of the box” thinking. CSR was also seen to be a facilitator for integrated reporting and feedback in a common format which would enable comparison and analysis that would make it possible to collate and compile results to arrive at a national picture and take stock, year on year, as to the progress of CSR spending. Therefore, it will be possible to track the progress and rate of expenditure and see where and to which parts of the country CSR funds are flowing. This will enable the comprehensive mapping of CSR expenditure.

The CSR Rules, 2014 also highlighted the significant and key role of Civil Society Organizations in delivering results at the grassroots levels. Therefore, on the implementation part, it is pertinent to note that Rule 4(2) of the CSR Rules, 2014 prescribes that the Board may decide to undertake its CSR activities approved by the CSR committee, through:

- (a) a company established under Section 8 of the Act or a registered trust or a registered society, established by the company, either singly or along with any other company, or
- (b) a company established under Section 8 of the Act or a registered trust or a registered society, established by the Central Government or State Government or any entity established under Act of Parliament or State legislature.

A proviso to Rule 4(2) prescribes that if the Board of a company decides to undertake its CSR activities through a company established under Section 8 of the Act or a registered trust or a registered society, other than those specified in rule 4(2), such company or trust or society should have an established track record of three years in undertaking similar programs or projects; and the company has specified the projects or programs to be undertaken, the

⁴ Albareda, L., J. M. Lozano, A. Tencati, A. Midttun, and F. Perrini. 2008. “The Changing Role of Governments in Corporate Social Responsibility: drivers and Responses.” *Business Ethics: A European Review* 17 (4): 347–363. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8608.2008.00539.x. [Crossref], [Web of Science @], [Google Scholar].

⁵ Waagstein, P. R. 2011. “The Mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility in Indonesia: Problems and Implications.” *Journal of Business Ethics* 98 (3): 455–466. doi:10.1007/s10551-010-0587-x. [Crossref], [Web of Science @], [Google Scholar]

modalities of utilization of funds of such programs or projects and the monitoring and reporting mechanism.

Another important aspect of implementation is that the company is required to give preference to the local area and the areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for CSR activities. However, this has led to a major share of the total CSR fund available in a particular year getting distributed in a few states only.

There is growing interest amongst Governments to use CSR as a medium for forming partnerships with corporates, leveraging CSR resources to accelerate development, and reducing disparity in backward regions. State Governments have started establishing mechanisms that can act as enablers to bring different stakeholders together in the creation of a sizeable impact on the communities. The establishment of such mechanisms has the potential to expedite the execution of projects with augmented acceptance amongst different stakeholders.

In the very first year of implementation of the legislative CSR requirements, in February 2015, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs constituted a High-Level Committee to suggest measures for improved monitoring of the implementation of CSR policies by companies under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Committee examined the “**comply-or-explain**” approach for CSR spending and found that it was generally operating satisfactorily with no compelling reason for reform. Although there were questions regarding the nature and extent of disclosures, particularly those relating to failure to comply with the 2 per cent CSR spending mandate, the Committee adopted a rather indulgent approach by stating that “leniency may be shown against the companies for non-compliance in the initial two / three years to enable them to graduate to a culture of compliance”. The Committee also felt that its constitution was premature considering that there was insufficient track record regarding the implementation of the CSR provisions in the Companies Act, 2013 and that it would be apt to revisit the situation in a few years when there is more robust evidence regarding the implementation.

In October 2018, a High-Level Committee on CSR was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Corporate Affairs) to review the existing CSR framework and make recommendations on strengthening the CSR ecosystem, including monitoring implementation and evaluation of outcomes. The Committee has made far-reaching recommendations. The main recommendations include making CSR expenditure tax-deductible, provision for carrying forward of unspent balance for 3 – 5 years, aligning Schedule VII with the SDGs by adopting an SDG plus framework (which would additionally include sports promotion, Senior Citizens’ welfare, the welfare of differently-abled persons, disaster management and heritage protection), balancing local area preferences with national priorities, introducing impact assessment studies for CSR obligation of 5 crores or more, and registration of implementation agencies on MCA portal. The other recommendations include developing a CSR exchange portal to connect contributors, beneficiaries, and agencies, allowing CSR in social benefit bonds, promoting social impact companies, and third-party assessment of major CSR projects.

The Committee has emphasized not treating CSR as a means of resource gap funding for Government schemes. The Committee discourages passive contribution of CSR into different funds included in Schedule VII of the Act. It has emphasized CSR spending as a board-driven process to provide innovative technology-based solutions for social problems. The Committee has also recommended that companies having CSR prescribed amount below Rs.

50 lakhs may be exempted from constituting a CSR Committee. The Committee has also recommended that violation of CSR compliance may be made a civil offence and shifted to the penalty regime⁶.

In the same year, The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India, released after, revision and updation, the new principles are called the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC). These new NGRBC guidelines improved upon the 2011 National Voluntary Guidelines on the Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business (NVGs). Similar to NVGs, the NGRBC has been designed to assist businesses to perform above and beyond the requirements of regulatory compliance. This was expected to guide businesses on what constitutes responsible business conduct. To align the NVGs with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 'Respect' pillar of the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) the process of revision of NVGs was started in 2015.

Most recently, in January 2021 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 through a notification. The Rules have completely amended Rule 4 in the Existing Rules. The amended Rule 4 states that a Company can undertake CSR activities by itself or through any

- (a) a company incorporated under Section 8 of the Act;
- (b) registered public trust;
- (c) a registered society under Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961;
- (d) any entity established under an Act of Parliament or a State legislature; or
- (e) any company incorporated under Section 8 of the Act, registered public trust, registered society under Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 which has an established track record of at least three years in undertaking similar activities⁷. Every entity that needs to undertake any CSR activity will have to register itself with the Central Government. These entities would be required to fill the CSR-1 Form electronically with the Registrar of Companies from April 1, 2021⁸.

On an analysis of 1,786 companies were listed on NSE for the year ended March 31, 2019, it was found that of the total funds spent on CSR, maximum spending was on education and vocation skills at over Rs 4,440 crore. Among other areas, hunger, poverty, and healthcare witnessed spending of Rs 3,242 crore, rural development Rs 1,322 crore, and environmental sustainability nearly Rs 1,020 crore. Areas such as armed force veterans, technology incubators, slum development, and disaster management saw negligible spending. Giving a state-wise overview, the report said that the top 10 states which received maximum CSR funds were Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Telangana. The top 10 states accounted for 47 per cent of the total CSR expenditure.⁹ Another interesting pattern was the use of implementing agencies to execute CSR projects continued to gain ground with 943 of the 1276 companies reporting in the

⁶ [High Level Committee on CSR recommends CSR expenditure to be made tax deductible expenditure \(pib.gov.in\)](https://pib.gov.in)

⁷ Rule 4 (1) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021

⁸ Rule 4 (2) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021

⁹ [CSR expenditure by cos listed on NSE up 18 pc to Rs 11,961 cr: Report - India CSR Network](#)

affirmative. At 74%, the proportion of such companies was up marginally from 73% the previous year. Companies spending upwards of Rs 50 crore on CSR invariably used implementing agencies, and 90% of those spending upwards of Rs 10 crore used one. But at the other end, a good 53% of the companies spent less than Rs 1 crore on CSR, and even of these, 65% engaged an implementing agency. Further, 67% of the companies using implementing agencies spent 2% or more on CSR.¹⁰

1.2 CSR is also the Board's responsibility

Legislating CSR has led to greater transparency as Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 places the entire decision-making on CSR at the level of the Board and the CSR committee of the Board. The CSR Rules, 2014 and Schedule VII also ensure that a culture of ensuring that CSR is given higher priority and that it engages the attention of the topmost echelons in the decision-making hierarchy.

Section 166 of the Companies Act, 2013, has cast fiduciary duties on the Directors of a Company requiring them to promote the objects of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in the best interests of the company, its employees, the shareholders, the community and for the protection of the environment. Directors should not take anything for granted, including the expectations and support of their stakeholders and societies, and communities in which they operate. They should periodically reassess the purpose and visions of the companies on whose boards they serve. In so doing, they should consider whether or not their aspirations and preoccupations are still aligned with those of their stakeholders, many of whom might be re-thinking their priorities and prospects in the light of further extreme weather events and additional evidence of the impact of human activity upon the environment, biodiversity and global warming. Boards are expected to discharge their obligations to key corporate stakeholders, while at the same time addressing requirements for affordability and the efficient use of resources and also acting responsibly towards the environment and wider society. Boards can face difficult choices in terms of who to benefit from and to what extent. Interestingly, they also need to balance the interests of different categories of stakeholders at the same time.

1.3 Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 states the priority areas.

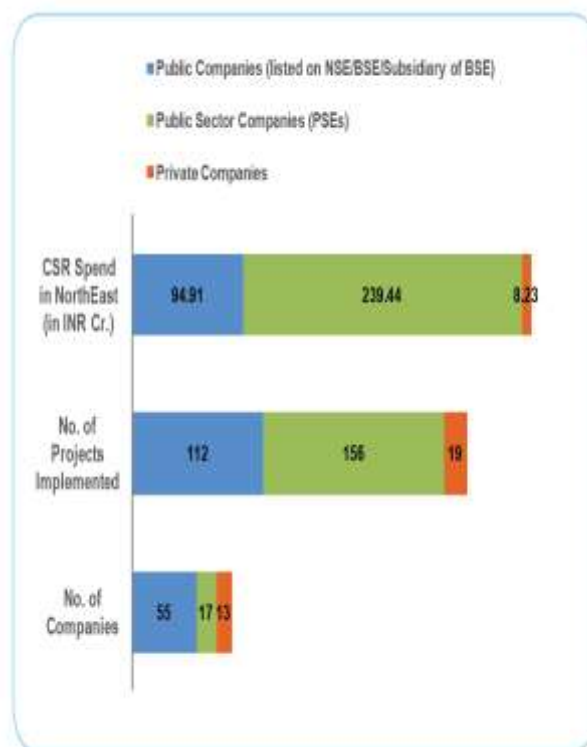
Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 provides a robust framework for companies to partner in contributing to the country's development challenges through their managerial skills, technology, and innovation. Besides providing an overall guidance framework for the corporates to carry out their CSR initiatives, it also provides them with ample autonomy and flexibility to design and implement programs. The monitoring is based on disclosures made by the company in the prescribed form and annual report.

The company has to disclose its details on CSR implementation, including allocation of funds, destination state, and development sector where the CSR expenditure is done, etc. annually to this Ministry through the filing of the annual report on CSR. Mandatory CSR reporting has its advantages as it allows the corporates to demonstrate their commitment towards CSR and communicate with different stakeholders, including shareholders, regulators, customers, and society at large.

¹⁰ [Doing good in bad times \(crsil.com\)](http://www.crisil.com)

1.4 Present and future plans for the North Eastern Region (NER)

The North East Region (NER) which comprises eight states has some major challenges related to infrastructural gaps and backlogs in basic minimum services that include connecting North East with the rest of India and the world through rail, road, water, and air connectivity, opening new trade and business opportunities by improving the banking sector and giving incentive to the industry sector, etc. The Government has made concerted efforts for the development of the North Eastern Region (NER). However, the funds emerging from the obligation of the corporates towards CSR activities might be a crucial source to supplement the efforts taken by the Government and also bring efficiency in the delivery of basic services to the people. Yet the NER has been receiving a minuscule proportion of the total CSR expenditure.



Source: North East CSR outlook report 2019 by NGO box¹¹

It was envisaged under the Strategy for New India @ 75¹² that North East should have adequate road, rail, and air connectivity, waterways, internet connectivity, and financial inclusion. This will form the platform upon which suitable interventions for all sectors where the NER has a comparative advantage (e.g., tourism, hydropower generation, handicrafts, organic agriculture, etc.) can be effectively implemented. Further by 2022-23, the region should also be developed for enhanced trade, particularly for the export of products made in the NER, to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region and other neighbouring countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal).

As a way forward it was proposed that a targeted strategy needs to be devised, in consultation with representatives from all eight NE states, to disseminate information on the various Central Government schemes that are already in place for the development of the NER. All central ministries and departments should consider sharing their targets and vision for the NER and spell out modalities for spending the stipulated 10 per cent of their budget for the NER. Each state within the NER may be encouraged to draw up their development blueprint in consultation with the NITI Aayog and the North East Council (NEC).

The North Eastern Council (NEC) was constituted in August 1972 as an Advisory body under NEC Act. No. 84 of the parliament in 1971. The NEC was restructured under the NEC Amendment act. 2002 as a “Regional Planning body”. The NEC comprises 8 nos. of states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and

¹¹ This was accessed at [NE FORUM REPORT 14.pdf \(csrbox.org\)](https://www.csrbox.org/NE_FORUM_REPORT_14.pdf)

¹² [Strategy for New India.pdf \(niti.gov.in\)](https://www.niti.gov.in/Strategy_for_New_India.pdf)

Tripura. The main objective of the Council is to ensure the balanced and integrated economic development of the North-Eastern parts of the country. The NEC has funded for the schemes of vital sectors like transport and communication, water resources, power, health, agriculture, industries & commerce, animal husbandry & veterinary, etc. of the NE states with a funding pattern of 90% grants and 10% loan to be borne by state govt. The NEC co-ordinate and prepare the integrated plan to meet the basic infrastructure requirement, mainly for the interest of the region.

Further measures like transit treaties for the NER and its neighbouring countries need to be put in place. India could consider initiating a regional multi-modal transit agreement between the NER and the four neighbouring countries. It was felt necessary to monitor closely on-going transport projects with a focus on projects that boost inter-regional connectivity and help transform the region into a major trade hub with South East Asia. It is recommended that a high-level committee be set up in 2018 (possibly as a sub-committee under the “NITI Forum for North East”) to focus on expediting such projects, including the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway, the 5-km road stretch between the border city of Zokhawthar in Mizoram and Rih in Myanmar and the rail link from Imphal to Moreh and further from Moreh to Kalay (in Myanmar).

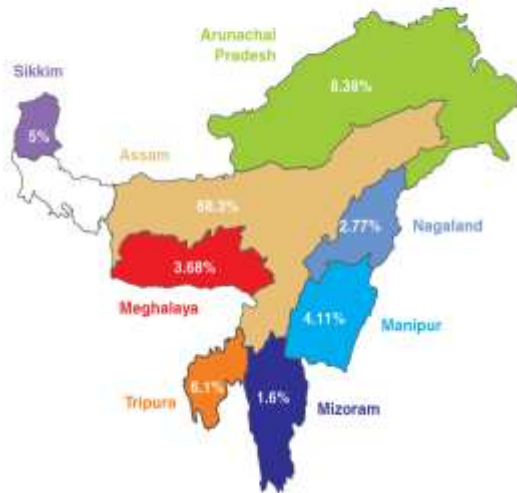
Schemes, where the Government of India and the NER work together to create an environment to attract more private investment into the region, should be focussed. On March 21, 2018, the Union Cabinet approved the North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) with a project outlay of INR 3,000 crore up to March 2020, to incentivize new industrial units in the manufacturing and services sector in the region.¹¹ Indicators of development in the NER should be monitored closely and taken up in mission mode. Alongside setting up industrial estates/parks in the region, Focus on sectors such as organic agriculture, tourism, renewable energy, etc, in which the NER has a competitive advantage and accelerate skill development as suitable for the region must be a priority.

NER is also endowed with natural beauty, rich flora and fauna, and unique culture. Therefore Tourism, particularly eco-tourism and adventure tourism, should be promoted by identifying suitable sites and creating supporting infrastructure at these sites through the PPP model. Water management is a major issue in NER. Early completion of ongoing irrigation projects, particularly Borolia, Dhansiri, and Champavati in Assam, and Thoubal and Dolaithabi Barrage in Manipur under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, should be accorded high priority. It is expected that the establishment of the North East Water Management Authority will help address the issue.

1.4.1 Assam specific CSR activities

Source: North East CSR outlook report 2019 by NGO box¹³

State-wise CSR-funding in FY 2017-18 (8 states of North East India)
(Percentage of total funding received by North East region)



The Government of Assam with the intent to create enabling environment to increase the total volume of CSR investments in Assam and to ensure alignment between the Government's developmental agenda and the CSR initiatives through devised a CSR policy.¹⁴ This policy outlines a list of priority sectors for CSR in Assam, describes the roles of various key stakeholders and provides a blueprint for the institutional set up within the State Government.

The Policy applies to those CSR projects, under which a Corporate extends CSR funds to any project, wherein a Government entity is involved in either one or more of the following activities funding, procurement, implementation, review, and monitoring, or Operation & Maintenance. The project can either be an existing scheme of the Government or a new project designed by the Corporate or any other stakeholder. The Policy does not apply to a project, wherein the Corporate applies CSR funds on its own, and wherein any Government entity is not involved in either funding, procurement, implementation, review, and monitoring, or Operation & Maintenance of the project. The Policy is to be read and interpreted along with the Operational Guidelines issued as per the provisions of this Policy.

As far as the Priority sectors were concerned, the focus areas of the State and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the illustrative priority sectors and area/population segments for CSR funding included

1. Education
2. Water Supply
3. Healthcare
4. Swachh Assam (Sanitation)
5. Sports and Youth Welfare
6. Skill, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurship Development
7. Environment & Forest
8. Preservation of Folk Arts, Crafts, and local heritage

The state will take measures and lay special thrust on CSR funding in these sectors. Since Assam is also one of the pioneer States to adopt SDGs, focus shall be maintained to ensure that

¹³ This was accessed at [NE FORUM REPORT 14.pdf \(csrbox.org\)](#)

¹⁴ [Microsoft Word - CSR Policy.docx \(assam.gov.in\)](#)

CSR activities undertaken are aligned and contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs of the State. However, CSR funds can be taken up in other sectors as well. However, any activity undertaken under this policy should be allowed under the provisions of the Companies Act.

1.4.2 Sourcing of CSR funds

The CSR funds can be sourced through the following:

1. Private & Public Companies: Under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Companies with a net worth of Rs. 500 cr or more, a turnover of Rs. 1000 cr or more or net profit of Rs. 5 cr or more during the immediately preceding financial year, have to mandatorily spend 2 per cent of their average net profit during the three immediately preceding financial year on CSR activities. The policy will enable large corporates as well as companies that fall within the SME bracket to comply with this provision.
2. Public Sector Undertakings: The PSUs operating in the State, and which are mandated to spend on CSR as per the Companies Act, can be directed to allocate a specified portion of their CSR funds under the provisions of this Policy.
3. Individuals & other entities: Any individual, or other entity, other than Corporates, can contribute towards the development of the State and to the society, through this Policy. Also, the State can take the initiative for getting funds from individuals through crowdsourcing. The Portal will have a separate mechanism for the registration of such individuals. The Companies can engage in CSR activities in partnership with the Government, either directly, or through its non-profit foundation, or any other non-profit organization, or in collaboration with other Corporates.

1.4.3 Application of CSR funds

CSR funds extended to Government entity under this Policy can be applied towards the following:

1. CSR Fund can fund an existing scheme/ project of the Government, as supplementary funding.
2. A new scheme or project can be conceived, and Corporate can fund it fully through CSR. A Government entity can facilitate in either one or more of the following activities: procurement, implementation, monitoring or O&M
3. A new scheme or project can be conceived and Corporate can fund it partially. However, the Government entity should first sanction to contribute towards the balance of the fund or identify and freeze alternate source for funding the balance amount.
4. CSR fund can undertake maintenance of an existing or new project of the Government.
5. An SPV may be made with representation from the Corporate and the Government for social projects with high CAPEX, and/or high opex and/ or long project tenure.
6. The Corporate and Government can contribute funds to this SPVA Corporate may adopt an educational institute, hospital, or a village or town and undertake holistic development of the same.
7. A Corporate may contribute to any existing or new project of the Government, by providing Technical Assistance or dedicated human resources in the project for implementation or

operation and maintenance. The Corporate can specify the sector, beneficiary, geographical area, etc, for which the CSR funds are to be utilized.

1.4.4 CSR Council of Assam

The CSR Council of Assam (CSRCA) at the State headquarters will be constituted with the following members:

1. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Chairperson
2. Senior most Secretary of the Finance Department- Member Secretary
3. Representative from Transformation & Development, not below the rank of Principal Secretary- Member
4. Representative from Finance Department not below the rank of Commissioner & Secretary Member
5. Representative from the Industries Department, not below the rank of Commissioner & Secretary- Member
6. Representative from Commissionerate of Industries, not below the rank of Director-Member.

Any CSR project, in Level 3 as per CSR Operational Guidelines, will have to be approved by the CSRCA. Any project in Level 1, 2 or 3 will be regularly reviewed and monitored by the CSRCA. The CSRCA can create a separate CSR cell if required for managing the CSR projects, coordination with the stakeholders, receipt of fund, and any other responsibility as it may deem fit. The CSR Cell shall be manned by resources as per the decision of the CSRCA.

1.4.5 Implementation Models

Depending on the requirement of the project and the level of involvement desired by the stakeholders, the project can be implemented with varying combinations of responsibilities between the stakeholders. A few suggestive implementation models that can be applied in specific cases are as follows:

1. Project is funded, procured, and implemented by the Corporate: The model can be used for implementing projects like building a capital asset like a school, toilets, etc. where the Corporate supplements the Government's efforts for community development, and hands over the completed capital asset to the Government or community for O&M, while Government is only involved in the identification of the beneficiaries/ or facilitating in the implementation by coordination with stakeholders.
2. Project is funded and procured by Corporate, implemented by Government or Non- Profit Organization: Projects for disbursing one-time non-monetary aid, or any other goods or services, by the Corporate like supplies to a school, medical equipment, organizing blood donation camps etc, where Corporate provides material or services to the Government or non-profit organization for distribution or service to the community.
3. Project is only funded by Corporate, but implementation and procurement are done by Government: The model can be used for implementing specialized projects where the implementation and procurement cannot be handled by the Corporate. In this model, the fund can be handed over by the Corporate to the Government and the Government can procure and implement the project.

4. Project is funded jointly by Government and Corporate, procurement and implemented by Government: Projects where the Government has or plans to spend a major amount, and the CSR fund supplements the Government fund, e.g., the building of big infrastructure like an educational institution, hospital etc., whereby Corporate fund can form a part of the corpus but implementation and procurement is the responsibility of the Government. The terms of engagement shall be put forth in a Memorandum of Understanding, documenting the detailed roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders.

1.5 CSR by State level enterprises in Assam

The Public Enterprises Policy, 2019¹⁵ was adopted to improve the performance of the Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Assam through reform measures, effective administration, management and control. The PEP, 2019 provides specific guidelines for all Government Departments on the matter of the State Public Sector Enterprises. These guidelines supersede all earlier instructions/guidelines/ circulars in the matter /subject and came into immediate effect from 24th June 2019. The PEP, 2019 recognized the role of Public Sector Enterprises in securing balanced regional development, creating new skills and competencies, generating new employment potential, and meeting obligations towards the society through Corporate Social Responsibility.

The PEP, 2019 in line with the Companies Act, 2013 made it mandatory for all State PSEs which qualify for the criteria as laid down in Section 135(1) of the Act, to spend at least 2% of the average net profits of the three immediately preceding financial years in pursuance of their CSR activities as stipulated in the Act and the CSR Rules. The CSR activities were however subject to the provision in their Memorandum of Association/ Article of Association.¹⁶ All PSEs were required to adopt a CSR and Sustainability Policy with the approval from their respective Boards. The concerned Administrative Department was required to ensure compliance with all the guidelines/circulars issued by the Government in respect of the PSEs under its administrative control.

Alongside the PEP, 2019 also considered the "ASSAM - 2030 in light of SDGs" Vision of the Government of Assam for a developed and prosperous State with happy, healthy, caring, cared for, and gainfully employed people, through the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The State Government is fully committed to the SDGs and has decided to achieve all the Goals in Assam by 2030, through a major all-around initiative. All the State PSEs were thereby required to prepare their strategy and action plan to align their activities with the SDG Goals supplementing their Administrative Department.

¹⁵ [Public Enterprises Policy | Public Enterprises | Government of Assam, India](#)

¹⁶ Para 5.2.3 of [Public Enterprises Policy | Public Enterprises | Government Of Assam, India](#)

Chapter 2

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The importance of inclusive growth is an essential part of India's quest for development. In line with this national endeavour, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been conceived as an instrument for integrating social, environmental, and human development concerns. Currently, the Companies operating in a country's economy are not judged anymore by their financial performance only; but also, by their positive contribution towards their stakeholders, environment, and society. Therefore, CSR is a Company's responsibility towards the community.

As we have seen in the brief background on CSR in Chapter 1, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), which is responsible to regulate corporate affairs in India through the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules, had issued "Voluntary Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility in 2009" as a first step towards mainstreaming the concept of CSR. The enactment of the Companies Act, 2013 making CSR mandatory acts to supplement the Government's efforts of equitably delivering the benefits of growth and engaging the Private Sector with the country's development agenda. Under the Act, Companies crossing a certain threshold limit have to spend at least 2% per cent of their average net profit made during three immediately preceding financial years, on CSR activities every year.

Over the years the ambit of CSR has been greatly enhanced by the power, reach and scale of operations and the exploration of innovative ways of engaging socially. It has been proved that well-designed and carefully executed interventions not only lead to positive social change but also contribute to national development at various levels.

The growth and expansion of corporate India have also allowed businesses to contribute significantly to national development through 'enlightened and need-based' Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). These interventions have been making a tangible difference and contributing significantly to national development. So, a typical CSR plan shall include a strategy which should be a plan from 'Concept to Commissioning', attempt to achieve something new, should be able to meet the mission and vision of the corporate and must be technically feasible and economically viable. Once a strategy is in place the phase of CSR Project Proposal Building starts. The proposal once vetted by the management of the company will lead to Project Approval and Agreement Signing. Then the Project Management and Monitoring will start leading to Project Implementation followed by Project Impact Assessment and concluding in project revision. Ultimately Project implementation and monitoring should lead to Impact measurement. Impact assessment of social and environmental (E&S) projects can be defined as the process of assessing or estimating the positive or negative E&S consequences that could result or have resulted from specific policy actions at a macro level or project development and implementation at a micro-level.

On the other hand, The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognize that economic growth, industrialization, infrastructure, and access to energy provide the foundations of development. Elimination of poverty in all forms in the State is at the top of our agenda.

The Government of India is one of the signatories to this Resolution. The Government of Assam also recognizes that the **17 SDGs, 169 targets, and 304 indicators** represent the consensus of the global community on things to be done by different Governments in the interest of the well-being of the entire world and humanity. The Government of Assam further recognizes the great beneficial impact achievement of these Goals would have on the health, happiness, prosperity, and well-being of every citizen of Assam, as also on the conservation and preservation of the State's unique bio-diversity, which is so important for the sustainable development and economic growth of Assam. Keeping the above in view, the Government of Assam decided to implement the SDGs in the State with effect from 1st January 2016, and launched an initiative titled 'Assam -2030 in light of SDGs'.

Therefore, it is important to do an analysis of funds movement into the defined sector and whether they complement the SDGs is an area of interest for the state as a whole. This study will also bring out the neglected sectors in NE which could benefit from CSR fund flows. Area of CSR activities undertaken by companies and standards/ policies for identifying CSR projects or implementation partners also need to be understood. Further sectors which need to be focused upon will be highlighted. The study will aim at establishing whether the funds from the corporates which are deployed in accordance to the activities permitted by schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 also complement the SDGs and if not what the gaps are.

This study will enable creating a verifiable database of critical performance parameters, for every type of social development project implemented in various regions of Assam and the impacts that such projects have created on the ground. The study will bring out the programs that have resulted in tangible and qualitative outcomes with minimum investment. Such identified model development program could become a role model for companies venturing into similar social development projects. The replication of such CSR Programs may result in a higher impact with minimum investment. Such outcomes would facilitate in shaping up effective policies for various types of projects, based on experiences and performance reported by various companies. The work will involve reviewing and studying the CSR initiatives of companies to understand the current thinking of the corporates and draw lessons for the future. The study would add to the realization of the impact of the Companies' efforts in implementing the activities in pursuance of CSR in consonance with the legislative requirements as per Section 135 of the Companies Act in India.

Therefore, we may summarise our study objectives as follows:

- Study social development project implemented in various regions of Assam;
- Impacts that such projects have created on the ground;
- Identify a model development program that could become a role model for companies venturing into similar social development projects;
- Identifying neglected sectors which need to be focused upon;
- Identify programs that have resulted in tangible and qualitative outcomes based on decided financial outlay;
- Analysis of funds movement into the defined sectors under Schedule VII and whether they complement the SDGs
- Facilitate in shaping up effective policies for various types of projects in future.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

As the CSR expenditure is incurred it should move towards achieving the SDGs in the long run. Hence this study will do an impact assessment of CSR interventions as this will help in identifying the most affected aspects of the social structure and mitigating measures to avoid or minimize the adverse effects. The outcome of the study will enable maximizing Economic and Social Benefits and serve as an important basis for a policy decision. An impact assessment will also help in course correction and gives direction to a company to scale up/replicate its successful initiatives and or to discontinue any schemes. Further, it is deemed justified to do the impact assessment concerning whether Assam is moving towards the SDGs as it has been 3 (Three) years since notification of the SDGs for Assam. The area of study will be threefold:

a) Area of initiatives - The areas in which work has been done as part of the social initiatives have been varied. This would emphasize the fact that the activities undertaken by the Companies align with Schedule VII of Section 135.

b) Management/implementation of the CSR function - As far as the internal management of the corporate social responsibility initiatives is concerned, two aspects need to be addressed special skills are required to manage this function which may or may not be available within the organization and the specialist staff required at the support of the top management.

c) Effectiveness & impact assessment - The companies may be encouraged to plan and execute proper impact assessment studies as well as share the information emphasizing that this information can help in improving the overall effectiveness of social initiatives. The findings of this study can be compiled and presented in the form of a Policy Recommendation Document using a consultative approach. This policy document can act as a guiding document for companies who fall in the provision CSR act but are not aware of the SDGs.

A sample study of the top 10 major companies was conducted for impact assessment. A detailed survey of the flagship CSR programs being implemented in Assam by these 10 companies was undertaken for the theoretical underpinnings on the subject. Available information /data about the CSR activities and initiatives were collated from the annual reports of the companies for the financial year 2016-2017, 2017 -18 and 2018-19. A semi-structured questionnaire was sent to all the 10 companies, eliciting information about the CSR policy/ Philosophy, CSR initiatives, decision-making process, implementation strategy, implementation partners.

Based on the responses received, Five (5) Companies were studied in detail for gathering wholesome information and document their experiences. The detailed case studies involved interviews and discussions with top management, CSR officers/ heads (if any), employees, and other stakeholders. Documentation focused on strategies for implementation, impact assessment, and the lessons learned for the corporate sector as a whole. Data sources were Annual reports of the companies for the last three years namely 2016-2017, 2017 -18, and 2018-19 followed by project-specific questionnaires sent to all these companies and personal interviews, filed visit and discussions.

3.1 Procedure of preparation of the list of companies from which sample selection was made

As Assam is home to both Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSEs) and State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) the study has covered such significant companies which are doing considerable work in implementing CSR projects. The work involved reviewing and studying the CSR initiatives of companies to understand the current thinking of the corporates and draw lessons for the future. To initiate the process of achieving the above objectives we followed a step-by-step approach by connecting with the two most critical departments of the Government of Assam that has a substantial stake in fulfilling CSR / SDG objectives of the State. The first was the Department of Transformation & Development, Government of Assam (T & D), Govt of Assam followed Department of Public Enterprises(DPE), Government of Assam, both having their offices in Assam Secretariat, Dispur, Guwahati.

a) Department of Transformation & Development, Government of Assam¹⁷.

To initiate the process of achieving the above objectives we followed a step-by-step approach by connecting first with the Department of Transformation & Development, Guwahati, Assam (T & D, Govt of Assam) on February 21, 2020. The T & D, Govt of Assam, through its vision and mission, aims *“to translate the Government’s developmental policy into a proper implementation framework and ensuring its aim at achieving a stable growth rate. To promote Public-Private initiative in infrastructure and various related sectors.”*

The T & D, Govt of Assam was earlier known as the Planning & Development Department which was set up towards the last part of 1944. Initially, the Planning and Development Department was made responsible for the Community Development works till the separation of the Department of Community Development.

The perspective planning (PP) Division of the Transformation & Development Department looks after the matter relating to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources as well as the Special Economic Package for the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) area that is outside the purview of the State Plan. This division is responsible to make all necessary communications with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) directly on one hand and with various development departments of the State on the other. The Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources(NLCPR) was created in the year 1998-99 by the Government of India from the unspent fund of 10% Gross Budgetary Support of Central Government Ministries stipulated to be spent for development of the North-Eastern region. The central ministries transferred the unspent amount to the pool of resources that is non-lapsable administered by DONER.

The objective of the pool is to develop infrastructure in the region. The sectors of development under which projects are funded from the pool are Roads & Bridges, Power, Health, Education, water supply, Water resources, Sports & Civil aviation etc with a funding pattern of 90% Grant from the Central Government and 10% loan to be contributed by the State Government.

The T&D Govt of Assam apprised us of the substantial work that was being done concerning SDG in Assam. A special centre named ‘Centre for Sustainable Development Goals’ was also operating at Secretariat. We also witnessed SDG Conclave organized during February **24-26**,

¹⁷ [Functions and Objectives | Transformation and Development | Government Of Assam, India](#)

2020. The inputs were greatly helpful in structuring and presenting the best achievements of the state of Assam in our study report.

The communication dated **22 March 2020** made with Ms Sandita Baruah Bora, Additional Secretary, Transformation & Development Department, Government of Assam Block F, Janata Bhavan, Dispur, Guwahati-781006, Assam is marked as **[Annexure A to this report](#)**.

b) Department of Public Enterprises, Government of Assam

The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) was created by the Government of Assam vide Notification No. ABP 133/76/pt.1/4 on the 8th of July, 1976 of the Appointment Branch of the Appointment (B) Department. As per the notification, the new Department of Public Enterprises was to cover all the enterprises under Industries & Sericulture and Weaving Departments and also other Enterprises under other Departments. It was notified to work directly under the Chief Secretary. An Important function of the Department of Public Enterprises is to supervise and control the commercial and management aspects of the various Public Enterprises.

The Department draws its powers from The Assam Rules of Executive Business, 1968 which provide that:

- Before setting-up any public sector undertaking, each administrative department will have to consult the Public Enterprises Department and obtain its views.
- All appointments to the Board of Directors and appointments of Chief Executive of Public Sector Undertakings should be done in consultation with the Public Enterprises Department
- Whenever capital investment of more than Rs. 1 lakh is made in public sector industries, the clearance of the Public Enterprises Department should be obtained
- Audited accounts, monthly & quarterly reports of the Public Sector Units should be sent to the Public Enterprises Department to enable it to scrutinize each unit's performance and to suggest corrective measures.

As the nodal agency on Public Enterprises in the State, we requested information on the List of top 10 SLPEs in terms of CSR expenditure for 3 financial years 2016-17 & 2017-18 & 2018-19. We also requested for the List of activities carried out by SLPEs under CSR projects and Government of Assam, Vision document, Directives, etc. related to guidance on CSR by SLPEs.

As the study aims at identifying CSR-driven development projects in various regions of Assam the information provided by DPE was useful to showcase the efforts of SLPEs and the development they bring about. This is more important because Assam has CSR-driven projects of Central Public Sector Undertakings and some Private Sector companies.

The communication dated **April 20, 2020**, made with the Shri Tarun Chandra Saharia, Director, at Department of Public Enterprises Block C, 3rd floor, Assam Secretariat, Dispur. Guwahati: 781006, Assam is marked as **[Annexure B to this report](#)**.

c) The procedure of sample selection

Step 1: List of companies doing CSR in **Assam** for the years 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19 were sought from the National CSR Data Portal ¹⁸maintained under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) wherein data has been taken from the disclosures made by companies in Segment III of e-form AOC-4 (XBRL and Non-XBRL). The number of companies ranged between **115** in 2016 -17 to **124** in 2018-19.

Step 2: From the **three lists**, the common companies i.e. companies doing CSR in Assam in all the three aforementioned years were identified which came out to be **33**.

Step 3: Besides, names of companies doing CSR in Assam in the three relevant years we also looked at the names of companies known to have an operation in Assam by making a general search for “**Companies doing CSR in Assam**” in Google followed by verifying the same from their respective Annual Reports. there were **15** such companies. We have presumed that the Annual Report is a finally approved document by the shareholder of the company will be a more reliable source.

Step 4: On the aggregation of companies found in **Steps 2 and 3** a final list of **48** Companies was made. However, amongst the 48 companies, **4** companies are found to be common between the names found under both the steps. These companies are:

- 1) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd
- 2) Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
- 3) Tata Consumer Products Ltd.
- 4) Hindustan Unilever Ltd

Step 5: After considering the above 4 common companies a final list of **44** companies doing CSR in Assam was made which belong to the following categories:

A. Central PSUs

1. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
2. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
3. Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
4. Airports Authority of India Ltd.
5. Oil India Ltd.
6. Rites Ltd
7. Container Corporation of India Ltd
8. Coal India Ltd
9. North Eastern Development Financial Corporation Ltd.
10. NTPC Ltd.
11. GAIL Ltd.
12. NHPC Ltd.
13. Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd

¹⁸ [National CSR Portal](#)

B. State PSUs

1. Assam Gas Company
2. DNP Ltd.
3. Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd.

C. Private Sector

(a) Listed companies

1. Hindustan Unilever Ltd.
2. Tata Consumer Products Ltd.
3. Axis Bank
4. Emami Ltd.
5. Star Cement
6. Infosys Ltd.
7. B & A Ltd.
8. Jay Shree Tea and Industries Ltd.
9. The Grob Tea Co. Ltd.
10. Warren Tea Ltd.

(b) Unlisted Public companies

1. Lumino Industries Ltd.
2. Bhartia Infra Projects Ltd.
3. Necon Power & Infra Ltd.
4. Purbanchal Cement Ltd.
5. Assam Hospitals Ltd.
6. Shree Gautam Construction Company Ltd

(c) Private limited companies

1. SBI Funds Management Pvt Ltd
2. Surendra Steels Pvt Ltd.
3. Dr N Sahewalla and Company Pvt Ltd
4. Anupam Nirman Pvt Ltd
5. York Print Pvt Ltd
6. S C Johnson Products Pvt Ltd
7. CG Foods India Pvt Ltd
8. Progressive Fertichem Pvt Ltd
9. NKC Projects Pvt Ltd
10. Parcon (India) Pvt Ltd
11. Shivam Transcon Pvt Ltd
12. Manik Chand and Sons (Jewellers) Pvt Ltd.

Step 6: Among these 44 companies, 12 companies were further eliminated due to any one of the following reasons:

- i. MCA in its list has included the companies for doing CSR in Assam. However, no actual spending was found to be done;
- ii. unavailability of Assam-specific CSR spending.

The companies eliminated for the reasons afore-mentioned can be shown as follows:

Sl. No	COMPANY	REASON
1	BRAHMAPUTRA CRACKER AND POLYMER LIMITED	NO CSR SPENDING i.e. Reason (i)
2	ASSAM POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LIMITED	
3	SHIVAM TRANSCON PVT LTD	
4	SHREE GAUTAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED	
5	MANIK CHAND AND SONS (JEWELLERS) PRIVATE LIMITED	
6	WARREN TEA LIMITED	
7	NTPC Ltd.	Unavailability of Assam specific CSR spending i.e. Reason (ii)
8	NHPC Ltd	
9	GAIL Ltd.	
10	Axis Bank	
11	Emami Ltd.	
12	Star Cement	

Hence, these companies were eliminated from **44** and the number of companies in the list came down to **32**

Step 7: Among the **32** companies, the number of companies falling under the classification made can be shown as under:

CLASS	NUMBER
Central PSUs	9
State PSUs	2
Private Sector Companies	21 (6 Listed Companies; 5 Unlisted Companies; 10 Private Limited Companies)

Due to limitations in the accessibility of data, Some Companies including Private limited companies (i.e. 10) and Unlisted Public companies (i.e. 5) were further eliminated from the

list thereby decreasing the number of companies from which the sample is to be formed to **16**. They are:

A. CENTRAL PSUs:

1. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
2. ONGC
3. Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
4. Airports Authority of India Ltd.
5. Oil India Ltd.
6. Rites Ltd.
7. Container Corporation of India Ltd.
8. Coal India Ltd
9. NEDFI

B. STATE PSUs:

1. Assam Gas Company Limited

C. PRIVATE SECTOR LISTED COMPANIES

1. Hindustan Unilever Ltd.
2. Tata Consumer Products Ltd.
3. Infosys Ltd.
4. B & A Ltd
5. Jay Shree Tea and Industries Ltd
6. The Grob Tea Co. Ltd

Step 8: For these companies, the total CSR spent in the three years and the respective amounts thereof spent exclusively on Assam have been extracted from the Annual Reports as well as the National CSR portal maintained by the MCA.

Step 9: The average CSR spending of the three years and then the Standard Deviation thereof have been computed for each company.

Step 10: After we have taken the minimum average spending of **1 core** to be a significant amount for an impact assessment. The final list of companies based on this criterion is as follows:

Sr no	Company	Average of 3 years CSR spend in Assam in Crores
1.	OIL	54.80
2.	NRL	38.09
3.	ONGC	33.02
4.	IOCL	13.94
5.	AAI	4.44
6.	NEDFI	1.14
7.	AGCL	2.42

8.	TCPL	3.33
9.	Infosys Ltd.	2.60
10.	HUL	1.00

While dealing with **step 7 above**, we communicated with the office of Dr M. Ariz Ahammed, Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam Public Enterprise Department, Government of Assam Block C, 3rd floor Assam Secretariat, Dispur Guwahati: 781006. We informed that on accessing the websites of the SLPEs we could not find substantial information for reasons due to nonavailability of annual reports etc.

We also acknowledged the fact that apart from the listed corporate entities, there was no mandate for uploading the Annual Report on a Company website. However, as our purpose was purely seeking data on CSR initiatives, we anticipated some disclosures. The CSR Rules 2014 under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, also do not mandate any such disclosures; but the absence of any information is grossly affecting the cause of showcasing how SLPEs are truly contributing.

The communication dated **23 October 2020** made Dr M. Ariz Ahammed, Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam Public Enterprise Department, Government of Assam Block C, 3rd floor Assam Secretariat, Dispur Guwahati: 781006 is marked as [Annexure C to this report](#).

d) Study of CSR committee constitution and CSR policies of the sample 10 companies

CSR is a Board responsibility that is discharged by the CSR committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be independent. The Board's report under sub-section (3) of section 134 shall disclose the composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee. The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall, —

(a) formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company in areas or subject, specified in Schedule VII];

(b) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a);

(c) monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time.

The Board of every company after taking into account the recommendations made by the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, approve the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy for the company and disclose contents of such Policy in its report and also place it on the company's website if any, and ensure that the activities are included in the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company are undertaken by the company.

We, therefore, collated information on the composition of the CSR Committees and the CSR policies. The information was then tabulated and is marked as [Annexure D to this report](#).

e) Mapping of projects, location wise for the sample companies

As we were able to identify the 10 companies, as stated in **point c of Step 10 above** it was our task to validate their contribution project-wise. We found that some companies had only one project that qualified the criteria of minimum average spending of 1 core whereas others had more than one. Furthermore, the projects were spread across Assam and not concentrated in one zone. However, the pattern of spending in and around the area of operation was evident along with the dominance of education, healthcare, and Skill development being the major thematic areas.

There were 25 project sites and around 12 categories of projects that were being implemented by the 10 companies. A list of the 25 projects, location wise was drawn up to make a travel plan for our field survey team. **The list is marked as [Annexure E](#) to this report.**

It was also observed that the above 25 project sites were being administered by multiple agencies. Therefore, further a list of the implementing agencies was made and is marked as **[Annexure F](#) to this report.**

After having collated all relevant data concerning project location and implementing agencies were communicated with each such company to seek their inputs and permission to visit the project sites. Letters to all 10 companies were sent which have been marked as **[Annexure G \(1-10\)](#) to this report.**

f) Study of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), were studied in details and each SDG was described in a brief lucid manner. The study was done under Chapter 4 to understand which of the goals could create a synergy with the CSR activities as prescribed under schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013. Emphasis was also laid on why SDGs were needed.

g) Primary data collection through field survey

A hybrid study methodology was used, to collect quantitative (e.g., survey data) and qualitative (e.g., interviews) information. Interviews and discussions with top management, CSR officers/ heads, employees, and other stakeholders were also held. Primary data was collected from various earmarked project sites.

CHAPTER 4

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

4.1 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The predecessor to the SDGs were the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**. As a signatory to the historic Millennium Declaration adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2000, India has remained committed to ending poverty and other deprivations. Achieving the MDGs was a core development challenge for India.

The Millennium Development Goals

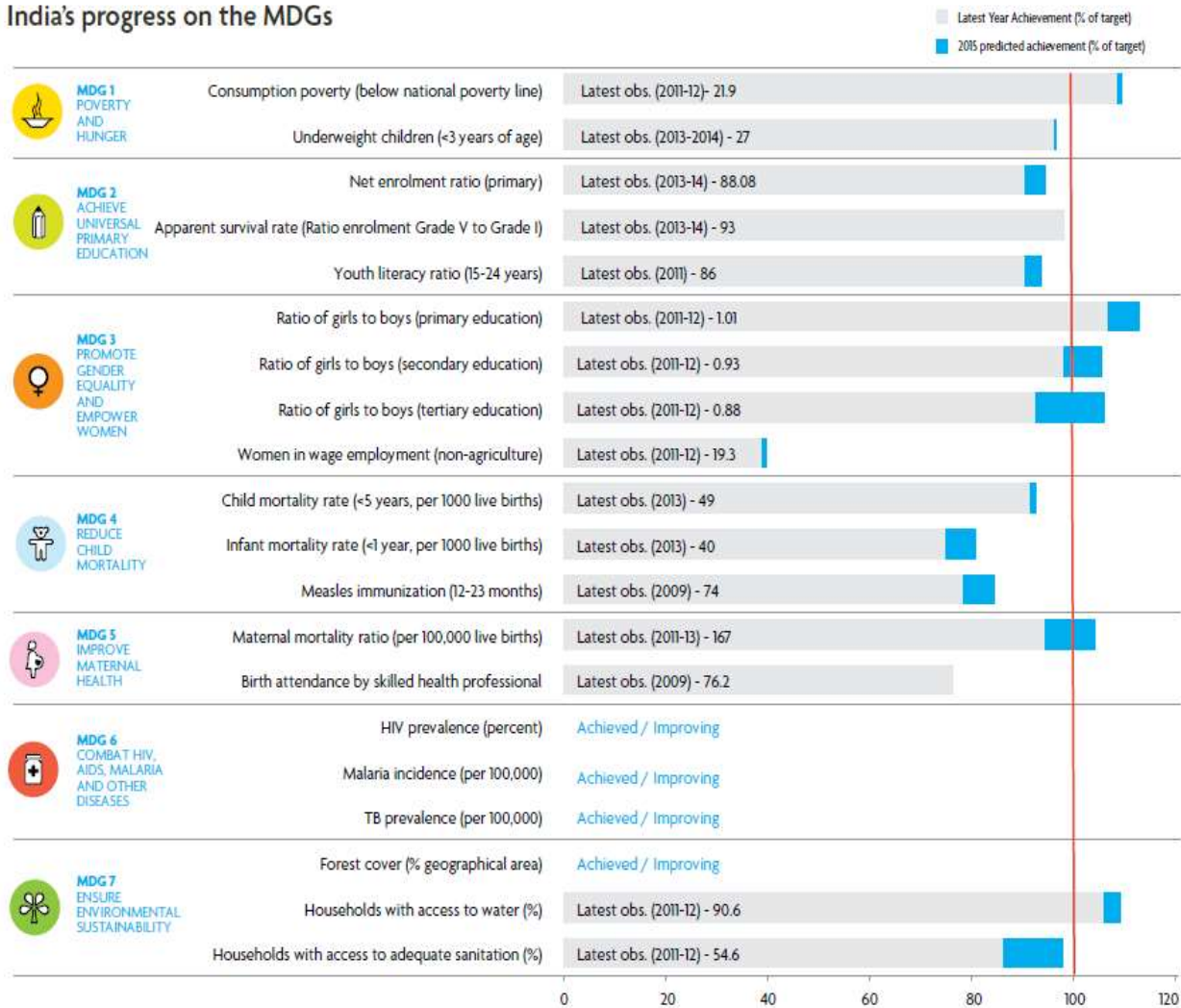
- | | | |
|--|---------------|--|
|  | Goal 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger |
|  | Goal 2 | Achieve universal primary education |
|  | Goal 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women |
|  | Goal 4 | Reduce child mortality |
|  | Goal 5 | Improve maternal health |
|  | Goal 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases |
|  | Goal 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability |
|  | Goal 8 | Develop a global partnership for development |

For 15 years, till December 2015 the MDGs drove progress in several important areas like reducing poverty, access to water and sanitation, reducing child mortality and improving maternal health. They also kick-started a global movement for free primary education, inspiring countries to invest in their future generations. Most significantly, the MDGs made huge strides in combatting HIV/AIDS and other treatable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.

If we talk of India, then the nation has already achieved the target for reducing poverty by half (Goal 1) by official estimates – and is close to doing so by international estimates. India has already achieved gender parity in primary school enrolment (Goal 3) and is likely to reach parity in secondary and tertiary education also by 2015. India is set to achieve reducing hunger by half (Goal 1); reduce maternal mortality by three quarters (Goal 5); control the spread of deadly diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (Goal 6); has increased forest cover and has halved the proportion of the population without access to clean drinking water (Goal 7). But India is lagging on targets for achieving universal primary school enrolment and completion and achieving universal youth literacy by 2015 (Goal 2); empowering women through wage employment and political participation (Goal 3); reducing child and infant mortality (Goal 4); and improving access to adequate sanitation to eliminate open defecation (Goal 7)¹⁹.

¹⁹ [India and the MDGs.pdf \(unescap.org\)](#)

India's progress on the MDGs



Source: Based on national sources.

Note: Latest data for underweight children (<3 years) based on national figure from Rapid Survey on Children, 2013-2014, Ministry of Women & Child Development, (2014) Government of India. Baseline estimate for maternal mortality rate in 1990 based on WHO,(2014).

4.2 Why did we need the SDGs?²⁰

The world has changed dramatically in the last two decades. However, four areas concern us most today. Firstly, we are closer than ever to eradicating extreme poverty. Secondly, human societies are causing more damage than ever to the planet and the environment. Thirdly, inequality among and between countries is increasing. Finally, governance is becoming more complex, especially with the growing influence of technology (SDSN, Action Agenda Report 2014).

To substantiate, the above four concern areas, more than 1 billion people live in extreme poverty (less than \$1.25 a day). In 2017, more than 750 million people went to bed hungry every night and at the same time, there are approximately 2 billion people that are overweight or obese. In 2017, more than 6 million children died before their 5th birthday because of preventable diseases. That's more than 15,000 deaths each day. In 2012 a least 1.8 billion people were exposed to drinking water that was contaminated. In 2017, youth were almost three times more likely than adults to be unemployed (12.8%). The number of deaths from natural disasters continues to rise. From 1990 to 2015, more than 1.6 million people died in

²⁰ [SDG ZONE](#)

internationally reported natural disasters. Each year, the world generates roughly 1.3 billion tons of waste, but that's expected to soar to 4 billion tons by 2100. In the United State alone, about \$200 billion a year is spent on solid waste management. Tens of thousands of species – including 25% of all mammals and 13% of birds – are now threatened with extinction. This is because of hunting, poaching, pollution, loss of habitat, the arrival of invasive species, and other human-caused problems. The legacy and achievements of the MDGs provided us with valuable lessons and experience. But for millions of people around the world, the job remained unfinished. There was a need to go the last mile on ending hunger, achieving full gender equality, improving health services and getting every child into school beyond primary.

4.3 Introduction to SDGs and India's action path

Sustainable Development Goals



"Just as our vision behind Agenda 2030 is lofty, our goals are comprehensive. It gives priority to the problems that have endured through the past decades. And, it reflects our evolving understanding of the social, economic and environmental linkages that define our lives... The sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet."

– Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India



"The 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, provide a coherent, holistic framework for addressing these challenges and their interconnections. (...) They require member states to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner. Their implementation must embody the principles of inclusiveness, integration and 'leaving no one behind'."

– António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General



The five Ps of SDGs²¹

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 which was held to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world. The SDGs coincided with another historic agreement reached in 2015 at the COP21 Paris Climate Conference. Together with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, signed in Japan in March 2015, these agreements provide a set of common standards and

²¹ Source Sustainable Development Goals: A Handbook accessed at [Sustainable Development Goals: A Handbook - UN India](#)

achievable targets to reduce carbon emissions, manage the risks of climate change and natural disasters, and build back better after a crisis.

The SDGs are unique in that they cover issues that affect us all. They reaffirm our international commitment to end poverty, permanently, everywhere. They are ambitious in making sure no one is left behind. More importantly, they involve us all to build a more sustainable, safer, more prosperous planet for all humanity. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were universally adopted in January 2016 as a call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated and unified in the sense that actions in one goal will have an impact on the outcomes of others and that all the dimensions of social, economic and environmental development, that have been taken into consideration while framing these goals, must be balanced to realise sustainable development. These goals advocate overall development leaving no one behind and emphasise delivering fast-track progress for those furthest behind first.

The 17 Goals which are to be achieved by 2030, were designed based on the learnings from Millennium Development Goals, through a global consultative process, to include many more new areas of focus such as Climate Change, Sustainable Consumption, Peace and Justice, and Innovation among many other key areas. The SDGs are based on the principle of forging partnerships and setting clear guidelines for achieving these targets as per the needs of each region.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, in his speech addressing the United Nations on 25th September 2015 at the UN Sustainable Development Summit stated, "Today, much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals.

As far as India is concerned SDGs include four sets of challenges for India namely

- (i) completing the unfinished MDG agenda with a higher level of ambition;
- (ii) strengthening critical development drivers such as economic growth, industrialization, employment creation and reduction of inequality within and between countries, basic infrastructure including energy, and governance and institutions;
- (iii) strengthening the sustainability dimension to address new and emerging challenges such as deteriorating environment and develop liveable urban areas; and
- (iv) accessing the means of implementation including the transfer of advanced sustainable technologies from developed countries.²²

Therefore, the Indian Government has to translate these goals and targets into the:

- (i) National policies, mapping SDGs on to 'nodal' ministries & integrating them to National Goals
- (ii) Allocate adequate Resource for sustainable growth

²² [India and the MDGs.pdf \(unescap.org\)](#)

- (iii) Monitor and implement
- (iv) Deliver necessary outcomes and impacts. Achievement of SDGs at the national level may not be possible with Government initiatives alone, it needs a high-level collaboration between the Government, Corporate sector and Civil society.

India, being one of the countries to sign the declaration on SDGs, has set for itself ambitious targets for implementation of the SDGs by aligning it with the national development agenda, including setting up a monitoring dashboard in its NITI Aayog²³.

NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs). Moving ahead from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs have been evolved through a long inclusive process for achievement during 2016-2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented at the level of Hon'ble Prime Minister. These SDGs will stimulate, align and accomplish action over the 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development

Article 67 agreed to by all 193 UN Member States:
'Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation. We acknowledge the diversity of the private sector, ranging from micro enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals. We call on all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges.'

The task at hand for NITI Aayog is not merely to periodically collect data on SDGs but to act proactively to fructify the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has already undertaken a parallel exercise of interaction with the ministries to evolve indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets.

To achieve these tasks, the draft mapping of the goals and targets as an initial step on proposed Nodal and other Ministries has been carried out in consultation with MoSPI. Further, as an illustration, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), including the 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optional' Schemes being implemented by the States have been mapped along with some of the recent initiatives undertaken by the Central Government. Also, Ministries are implementing Central Sector Schemes and States are also implementing various State Schemes aligned with one or more SDGs.

²³ Can be accessed at [NITI Aayog](https://niti.gov.in/)

4.4 Knowing the SDGs in brief

An outcome of the unanimous consent of the countries on the fact that a development that promises to meet the needs of today without compromising on the needs of tomorrow, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the development model that the world requires today. Development, as advocated by these goals, to be sustainable, needs to engulf the length and breadth of all the three aspects of the planet - **Economic, Social and Environmental** and this pragmatic approach makes the SDGs one of the most holistic development models to have been chalked out.

These goals and targets are global and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

These targets are defined as **aspirational** and **global**, with each Government setting its national targets guided by the global level of ambition but at the same time, taking into account national circumstances.

Each Government is also to decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

-  **1** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
-  **2** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
-  **3** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
-  **4** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
-  **5** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
-  **6** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
-  **7** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
-  **8** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
-  **9** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

-  **10** Reduce inequality within and among countries
-  **11** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
-  **12** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
-  **13** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
-  **14** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
-  **15** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
-  **16** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
-  **17** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

This goal envisions to wipe out poverty, which happens to be the crux of most other challenges. Efforts are directed towards the elimination of extreme poverty (which is currently measured by people living on less than \$1.25 a day) for all people everywhere. It aims at achieving substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable and reduces poverty in all the dimensions that it prevails. Ensuring equal rights of everyone to economic resources and services of all kinds, from basic to financial, forms an important part of the goal. Reducing exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters have been given due importance.

Business entities should thereby take measures proactively to address constraints faced by these groups, such as through inclusive business models, innovative products and/or services that better meet the needs of such groups. Beyond income, a business can influence other inter-linked dimensions like food/nutrition insecurity, lack of access to basic, quality services such as health care, education and sanitation, and low empowerment and personal security. Further, several of these dimensions, especially for the poor, are closely related to the environment - for example, health is directly affected by declining environmental quality in ways that the poor may find harder to address individually. These multiple dimensions of poverty when suitably measured convey a more complete picture than provided by the income indicator alone.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture:

This goal focuses on safeguarding food and nutrition, ensuring sustainable food production systems along with the implementation of resilient agricultural practices. It aims at ensuring access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. It envisions doubling the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale producers and ensuring secure and equal access to productive resources, inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. It also lays stress on maintaining generic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals.

Business can contribute to solving these challenges, by implementing sustainable practices and working in partnership with other actors throughout the agricultural value chain (including input, production, distribution and retail). In particular, they can empower small farmers, help in increasing agricultural productivity and farmers' livelihoods, rising consumers' awareness and increasing agricultural investment as well as knowledge sharing will be necessary elements of better functioning food and agriculture systems.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages:

This goal recognises that preventing all premature deaths, particularly among children, is essential for ensuring healthy lives and promoting the overall wellbeing of people. It, hence, targets reducing global maternity mortality. Its further targets at bringing down drastically the number of other undesirable deaths arising out of preventable diseases, injuries, accidents and behavioural practices, it lays stress on strengthening prevention and treatment of substance abuse.

To address these challenges, the private sector needs to partner to develop health care solutions that work for people, families, communities and nations. At minimum business, entities have a responsibility to respect all human rights, including the right to health. The SDGs provide a new opportunity for the private sector to support the delivery of health needs by ensuring occupational health and safety practices and the provision of employee benefits. By ensuring that workers have safe working conditions and access to health services, companies establish healthier staff and better relationships which in many cases has positive effects on productivity

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:

This goal recognises the significance of education towards human progress and lays significance in building an inclusive education system. It aims at achieving literacy and numeracy among a substantial proportion of adults. Access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education is laid stress on to ensure that children are ready for primary education. It further intends to ensure that all boys and girls complete free, equitable and primary and secondary education and have equal access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education. It gives due importance to skill development and targets a substantial increase in the number of youth and adults having relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

The business case to invest in education can range from improving brand leadership to developing the capacity of future employees. Education can help address the mismatch between skills of the available workforce and job vacancies. Business can make long-term strategic investments in education that will lead to a larger, more talented pool of future employees. As it is often a local issue, businesses houses should work within local education systems and in communities to determine the best utilization of resources. The business should apply best practices to engage responsibly in education, including promoting sustainable development topics in higher education.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:

Building a society where women and girls have equal rights and opportunities as that of men and boys is the objective of this goal. It envisions ending all forms of discrimination and

violence and harmful practices against women and girls in the public as well as private spheres. It also talks about recognising valuing unpaid care and domestic work. Ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life and making sure that there is universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights form other significant purposes that the goal targets to achieve.

All companies have baseline responsibilities to respect the rights of women and girls. Beyond these baseline responsibilities, companies also have the opportunity to support the empowerment of women and girls through core business, social investment, public policy engagement and partnerships. With a growing business case, the private sector is increasingly developing and adopting policies and practices, and implementing cutting edge initiatives, to advance women's empowerment within their workplaces, marketplaces and communities.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all:

Achievement of universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for one and all is the fundamental purpose of this goal. It targets ending open defecation, improving water quality and implementing integrated water resource management at all levels. Protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems is another significant aspect of this goal.

Business can contribute to the alleviation of these water challenges by adopting a water stewardship strategy that addresses the economic, environmental, and social dimensions of water. By adopting stewardship, companies can make a positive contribution to improved water and sanitation management and governance that addresses their risks while contributing to sustainable development. This means adopting values and practices that aim to safeguard the long-term availability of clean water and the provision of sanitation for all stakeholders in a watershed.

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all:

This goal is directed towards ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. It recognises the importance of renewable energy and, therefore, aims at increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the entire global energy mix. It further aims to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Business can accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable and sustainable energy system by investing in renewable energy resources, prioritizing energy-efficient practices, and adopting clean energy technologies and infrastructure. Also, with investment in R&D, businesses can innovate and pioneer new technologies that change the status quo of the global energy system, becoming the centre of climate change solutions.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all:

Economic growth in the light of accelerated gross domestic product per annum, higher levels of economic productivity, full and productive employment and decent work, improved global resource efficiency in consumption and production, a substantial reduction in the number of youths not in employment, education or training and strengthened capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all is a hallmark of this goal. It aims at promoting development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. Significance is laid on taking immediate measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and elimination the worst forms of child labour. Protection of labour rights and the promotion of safe and secure working environments is another important purpose of this goal.

Businesses are centres for job creation and economic growth and foster economic activity through their value chain. Decent work opportunities are good for business and society. Companies that uphold labour standards across their operations and value chains face a lower risk of reputational damage and legal liability. Instituting non-discriminatory practices and embracing diversity and inclusion will also lead to greater access to skilled, productive talent.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation:

This goal calls for robust infrastructure that supports economic development and human well-being, promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialisation that maintains a convenient balance between resource use and manufacturing and encouraged innovation to promote both infrastructure and industrialization. It targets upgrading infrastructure and retrofitting industries to make them sustainable with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. It also aims at enhancing scientific research and upgrading of technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, the developing countries in particular. Significant raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product form crucial purposes of this goal.

This SDG presents a business opportunity. By committing to sustainable industrialization and promoting innovation across company operations, businesses can contribute to development efforts in the regions in which they operate through upgrading local infrastructure, investing in resilient energy and communications technologies, and making these technologies available to all people, including marginalized groups, who might not have access otherwise. Global companies can also promote inclusive infrastructure development by bringing valuable financial services and employment opportunities to smaller and/or minority-owned businesses.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries:

This goal advocates the empowerment and promotion of social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. It envisions progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average. Improving the regulations and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions; ensuring reduction in inequalities of outcome; facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people are some important objectives of this goal. It recognises the importance of participation of developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions and, therefore, aims at enhancing representation and voice for developing countries in such institutions.

Businesses are engines for economic growth, having the potential to create jobs, foster economic activity through their value chain, and contribute tax revenues for public services and infrastructure. However, a business can also exacerbate inequality, and its structural drivers, including being complicit in perpetuating biases and discrimination. All businesses have the responsibility to respect human rights. This includes adopting and implementing policies on respect for human rights including worker's rights (collective bargaining, decent work conditions, etc.). In supply chains, one area to pay particular attention to is when third parties, such as recruitment agencies, are used to source labour. Such activity may place migrant workers at risk of exploitation such as forced labour and human trafficking, including where recruitment fees are charged to workers and where identity documents are retained. Thus, in addition to addressing their impacts, businesses should use leverage to try to address adverse impacts with which they may be involved through third parties such as suppliers. Such leverage can also be used to encourage changes in policies and practices that may exclude workers based on factors such as age, gender, religious beliefs, national origin, or ethnicity.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable:

This goal draws attention towards safeguarding access to safe and affordable housing and basic services, sustainable transport systems and inclusive and accessible green and public spaces. Enhancement of inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries; strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage; reduction in the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities are some of the noteworthy purposes of this goal. It also aims at significantly reducing the number of deaths and the number of people affected and thereby substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to the global gross domestic product caused by disasters.

Businesses can help cities navigate these challenges and turn a high-level vision into practical and implementable action plans. Business can play a vital role not only in providing specific infrastructure, technology, services and financing solutions but also in contributing to the

strategy that will support the overall optimization of urban systems to create inclusive, safe, sustainable and disaster-resilient cities. Cities seeking to realize their sustainability objectives can benefit from engaging with business early in the planning and strategy development process, leveraging the capability of the business to identify innovative and cost-effective solutions to complex, cross-cutting urban sustainability challenges.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns:

This goal emphasizes the achievement of sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources amidst a society where all the people, as well as business organisations, are aware of and keen on sustainable practices and lifestyles in harmony with nature. It aims at reducing to half the per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels, reduction of food losses along production and supply chains and integrating sustainability information into the reporting cycle of companies, especially large and transnational companies. It gives due importance to the achievement of environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes throughout their life cycle, following agreed international frameworks, and thereby significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

It is in the interest of business to find new solutions that enable sustainable consumption and production patterns. A better understanding of environmental and social impacts of products and services is needed, both of product life cycles and how these are affected by use within lifestyles. Identifying “hot spots” within the value chain where interventions have the greatest potential to improve the environmental and social impact of the system as a whole is a crucial first step. Business can use their innovative power to then design appropriate solutions that can both enable and inspire individuals to lead more sustainable lifestyles, reducing impacts and improving well-being.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact:

This goal recognises the urgency of taking remedial actions to defeat climate change and the adverse implications it casts. This goal aims at strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries and integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. It also aims to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Climate change is caused by emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gasses. Climate change impacts natural and human systems globally through the increase in averaged surface temperature, extreme weather events, changing precipitation patterns, rising sea levels and ocean acidification. These risks will ultimately impact people’s livelihoods, particularly marginalized groups such as women, children, and the elderly, as resources, food and water become scarcer. Those effects impact the other SDGs and often make it more difficult to

achieve them. To achieve the UNFCCC²⁴ goal of limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, the world must transform its energy, industry, transport, food, agriculture and forestry systems to ensure that cumulative net emissions do not exceed one trillion tonnes of cumulative carbon, which implies global net-zero emissions by the second half of the century. Simultaneously the world needs to anticipate, adapt and become resilient to the current and expected future impacts of climate change. Companies can contribute to this SDG by decarbonizing their operations and supply chains through continuously improving energy efficiency, reducing the carbon footprint of their products, services and processes, and setting ambitious emissions reductions targets in line with climate science, as well as scaling up investment in the development of innovative low-carbon products and services. Also, companies should build resilience in their operations, supply chains and the communities in which they operate.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development:

Paying heed to the marine ecosystem, this goal aims at preventing and significantly reducing marine pollution of all kinds, addressing the issues of ocean acidification, conserving the ocean and marine areas. It advocates sustainable management and protection of marine coastal ecosystems and increasing economic benefits to small island developing states and at least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources. It aims at effectively regulating harvesting overfishing, illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing and destructive fishing practices and install in place science-based management plans to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible. It calls for prohibiting fishery subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing; eliminating subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Oceans face the threats of marine and nutrient pollution, resource depletion and climate change, all of which are caused primarily by human actions. These threats place further pressure on environmental systems, like biodiversity and natural infrastructure, while creating global socio-economic problems, including health, safety and financial risks. To combat these issues and promote ocean sustainability, innovative solutions that prevent and mitigate detrimental impacts on marine environments are essential. World leaders must also work to protect marine species and support the people who depend on oceans, whether it be for employment, resources, or leisure.

²⁴ UN Climate Change, or UNFCCC, is the United Nations entity supporting the global response to climate change. The UNFCCC has near universal membership (197 Parties) and is the parent treaty of the 2015 Paris Agreement, and the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol and its Doha Amendment, adopted in 2012.

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss:

Ensuring conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems; promoting the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, ceased deforestation, restored degraded forests and substantially increased afforestation; combating desertification, restoration of degraded land and soil; ensuring conservation of mountain ecosystems are some of the salient aspects of this goal. It calls for taking immediate actions towards ending poaching and trafficking of protected species and reducing degradation of natural habitats, halting the loss of biodiversity and preventing the extinction of threatened species. Significance is laid on promoting fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and introducing measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems. Integrating ecosystem biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts form another important purpose of this goal.

Business and ecosystems are linked. Companies affect ecosystems because they rely on the provisioning services (e.g., freshwater, fibre, food) and regulatory services (e.g., climate regulation, flood control, water purification) ecosystems provide. 60% of the world's ecosystem services have been degraded over the past 50 years and we continue devaluing our natural resources at an alarming rate. Estimates indicate that 2-5 trillion USD of ecosystem services are lost each year from deforestation alone. While many of the effects are felt locally first, the long-term consequences are global and the scale is highly relevant to business, presenting risks and opportunities.

Business can directly contribute to this SDG by measuring, managing and mitigating its impact and dependence on land and ecosystems. Companies can implement strategies to incentivize sustainable land use, responsible forest management and environmental stewardship. To secure the supply of natural resources and raw material in the future, companies will also have to increase efforts to restore degraded land. By scaling up research and development in innovation, investing in natural infrastructure and implementing responsible sourcing policies, companies play an integral part in preserving and restoring vital ecosystems, promoting the sustainable use of land and forests, while retaining consumer confidence in their product offerings.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:

This goal acknowledges the crucial importance of peace, stability, social inclusion and effective governance based on the rule of law in making sustainable development possible. Reduction of all forms of violence; promotion of the rule of law at the national and

international levels where justice is ensured for all; significant reduction in illicit financial and arms flows, strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets and combating all forms of organized crimes; bringing down corruption and bribery in all their forms; developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; provision of legal identity for all are some of the important aims of this goal. Besides, this goal also targets other areas like broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance and ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, following national legislation and international agreements.

The business thrives in peaceful environments with effective institutions where operating costs are predictable and working environments are stable. Failure to implement responsible business practices can result in additional costs and risks (financial, legal, reputational) to the business itself, and, can exacerbate tensions and instability in society and undermine the rule of law. Corruption causes inefficiencies in markets because it renders transaction costs uncertain, is anti-competitive and hampers businesses' ability to comply with human rights and other obligations.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development:

This goal acknowledges how interconnected the world is today and that the SDGs can be achieved with a strong commitment to partnership and cooperation which include partnerships between Governments, the private sector and civil society.

In terms of finance, these partnerships are aimed to work on areas like strengthening domestic resource mobilisation, assisting developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability and adopting and implementing investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

On the technological front, it is aimed to enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation and access to science, technology and innovation. Promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms and full operationalization of the technology bank and science, technology and innovation are a few of the other aims set to achieve through such partnerships. In terms of capacity-building, enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. Concerning trade, promoting universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under World Trade Organisation; timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries include the important aims set.

In addition to the above aspects, certain aims are set concerning systemic issues which include:

- Policy and institutional coherence

- Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Data, monitoring and accountability.

4.5 Commitment by the state of Assam to attaining SDGs



The Government of Assam, mirroring this commitment, strived to take forward the SDGs in Assam. On 28th December 2015, by issuing a Government Order, the Government of Assam launched the "Assam 2030 Initiative" on 1st January 2016 towards achieving the SDGs. Under the guidelines structured in the vision document called, '**Assam 2030: Our Dream, Our Commitment**', a strategy was created to start the process of inducting SDGs into the policy planning processes of the Government of Assam. It is one of the first states in India and globally to start bringing SDGs into the policy discourse of the state. Subsequently, all departments of the Government have been asked to implement SDGs to realise our vision through a Government Order of 4th March 2017

The Vision Document viz. **Assam 2030: Our Dream, Our Commitment** came out in February 2016 and under the guidelines structured in it, a strategy was created to start the process of inducting SDGs into the policy planning processes of the Government. In July 2016 a Strategy and Architecture Document was also introduced. Further, as directed by NITI Aayog, the seven-year Strategy Plan and three-year Action Plans (SPAPs) were developed by the departments through an intensive participatory process for each department. The SPAP was prepared after elongated internal discussions made by the departments, that finally laid out the medium-term 7-year strategy and the immediate 3-year action plan, which would ensure that the state has its feet concrete on the path towards realizing the goals and targets of Assam 2030. Thus, these SPAPs culminate into the formation of the Assam Agenda: 2030.

The 17 SDGs were then grouped into nine synergistic groups and day-long conclaves were organized in 2017 for these nine groups where the concerned SPAPs were thoroughly discussed by all interested departments and stakeholders from whose end improvements and suggestions were received. Besides, additional partnership conclaves were also held.

To take forward the SDGs in Assam, the **Centre for Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs)** was established by the Government of Assam in the Assam Administrative Staff College, Khanapara, Guwahati in January 2016. The CSDGs as an institution is a think-tank that provides research and technical support to all departments in the Government of Assam to take forward their SDG targets. The Transformation & Development Department (T&D) is the nodal department since January 2016 for coordinating all the activities within departments for achieving the SDGs. An SDG Cell was established in the T&D Department to provide support in taking forward SDG related activities. It reports directly to the Additional Chief Secretary, T& D Department. In collaboration with T&D Department, CSDGs is guiding the Departments in developing the framework for planning towards achieving the SDGs and in devising a monitoring mechanism for the same.

Eventually, the CSDG compiled the Assam Agenda 2030 based on the SPAPs and the conclave outcomes. Reflective of the views and suggestions of a large body of stakeholders, the Assam Agenda 2030 sets out the crucial interventions and actions needed to achieve the grand vision of Assam 2030. It establishes core monitorable outcome indicators with baselines and intermediate and final targets. However, it is intended to be a live document that will undergo changes and modifications with time to allow room for flexibility as per the demands of time and situation.

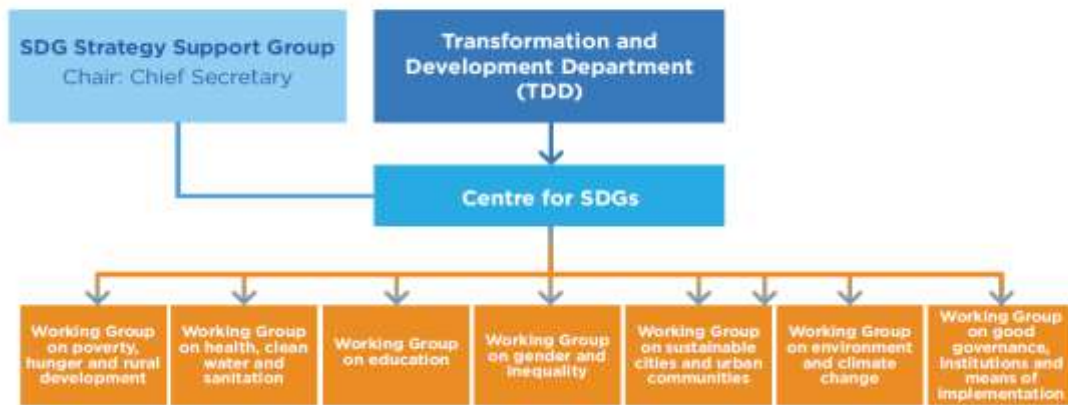
After the adoption of a resolution to implement the SDGs in the state with effect from 1st January 2016 along with the launch of an initiative titled 'Assam 2030 in light of SDGs', various departments of the Government of Assam were involved in the articulation of Goal-specific development agendas and action plans, aimed at feeding into Assam Agenda 2030. Intensive and extensive departmental consultations were undertaken and vetted for the formulation of the agenda.

Overall, as many as nine chapters have been drafted within the agenda following the clusters of departments, each with specific strategies and actions to achieve SDGs as envisioned in Assam Vision: 2030. The Assam agenda is the first of its kind in-house document prepared by the Govt. of Assam, based on departmental SPAPs developed through an extensive process of discussion and deliberations through 9 conclaves with all concerned stakeholders. Each cluster of goals articulated within the agenda includes outcome indicators with baselines, intermediate and final targets; besides major interventions to address principal issues with actions and timelines, with a special focus on partnerships, technology & innovations. To cover the resource-gaps for the pursuit of the agenda during 2017-2030, a reduction in expenditures to the tune of 20% has been proposed by enhancement of efficiencies, technological improvements and innovations, and an additional 20% through the mobilization of partnerships. It is estimated that even if only a 10% reduction is achieved on both counts, it would be necessary to fill-up the resource gap finance the plans to the tune of 13% of the projected budget.

The Centre is also organising SDGs related training and capacity building programmes for different stakeholders of the State’s SDG initiative. The Chief Secretary has also constituted a semi-formal body, SDGs Strategy Support Group (SSSG) based on the order issued on 4th March 2017. This group of volunteers comprises officers passionate about the implementation of SDGs, cutting across Departments and their formal responsibilities. This Group supports the Chief Secretary and the Departments in multiple ways to catalyse the implementation of SDGs as a Single Synergised Holistic Initiative (SSHI), as also create and sustain energy and momentum in this mega initiative.

Assam, India

Figure 2. Institutional arrangements for SDG coordination in Assam



Source: Assam good practices report²⁵

²⁵ Accessed from [Assam Good Practices \(refined 1\) \(local2030.org\)](https://www.local2030.org/)

4.5.1 Snapshot of specific commitments by Assam

*Our Government fully appreciates and commits itself to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which recognise that economic growth, industrialization, infrastructure and access to energy provide the foundations of development. Of course, elimination of poverty in all forms in the State is at the top of our agenda. This is reflected in our motto, "**Sab Ka Saath; Sab Ka Vikas**" [Collective Effort, Inclusive Development]*

***"Today, much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals".** This is an open endorsement for these Goals given by our visionary leader, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, while addressing the United Nations on 25th September 2015 at the UN Sustainable Development Summit. We need to tune our planning and budgeting process to these SDGs."*

From the Budget Speech of the Assam Finance Minister to the State Assembly, 26 July 2016

SDG 1



The Government of Assam, in light of the SDGs, therefore, adopts the target of ending poverty in all forms in the state by 2030.

SDG 2



The Government, in conformity with the SDGs, will aim at the complete elimination of hunger and malnutrition in the state. It will target doubling both agricultural productivity and the cropping intensity by emphasising sustainable agriculture. . The Government would continue encouraging climate resilient and organic agriculture and manage natural disasters in a better way, as these too, are a major cause of poverty.

SDG 3



Considering all these aspects, the Government of Assam, aims that by 2030, the state will significantly reduce all child deaths, and deaths among mothers while giving births to the global minimum; achieve full immunisation for all children; ensure universal safe delivery for all mothers; reduce the prevalence of chronic illness among all section of people to at least to half of the present level; and augment healthcare facilities and physical and human infrastructure to the extent facilitating and ensuring universal access.

SDG 4



The Government of Assam, accordingly, in pursuance of the SDGs, aims at ensuring all boys and girls in the State have full access to equitable and quality education up to the secondary level; the Government aims at a hundred percent literacy amongst youths (15-24 years); and ensuring enrolment in technical, vocational and skill-based education during the period 2015-2030.

SDG 5



The Government of Assam in pursuance of the SDGs envisages removing all barriers related to economic participation of women in the state; to eliminate the gender differences in work participation; to enhance the scope and avenues of employment for women and to reduce the excess female unemployment rate by 2030. Further, it aims at halting all forms of violence and crimes against women in the next fifteen years.

SDG 6



The Government of Assam in accordance with the SDGs aims at ensuring universal and equitable access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation facilities in all households and habitations by 2030.

SDG 7



The Government of Assam, in accordance with the SDGs, envisions utilising the full energy potential in the state, prioritising renewable sources and making the state fully meet future energy needs; working to increase energy efficiency to the maximum; and ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all households and habitations by 2030.

SDG 8



The Government of Assam, in accordance with the SDGs, envisions bridging the gap in per capita income between the state and the country by accelerating the pace of growth in the state's economy; and eliminating unemployment among all sections, particularly among youth, women, marginalised communities and people with disabilities, by ensuring full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030.

SDG 9



The Government of Assam in accordance with the SDG targets will seek to ensure all weather connectivity to all habitations and to increase the share of manufacturing in the gross state domestic product by a threefold of the present level through promotion of sustainable industrialisation in the state by 2030. It will also seek to encourage development of the tiny, small and medium industry based on agriculture and allied sector activities

SDG 10



The Government of Assam, in accordance with SDG targets, envisions reduction of inequality in all possible dimensions in the state by 2030, including, among others, better access to cultivable land and equality of opportunity for all sections of the society, especially the disadvantaged, vulnerable and those living in difficult areas and conditions.

SDG 11



Considering these aspects, the Government of Assam, in accordance with SDG targets, envisions to make all cities and urban centres in Assam inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by ensuring hundred percent provisioning of basic urban services including housing, drinking water, sanitation and electricity; and by putting in place sustainable and efficient public transport and waste management systems by 2030.

SDG 12



The Government of Assam acknowledges the significance of this SDG and in pursuance of the same envisages promoting sustainable consumption and production by emphasising on use of renewable resources and energy in production, adoption of organic farming and bio-fertilisers in agriculture, enhanced efficiency in resource and energy use, minimisation of waste generation in consumption and reducing the effect of ecological footprints.

SDG 13



The Government of Assam, in pursuance of the SDGs will take all necessary action to mitigate the effect of climate change and take necessary preventive steps following the principles outlined in the State Action Plan. This will include a campaign to inform the people of the State and to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to tackle climate change related issues and events in the state.

SDG 14



Conservation of the Brahmaputra and the Barak, along with all other rivers, water bodies and wetlands, is a priority for sustainable development in Assam. The Government of Assam, therefore, will plan the conservation and sustainable use of all rivers, water bodies and wetlands for development of the state through a separate and dedicated Missions and Societies set up for the purpose.

SDG 15



The Government, in pursuance of SDG targets, envisions sustainable management of forests; combating desertification; halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss by 2030 through better, efficient, and effective strategies for afforestation, flood and erosion management.

SDG 16



The Government of Assam, in pursuance of SDG targets, will strengthen democratic and inclusive institutions for transparent and accountable governance. It will aim at making society more peaceful and try to ensure a violence, conflict and crime free society for all.



The Government of Assam, in accordance with the SDG targets, will aim at building capacities within the state at all levels; mobilising resources and expertise necessary to realise the goals set out in this Vision; and forging meaningful partnerships towards making this Vision a reality and thus transforming the future of Assam.

Mapping of Government departments against the SDGs (stated above) was an important tool to assist in the SDG classification of budgets. In addition to Government departments, existing programmes and interventions are also mapped against SDG targets. The completed mapping then becomes a reference document for Government agencies in classifying newly proposed programmes and expenditures.

The process of SDG classification of the budget proceeds as follows:

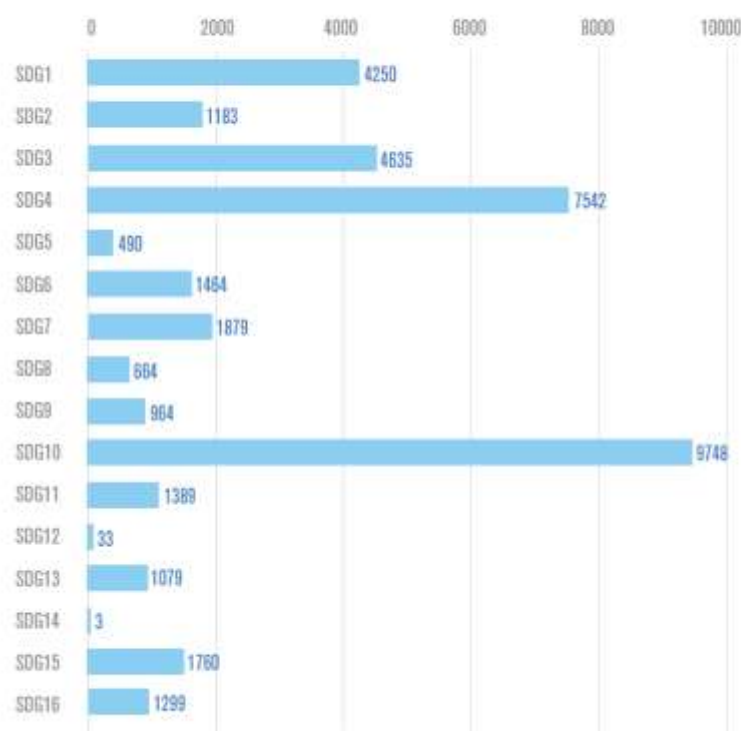
1. The Finance Department requests the line departments to prepare their departmental budgets. Also, the line departments are asked to tag their expenditures to the SDGs and their targets – in other words, to identify to what extent their proposed development expenditures would contribute to the SDGs. The contribution to the SDGs is now an important reason for the line departments to get priority funding.
2. Line departments prepare their budget proposals. In doing that, allocation to sectors that directly contribute to promoting the SDGs is fully counted as expenditures towards the SDGs. For example, expenditure on public health is counted as fully contributing to the SDG
3. In the case of sectors that indirectly contribute to the SDGs, a fraction of the allocation to these sectors is counted toward the SDGs. The exact determination of this fraction is an estimate made by the concerned department based on tacit knowledge, rather than using a scientific method.
4. The Finance Department reviews the budgets submitted by the line departments and prepares a formal budget for presentation to the State Assembly.
5. Upon approval by the State Assembly, funds are transferred to the line departments. Some difficulties were encountered in the process of classifying budgets by the SDGs.

These include:

- Lack of clarity in how to classify expenditures made on items that serve several SDGs and targets, such as roads. In such cases, assumptions were made by respective Government departments.
- Lack of clarity in how to classify funds allocated to local Governments as block grants, or unassigned grants. While the broad purpose of expenditure made from these funds is known, the actual discretion to use the funds rests with the local Governments, and there are no systems for tracking what these funds are used for

Assam, India

Figure 3. Allocation of resources by the SDGs in the state budget, 2017/18 (in INR 10 million)



Source: Government of Assam (2017). Highlights of Budget 2017/18

Source: Assam Good practices report ²⁶

4.6 Taking SDGs to Councils, Districts, Blocks and Panchayats

The state of Assam is characterized by different challenges due to diverse geography, the mix of different tribes and communities, with huge infrastructural gaps and poverty pockets in certain areas. These issues need to be tackled in a multi-pronged approach through a participatory and coordinated planning process that assist in utilizing the rich natural resources, identify financial gaps and bridge these through partnerships, create better service delivery mechanisms, and build capacities at all levels.

²⁶ [Accessed from Assam Good Practices \(refined 1\) \(local2030.org\)](#)

‘Amar Gaon, Amar Asoni’, was one such participatory exercise which was conducted by Panchayat and Rural Development and SIRD, which can become a great tool for creating development plans which assist the District/ Block/ Panchayat to identify their social, economic and environmental needs and focus their energies in resolving and improving these issues in their region. The **‘Amar Gaon, Amar Asoni’** programme was been initiated by the Department of Panchayat& Rural Development, Assam for the preparation of Gaon Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) in all the Gaon Panchayats of the state and local bodies of autonomous districts in a mission mode. GPDP had undertaken this on a mission mode from 12th May to 12th June’ 2017, which included 13 participatory steps in a sequence. Most of the steps have inbuilt methods and techniques to mobilize a maximum number of people and facilitate their active participation in the planning process. Participatory exercises were undertaken as part of the drive across 22000 wards which included Focus Group Discussion, Group Discussion, etc. aimed at facilitating the rural people to identify their problems and feel the need and select schemes for solutions. Around 13000 facilitators were trained up in the state to facilitate the process in the wards. Massive awareness campaigns were conducted in every village for social mobilization, geared upon various information, education and communication techniques. After the field exercises, ward level sabhas were conducted in every ward for consolidation and prioritization according to the resources available for the year. A plan document prepared by each ward were consolidated into the Gaon Panchayat Draft Plan document for placing in Gram Sabhas, initially for prioritization of schemes at the GP level and subsequently for finalization of the plan. Segregation of annual plans for MGNREGA, 14th FC etc. was also ensured and the remaining plans were consolidated as perspective plan document of each GP.

The thirteen steps of the GPDP process included the following:

- Step – 1. Panchayat Sitting
- Step – 2. Organizing Ward wise campaign for environment generation among the people
- Step – 3. Secondary Data collection from Census 2011, SECC 2011, PRA exercises
- Step – 4. PRA Exercises
- Step – 5. Interactive sessions and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) in the wards
- Step – 6. Transect Walk
- Step – 7. Ward Sabha for Consolidation
- Step – 8. 2nd Panchayat Sitting for consolidation of Panchayat DSR
- Step – 9. Gram Sabha for prioritising activities
- Step – 10. Draft Plan Preparation
- Step – 11. 3rd Panchayat Sitting for approval of Annual Action Plan
- Step – 12. Gram Sabha for approval of Annual Action Plan
- Step – 13. Preparation of Final GPDP During the year 2017-18.

The uniform institutional mechanism for the entire State would have been the most ideal by creating structures at districts, blocks and Panchayat levels, but due to special dispensation

existing in the State concerning Autonomous Councils under 6th Schedule in the State separate mechanisms are proposed for 6th Schedule Areas and general areas of the State. There are wide-ranging variations within the 6th Schedule districts separate Council level Committees are being proposed because of the representatives of the concerned Councils concerning Constitution as well as functions.

Every district needs to have competent administrative leadership and a dedicated group of key functionaries to coordinate actions and processes for inclusively achieving SDGs, involving various stakeholders. The existing District Development Committee (DDC) oversees/reviews the implementation and monitoring of developmental programs and interventions including Elections, Law and order etc. As DDC meeting has to extensively deliberate various agendas covering all departments in the district there shall be less time for detailed deliberation of SDGs specific issues. Therefore, to have a detailed discussion on various interventions, issues impacting the implementation of SDG centric programs a committee on SDGs to deliberate solely on SDGs matters will be constituted in each district. A notification shall be issued by the Transformation and Development Department about the formation of the Committees in conjunction with the District Development Committees of each District.

Box 3.4 – Composition of District Level Committee on SDG for General Areas of Assam	
• Deputy Commissioner in Plain Districts	Chairperson
• MP/MLAs from the district	Special Invitees
• District Development Commissioner	Vice Chairperson
• District Prabhari in respect of Aspirational Districts only	Special Invitee
• CEO Zila Parishad	Member
• Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development)	Member
• Senior Planning Officer as district SDG officer	Member Secretary
• Civil Society Organization Members- 2	Member
• Academic Institutions- 2	Member
• Private Sector/ Industry/ Association- 2	Member
• Youth Group- 2	Member
• Women's Groups/SHGs federation- 2	Member
• Urban Local Body Members- 2	Member
• District heads of Development Department as special invitee as per Agenda for discussion	

Source: District SDG Manual (as revised after meeting on 16th March 2019) March 2019, Assam.

4.7 What are the District's functions in taking forward the SDGs in Plan Districts?

- Identification of priority issues of focus in a district, backed by analysis of variations in data on pertinent indicators;
- Based on the priorities identified, develop the outcomes, integrate the Assam Agenda for the District and assess at resource available for achieving these outcomes;

- Engaging in dialogue with departments to ensure resources for priority areas in the District Planning, assess resource gaps for achieving the SDGs in the District. Developing a resource map of the District through funds from the state, district level partners and other stakeholders;
- Ensuring all schemes at the district and below are implemented in terms of timeliness and utilization of resources for the same;
- Developing convergence among all districts for achieving the SDGs in the Districts;
- Coordination of the work between Gram Panchayats/ inter block linkages for the SDG sectors. Creating synergies between all at district and sub-district level on SDG centric work from Districts, Blocks, and Gaon Panchayats: Example: rural roads;
- Ensure proper co-ordination between the DLC, BLC, PLC/VLSC, ULC through monthly reviews of DLC meetings or special meetings on SDG implementation in the districts.
- Managing data on relevant SDG indicators at district and sub-district level and generating reports on relevant indicators from time to time;
- Commissioning and guiding studies in the district to generate primary data, wherever data at district or sub-district level is not available from standard secondary sources;
- Conducting meetings from time to time to take stock of the situation in the district vis-à-vis various SDGs and variations across the district; District Manual for Achieving SDGs in Assam 31
- Formalizing partnerships with other agencies and stakeholders, e.g., private sector agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, etc. with the potential of contributing to the achievement of SDGs in the district;
- Organizing capacity development processes on SDGs in the district, in partnership with CSDG or other competent agencies.
- Guiding agencies operating at district and sub-district level to integrate SDGs in processes of planning and implementation of development programmes;
- Managing an efficient MIS system in the district to generate timely reports on various relevant SDG indicators;
- Communication with the Department of Transformation & Development, Centre for SDGs and other relevant departments from time to time, about processes of SDG implementation in the district.
- Involvement of People's representatives like MPs/MLA/Members of Autonomous Councils/Development Councils etc.

4.8 What are the Block's functions in taking forward the SDGs?

- Ensure coordination among Gaon Panchayats/VCDC/VDC for achieving the Development Indicators;
- Constitute a block-level sub-committee to coordinate the activities in the GP /VCDC/VDC level;
- Re-orient current schemes being implemented in the blocks towards understanding and achieving the needs highlighted by GPs/VCDC/VDC;
- Formalizing partnerships with other agencies and stakeholders, e.g., private sector agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, etc. with the potential of contributing to the achievement of SDGs in the block;
- Supporting initiatives of capacity development on SDGs in the block, initiated by CSDG or District Level Committee on SDGs;
- Supporting agencies operating at block level to integrate SDGs in processes of planning and implementation of development programmes;
- Communication with District Level Committee and other relevant departments from time to time, concerning processes of SDG implementation in the block;
- Submission of data collected from Gaon Panchayats/ Villages/VCDC/VDC to the Districts for developing linkages with the concerned departments.

4.9 What is the Gaon Panchayat's/ VDC/VCDC's functions in taking forward the SDGs?

- Identification of priority issues of focus in a panchayat/village/VDC/VCDCs, backed by analysis of data on pertinent indicators;
- Mapping of resources from Central, State and GP level programmes to understand gaps based on priority areas identified;
- Use Amar Gaon Amar Asoni data to map needs to people against the SDGs;
- Facilitating proper implementation of currently existing projects and programmes in a timely and efficient manner;
- Aligning their work to the localized SDG indicators as a checklist;
- Generating relevant information on SDG localized indicators at panchayat/village level /VDC/VCDCs whenever needed;
- Conducting meetings from time to time to take stock of the situation in the panchayat vis-à-vis various SDGs and variations therein;

- Supporting initiatives of capacity development on SDGs in the panchayat /VDC/VCDCs initiated by CSDG or DLC;
- Supporting agencies operating at the panchayat level to integrate SDGs in processes of planning and implementation of development programmes;
- Submission of all data collected to Blocks and maintaining communication with BLC and DLC /CLC on SDGs from time to time, concerning processes of achieving SDGs

4.10 What are the tools that can be used for identifying district priorities?

Various tools can be used for identifying district priorities. However, one tool which is used frequently in development planning is called SWOT Analysis, i.e., Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This is a useful tool for the comprehensive assessment of a system. The framework helps assess the capabilities and potential of a district so that its strengths are capitalized upon, weaknesses minimized, opportunities taken advantages of and challenges are overcome. A SWOT analysis seeks to examine possibilities of achieving a range of aspired transformations, e.g., elimination of poverty, enhanced productivity etc. It examines how existing conditions could affect the prospects of future courses of action for development. Strengths and weaknesses are two internal attributes of the district while opportunities and threats relate to the external environment.

A SWOT analysis very briefly shows, what a district is capable of doing, what it is doing and what it should be doing. Development is a dynamic process, continuously making impact and changes in all four aspects of the SWOT analysis. A periodical review of SWOT should, therefore, be an essential element of any development process. The Box below presents hypothetical examples of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

Source: District SDG Manual (as revised after meeting on 16th March 2019) March 2019, Assam.

Box 4.4 – Examples of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the context of a district

Strengths

- Wide range of crops can be grown in *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons
- Ownership of good no. of milch animals
- High irrigation potential (15%)
- Soils are fertile and in good physical condition due to limited use of fertilizers and irrigation
- Good network of cooperatives milk collection centers
- Soybean is a major diversified crop
- Diversified farming systems, including agriculture; agriculture with horticulture, agriculture with dairy; agriculture with dairy and sericulture, etc.
- Growing awareness regarding bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides.
- Soil suitable for cultivation of horticultural crops like orange, mango, custard Apple, pomegranate, etc.
- Significant spread of area under mulberry cultivation & sericulture production.
- Availability of abundant labour.
- Significant potential for water harvesting works.
- Increasing trend in adoption of improved practices in cash crops and horticulture crops
- Increasing area under micro-irrigation system.
- Increasing number of farmers' groups growing cotton, pomegranate, mango, vegetables etc.

Weaknesses

- Lack of proper transportation facility
- Non-availability of processing units for fruits and vegetables
- Irrigation potential is not utilized properly.
- In-situ water conservation is not in practice
- The milk cooperative are becoming non viable
- Imbalanced application of chemical fertilizers
- Existing monoculture practice has limitation of risk management
- Low lying area with deep soils is highly prone by ill drainage.
- lack of good forage and fodder Variety
- No genetic improvement in goat.
- No forward & backward linkages for livestock products
- Drop-out rate
- High percentage of below poverty line families
- High scale of distress migration
- High infant mortality rate
- Poor network of communication
- No major manufacturing industry in the district
- Skewed land holding or land ownership pattern
- Deteriorating soil health

Opportunities

- Scope for value addition in millets
- Scope for in-situ moisture conservation and water management
- Scope for agro forestry, farm forestry etc.
- Scope for olive oil plantation
- Scope for animal husbandry activity
- Scope for improving the productivity through watershed treatment
- Scope for promoting dry land horticulture like custard apple, tamarind etc.
- Scope for mulberry plantation and silkworm rearing centre
- Scope for composite fish farming
- Scope for integrated pest management and seed treatments
- Scope for artificial ground water recharge
- Scope to improve productivity through area treatment
- The existing food grain based farming has potentials for improvements
- The existing livestock based farming has potential for improvement
- Potential of good fodder for milch animals
- Scope for increasing rearing centers of sericulture
- Scope for increasing fish production due to existing irrigation projects
- Scope for increasing area under forest and pasture cover

Threats

- Growing cost of cultivation and diminishing returns from farm produces
- Extensive and alarming level of over-exploitation of groundwater
- Severe floods at an interval of every 3-5 years
- Shortage of fodder during floods
- Unsustainable groundwater use affects the drinking water availability
- Low lying areas with deep soils deeply affected by improper drainage
- Growing cost of livestock feeds and healthcare
- Indiscriminate use of water and chemicals is affecting the fertility and physical properties of the soil
- Extreme use of pesticides leading to losses at both the ends i.e. cost of pesticides and outbreak of pest population
- Shortage of employment during floods
- Growing energy crisis may adversely affect the irrigation potential

4.11 Good practices integrating the SDGs into development planning

Until 2010, Assam's economic growth was less than 5 per cent in most years, much slower than the average growth in India. However, growth is expected to rise to over 8 per cent in 2017/18 and beyond. In 2012, out of 23 large states in India, Assam was ranked 16th by its Human Development Index (HDI). The proportion of people subsisting below the poverty line was estimated at 32 per cent compared to 22 per cent for all of India. The literacy rate in Assam was 73 per cent (79 per cent male and 67 per cent female), the infant mortality rate was 48 out of 1,000 live births and the under-five mortality rate was 56 out of 1,000 (2014/15), all of which compare unfavourably with national averages. Assam is thus one of the less-developed states in India.

The Government of Assam has acted proactively to embrace the SDGs. The administrative head of the state, the Chief Secretary, announced a decision to launch the SDGs as a statewide Single Synergized Initiative (SSI) even before the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the UN General Assembly. The SSI will be implemented by engaging people, forming new partnerships and undertaking innovative projects to usher in future-ready governance. Also, it will be implemented through the "whole of Government" approach – ensuring that all Government agencies work in an interconnected way toward the SDGs, thus reciting the key principle of the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda. This long-term vision based on the SDGs fills the gap created by the discontinuation of the previous planning framework, which used to be carried out by the Planning Commission at the national level and the State Planning Board at the state level.

CHAPTER 5

SYNERGY BETWEEN CSR EXPENDITURE AND SDGs

The rising gap between the wealthiest Indians and those at the bottom sparked innovation in efforts by the corporate sector to address social problems. It also led the Government to think about how to pull in more support from the booming business entities. In the context of a more globalized economy and great divisions in the economic and social worlds, the landscape of Indian CSR is fast evolving. Interestingly, SDGs and the Indian CSR law were formulated and implemented around the same time. The SDGs have a much longer history of evolution but there is considerable evidence to support the claim that, CSR co-evolved with the sustainable development movement. In the Indian context, the CSR leadership can quite easily correlate the prescribed areas of CSR spending with the 17 SDGs.

India is one of the first few countries in the world to mandate a CSR law on eligible corporations. India has now entered into the transformative phase, with the active involvement of these multinational brands, in implementing CSR policies and programmes. These initiatives are a major driving force for collaborative growth and development at the business and societal level. Attainment of SDGs requires significant effort from both the Governments as well as the private sector. The SDGs have the potential to provide a framework for mobilizing companies to invest in sustainable development in an ongoing and scalable way, while also pursuing their business interests.

It is time to shift from conventional corporate social responsibility and how it is reported. Today the focus has to be on company efforts to create positive impacts, as against the current CSR reporting format which mainly addresses dealing with negative situations like how much was contributed to eradicate malnutrition or provide education. Most of the reporting data take into account the size of the funds employed in calculating the impact. At times there is detailed content on the environmental damage the company is *abstaining from and not on the positive contribution it has made*. There is usually a section in the annual report with facts and figures on the health and safety incidents that (mostly) are *not* happening and not on positive changes the company is trying to bring amongst the workforce. Recently due to increasing attention on corruption, companies dedicate a section on how it ensures its employees are *not* indulging in bribing and corruption. CSR is now more about what a company is *not* doing.





However, meaningful economic and social development should not aim simply at *not doing harm*. It is completely possible for a company operating in a country and doing everything right in terms of environmental practices and health and safety procedures, for its host country but sadly the country remains poor and underdeveloped.







Therefore, the most feasible approach is to see how the CSR expenditure can be used to simultaneously fulfil the SDGs so that the common goal of betterment of the society and life






on this planet may be improved. Further, one has to acknowledge that SDGs recognises many aspects which are critical on a global scale as compared to CSR norms under the Companies Act,2013. This is also because the CSR norms are only relevant to India but SDGs were evolved with global consensus. Today we need to report how employee skill is upgraded how a company with sophistication on the level of value addition and technical up-gradation is contributing to a host country’s agricultural sector and how many women have been promoted to senior management positions to help balance the gender balance in senior management.





Given the above background, we have mapped the areas of CSR activities with SDGs and share a rationale for their mapping. This will enable the companies to identify such projects which can fulfil both the CSR and SDGs simultaneously. Besides being implemented/formulated around the same time, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Indian Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) regulation seemingly have a massive potential to develop a unified sustainable growth model. Besides, a lot of overlap is shared between the SDGs and CSR thematic development areas in terms of the activities needed to achieve either.




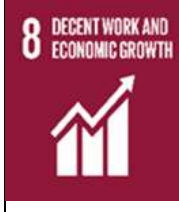
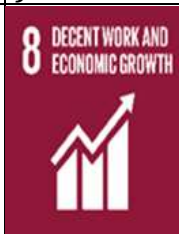
5.1 Table showing Alignment of SDGs with Schedule VII Activities of the Companies Act, 2013:







CSR Activities as per Schedule VII	Aligned SDGs	Rationale behind alignment
<p>(i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water</p>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1 NO POVERTY</p> <p><i>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> <p><i>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</i></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> <p><i>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> <p><i>Ensure availability and sustainable management</i></p> </div> </div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicating poverty can be aligned with SDG 1 • Eradicating hunger can be aligned with SDG 2 • Promotion of preventive health care is in line with SDG 3 • Promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water is in line with SDG 6






	<p><i>of water and sanitation for all</i></p>	
<p>(ii) promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently-abled and livelihood enhancement projects</p>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> </div>  </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> </div>  </div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of education can be aligned with SDG 4 that targets ensuring quality education for all • Promotion of employment enhancing skills and livelihood enhancement projects can contribute to the achievement of SDG 8 that targets productive employment and decent work for all • Promotion of education and employment can help in the achievement of eradicating poverty and hunger which falls under SDGs 1 and 2 respectively
<p>(iii) promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, daycare centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and</p>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> </div>  </div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women is in line with SDG 5 • Taking measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups can be aligned with SDG 10

<p>economically backward groups</p>	 <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> <p><i>Reduce inequality within and among countries</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing inequalities among vulnerable sections of the society can further alleviate poverty that can be aligned with SDG 1
<p>(iv) ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga</p>	 <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> <p><i>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</i></p>  <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> <p><i>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</i></p>  <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p><i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i></p>  <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p><i>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 6 aims at implementing integrated water resources management and protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems SDG 7 targets at increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. This would help make sustainable use of and conserve natural resources. SDG 9 vouches for increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes while upgrading infrastructure and retrofitting industries to



	 <p>13 CLIMATE ACTION <i>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact</i></p> <p><i>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</i></p>  <p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> <p><i>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</i></p>  <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	<p>make them sustainable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 11 aspires to support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional planning • SDG 13 aims at combating climate change and its impact which would help ensure environmental sustainability • SDG 14 targets sustainability managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems • SDG 15 aims at conserving, restoring and sustainably using terrestrial, inland freshwater, mountain ecosystems etc.
<p>(v) protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of</p>	 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE <i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 9 envisions building quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure • SDG 11 aims at strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

<p>traditional art and handicrafts</p>	<p>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>		
<p>(vi) measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and Central Para Military Forces (CPMF) veterans, and their dependents including widows</p>	<p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measures taken in relation to health benefits and well-being can be aligned with SDG 3 • measures taken in relation to ensuring education, vocational skills etc. can be aligned with SDG 4 • measures taken in relation to provision of employment opportunities can be aligned with SDG 8
<p>(vii) training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports</p>	<p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting employment opportunities in the form of imparting such training on sports can be associated with SDG 8 • facilitating training on recognised sports will create opportunities for the participation




	<p>Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> 	<p>of children and youths from all corners of the country thereby helping reduce inequalities that are in line with SDG 10</p>
<p>(viii) contribution to the prime minister's national relief fund or Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund) or any other fund set up by the central govt. for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the scheduled caste, tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women</p>	<p>1 NO POVERTY  End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>2 ZERO HUNGER  End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING  Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION  Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION  Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contribution that would help mitigate poverty can be aligned with SDG 1 • A contribution that goes for hunger eradication can be aligned with SDG 2 • A contribution that goes for the provision of health benefits would be in line with the purpose of SDG 3 • Contribution towards the provision of education would be in line with the purpose of SDG 4 • Contribution towards the promotion of sanitation and clean water can be aligned with SDG 6

	<p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>  <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>  <p>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	
<p>(ix) (a) Contribution to incubators or research and development projects in the field of science, technology, engineering and medicine, funded by the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or any agency of the Central Government or State Government; and (b) Contributions to public-funded Universities; Indian Institute of Technology (IITs); National Laboratories and</p>	<p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>  <p>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>  <p>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the targets of SDG 9 includes enhancing scientific research and encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending • SDG 12 envisions supporting developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move

<p>autonomous bodies established under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE); Department of Biotechnology (DBT); Department of Science and Technology (DST); Department of Pharmaceuticals; Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH); Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and other bodies, namely Defense Research and Development Organisation (DRDO); Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting Sustainable</p>		<p>towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning falls under SDG 13
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Development Goals (SDGs)		
(x) rural development projects	<div>  <p>1 NO POVERTY</p> </div> <p><i>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</i></p> <div> <p><i>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</i></p> </div> <div>  <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> </div> <div>  <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> </div> <p><i>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</i></p> <div> <p><i>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</i></p> </div> <div>  <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> </div> <div>  <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> </div> <p><i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i></p>	

<p>(xi) slum area development</p>	<div> <p>1 NO POVERTY</p> </div> <p><i>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</i></p> <div> <p><i>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</i></p> </div> <div> <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> </div> <div> <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> </div> <p><i>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</i></p> <div> <p><i>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</i></p> </div> <div> <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> </div> <div> <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> </div> <p><i>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</i></p> <div> <p><i>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</i></p> </div> <div> <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading slums fall under the targets of SDG 11 (but it is not included here)
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	 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p><i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i></p>	
<p>(xii) disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities</p>	 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p><i>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</i></p> <p><i>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact</i></p>  <p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 11 aims at substantially increasing the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing policies and plans towards resilience to disasters • Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to natural disasters in all countries is one of the targets of SDG 13

We have also seen a positive shift in mapping CSR with SDGs in the case of many corporates which make up our final sample for the study of projects in Assam. The projects are being discussed in the following chapter where the details of each project and its alignment to SDGs will be discussed. Below is an example of how ONGC Limited and Tata Consumer Products Limited have mapped their CSR activities with the SDGs.

Source: ONGC Group Sustainability Report 2019²⁷




²⁷ Accessed at [sustain2030201.pdf\(ongcindia.com\)](https://sustain2030201.pdf(ongcindia.com))

TCPL's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations are unique in that they call for action by all countries – poor, rich, and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement

of the 17 goals. We at TCPL acknowledge the relevance and critical importance of the 17 SDGs to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. We are committed to sustainable food and beverage production and consumption, and are looking to align our sustainability strategy to the SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goal (UN 2015)	TCPL Initiative
 ZERO HUNGER	Sustainable agricultural standards, such as Rainforest Alliance™ and Trustea
 GOOD HEALTH and WELL-BEING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General hospital in Munnar and RHRC in Chutwa • St. Jude Child Care Centre
 QUALITY EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Range School • UNNATI • Sriшти
 GENDER EQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power of 49 • ETP-UNICEF Project
 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Jalodari
 AFFORDABLE and CLEAN ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency programs • Renewable energy (wind and solar energy)
 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAON CHALO
 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project SPPF • E-Health care for tea community
 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular economy • Zero waste to landfill
 CLIMATE CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation and mitigation in supply chain
 PARTNERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainforest alliance • ETP • Trustea • UNICEF

Source: Tata Consumer Products Limited, GRI Sustainability Report 2019-20²⁸

²⁸ Accessed at [tcpl-sustainability-report.pdf \(tataconsumer.com\)](https://www.tataconsumer.com/tcpl-sustainability-report.pdf)

CHAPTER 6

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Based on the responses, we selected **Five (5) Companies** that were spending a minimum average of 1 core for studying in detail and gathering wholesome information and document their experiences. The detailed case studies involved interviews and discussions with top management, CSR officers/ heads, employees, and other stakeholders. Documentation focused on strategies for implementation, impact assessment, and the lessons learned for the corporate sector as a whole. Data sources were Annual reports of the companies for the last three years namely 2016-2017, 2017 -18, and 2018-19 followed by project-specific questionnaires sent to all these companies and personal interviews, filed visit and discussions. The details for such projects are being stated below based on which we were able to decipher the conclusion, finds and recommendation as stated in the last **chapter no 7**.

Company respondent no 1 - OIL AND NATURAL GAS LIMITED



ONGC as a leading Maharatna of the nation has set a benchmark continuously for the last two years by achieving 100% utilization of CSR budget which has been to the tune of over Rs 500 Crore each year. This reflects ONGC's commitment as a responsible Corporate Citizen of giving back to society in equal measure. ONGC's leadership has ensured that as per the Government's mandate, 33% of the CSR budget is spent on Swachh Bharat projects. Further, 65.90% of the projects in the last three years were implemented in the priority focus area of Education and Health Care. As per directives of NITI Aayog, ONGC has identified 20 Aspiration districts and is committed to raising the social and economic condition of these districts by implementing strategic CSR projects. Project's worth more than Rs 31 Cr has been successfully implemented till FY 2018-19.²⁹

²⁹ [ONGC - Major CSR projects \(ongcindia.com\)](http://ongcindia.com)



1. **Project name:** Siu-Ka-Pha Multi-specialty Hospital

2. **Project Location: Address:** Swargdew Siu-ka-Pha Multispeciality Hospital is situated in Village Rajabari, Chaha Bagicha, Thowra Mouza, Demow Circle, District: Sibsagar, Assam - 785672. It is about 2 km from the highway NH 2. Phone: 09127827827.



3. **The objective of the project:** to create and run a multi-speciality hospital in cost-effective & professional manner and to provide excellent, ethical & compassionate medical service to people-at-large of North East.



4. About the Project: A mega CSR initiative towards addressing the health care concerns of people in the North-East by setting up a Multi-Speciality Hospital in Sivasagar, Assam. The services of the First Phase of the 300-bed hospital have been opened for the public in the first week of March 2019. The hospital which is to be completed in three phases at Rs 313 Cr is expected to benefit more than one lakh patients in a year. This not-for-profit hospital will offer services at a price that is 70 per cent less than the market price and will train the local people in medical services. This is the largest CSR initiative of ONGC to date³⁰

5. The phase-wise medical facilities and timeline are as follows:³¹

Phase	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total
Cost (in million)	990.7	960.5	1172.2	3123.4
No. of beds	100	120	142	362
Medical Facilities	Internal Medicine, Paediatrics, General Surgery, ENT, Orthopaedic	Cardiology Cardiac Surgery Gastroenterology Nephrology Urology	Renal Transplant IVF Endocrinology Surgical Oncology Medical Oncology	

³⁰ <https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/media/press-release/ongc-multi-specialty-hospital-chaolung-sukaphaa-dedicated-to-the-people-of-assam>

³¹ https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/e2f479b0-e765-405c-ae20-9dcb45ec2175/AR201617.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-e2f479b0-e765-405c-ae20-9dcb45ec2175-lZnkGyu

	Gynaecology & Obst, Pulmonary Medicine, Ophthalmology	Neurology Neurosurgery Paediatric Surgery Surgical Gastroenterology Plastic & Cosmetic Surgery	Radiation	
Timeline	July 2019	July 2021	July 2023	



6. The highlights of the hospital

a) Operating agency

Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Vaidakiya Pratishthan, Aurangabad, a Charitable organization that has more than 28 years of experience in the Health Care sector primarily through charitable mode, is the Construction Management Operating Partner of the hospital. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Vaidyakiya Pratishthan is a charitable trust registered in 1988, by few motivated doctors who came together to bring a social change through healthcare. They started Dr Hedgewar Rugnalaya (Hospital) at Aurangabad in 1989 and since then it is running many social activities apart from excellent patient care through several networks of hospitals, mobile clinic and Slum Health Centers. It has achieved a high level of faith & love amongst poor people of the Marathwada region. In addition to providing health services to more than 4.5 million patients at affordable rates, the trust also provides Holistic Development programs such as Pre-Primary Education, and Skill-Development, etc. aimed at uplifting these communities.³²

³² [NGO: Babasaheb Ambedkar Vaidyakiya Pratishthan Trust | India Development and Relief Fund \(idrf.org\)](http://www.idrf.org/)

b) Minimum fees to be paid in the outpatient department and the rate chart for all department

Details	General Ward	Special Room	ICU	NICU
Bed Charges	Rs. 300	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1250
Hospital Services	Rs. 200	Rs. 600	Rs. 600	Rs. 600
Consultant Visit	Free	Rs. 300	Rs. 600	Rs. 300
Total	Rs. 600	Rs. 1700	Rs. 2700	Rs. 2150
Day Care Charges	Rs. 200	No Extra Charges for routine procedures		

1. Above Charges are for 24 hours (7:00 am to 7:00 am)
2. After Discharge, No charges for 4 hours.
3. Hospital Charges includes Nursing Services.
4. No additional for routine Injection or IV Infusion or Saline Charges.

The Outpatient Department (OPD) and Inpatient Department (IPD) charges are much lesser than the market rates and further additional discounts would be extended to BPL families

c) Number of departments in the hospital

Presently there are **9 departments** and there will be the addition of **10 more** departments in the future. At present the hospital provides the following facilities:

- General Surgery
- Minimal Access Surgery
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Accident and Emergency
- ENT- Skull Base Surgery
- Orthopaedics
- Ophthalmology
- Advanced Radiology
- Advanced Pathology
- Endoscopy
- General medicine
- Internal Medicine
- Critical Care Unit
- Paediatrics
- Dialysis
- NICU
- ICU

d) Upcoming Facilities

- Cardiology
- Gastroenterology
- Nephrology
- Urology
- Neurology
- Neurosurgery
- Paediatric Surgery
- Surgical Gastroenterology
- Plastic &Cosmetic Surgery



The construction for the blood bank building is going on. The building was recently used as Isolation Ward for 100+ Covid positive patients. The hospital has an emergency department.



e) Daily average patient's department wise

OPD Patients are around 60 to 130 per day during April-Oct and during the healthy season it comes down to 30-35 per day. A major number of Patients are there for Medicine Department and General Surgery Department. On average 50% are Male patients, 44% Female patients and 5 - 6% are Children.

Patients apart from the locals, those who visit the hospital are from Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Nagaland (since last 6 months) and Arunachal Pradesh (since last 6 months).

The count of ONGC employees in the hospital is very few to date. As informed to us by the CEO, ONGC employees prefer to go to Dibrugarh anticipating a better hospital and health care system. However, the ones which visit due to health emergency are satisfied with the health care system at the centre.

Swargdew Siu-Ka-Fa Multispeciality Hospital, Sivasagar		
Patients Average List		
Sl	Particulars	Monthly Average
1	OPD Patients	1508
2	IPD Patients	98
3	Surgeries	39
4	X-Rays	362
5	Lab Test	3207
6	Ultra Sonography	384
7	Emergencies	189
8	Dialysis	300
9	Deliveries	8
10	Dental	69

f) Details of Doctors, Nurses and ward boys

16 doctors are available in the hospital but there are No interns as of date. A total of 43 nurses 28 ward boys are there in the hospital. On the day of the visit, 13-03-2021, there were 13 nurses and 10 ward boys.

g) Free facilities given by the hospital.

The hospital runs mobile camps basically in three locations -Lackuwa, Rudrasagar Gelekei in Sibsagar District. They have 3 Mobile Medical Vans as of now which travels to villages daily. The staff consist of - 1 medical officer, 1 staff nurse, 1 social officer and 1 driver. They diagnose, deliver medicine and if anything is beyond their service, they refer them for treatment to the hospital.



Three Mobile Medical Vans

h) Awareness camps run by the hospital.

Currently, the hospital does not run an anti-drug abuse, alcohol abuse camp or training.

However, the hospital conducted women reproductive education campaign on 12th February 2021.



i) Environmental impact

The hospital doesn't use solar power, but the street lights are solar-powered. As the hospital is still under construction there are no gardens to be seen on the day of visit. But in the proposed design it was seen that there will be forest covers and gardens.



The hospital has a water treatment plant but the plant construction is not completed as of date.



j) Field Team from Tezpur University comprising of Arindam Rajkhowa, Anshuman Gogoi and Sneha Phukan with some staff members & CEO Dr Prakash Kolnoorka.



k) Glimpses of the hospital



Source: <https://images1-fabric.practo.com/practices/1283933/swargdew-siu-ka-pha-multispeciality-hospital-sivasagar-5ea7d19c60706.jpg>



Source: <https://content3.jdmagicbox.com/comp/sibsagar/g8/9999p3722.3722.180824210435.e7g8/catalogue/swargdew-siu-ka-fa-multispeciality-hospital-sibsagar-hospitals-g4p5zulq12.jpg>



Source: <https://images1-fabric.practo.com/practices/1283933/swargdew-siu-ka-pha-multispeciality-hospital-sivasagar-5ea7d1a771af5.jpg>



Source: <https://pbs.twimg.com/media/D9rYoe6UEAATukr.jpg>



Source: <https://content3.idmagicbox.com/comp/sibsagar/g8/9999p3722.3722.180824210435.e7g8/catalogue/swargdew-siu-ka-fa-multispeciality-hospital-sibsagar-hospitals-4sa1osa32v.jpg>

Company respondent no 2 - ASSAM GAS COMPANY LIMITED



Assam Gas Company Ltd., a Govt. of Assam Undertaking was incorporated on March 31, 1962, in Shillong as a limited company wholly owned by the Government of Assam to carry out all kinds of business-related to natural gas in India. The first gas transportation business started in the year 1967 with the supply of natural gas to the Namrup Thermal Power Station of ASEB. Subsequently, the company grew from strength to strength and stands today as one of the premier natural gas distribution companies in India.

Assam Gas Company Ltd. has a network of underground natural gas trunk and distribution pipelines that serves about 400+ tea factories, 1000 commercial establishments, about 31,000 domestic consumers and several big industrial consumers in the districts of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Charaideo, Jorhat, Golaghat and Cachar in Assam. It has its present headquarters in the oil town of Duliajan in the district of Dibrugarh, Assam, India. The Company can transport over 5.5 MMSCMD of natural gas. Over the years AGCL has established branch offices in 14(fourteen) different locations in Assam. Assam Gas Company Ltd. has been declared under Category 'A' by the Department of Public Enterprises, Govt. of Assam based on sound financial performance over several years among the functioning State Level Public Sector Undertakings.



- 1. Project name:** Rupkathar Gaon
- 2. Project Location:** No. 1 Chapatoli Village, Dibrugarh District, Assam. The village population is about 1400 with 277 households. Out of 277 households, about 95% are in the BPL category. OBC is 90% and 10% is SC/ST.. The Total area of the village is 194

hectares (approx.). Total cultivable land is 168 hector, and another land including forest, water bodies, and barrel is about 26 hectares. Total cultivators are 525 having their cultivable land. Share copper is marginal. The primary occupation is farming produces a single crop in the rainy season. Apart from cultivation, 20 per cent of the household population is skilled labour. There is one Secondary School; two lower primary School, one AWC, one community Center and two temples in the village. The literacy rate is 70 per cent. The village is about a 5 km distance from Dhuliagaon- Divboi Road.

Before the project implementation, Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (**RGVN**) was awarded to conduct a baseline survey in 13 villages for assessing existing facilities as well as the practice of daily lifestyle. And after that, AGCL selected one village by considering basic important indicators. The baseline survey was carried out in the years of 2018 across 13 villages. The outcome of surveyed villages follows as under. The tentative budget for Rupkathar Gaon was Rs.2.3 cores for the period of 2017-2020.

3. **About RGVN:** RGVN was founded in April 1990 as a development support organization in response to the need for an organization to fund those working with the poor on livelihoods in the remote areas where mainstream institution do not reach. RGVN is the registered society under the Society Registration Act of 1860 in the state of Assam, with Head Quarter Guwahati. RGVN now operates in 14 states of the country, namely-Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, East Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and coastal AP. The achievement of RGVN are Institution Building, Livelihood Promotion of Poorest of the Poor, Raising Status of Women, Improving the quality of life of the Poor, Promoting Micro Finance, Capacity Building.
4. **About the project³³:** Project Rupkathar Gaon aims at creating a model village with sustainable integrated development:
 - Basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation, lighting etc.
 - Improvement of health conditions
 - Awareness and quality education
 - Infrastructure development with the help of local people
 - Sustainable livelihood opportunities
 - Financial awareness & participation in maintenance activities
5. **The mission of AGCL's "Rupkathar Gaon Project"³⁴ :** to formulate and implement socio-economic interventions that would holistically transform rural communities by enhancing

³³ <http://assamgas.org/project-rupkathar.php>

³⁴ <https://www.rgvn.org/transformation-of-no-1-chapatoli-village-dibrugarh-district-assam/>

their Agriculture-based Livelihood Opportunities & Incomes, as well as their overall Quality of Life. More than 200 toilets have been built in **No.1 Chapatoli Village near Bhadoi Panchali** which is to be declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) shortly. On the livelihood front, the improved rice cultivation method (System of Rice Intensification) has shown outstanding results with more than double produce. Vegetable cultivation and organic manure production are also going on. Access to safe drinking water will be ensured to the villagers with two numbers of solar-powered drinking water plant the construction of which are in progress. School buildings have been renovated where also solar panels have been installed for the necessary power supply. Health camps have been organized for awareness and checkup of the underprivileged villagers. Different groups have been formed within the villagers under the guidance of operating partner RGVN (Rashtriya Gramin Vikash Nidhi) for the smooth running of the various utilities and sustainability of the same.³⁵

6. Project Objectives³⁶:

This project is directed at holistic transformation of villages, of which No. 1 Chapatoli Gaon was selected to be the first, with a primary focus on the following:

- Provision/Upgrade of Civic Amenities and Community Infrastructure; and
- Enhancement of Agriculture-based Livelihood Opportunities & Incomes, and Adoption of Appropriate Agriculture-related Technologies & Farm Mechanization.

7. Civic amenities and infrastructure:³⁷

1. **Sanitation:** 258 high-quality & spacious individual household toilets have been provided and awareness camps were conducted on “Sanitation and Health & Hygiene”. 1 Chapatoli is now an Open Defecation Free (ODF) village, with all 263 households having their sanitary toilets.
2. **Safe Drinking Water:** 3 Solar-powered, Filtered Drinking Water Supply Systems have been commissioned to cater to the drinking water requirements of the entire 263-household village.
3. **Village Schools:** 2 nos. Schools have been Renovated/Rebuilt, and Solar-powered Lights & Fans have been provided in both.

³⁵ <http://assamgas.org/project-rupkathar.php>

³⁶ <https://www.rgvn.org/transformation-of-no-1-chapatoli-village-dibrugarh-district-assam/>

³⁷ <https://www.rgvn.org/transformation-of-no-1-chapatoli-village-dibrugarh-district-assam/>

4. **Village Community Centre's:** 2 nos. Community Centres have been Renovated/Rebuilt. Additionally, a Grid-electricity Connection and Lights & Fans have been provided in one of the aforementioned Community Centres.

8. Agriculture based livelihood opportunities and income:

1. **Kharif/Winter Paddy Cultivation:** Significant increase Yields & Farmer Incomes achieved for Kharif/Winter Paddy Cultivation through Training & Deployment of SRI Technology; Farm Mechanization & adoption of Best Practices in Cultivation; Provision of Quality Seeds, Fertilizers, Nutrients, Pest-control & Irrigation Facilities; and Crop Monitoring & Technical Support.
2. **Vegetable Cultivation:** Major Enhancement in Farmer Incomes achieved by successful Introduction of medium-scale Cultivation of Summer & Winter Vegetables (before this Project, vegetable cultivation in the village was confined to a few Kitchen Gardens for household consumption). This was achieved by Adoption of Best Practices in Cultivation; Provision of Quality Seeds, Fertilizers, Nutrients, Pest-control & Irrigation Facilities; and Crop Monitoring & Technical Support.
3. **6 nos. Vermicompost Production Units established in “Entrepreneurship-Mode”.** All these Units are now commercially viable and financially self-sufficient, and they cater to the vermicompost requirements of No. 1 Chapatoli Gaon & nearby villages.
4. **3 nos. Vegetable Nurseries with Green-houses established** in “Entrepreneurship-Mode”. All these Nurseries are now commercially viable and financially self-sufficient, and they cater to the demand for vegetable saplings in No. 1 Chapatoli Gaon.
5. **12 nos. Mushroom Production Units established in “SHG- Entrepreneurship Mode”** (each with 4 – 5 Women Members). All these Units are now commercially viable and financially self-sufficient, and they cater to the demand for mushrooms in No. 1 Chapatoli Gaon & nearby villages/towns.
6. **2 nos. Borewells** at strategic locations and 3 Diesel Pumps provided to facilitate Irrigation from Ground-water & Surface-water sources.

9. Adoption of appropriate agriculture-related technologies and farm mechanization:

Farm Mechanization: An Agro Service Centre (“*Krishak Mitra*”) has been established in No. 1 Chapatoli Gaon to cater to various agriculture-related needs of Farmers in respect of (a) Farm Equipment (Tractor, Power-tiller, Paddy Transplanter, Paddy Reaper, Paddy Thresher); (b) Farm Inputs (Seeds, Fertilizers, Nutrients, Pesticides); (c) Implements & Tools (Pumps, Weeders & Hoes, Sprayers, etc.). Easy access to these items, which are being made available to Farmers on a “*Pay-for-Use Basis*”, should significantly reduce Cultivation Costs, increase Farm Productivity, and facilitate the Adoption of Best Practices in Cultivation.

10. Other interventions:

1. **Neem Tree Plantation:** 150 ‘Neem’ saplings have been planted at various locations in the village to enable local production of Neem-based fertilizer & pesticide in the long term. The Neem plantation will also have a positive environmental impact.
2. **Local marketplace (Mini-Mandi):** A Vegetable Market Shed was set up to partially cater to limited & seasonal local demand, and to provide a “mini-Mandi” for Traders to procure local produce.

11. Statement of infrastructure developments by component-wise

Component	No. of developments	Objective	Target beneficiaries
IHL	258 Toilets	ODF	258 Hhs
Lower primary school (Class – 1-5)	2 Nos	Better infrastructure & solar lights and fans	120 students
Community centers (namghar & lakshmi mandir)	2 Nos	Better infrastructure & legalized grid connection	263 HHs
Solar-powered cum grid Drinking water supply system (piped water)	3 Nos	Better health condition & reduce chronic disease	240 HHs
Drinking water supply system – stand alone	2 Nos	For Betterment of health condition	26 HHs
Agro Service Center with Agri Equipment & Tools	1 No	To keep the safety of equipment & tools	263 HHs
Facilitated Minor Irrigation	3 Nos.	To enhance yield	150 HHs

12. Photographs of Infrastructural Developments



Project Rupkathar Gaon



Project Rupkatha Case



Project Rupkatha Case

Health Center



Project Rupkatha Case



School building



Drinking water facility with solar power pumps



Community centre

13.Statement of Activities related to Livelihood developments activity-wise

Component	No. of developments	Target beneficiaries
Develop greenhouse for Mushroom cultivation	12 units	12 SHGs
Nurseries	3 units	3 Hhs
Vermicompost units	6 units	6 Hhs
Promote seeds and sharing technology towards Turmeric farming	11 bigha	22 Farmers
Promote seeds and technology towards Ravi veg crops	55 bigha	67 Farmers
Promote seeds and technology towards Kharif Veg Crops	60 bigha	77 farmers
Initiated awareness program and supported inputs for Paddy farming by adopting SRI method in different seasons	126 bigha	126 farmers



Mushroom Cultivation



Planting of seeds and using fertilizers



Mechanical farming equipments

14.Details of Awareness Programs during the project period

Awareness Programs	Subject	For whom	No of Programs	Date of programs
SRI – TRAINING	Paddy	Farmers	1	24.06.2017
Awareness on capacity building	Mushroom	SHG	1	28.06.2017
Compose making and pesticides	Vermin compost	Beneficiaries	1	28.06.2017
Farm Mechanization	Machines & equipment	Farmers club	4	28.09.2019 & 26.11.2019 & 07.01.2020 & 02.03.2020
Water utilization and operation	Drinking water	Beneficiaries	1	08/12/2020
Sanitation	Toilets	Beneficiaries	4	From 2018 to 2020
Institutional Building	Women empowerment	Women member of Beneficiary households	1	28.8.2017

Assam Gas Company Ltd, the leading Government of Assam Undertaking is the country's first dedicated Natural Gas transmission and distribution company with its operation in the North Eastern corner of Assam. It has a network of underground natural gas transmission and distribution pipeline that serves tea estates, commercial and domestic consumers apart from several big industrial consumers.

At Assam Gas Company CSR is not an activity thrust upon it, but a passion to be pursued relentlessly to bring the smile on the face of a beneficiary. CSR is an opportunity to generate honest, authentic good-news stories with the aim to deliver benefits to maximum numbers of the targeted group. Successful CSR initiatives take Assam Gas Company beyond compliance and leads to honour ethical values and respect people, communities and the natural environment.

We had as part of our study sent out a questionnaire to assess the CSR philosophy of the Company. The response received is reproduced on the **following page**.



Annexure A

QUESTIONNAIRE ON CSR PRACTICES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

A. PLANNING STAGE

1. Please rank the following drivers of CSR according to you. ("1" for the highest rank and "7" for the lowest rank)

SL NO	DRIVERS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	RANK
1	Increase in profits	3
2	Image Building	5
3	Vision and philosophy of the Company/Organization	6
4	Legal Compliance	1
5	Rising International Standards	7
6	Increasing Awareness	2
7	Community Pressure	4

3. What is the minimum duration of a CSR project initiated in your company?

Less than 5 years	5-10 years	More than 10 years
✓		

5. How does the company conduct a 'need assessment' of CSR activities?

- Surveys ✓
- Internet-based Research ✓
- Using own Volunteers ✓
- Focus Groups Discussions ✓
- Use of available company resources ✓
- Based on Stakeholder engagement
- (For any other mode, please specify)

6. Do you think it is beneficial to contribute to a pre-existing social program or to formulate the company's own CSR projects?

It depends. While the Company can formulate its own projects aligning it to Company's Vision, joining hands for a common cause can be more beneficial and cost efficient in the long run.



7. On what basis does your Company select the location where CSR is to be implemented?

.....
Primarily in Company's Operational Area
.....

8. What kind of activities are undertaken within the organization to raise awareness regarding CSR?

- Training and awareness programs
 - Internal communication (e.g.: Bulletins, intranet, etc.) ✓
 - Management briefings ✓
 - Others (Please specify)
-

10. How do you identify a project implementation Partner?

- Are they on the panel with any national CSR HUB?
 - Awards to their credit in the past 3 years
 - NGOs' policy alignment with that of the Company's
 - All of the above ✓
 - Any other reason
-

11. How does the company decide on inter-project budget allocation out of the mandatory 2% for CSR activities?

.....
In most cases, approval is taken from authority for 100% allocation as per the estimate given in each proposal.
.....

B. IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

12. What are the different strategies adopted by your company for the implementation of the projects?

- Align CSR to your Business Strategy
 - Earn support from the top with engagement at all levels
 - Look for opportunities externally to build a future pipeline
 - Strong sustainable partnership
 - Finding new drivers of innovation
 - Integrate design thinking approaches
 - Others (Please specify)
-



13. What are the most common forms of challenges that the company faces while implementation or practicing any CSR activities?

- Government regulations ✓
- Poor infrastructure
- Objection from stakeholders
- Objection from local people
- Lack of knowledge about CSR in the community ✓
- Problems getting NOC and clearance from competent authority.
- Community's failure in understanding the developmental activities
- Unavailability of good and suitable NGO's
- Lack of CSR professionals for project implementation
- Conflicts among local stakeholders
- Lack of parity in understanding CSR amongst the stakeholders
- Building relationships with different type of support structures
- Any other reason -y

The delayed process of getting approval from competent authority.

14. How does the management best facilitate employee engagement in CSR?

- By giving rewards
- By motivating them with seminars
- By giving them extra benefits
- By making them realize the importance of CSR
- Other, please specify

15. What is the periodicity of reviewing CSR activities by the CSR Committee?

Quarterly

16. What are the steps undertaken by the company to strengthen the implementing agencies for the successful completion of CSR initiatives?

Frequent site visits, interaction with beneficiaries and constant support through constructive discussion.

C. IMPACT ASSESSMENT STAGE

19. How do you measure the benefit of CSR activity?

- Questionnaire survey
- Group discussion
- Media review
- Employee feedback
- Beneficiaries' feedback ✓
- Others (Please mention)

20. Does the company communicate its CSR policies to the stakeholders? If yes, to whom?

- Customer
- Suppliers
- Employees
- Investors
- Community

22. How does the CSR activity program help to differentiate your brand?

clean and green energy for clean and green environment.

23. Rate your opinion about the benefits of CSR in the following sections

VARIABLES	Strongly Agree	Agree	Indifferent	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Build customer				✓	
Customer satisfaction & Awareness				✓	
Quality product at an affordable rate					✓
Retention of employees					✓
Support work-life balance					✓
Motivate and improve employees' morale and			✓		
Corporate donorship and volunteerism		✓			
Support social integration	✓				
Developing employment and infrastructure	✓				
Greater efficiency and less waste	✓				
Attract green and ethical investment	✓				
Environmentally friendly products, services	✓				



VARIABLES	Strongly Agree	Agree	Indifferent	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
regulations and Standards (ISO etc.)			✓		
Protection of natural resources	✓				

26. What are the key factors the CSR Committee stresses to update the company’s CSR policy while periodically monitoring and reviewing it?

Employment generation and sustainability

D. FUTURE PROSPECTS

27. Are there any changes that you want in Sections 135 of Companies Act 2013 which you feel will better aid your company in fulfilling your company’s social responsibilities?

Act should provide step-by-step guidelines in implementing a project

28. Any message you would like to give to upcoming entrepreneurs, fellow competitors regarding the responsibility of an organization in the case of CSR.

While doing CSR think with your heart and everything else will fall into place.

15. DNP Limited: While completing our study on Assam Gas Company Limited, we found that its joint venture also focussed on bringing about very important changes in rural Assam. DNP Limited is a Government of Assam Undertaking and a joint venture company of Assam Gas Company Limited (AGCL), Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) & Oil India Limited (OIL). The Company is presently engaged in the transportation of natural gas to Numaligarh Refinery Limited from OIL's source at Duliajan through an underground pipeline. The Company started its commercial operation on 1st April 2011. Since commissioning the company has been performing well and started making a profit from the 2nd year of its operation. Being a responsible Corporate Citizen, DNP Limited equally concentrates on its business policy as well as its socio-economic welfare policy so that it can create a positive impact on society. With the enactment of the new Companies Act, 2013, and the formulation of CSR Rules 2014, DNPL has now adopted its CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) Policy.

Programs on 'Health Care & Sanitation', 'Promotion of Education', 'Environmental sustainability & Ecological Balance', were mainly undertaken. The location of development areas was being around 10 Km. stretch from the distribution pipe line as shown below.



We, therefore, investigated the initiatives of DNP Limited and a formal request was made to the concerned official as below:



School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
(A Central University)
NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

February 14, 2021

To,
Ms. Mayurima Goswami Barua
Secretary, CSR Committee
Assam Gas Company Limited

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by DNP Limited (a subsidiary of AGCL)

Madam,

We are grateful to you for facilitating the visit of our field survey team for collecting information on the Project Rupkathar Gaon at Dibrugarh. As the team is will be on the location for 14 & 15 of February 2021, we request your kind office to additionally help us collect information of the following projects by DNP Ltd

1. Promoting Health care & Sanitation carried out within 10.00 km. radius of the Despatch station of DNPL at Madhuban and 5.00 km of other stations of DNPL Assam;
2. Promotion of Education carried out within 10.00 km. radius of the Despatch station of DNPL at Madhuban and 5.00 km of other stations of DNPL Assam and
3. Environmental Sustainability & Ecological Balance. (Plantation of trees, installation of Solar powered street lights, construction of rural road, Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan etc) Within 10.00 km. radius of the Despatch station of DNPL at Madhuban and 5.00 km of other stations and registered office of DNPL, Assam.

We would kindly request you to share the details of the contact person who could assist our field survey team for the said visit of the projects by DNP Limited.

The team will be headed by Sri Prasad Chakraborty (9830233191) accompanied by his Assistants.

All the work for DNP Limited is also being planned to be done simultaneously along with AGCL within the planned stay period of 14 and 15 of February 2021 and no additional requirement for stay will be required.

Kindly let us know if anything else is required from our side

Regards

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink.

(Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar)
subh@tezu.ernet.in, subh16@gmail.com
9435081446, 8473003304

16.List of development works by DNPL

Developments	Number of Developments	Beneficiaries	The area where developments done
Construction of Individual Toilets	398 in numbers	398 HHs	Dibrugarh, Shibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat
Installation of Solar Street Light	152 units	Along 8 connecting road	Dibrugarh, Shibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat
Orchid Garden	1 no.	Inside the Plant area	Beautification of Plant area
Construction of Village Roads	2 Nos	2 villages in Jorhat & Dibrugarh	Develop internal road connectivity at Jorhat and Dibrugarh

In the recent past, DNPL funded Rs.40 lakhs to “Samuguri Satra” for construction of Training centre’ under the project Shillaya”. The Institute locates at Majuli District. The prime objective of the Institution is to support skill training on ‘Traditional Mask Making’ in 2020, DNPL donated 13 lakhs to “Dipsikha Cancer Care Hospital” for additional two rooms. It is under construction.





DNP Ltd.
(A Government of Assam Undertaking)
CIN : U51410AS2007SGC008410

Head Office :
Assam Gas Company Ltd. Campus
P.O. Duliajan, Dist. Dibrugarh
PIN 786 602, Assam
Tel No. : 0374-2801166
Website : www.dnpl.co.in
GSTIN : 18AACCD8810C1ZY

No. CSR/DNPL/2014/108/Pt.III/134

Date: 06.03.2021

To
Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar
School of Management Sciences
Tezpur University
Napaam, Assam-784028

Sub: CSR Activities of DNP Ltd

Sir,

With reference to the above, we would like to inform you that CSR Committee has approved the entire state of Assam as our local area and all of our work/activities under CSR is spread over in various places of Assam. However, we are forwarding herewith the list of activities carried out by DNPL till date is given below-

(i) Health Care & Sanitation

Total number of toilet constructed: 394 (Till Jan'2021)

Total Expenditure till date: Rs. 145.33 Lac

Name of Organization (Beneficiaries)

- (a) Kalyankami Foundation
- (b) Jorhat Engineering College
- (c) Deepsikha Cancer Care
- (d) Siroxanti , Dibrugarh
- (e) Dhekargarha Smasan Unnayan Committee
- (f) During COVID-19 Pandemic expenses.

Total Expenditure Rs. 30.56 Lac

(ii) Promotion of Education

Name of Organization (Beneficiaries)

- (a) Sri Sri Chamaguri Satra
- (b) Duliajan College

- (c) Tinsukia Bangiya Vidyalaya H.S. School
- (d) Pathar (A field of Socio- Cultural, Environmental Research & Development Activities)
- (e) Rangalaya, Puranigudam, Nagaon
- (f) Dibrugarh District poet Association
- (g) Utopian Academy
- (h) Naholia Community Hall
- (i) Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar
- (j) Akalabya Football Club
- (k) Baligaon Natya Sanmilen
- (l) Duliajan Xahitya Sabha
- (m) Guwahati Commerce College
- (n) Milan Jyoti Sangha
- (o) Chayanika
- (p) Vetern Cricket Association of Assam
- (q) Prof Nagen Saikia Sarasvata Trust Board
- (r) Pragjyotish Prakasan Trust
- (s) Prerana, IAS Officer's Wive's Association,
- (t) construct temporary accommodation for Raas Festival at Majuli
- (u) Construction of Rural Road: Total Expenditure Rs. 79.48

Total Expenditure till date: Rs/- 167.06 Lac.

- (iii) **Environmental Sustainability & Ecological Balance** (Plantation of trees, installation of Solar Powered Street Lights, Construction of Rural Road, Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan)

(a) Installation of Solar Light

Sl No.	District	Block	GP	Village(Location)	No. of Solar Light Distributed
1	Kamrup(M)	Guwahati		Chilarai Nagar, Guwahati	11
2	Jorhat	Jorhat		Gayan Gaon, Tarajan, Jorhat	32
3	Tinsukia	Tinsukia		Chaliha Nagar(Tinsukia Bangia Vidyalaya)	6
		Tinsukia		Adarsha Satra, Tinsukia	8
4	Dibrugarh	Tengakhata	Duliajan	1 No. Borpather, Naoholia	52
		Tengakhata	Duliajan	1 No. Borpather, Madhuban	10
		Tengakhata	Duliajan	Bam Hukuta(Duliajan Girls College)	4
		Tengakhata	Duliajan	Anandapara, Duliajan	8
		Tengakhata	Duliajan	Chandan Nagar, Duliajan	7
		Tengakhata	Duliajan	Amar Path, Duliajan	7
				Total	145

Total Expenditure from 2018-19 to 2020-21 is Rs. 57,82,095 (inclusive of GST)

- (b) Orchid Mother Station: Total Expenditure Rs. 8.76 Lac
- (c) Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan : Total Expenditure Rs. 6.37 Lac
- (d) Plantation of Tree: Total Expenditure Rs. 1.80 Lac

This is for your kind information please.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully



(A.K.Bhattacharyya)
OSD, DNP Ltd
&
Nodal Officer, CSR



Head of Tezpur University field staff Mr Prasad Chakraborty at DNPL CSR project office.

Company respondent no 3 - OIL INDIA LIMITED



On February 18, 1959, Oil India Private Limited was incorporated to expand and develop the newly discovered oil fields of Naharkatiya and Moran in the Indian North East. In 1961, it became a joint venture company between the Indian Government and Burmah Oil Company Limited, UK. In 1981, OIL became a wholly-owned Government of India enterprise. Today, OIL is a premier Indian National Oil Company engaged in the business of exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas, transportation of crude oil and production of LPG. OIL also provides various E&P related services and holds 26% equity in Numaligarh Refinery Limited. Oil India Limited, a Navratna company is currently the second-largest Government-owned Exploration and Production company in the country,

Since its inception OIL has always given top priority towards the all-round development of the people residing in and around the Company's area of operation. OIL management understands that there is a need to strike a balance between the overall objectives of achieving corporate excellence vis-à-vis the corporate responsibility towards the community. It is this twin objective of the business and social commitment that has prompted OIL to embark upon massive programmes of educational, health and infrastructural development endeavours; an attempt to invest technology with a human face. Project 'Dikhya' is one such step in the direction of corporate responsibility towards the community.



1. First Project name: Dikhya

This project is dedicated to all the peoples living in rural India in general and to the rural peoples where the study was conducted in particular. Under this programme, efforts were made to impart adult education to the adult persons in rural areas to build their self-esteem, and empower them for greater socialization. To eradicate adult illiteracy in rural Assam project 'Dikhya' was launched. This project was carried out to impart education to adults. Six

locations were selected in the year 2013-14. While in the second year 18 locations were selected for educating adults. An examination was conducted towards the end of the course for evaluating their progress. The adults were given wages daily for attending the classes. The wage is decided as per the MGNREGA scheme.

We saw that a lot of people came out to attend this program in its first year therefore we increased the total number of locations in the second year by a large number. The rural adults hence got a chance to study which they were deprived of in their childhood. This programme might have an important role to play in eradicating adult illiteracy in our county.

“DIKHYA” OIL’s educational’s project started on basis of the MoU signed in between OIL and the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) is one such project. This is one of the CSR initiatives of Oil India Limited, Duliajan. The project was implemented under Extension Centre, SIRD, Duliajan with proper approval from Director, SIRD, Assam. The project consists of Computer Education for school level students and Adult Education for Adult persons.

Oil India Limited launched project ‘Dikhya’ in the inaugural ceremony held on 7th February 2013 at Dakhin Tinsukia Anchalik Rangamancha, adjacent to Navajagriti M.E. School, Bahadur Chariali in Tinsukia District, a school earmarked for the computer literacy project. OIL has introduced the project “Dikhya” to impart Computer education and to promote adult literacy in the three districts of Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Sivasagar. OIL is committed to the all-around development of education and the role of computer education in facilitating social and economic progress. The adult literacy project will empower individuals through improved skills and gain access to knowledge and decent employment.

2. State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development

The State Institute of Panchayat and Rural development (SIPRD) Assam was notified by the Government of Assam in March 1981 and was brought under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in September 1987. The Institute was registered in April 1998 under the Societies Registration Act 1860. SIPRD, Assam is an apex institute for training and research in the broad field of Panchayati Raj & Rural Development. The SIPRD was declared autonomous by the State Government in the year 1998 and has been working in close coordination with the State Government through its Governing Body/ Advisory Committee. Since May 1998 the Institute has not looked back and now is the Apex Centre in the broad field of Training and Research in Rural Development in the State.

The SIPRD has got two campuses having the capacity for 250 participants at a time. Each campus has got at least 5 training cum conference halls in each. Besides the two campuses of Head Office, the SIPRD has got 12 Extension Centres in different zones. The infrastructure and network of the SIPRD are as given below:

Present Status:

- 2 (Two) campuses having a capacity for 250 participants at a time.
- 12 (twelve) Extension Centres having a capacity for 60 participants in each.
- Resource Centre in IT & Skill Development is set up and functioning.
- Satellite Hub with 15 SITs is functioning.
- 20 Resource Centres set up under BRGF.

- 2 (two) Extension Centres are being upgraded as Regional Centres.
- 7 Handloom Common Facility Centres. 4(four) more Common Facility Centres under construction.
- 12 Computer Training Centres set up at district level.

The main objectives are to organize training courses on various operational details, implementation procedures, appropriate technologies, cost-effective techniques, a convergence of services, habitation development, etc., for officials and non-officials involved in the implementation of rural development programmes, elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and representatives of Non- Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations. Capacity building through skill-oriented training programmes on Management Development, Technology Support, Skill Up-gradation, etc., for self-employment in rural areas by taking up economically viable activities.

3. Objectives

The overall objective of this project is to eradicate computer education in the rural areas of Assam.

The main objectives of the study were:

1. To impart education to the students in selected rural areas.
2. To empower the students in rural communities with proper computer education.
3. To examine and evaluate the progress of students in IT skills.
4. To build self-esteem & integrity.
5. To achieve full computer literacy in upper Assam.
6. To empower Zilla Parishads, Panchayats in IT levels.

4. Locations where the project is implemented

The project is currently implemented in 48 different location in various areas of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and Charaideo district.

SL. NO.	NAME OF VENUE	ADDRESS
1	MADHUTING L.P SCHOOL	VILL- MADUTING, P.O- BHADOIPANCHALI, DIST- DIBRUGARH, PIN-786191, ASSAM
2	PANIBURA CLUB	VILL- PANIBURA, P.O- TEENALI, PIN-786610, DIST- DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
3	LAHOALBARI NANDANBAN L.P. SCHOOL	LAHOALBARI TEA ESTATE, P.O- BOSAPOTHER, PIN-786101, DIST- DIBRUGARH, ASSAM

4	KALIAPANI L.P SCHOOL	VILL-GHURANEA VILL., P.O- KOLIAPANI, PIN-786610, DIST- DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
5	GADADHAR SINGHA M.V SCHOOL	NO. 1 SEPATOLI,P.O- BHADOI PANCHALI, PIN-786191, DIST- DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
6	KACHALU AUDITORIUM	VILL- KACHALU,P.O- KACHALU,PIN- 786612, DIST-DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
7	CHABUA SHRAMIK HIGH SCHOOL	VILL-CHABUA T.E, P.O- CHABUA, PIN- 786184, DIST-DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
8	HAZEL BANK TEA ESTATE	HAZALBANK TE, P.O- DIKOM, PIN- 786101, DIST-DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
9	ROMAI TEA ESTATE	ROMAI TE, P.O- LAHOAL, PIN- 786010, DIST-DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
10	KHANIKA TEA ESTATE	KHANIKA TE, P.O-SESSA, PIN- 786003, DIST-DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
11	TUT BAGAN TEA ESTATE	TUT BAGAN TEA ESTATE, P.O- MORANHAT, PIN-785670, DIST- CHARAIDEO, ASSAM
12	DIKHARI NEPALI LP SCHOOL	VILL- DIKHARI NEPALI, P.O- GOJPURIA, PIN-785675, DIST- DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
13	MILONPUR ME SCHOOL	VILL- DEOGHORIA, P.O-RANGOLI, PIN- 785670, DIST- CHARAIDEO, ASSAM
14	DIROI RANGOLI ME SCHOOL	VILL- RANGOLI, P.O- RANGOLI, PIN-785670, DIST-CHARAIDEO, ASSAM
15	HINGRIJAN T.G.L.P	VILL-HINGRIJAN TE, P.O- BOTAMORA, PIN- 785670, DIST- CHARAIDEO, ASSAM
16	KACHUMARI SILPI SANGHA	VILL-KACHUMARI, P.O- KACHUMARI, PIN- 785670, DIST- CHARAIDEO, ASSAM
17	MAHAKALI GRANT L.P. SCHOOL	VILL- MAHAKALI, P.O- ITAHKULI, DIST- TINSUKIA, PIN-786145 , ASSAM
18	CHOTA TINGRAI LP SCHOOL	VILL- BERVETA, P.O-KHETOPATHER , DIST-TINSUKIA, PIN-786145 , ASSAM
19	BISHNU JYOTI ME SCHOOL	VILL- BOKUL, P.O- LAHOAL, PIN-7860010, DIST-DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
20	DIKOM TEA ESTATE	VILL- DIKOM, P.O- DIKOM, PIN-786101, DIST-DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
21	SHANTIPUR GAON L.P. SCHOOL	VILL- SHANTIPUR, P.O- BORHAPJAN, PIN-786150, DIST- TINSUKIA, ASSAM
22	BETJAN TEA ESTATE	VILL- BETJAN, P.O- MAKUM, PIN-786170, DIST-TINSUKIA, ASSAM
23	SURUJMUKHI L.P	VILL-DOHUTIA RAITAK, P.O- BORUA HULLA, PIN-786183, DIST- TINSUKIA, ASSAM
24	PUBERUN L.P	VILL- DIGBOI BALIJAN, P.O- BALIJAN, PIN-786171, DIST- TINSUKIA, ASSAM
25	JANATA HIGH SCHOOL	VILL-HATIJAN, P.O- KAMINI, PIN-786191 , DIST-TINSUKIA, ASSAM

26	DEOHAL TEA ESTATE	DEOHAL TE, P.O-HUGRIJAN, PIN- 786601
27	LANGKACHI AUDITORIUM	VILL-LANGKACHI, P.O-KAMINI , PIN-786191 , DIST-TINSUKIA, ASSAM
28	NAVA SHRISHTI YUVA SANGHA (LOHARI)	VILL- LOHARI BONGALI, P.O-LOHARI, PIN-786146,DIST-TINSUKIA,ASSAM
29	MULAGABHARU ME SCHOOL	DICHAO BOTUA, P.O- DICHAO BOTUAH, PIN-785670, DIST- CHARAIEO, ASSAM
30	PRAGATI HIGH SCHOOL	PANIBURA, P.O- TEENALI,PIN- 786610 DIST-DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
31	CHETIA POTHER NAVODAY SANGHA	CHETIA POTHER, P.O- RONGSONGI, PIN- 786184, DIST- DIBRUGARH, ASSAM
32	AXOMIA BALIJAN MAHILA SAMITEE	VILL- AXOMIA BALIJAN, P.O- MAMORONI (MAKUM), PIN- 786170
33	RABARBARI L.P. SCHOOL	RABARBARI, P.O- MAKUM, PIN- 786170, DIST-TINSUKIA, ASSAM
34	MILONJYOTI YUVA SANGHA	MATIAKHANA, P.O- MATIAKHANA, PIN- 786184, DIST- TINSUKIA, ASSAM
35	DOOMAR DOLONG TEA ESTATE	VILL-DOOMAR DOLONG TEA ESTATE,P.O-BATAMORA, PIN-785670,DIST-CHARAIDEO, ASSAM
36	HEBEDA LP SCHOOL	HEBEDA GAON, P.O- MAKUM JN, PIN- 786170, DIST-TINSUKIA, ASSAM
37	BILONGONI MAZDOOR CLUB (RAHMARIA)	VILL- BILONGONI TEA ESTATE, P.O- RAHMARIA, DIST- DIBRUGARH, PIN- , ASSAM
38	USHAPUR H.S. SCHOOL	VILL-USHAPUR ,P.O-USHAPUR , DIST-DIBRUGARH,PIN- 786614, ASSAM
39	JOYPUR TOWN LP SCHOOL	VILL-JOYPUR ,P.O-JOYPUR , DIST-DIBRUGARH,PIN-786614 , ASSAM
40	UDAIPUR L.P. SCHOOL	VILL- FETENGIBOR,P.O- TINGKHONG , DIST-DIBRUGARH,PIN- 786001, ASSAM
41	SESSABILL GYANJYOTI YUVA SANGHA(SASONI)	VILL- SESSABILL,P.O-GOJPURIA , DIST-DIBRUGARH,PIN-786610 , ASSAM
42	SALMARI TG LP. SCHOOL	VILL-SALMARI TEA ESTATE ,P.O-DHAMAN , DIST-DIBRUGARH, PIN- 786610, ASSAM
43	JOYGUKHUWA LP SCHOOL	VILL- JOYGUKHUWA, P.O- JOYGUKHUWA , DIST-TINSUKIA,PIN- 78170 , ASSAM
44	LAKHIPOTHER AUDITORIUM, (LAKHIPOTHER)	VILL- LAKHIPOTHER, P.O- LAKHIPOTHER, PIN-786171, Dev.BLOCK- ITAKHOOLI, DIST- TINSUKIA, ASSAM
45	TENGAPANI LP SCHOOL	VILL-TENGAPANI,P.O- MAKUM JN, DIST-TINSUKIA,PIN-786170 , ASSAM
46	BOGAPANI GP OFFICE	VILL-BOGAPNI T.E ,P.O-BOGAPANI , DIST-TINSUKIA,PIN- 786171, ASSAM
47	JUTULIBARI TEA ESTATE LABOUR CLUB	JUTULIBARI T.E., P.O- NAOHOLIA, DIST- TINSUKIA, ASSAM

48	GUTIBARI AUDITORIAM , (PANITOLA)	VILL- PANITOLA,P.O- PANITULA, DIST- TINSUKIA,PIN- 786183, ASSAM
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A total of 2400 adult Participants was targeted in 48 different locations, with 50 adults in each location.

5. Project outcome

All the teachers of the Adult Literacy programme were given training by Adult Education Department. The syllabus of Adult Literacy Education is designed on the Adult Literacy Education of Govt. of Assam. Adult education is also a mobile education just like that of computer education. Two teaches along with whiteboards, marker and various teaching-learning materials used to move in 2(two) light vehicle. The adult literacy participants are provided with books, bags, file cover, slate, pencil, pen etc. To attract the adult participants wages calculated on the MGNREGA scheme @ Rs. 168/- per day is also provided in the form of Dearness Allowance. Also, to make the education more fruitful and interesting special gifts were provided. To monitor the progress of the adult literacy project and also gather the participants from various panchayats areas local person in the form of a volunteer is appointed. The local area volunteer is also provided with remuneration of Rs. 500/- on the day of the class.

Dikhya has given a platform to a lot of adults in rural areas to learn who were otherwise deprived of the basic education in their childhood. Many people who lack basic skills feel intense embarrassment. Their embarrassment often leads them to hide their problems, avoid getting help when they need it, and avoid participating in community activities that otherwise might help them become more competent. Dikhya has helped them overcome this embarrassment. A few things have been done and a lot more needs to be done in the coming future.

As adults in literacy programs learn they can succeed, and as their feelings of self-esteem grow, they become able to achieve personal goals such as: “read books to my child,” or “open a bank account.” Although such achievements may not seem important to the larger society, the reality is that one thing leads to another.

Our study shows that gains in literacy skills impact the lives of individuals in many positive ways. These individuals in future will be able to:

- obtain a job or a better-paying job
- be more productive employees
- adapt to changing needs in the workplace
- achieve independence without relying on welfare
- lead healthier lives
- manage their health
- access quality health care when they need it
- succeed in society without resorting to criminal activity
- ensure that their children succeed in school
- raise healthier children who are less likely to be socially alienated
- engage in responsible family planning and bear healthier children

- have a positive self-image
- exercise their rights (e.g., voting) as citizens

When millions of adults cannot do these things, society as a whole suffers through decreased productivity increased health care costs, higher incidences of welfare dependency, and increased pressure on schools when children come to class ill-prepared for learning.

The seven years of Dikhya has been very successful. We were able to extend this program in the rural districts of Sivasagar, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. In the coming years, we would like to include more and more districts under this project and would like to educate a greater number of adults.

Dikhya has given a platform to a lot of adults in rural areas to learn who were otherwise deprived of the basic education in their childhood. Many people who lack basic skills feel intense embarrassment. Their embarrassment often leads them to hide their problems, avoid getting help when they need it, and avoid participating in community activities that otherwise might help them become more competent. Dikhya has helped them overcome this embarrassment. A few things have been done and a lot more needs to be done in the coming future.

As adults in literacy programs learn they can succeed, and as their feelings of self-esteem grow, they become able to achieve personal goals such as: “read books to my child,” or “open a bank account.” Although such achievements may not seem important to the larger society, the reality is that one thing leads to another.

6. Some specific programmes:

- **Computer Education to Schools:** Launched in 2012 for students of rural schools after a baseline study, the project is being implemented in 30 schools (classes VI to VIII) located in OIL’s operational areas of Upper Assam via state-of-the-art mobile computer education buses/vans that visit each of the schools. **Value-added sessions on creative studies, environmental science, cleanliness and behavioural science** too are taught along with the computer classes.
- **Knowledge-Yan with K-Class (*K-Yan, or 'Knowledge Vehicle' is a device that integrates a full-featured multimedia computer with a data projector, TV tuner, audio system, and DVD player in a single, easy-to-use portable product, with an ultra-large display*)³⁸:** OIL has distributed 350 comprehensive audio-visual education devices called Knowledge-Yan or K-Yan which includes a high-end computer, advanced projection system, DVD player and in-built audio system for students to help understand difficult courses, in OIL’s operational areas of Upper Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.
- under **Primary School Teacher Training** programme, 600 primary school teachers of rural schools have been trained on innovating teaching

³⁸ <https://www.ilfsindia.com/our-work/education-technology/k-yan-community-computer/#:~:text=K%2DYan%2C%20or%20'Knowledge,with%20an%20ultra%2Dlarge%20display>

methodologies. The Teacher training program focuses on enhancing the characteristics of the teachers, teacher behaviour towards students affecting learning styles, learner achievement and learner motivation. The programme seeks to build on the existing knowledge, skills and experiences of the teachers. The module is positioned as an in-service training requirement to re-orient teachers to their professional needs. Since FY 2013-14, a total of 600 primary school teachers were trained.

- **Life Skills Education in Girls' Schools:** Under Project Dikhya, Life skill programmes are being implemented in selected schools in OIL operational areas of Upper Assam. Under this programme, two-level of life skill programs were delivered, they are Level I: based on sports and Level II: life anchor. Both these levels are based on 16 session's module focusing on the girl students. The broad objective of the programme is all-round personality development of the girl students thereby helping them to become a good decision-maker. The broad topics covered under the programme were "Rapport Building", "Hygiene", "Environment", "Gender", "Financial literacy" etc.
- **Adult education classes** are held in 30 areas targeting illiterate and semi-literate people of rural areas and tea gardens. The course module is designed based on the Government of Assam approved textbooks of Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan. Apart from the regular course, sessions on other important issues like women empowerment, health, hygiene, sanitation, awareness on available Government schemes, child-rearing, etc. are also taught to the elderly participants.
- **Adding Dimensions:** Adding Dimensions comprises interactive learning interventions which illustrated concepts from the curriculum, in English, Maths and Science to make learning real, interactive and fun. Adding Dimensions also aimed at improving creativity/thinking skills and sensitization in life skills through interventions focused on health & hygiene, self-expression, optical illusions, games, etc. were implemented in 30 schools. It enables the students and teachers to interact with the environment, where the physical spaces of the classrooms were redefined which were used as teaching aids. The teachers were sensitized on the usage of the concepts illustrated through the physical infrastructure through training and capacity building initiatives. Thus, Adding Dimensions is an end-to-end solution aimed at seamless integration of design and educational processes to impact learning outcomes.
- **Distribution of Learning Kits:** A new initiative in **2016-17 fiscal**, interactive learning kits on English, Science and Maths were distributed in 30 schools of OIL's operational areas of Upper Assam promoting activity-based teaching & learning. The English relay program, Science kits and Math Master use the kit-based approach (constructive approach) for building foundation skills in curricular subjects through games & activities, where learning happens through experimentation, trial & error and joyful experiences.

- **Financial Literacy Program for Community in 24 locations:** Started in **2017 -18**, the Financial Literacy Program also popularly known as “Money Vidya”, is a one -day training program which has targeted people of the rural areas in 24 locations of OIL’s operational districts of Upper Assam. To impart the training, post-school hours and post completion of the computer education sessions for students in schools, the computer buses were used as a mobile facilitation centre for providing value-added services to the Community for sensitizing them on financial planning and adopting sound financial management practices. With the growing importance of digitization in financial transactions, some of the topics covered were, financial planning to meet future expenses (expenses = earnings minus savings), the importance of starting to invest early, investment options (FDs, RDs, SIP, Equity, NSC, KVP, etc.), insurance (term, life, health), the importance of loan repayment, formal credit sources Vs. unorganised credit market, banking facilities on credit, avoiding debt trap by moneylenders, how to open a bank account and various cashless methods to manage finances (like mobile banking products, e-wallets, internet banking and other offline options – cheque, DD, PDCs, etc
- **Supplementary Education Program in 30 schools:** Started in **FY 2017 -18**, under this program, trained supplementary teachers in English, Maths and Science for classes VI to VIII were provided to 30 Government schools in OIL’s operational districts of Upper Assam. It was found that in many schools the ratio between the number of teachers vis - à -vis total number of students in each of the classes was skewed. As such, the teachers could not provide the due attention needed for every child leading to a gap in teaching and learning. Moreover, many schools also did not have teachers mainly in the subjects of English, Maths and Science. The program aimed at supporting the existing teaching staff of the schools by providing qualified teachers trained in theoretical and practical understanding of education, classroom management, subject pedagogy & evaluation. The teaching methodologies involved provision and integration of Blended teaching resources and methods: (i) Activity-based learning and use of interactive learning kits in Maths, Science & English (ii) Innovative application of the BALA (Building as Learning Aid) Concept for an interactive environment (use of adding dimension where the physical spaces of the classrooms were converted into interactive learning teaching tools) (iii) use of multimedia and technology (K -Yan & K -Class) to ensure greater teaching effectiveness and student learning abilities.

7. 2016-17

During 2016-17, computer education was imparted to 7132 students of Class VI to VIII in rural school through mobile computer lab (bus). Value-added sessions on creative studies, environmental science, cleanliness and behavioural science too are taught along with computer classes. During this year, 1500 elderly persons have benefitted from the adult education program. A total of 50 nos. of K-Yan (all in one educational device) with a high-end computer, advanced projection system, inbuilt interactivity with image processing technology, DVD player and inbuilt audio system in schools were distributed in schools from

Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and parts of newly formed Charaideo districts. 7077 girl students were impacted under the programme of Life Skills Education in Girls' Schools.

8. 2017-18

During 2017-18, computer education was imparted to 7094 students of Class VI to VIII in rural school through mobile computer lab (bus). Value-added sessions on creative studies, environmental science, cleanliness and behavioural science too are taught along with computer classes. During this year, 1500 elderly persons have benefitted from the adult education program. The training was provided to 152 primary school teachers on innovative teaching methodologies. 6,850 girl students were impacted under the program of Life Skills education in Girl's school, covering 75 schools in OIL operational areas of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh & Charaideo districts. Under the Financial Literacy program, a total of 4,800 persons were covered (200 persons on average in each of the 24 locations).

9. 2018-19

During 2018-19, computer education was imparted to 7319 students of Class VI to VIII in rural school through mobile computer lab (bus). Value-added sessions on creative studies, environmental science, cleanliness and behavioural science too are taught along with computer classes. During this year, 1800 elderly persons have benefitted from the program.



2. Second Project name: Project Swabalamban

- 1. Project Location:** Oil operational areas of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and parts of Sivasagar, Charaideo districts of Assam
- 2. Project Description:** The project was launched in FY 2013-14 for providing sustainable employment opportunities to the unemployed youths from OIL operational areas through various industry-relevant placement linked skill training and capacity building programs. Short-term courses/trades are offered such as **construction industry (plumbing, masonry, carpentry, welding, etc.) housekeeping & hospitality, food & beverages, electrician, sewing machine operator, BPO/Voice calling, general duty assistant, etc.** certified by NSDC, Govt. of India.³⁹

³⁹ https://csrbox.org/India_CSR_Project_Oil-India-Limited-project-Swabalamban-Assam_2615

- his project is in line with the National Skill Development Mission of the Government of India under which placement linked skill training is provided to unemployed youth/women of OIL Operational Areas.
- The project is implemented through MoUs with IL&FS Education & Technology Services (New Delhi), Construction Industry Development Council (New Delhi), Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (Guwahati), Pragati Edutech (Guwahati), Gyanjyoti Foundation (Guwahati), Gram Tarang (Guwahati) and Downtown Hospital (Guwahati).
- Since the launch of the project in 2013-14 till 2016-17, a total of 8,560 candidates have been successfully trained and 6,669 have been placed in various industries across the country (placement percentage 78%).
- Further, entrepreneurship education programs for students and teachers of schools and colleges were conducted under the project benefitting 4290 participants.
- Oil India Ltd. sponsors the study material, uniforms, stationery items and hostel accommodation. The hospitality management course includes knowledge of hotels, spoken English, communication skills, personality development, life skills, computer knowledge, individual mentoring and general knowledge. Under this project, minimum HSLC qualified students are selected primarily from Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and Charaideo districts constituting the main operational areas of Oil India Ltd, a press release stated. All the targeted beneficiaries are from a socio-economically disadvantaged background. The outcome of this project is measured in terms of placement of the trained candidates and their sustainability in their jobs, which in turn directly affects the socio-economic development of the society at large.
- From 2013–2014 up to the financial year 2017-18, a total of 1,962 students were trained in the hospitality domain out of which 94 per cent were placed in various marquee hospitality organisations such as Oberoi Group, Taj Group, Marriott Group, Hyatt Regency, ITC, and Ramada etc. Many of the beneficiaries of Project Swabalamban are also successfully pursuing their careers abroad.⁴⁰

3. 2016-17

The project imparted placement linked skills training 2618 unemployed youth of Oil's areas of operation in Assam and Rajasthan on various trades, out of which 2199 youth have been placed in different organisations across the country, thus enabling these youth to enhance their employability and charter a career path for a better future.

4. 2017-18

The project imparted placement linked skills training to 3000 unemployed youth of Oil's areas of operation and 22 districts of Assam on various trades, out of which 2381 youth have been placed in different organisations across the country, thus enabling these youth to enhance their employability and charter a career path for a better future.

5. 2018-19

The project imparted placement linked skills training to 3175 unemployed youth of Oil's areas of operation in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh on various trades, out of which 2600 youth have

⁴⁰ <http://www.assamtribune.com/scripts/detailsnew.asp?id=sep1118/state055>

been placed in different organisations across the country, thus enabling these youth to enhance their employability and charter a career path for a better future.



3. Third Project name - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (development under Swachh iconic place initiative)

1. Location: Guwahati (ICONIC PLACE INITIATIVE)

In line, with the Prime Minister's vision, Oil India Limited has undertaken the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan of the Government of India, in full fervour and zeal, through several activities and projects. Under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Swachh Bharat Mission, **Kamakhya Temple in Assam** was selected as one of the sites and Oil India Ltd has taken the opportunity to contribute towards the said initiative. OIL has now adopted Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati, Assam under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan-Swachh Iconic Place, for development and maintenance for five(5) years for a project cost of Rs 25.00 crore⁴¹ OIL had signed an MoU with Tourism Department, Government of Assam (ATDC), on 16.5.17, for the development and maintenance of Kamakhya Temple Complex, for a project cost of Rs. 25.00 Crore⁴²The foundation stone for the development of Kamakhya Temple Complex as a Swachh Iconic Place was laid on **9th December 2017**, at Kamakhya, Guwahati. The project covers **10(Ten) different infrastructural development works** as well as maintenance, spread throughout 5(five) years. These development works shall not only enhance the swachhata or cleanliness of the temple but shall also lead to its beautification and enhance the convenience of its devotees and pilgrims. The project is being coordinated by ATDC and is being executed by Public Works Department, Government of Assam⁴³

⁴¹ https://oilweb.oilindia.in/prweb/CSR_SB.asp

⁴² https://www.oil-india.com/Gest_activities.aspx

⁴³ <https://www.oilindia.nic.in/Document/Success Stories Swachhta Action Plan 2017-18 7 May 2018.pdf>

2. Work is undertaken but yet to be completed:⁴⁴

- Development of parking at Kamakhya outpost area including up-gradation of hospital facilities including maintenance up to 5th year
- Beautification of the entry point to Kamakhya temple (Rotary at A.T.Road) including maintenance up to 5th year
- Development of parking, information centre, drainage at the entry point of Kamakhya temple road including maintenance up to 5th year.
- Resting shed with public conveniences including drinking water facilities along the road to Kamakhya from foothill including maintenance up to 5th year.
- Beautification work with fibre relief depicting the history of Maa Kamakhya including Assamese culture including maintenance up to the 5th year.

3. 2016-17

OIL undertook various projects and activities under Swachha Bharat Abhiyan in all spheres of the company, most notable being the development and maintenance of **Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati under Swachh Iconic Place Initiative**. Events such as Walkathon, Cleanliness Drive of office premises, market areas and public places and awareness programmes were also carried out on cleanliness and hygiene amongst school students. OIL employees also carried out cleanliness campaigns through 'Shramdaan'

4. 2017-18

Development and maintenance of **Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati under Swachh Iconic Place Initiative**. Other events are Walkathon, Cleanliness Drive of office premises, market areas and public places and awareness programmes amongst school students and cleanliness campaign through Shramdaans.

5. 2018-19

Development & maintenance of Kamakhya temple, Guwahati under Swachh Iconic Place (SIP) initiative. Various events on the central theme of Swachhta such as Distribution of Hygiene Kits & Dustbins, Walkathon, Cleanliness Drive of office premises, market areas and public places and awareness programmes amongst school students and cleanliness campaign through Shramdaans.

⁴⁴ https://www.oil-india.com/Gest_activities.aspx



Company Respondent no 4 – TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED



Tata Consumer Products Limited is a focused consumer products company uniting the food and beverage interests of the Tata Group under one umbrella. It is home to key brands such as Tata Tea, Tetley, Tata Salt and Tata Sampann. With a combined reach of over 200 million households in India, it has an unparalleled ability to leverage the Tata brand in consumer products.

Beginning with the iconic Tata Salt that pioneered the crusade for iodisation in India, our Foods business is one of the most trusted food brands in India and we have extended our portfolio to include salt variants and nourishing food items.

Tata Consumer Products Limited has grown through innovation, strategic alliances and acquisitions, and organic growth. The Company has a joint venture with Starbucks called Tata Starbucks Limited, to own and operate Starbucks cafés in India. Since the inauguration of the flagship store in Mumbai in October 2012, this 50:50 JV has expanded to 10 cities, with many more Starbucks stores planned across the country.

Sustainability is at the heart of the Company's plans for long-term success. As industry leaders, it is important for us to build a future-ready business that will continue to meaningfully touch the lives of millions of people. Sustainable sourcing, waste management and climate change are some of the key focus areas and through our various environmental and community-focused initiatives, we intend to be the consumer's first choice in sustainable foods and beverages.

1. **First project name:** Affordable healthcare for all through, Referral Hospital and Research Centre (RHRC)
2. **Location of project:** Khalibari Bagan Gaon, Chubwa, Assam 786184





The Company provides affordable healthcare to 100,000 community members every year through the Referral Hospital and Research Centre (RHRC), Chubwa (Assam). The Referral Hospital and Research Centre (RHRC) Chubwa in Assam provides free services for Amalgamated Plantations Private Limited (APPL) workers and staffs or subsidized medical facilities to the Tea community other than APPL. Tata Consumers provides the service in collaboration with Hewlett Packard (HP) for telemedicine consultation.

‘Amalgamated Plantation (Pvt) Limited’ is the emergent entity from the divestment of the plantation business of Tata Tea in East/North India. Multiple stakeholders include IFC, a part of the World Bank Group, the Tata Group, partner investors and employees including estate workers. Deeply committed to tea, APPL has emerged as the second-largest tea producer in India. Its tea range includes CTC, orthodox, green and organic varieties.

The Referral Hospital is located inside the Tea Estate approximately **17.2 km** away from NH37. The prime motto of the Institution is to give medical support to the Public including In-door and Outdoor facilities. The Hospital is a unique health institution that has been certified with SA8000, was formed in 1993-94.

3. Infrastructural facilities available

The Hospital is furnished with different medical facilities like indoor, outdoor, Pathology, incentive care units, Emergency service, Mortuary, E-Hub, Bank ATM etc. It is also reported that some facility has been developed in recent past. A statement of existing facilities is described as follows:

Facilities Available related to Medical Services

Facilities	Existing (In number)	Facility introduced in last 3 years
Indoor	63 beds	0
Out-door	10	4(Cardio, Uro, Derma, Gyno)
X-Ray	2 (portable, Digital)	0
Pathology	1	0

ICU	6 beds	6 (in 2021)
Cabin	7	0
Emergency	1	0
Operation Theater (Major)	2	0
Operation Theater (Minor)	1	0
Operation Theater (labor)	1	0
CSSD(Central steroid service dept) in OT	1	0
Pharmacy	1	1
Ambulance	1	0
Blood Bank	1	0
Dietary department	1	0
Quarter/Bungalow (Doctor, Nurses, Lab-Technicians, staffs)	17(B), 40(Q)	0
24/7 trauma & critical care/ emergency support	Yes (only for first aid)	0
Equipped dedicated Emergency Triage	No	
24/7 super-specialist doctors	No	
3 state-of-the-art Operation theatre with one for Cardiac Surgery	No	
14 dialysis Machines	No	
OPD & In-house pharmacy services	1	0
MRI - 1.5 Tesla	No	
Cardiac Ambulance	No	
ERCP, Endoscopy, Colonoscopy	No	
Uroflowmetry	No	
Audiometry	1(malfunctioning)	
Physiotherapy	1	0
Dialysis Services	No	
Echocardiogram (ECHO)	No	
ECG & Spirometry (lung test)	1	1
E-Hub	1	
Other Facilities Available		
Mortuary	2 chambers	0
Reception	1	0
Bank ATM	1	
Cash Counter	2	0
Help-Desk	1	0
Canteen (Patient's attendant)	1	0
Conference Room	1	0
Laundry	1	0
A backup power Operation unit	1	0
Medicine & Surgical Store	1	0

room		
General store	1	0
Plumbing material store	1	0
Medical Record room	1	0
Server room	1	0
Central medical Gas room	1	0

4. OPD details by number of Doctors and Visiting Date

OPD	Number of Residential Doctors	Number of Visiting Doctors	Operational Day
General Surgery	1	0	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Laparoscopy Surgery	1	0	Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Gynecology	1	1	6 days (except Sunday)/week
Medicine	2	0	6 days (except Sunday)/week
Physiotherapy	0	1	6 days (except Sunday)/week
Radiology	1	0	6 days (except Sunday)/week
Eye	1	0	6 days (except Sunday)/week
Dental	0	1	6 days (except Sunday)/week
Pathology	1	0	6 days (except Sunday)/week
Anaesthesia	1	1	6 days (except Sunday)/week
ENT	0	1	6 days (except Sunday)/week
Orthopaedic	0	2	Tuesday-Saturday
General	3	0	7 Days

5. Timing of OPD

OPD	Timing	Hours
General Surgery	07:30 a.m.-01:00 p.m. 03:00 p.m.-05:30 p.m.	8
Laparoscopy Surgery	07:30 a.m.-01:00 p.m. 03:00 p.m.-05:30 p.m.	8
Gynecology	08:00 a.m.- 01:00 p.m.	5
Medicine	07:30 a.m.-01:00 p.m. 03:00 p.m.-05:30 p.m.	8
Physiotherapy	09:00 a.m.-02:00 p.m.	5
Radiology	07:30 a.m.-01:00 p.m. 03:00 p.m.-05:30 p.m.	8
Eye	07:30 a.m.-01:00 p.m. 03:00 p.m.-05:30 p.m.	8
Dental	07:30 a.m.-01:00 p.m. 03:00 p.m.-05:30 p.m.	8
Pathology	07:30 a.m.-01:00 p.m. 03:00 p.m.-05:30 p.m.	8
Anesthesia	07:30 a.m.-01:00 p.m. 03:00 p.m.-05:30 p.m.	8

ENT	8:00 a.m.-01:00 p.m.	5
Orthopedic	12:00 noon-03:00 p.m.	3
General	07:30 a.m.-01:00 p.m. 03:00 p.m.-05:30 p.m.	8

The above table shows that most of Outdoor Patients departments open 8 hours where residential doctors are involved. The OPD general surgery, gynaecology & medicine were introduced in the year 1993 & Physiotherapy & Radiology departments introduced in 1994. The rest of the departments has started in late 1994.

6. E-Hub

The project is sponsored by HP, introduced in the year of 2014. The E-Hub is about 60x40 sq. ft single storied structure with Reception area, Registration centre including laboratory and Telemedicine studio, Command & Control Centre, 3 studios, 1 Research & Development Centre. The hub is located at the backside of Hospital building. It is developed for making connecting specialist doctors and patients identified by primary health centres. Under the Referral Hospital, 27 Primary health care units are scattered over 6 districts in Assam. Out of 27, 5 ESC units are being facilitated through a digital facility connected with the referral hospital.

The prime motto of E-Hub is to provide support for critical issues through digital communication with patients

Services rendered in last two years through E-Hub;

Cases of 5 ESC units (altogether)	2018-19	2019-20
Patients registered (in number)	96305	54942
Consultation (In number)	1167	850
Lab-test (in number)	8663	9520

For the last couple of months, the physical operations in the unit have been temporarily suspended. However, most of the cases are discussed virtually over a Google meet or other similar means.

Photograph of E-Hub





7. Patient's volume

Patients' volume is an important indicator to understand the essence of hospital service as well as identify such departments which have more patients in comparison with other departments. Three years volume indicating the various departments with patient's volume is as below:

Patients Volume in OPD in Last 3 years

Departments	OPD (In number) by Financial year		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21(Till Jan 2021)
Medicine	18161	18155	8361
Surgery	7547	6946	3699
Gynecology	2070	2124	1138
E.N.T	1638	1994	480
EYE	2344	2349	1183
Dental	3536	2859	1000

X-Ray	264	204	173
Orthopedics	2121	2321	502
URO	190	31	0
General OPD	3859	4430	3221
Physiotherapy	298	296	101
Dietary	7	68	3
Anaesthesia	1112	1191	650
Pathology	0	0	4
TOTAL	43147	42968	20515

The above table reveals that in the last 3 consecutive years, the average patient per month is nearly 3600 in number. March to October the period is as peak season as the volume of patients increased.

8. Patients Volume in IPD in Last 3 years

IPD (in number) by year wise			
Department	No. of Patients		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21(Till Jan 2021)
Medicine	1415	1464	599
Surgery	1310	1250	539
Gynecology	183	182	98
E.N.T	5	8	0
EYE	41	47	23
Orthopedics	145	153	32
Dental	8	4	2
Neonatal	46	43	31
URO	3	2	0
Pediatrics	0	4	0
TOTAL	3156	3157	1291

The above table shows that in the last 3 consecutive years, the average patient per month is nearly 3600 in IPD.

9. Statement of Death Case Accident Case, Alcoholic abuse and Poisoning Cases

Type of Case	Number of cases by year wise		
	2018	2019	2020
Death	53	49	49
Accident		138	173
Alcoholic		7	11
Poisoning		13	19

10. Cases of Investigation

FY:	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021(till Jan, 21)
PATHOLOGY	156901	175570	95474
X-RAY	8044	8183	4326
USG	8038	8311	4892
TOTAL	172983	192064	104692

11. Bed Occupancy

FY:	2018-2019 %	2019-2020 %	2020-2021 %
SCU	61.14	41.07	19.78
GW(F)	43.77	64.05	29.60
GW(M)	48.75	84.63	24.18
PO(F)	77.6	45.09	23.53
PO(M)	50.41	54.78	24.75
CAB	62.66	62.69	34.41
SCR	0	9.02	0.44

The hospital has 76 beds for indoor patients and 14 for outdoor patients. The hospital is rendering services for the past 5 years. The Bed Charges as per category are stated as under. The Bed charges include nursing and RMO charges

Classification	Number of Beds		Charges in INR / day	
	G	M	G	M
Female Ward	24	0	600.00	
Male Ward	24	0	600.00	
Special Care Room	1	0	600.00	
Staff Cabin	0	1		600.00
Special Care unit	4	0	850.00	
Post-Operative Room for Male	4	0	700.00	
Post-Operative Room for Female	4	0	700.00	
Cabin	6	1	1850.00	600.00
ICU	6	0	1500.00	
Nursing Screening Room	0	1		600.00
TOTAL	73	3		

(G= General, M- management)

12. STAFFING PATTERN (Employment Status)

Healthcare has become one of India's largest sectors in terms of revenue and employment. Healthcare comprises hospitals, medical devices, clinical trials, outsourcing, telemedicine, medical tourism, health insurance and medical equipment. The Indian healthcare sector is growing at a brisk pace due to its strengthening coverage, services and increasing expenditure by public as well private players. Health Care Facility is an important service sector where skill employment opportunity is high. Employment vis-a-vis Investment is

important indicators that help to understand the employment market scenario in the Health care sector under CSR activities.

13. Staff Profile

Staffing Pattern	Staff Profile CSR	Sub-staff-CSR	Permanent CSR	Temporary-CSR	Admin-CSR
PHARMACIST	2	0	0	0	0
RADIOGRAPHER/ RADIOLOGY	2	0	0	0	1
LAB.TECH	5	0	0	0	0
STAFF NURSE	21	0	0	0	0
DIETICIAN	1	0	0	0	0
HD. CLERK	1	0	0	0	0
STORE CLERK	1	0	0	0	0
CLERK	2	0	0	0	0
TYPIST	1	0	0	0	0
ELECTRICIAN	2	0	0	0	0
DRIVER	1	0	0	0	0
PLUMBER	1	0	0	0	0
MOTOR	1	0	0	0	0
COOK	0	2	0	0	0
DHOBI	0	1	0	0	0
E/JUGALI	0	1	2	2	0
GARDENER (MALI)	0	1	2	1	0
N/AIDE	0	17	2	3	0
TAILOR	0	1	0	0	0
CLEANER	0	0	8	5	0
OFFICE BOY	0	0	2	0	0
COOK HELPER	0	0	0	3	0
L/SCAPING	0	0	0	1	0
GENERAL SURGERY	0	0	0	0	1
SR. ADMINISTRATOR	0	0	0	0	1
OBS & GYNAE	0	0	0	0	1
ADMINISTRATOR	0	0	0	0	1
ADMINISTRATION EXECUTIVE	0	0	0	0	1
LAPAROSCOPY, GENERAL SURGERY	0	0	0	0	1
PATHOLOGY/OPHTHALMOLOGY	0	0	0	0	2
ANAESTHETIST	0	0	0	0	2
MEDICINE	0	0	0	0	2
DENTAL	0	0	0	0	1
RMO	0	0	0	0	3
Total	43	23	16	15	17

14. List of employees who have left their jobs in the recent past

Designation	Year (for permanent staffs) in number			Total
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
NURSE / AIDE	0	0	1	1(7.14%)
PHARMACIST	2	0	0	2(14.29%)
LAB.TECH.	1	0	0	1(7.14%)
STAFF NURSE	1	1	7	9(64.29%)
DRIVER	1	0	0	1(7.14%)
Total	5	1	8	14(100.00%)

15. EXPENDITURE STATEMENT WITH MAJOR HEADS FOR THE IN LAST 3 YEARS IN INR

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT	15381662.37	16443587.45	17687135
PROV.FUND & ADMIN.CHARGES	2014948.94	2141558.55	2532504.36
SUNDRIES FOR LABOURERS	344187.91	803224.2	1385062.05
WELFARE	23670061.52	30126210.85	37305539.18
LOSS ON RATION	825134.76	891852.64	870466.14
OTHER SUNDRIES	161791	164116.18	146128.5
IMPLEMENTS	1471	2455	800
GENERAL STORES EXPENDITURE	978709.77	1095099.14	1166915.73
UPKEEP – BUILDING	623319.28	763492	636080.5
UPKEEP MACHINERY ITEMS	6509301.51	6341143.89	6069722.5
UPKEEP & FUEL FOR VEHICLES	1112938.85	1444370.95	1311962
RATES & TAXES	8000	6000	10005
LEGAL EXPENSES	11000	0.00	15170
REPAIRS TO FURNITURES	28995.2	97270	22831
INSURANCE	7551	11934	15337
GENERAL CHARGES	505142.5	309528.55	385126.21
MANAGEMENT STAFF EXPENSES	513107.25	461437.25	432629.69
TOTAL	52697322.86	61103280.65	69993414.86

Second Project name - Creating awareness on child rights and human trafficking

The project, “Creating Awareness on child rights and human trafficking” is one of the projects which is considered in our study. The project consists of several sectors like Promoting education, including special education and employment, enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, the elderly and the differently-abled, and livelihood enhancement projects.

To achieve the project goal, the APPL authority has formed Social groups, Clubs, Committees for sharing knowledge on social norms. Also, the authority promotes educational centre and adopting neck to neck policy on livelihood development. APPL authorities appointed two

welfare officers for welfare activities on livelihood, health, education and social norms for leading a better lifestyle of garden habitats. According to norms, the welfare officers are accountable to Tea Estate Manager. The prime objective is to render social services to labour families in various ways.

Chubwa Tea estate measuring 1309 hectares including 709 Hectare plantation field is being considered under the social programs. The Tea Estate is under Chubwa Pulunga GP of The population of Chubwa Tea estate is 9954 representing 1522 premises at systematic row house distributed by 18-row lines. In the Tea estate, there is one CBO, one ACMS committee (Assam Cha Majdur Sangha), two creches, five playground and three water bodies. Out of 1522 premises, nearly 70% of the building is pucca. All premises are electrified and having a drinking water facility with HTW source. All families are engaged with garden-related activities; don't have another alternative earning source.

1. Sector-wise programs initiated by APPL

Welfare Programs initiated by APPL	Supported by
Promoting Education	State Govt, Assam
Child Protection Committee	UNICEF & ABITA
Adulation Girls Group	UNICEF & ABITA
Mothers' Club	UNICEF & ABITA
Vocational Skill Training	Oil India, LEARNET
Lab to Land	APPL
Other welfare programs initiated by APPL (Other than Objectives)	
Immunization & Awareness Program on breastfeeding & Family Planning	Health Department, Govt. of Assam
Annual Health Checkup Camp at work site	APPL
Football tournament within Lines	Local governance
Organize Estate Employee Council meeting for grievance and identify the way of solve	APPL
Organize health & Safety training Camp	Fire department & Local administration
Organize Cultural Program and Annual Sports & Art competition on 26 th January	APPL
Free Medical Eye Camp	KK Sahariya Eye Hospital and Lions Club
Organize mass meeting about the utilization of solar light	GAIN & UNICEF

Assam Branch Indian Tea Association, Guwahati (ABITA)

2. Child Protection Committee

There is a Child Protection Committee in the Tea Estate. It was formed in the year of 2008 and registered in 2012. The committee comprises 15 members including 2 Welfare officer, a School Teacher, AWC worker, ASHA, Line Guard, ACMS member, Health Assistance, Doctor, Representative of Mothers' club, GP president, GP member, Community mobilizer, CSC (child service coordinator) and GP Secretary. On every 22nd day in a monthly meeting is held by UNICEF. Attendance in the last three meetings was around 80 per cent. The responsibility of APPL welfare Officers is to arrange a meeting by interacting with all stakeholders. The duties of committee Members is to enrol drop out children, protect from alcoholic abuse, keeping a track record of school-going children. Also, the regulatory committee monitors all kind of developmental works and initiating awareness programs.

3. Mothers' Club

In Mothers' Club, 22 women are registered who have at least 2 children. Under the supervision of UNICEF, Club members attend a meeting once every two months. The primary objective of the meeting is to create a communication bridge among neighbours for strengthening the relationship. Due to such initiation, mothers came to know how to control their child and how to maintain their family in a good manner. The same was formed in 2010. The attendance rate of the last 3 meetings has been more than 70 per cent. The welfare officers of APPL are responsible to conduct the meeting and monitoring attendance status

4. Adulation girls' group

There is three Adulation Girls group in Tea Estate name "Jonaki Girls Club-I, II, & III has been operating since 2008. UNICEF and ABITA both are the key institutions providing training to children on social welfare as well as social norms. Altogether, 85 girls' members aged between 0-20 are members. There is no Membership fee or entry fee. The attendance rate in the last meeting was around 66 per cent. Welfare Officers of APPL are responsible to form groups and often visit groups whenever required.

The important issues that the group focuses on are

- Awareness on Right to Education Act
- Nutritious food habit
- Develop attitudes towards family welfare
- Necessary to have Iron Tablet
- Trained on 'FOLKLORE' (the practice of cooking)
- The practice of using Sanitary Napkin



Tezpur University field team meeting with adulation girls' group

Case Study²³

MEET BINITA

15-year-old Binita is a student of Class IX. A talented footballer, she has been encouraged by her girls' group to train. She says, "my favourite football team is my own team, right here on the estate." She is now paying it forward, encouraging others in her community to make the most of education.[ii]

Binita says that the Group spotted her talent for football and selected her for a training camp. "The coach said I played really well and should get coaching outside the tea garden so that I can access good coaching facilities and become a professional player". The aspiring football star was even picked by a club from a neighbouring community; however,



Binita wants to stay in her community. "My dream is to become a professional footballer and help my community in my home state, Assam", she says,

and adds, "what we learn in football can help us in life. We learn in football that there are some things one person cannot do. You need a team and together, we can do it".



When she gets home, Binita passes on what she has learned to her parents. She has even successfully encouraged a girl who dropped out of school to return. "After learning about the importance of education, I persuaded her and her parents that she should go back to school", she says. This girl has not only returned to school, but she has also joined the girls' group.

Binita's set on becoming a professional footballer after completing her studies and helping her community. Her girls' group will be cheering her to the finish line.[iii]

As well as being encouraged to pursue her sporting dreams, Binita has learned about other issues common to her community, such as child marriage. "Since I joined the group, I realised it is not okay. I will not get married before I am 18".

Source: Tata Consumer Products Limited, GRI Sustainability Report 2019-20-page 93⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Accessed at [tcpl-sustainability-report.pdf \(tataconsumer.com\)](https://www.tataconsumer.com/tcpl-sustainability-report.pdf)

Company Respondent no 5 – THE NORTHEASTERN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD (NEDFI)



North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd

The North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd (NEDFi) is a Public Limited Company registered under the Companies Act 1956 on 9th August 1995. It is notified as a Public Financial Institution under Section 4A of the said Act and was registered as an NBFC in 2002 with RBI. The shareholders of the Corporation are IDBI, SBI, LIC, SIDBI, ICICI, IFCI, SUUTI, GIC and its subsidiaries. The management of NEDFi has been entrusted upon the Board of Directors comprising representatives from shareholder institutions, DONER, State Governments and eminent persons from the NE Region and outside having wide experience in industry, economics, finance and management.

NEDFi provides financial assistance to micro, small, medium and large enterprises for setting up industrial, infrastructure and agri-allied projects in the North Eastern Region of India and also Microfinance through MFI/NGOs. Besides financing, the Corporation offers Consultancy & Advisory services to the state Governments, private sectors and other agencies. We conduct sector or state-specific studies under its Techno-Economic Development Fund (TEDF) and is the designated nodal agency for disbursement of Govt. of India incentives to the industries in North East India under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2007 (NEIIPP 2007). Our promotional activities include mentoring through BFC, Water Hyacinth Craft, NEDFi Convention Center, NEDFi Pavillion etc.

NEDFi is an ISO 9001:2015 certified company (ISO certified since 2001) and our mission is for the economic development of the North Eastern Region of India by identifying, financing and nurturing commercially and financially viable projects in the region.

Name of Project: Capacity Building Market support and other activities



Various capacity building activities



Various capacity building activities



Principal Investigator Dr Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar (M) and Project Consultant Prof Amitava Banerjee (R)

Chapter 7

Conclusion, findings and recommendations

The research was made to analyse various constituents of a CSR intervention and the ground level impact such projects generate. We have also seen that, on the global scale, the SDGs are focused on a much wider spectrum of activities. The stark difference between the two could be that while CSR remains a matter of compliance, SDG aims at sustainability and tackling global factors challenging human life itself. However, it cannot be denied that many CSR activities as enumerated in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 also serve in fulfilling many of the objectives of the 17 SDGs. To make our study objective, the primary and secondary data were used to see the extent to which the Indicators associated with each SDG is fulfilled by the implementation of CSR activities. We find that this rationale sustains as many thematic areas of CSR intervention are also the performance indicators for fulfilling the SDGs. Further the CSR interventions even though mandatory do contribute to bringing out some changes as the SDGs envisage. Hence, it will be a wrong approach to ignore the impact of the CSR projects in bringing about positive changes in areas which also hold importance for the SDGs. We have, therefore, analysed each of the attributes of the project against only the relevant indicators⁴⁶ of the SDGs that could be grouped along with CSR activities to understand the outcomes and shortfall, if any

The text in italics in the table below represent the SDGs or the relevant indicators that could be compared with the activities of each project.

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
ONGC	HEALTH CARE MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the	SDG 3 - <i>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</i>	<i>Maternal mortality ratio -</i> The hospital has an operational Paediatrics department which has been contributing to this objective since March 2019. <i>Under-five mortality rate -</i> The hospital has an operational Paediatrics

⁴⁶ Marked as [Annexure H](#)

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
		<p>promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water</p>		<p>department which has been contributing to this objective since March 2019.</p> <p><i>Neonatal mortality rate</i> -No possible evidence could be found for the fulfilment of this objective due to the operation of the hospital only starting in 2019 and no critical cases being brought here.</p> <p><i>Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</i> – OPD Patients are around 60 to 130 per day during April-Oct and during the healthy season it comes down to 30-35 per day. This data was not representative enough to answer the fulfilment of this objective.</p> <p><i>Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</i></p>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				<p>-The current volume of patients does not belong to these categories of diseases.</p> <p><i>Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders - The current volume of patients does not belong to these categories of diseases.</i></p> <p><i>Harmful use of alcohol defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year - no such cases reported</i></p> <p><i>Death rate due to road traffic injuries - no such cases reported</i></p> <p><i>Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population - as the</i></p>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				<p>patients coming to the hospital are mainly non-employees and from local areas, hence the concept of health insurance is predominantly absent.</p> <p><i>The proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis -</i> The hospital has been successful in achieving this objective to a great extent by attracting local people.</p> <p><i>Number of health camps</i> <i>Location health camps and purpose</i> - Currently the hospital does not run an anti-drug abuse, alcohol abuse camp or training. However, the hospital conducted women reproductive education campaign on 12th February 2021.</p>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
<p>Conclusion: The ambit of SDGs is much wider than CSR activities envisaged in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, one may also note that instead of the word 'Health care' under Schedule VII, SDG 3 talks of 'Healthy Lives.'</p> <p>This difference of approach enhances the scope of the SDG beyond health care facilities like hospitals and include strengthening the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate. Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, following the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries and small island developing States. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p> <p>We have seen that healthcare has been a priority area of CSR intervention over the years. However, when we see such strategic projects being undertaken then obviously because the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII does not go beyond Health Care, the broader goals like strengthening the implementation of the World Health Organization norms, Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases to name a few are still not on the current agenda of such companies which operate a Multispeciality Hospital.</p>				
Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
AGCL	RURAL DEVELOPMENT RUPKOTHAR GAON	Rural development projects	SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE <i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i>	<i>The proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road- The village population is about 1400 with 277 households.</i>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				Out of 277 households, about 95% are in BPL category. OBC is 90% and 10% is SC/ST.

Conclusion: it can be said that all other indicators under SDG 9 are not relevant as they talk of Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita, Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value-added, Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit, CO2 emission per unit of value-added etc.

Further Goal (2.a) of SDG 2 related to ‘End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture’ about the increase in investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries is relevant here.

However, if we see the Indian scenario on rural infrastructure development, it is primarily intended to bring out changes in self-sustainability of the village arising from means of livelihood based on agricultural activities only. It is not envisaged that such improvements are brought about with the cooperation of International Agencies. Further, indicators under SDG 9 also attribute prominence to some kind of manufacturing activities but the CSR activities under Rural Development have no such clearly defined scope and the main thrust is only on agriculturally based activities and not manufacturing activities.

However, it is worth noting that as per the filled-in questionnaire, the Company strongly agrees that there has been an increase in International awareness w.r.t CSR which also affects the Company’s activities. This shows a positive reaction and paves the way for future projects being planned by Companies after keeping such international norms like SDGs in mind.

Projects implemented by DNP Limited are also related to the Construction of Individual Toilets, Installation of Solar Street Light, Orchid Garden and the Construction of Village Roads. Therefore, their scope of the fulfilment of SDG indicators under SDG is also limited.

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
OIL	ADULT EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS PROJECT DIKHYA	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)	<p>SDG 1: NO POVERTY- <i>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</i> <i>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</i></p> <p>SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER- <i>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</i></p> <p>SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION- <i>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</i></p> <p>SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH- <i>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</i></p>	<p><i>The indicators 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) and 1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending-</i> Our study shows that gains in literacy skills impact the lives of individuals in many positive ways. These individuals in future will be able to obtain a job or a better-paying job, be more productive employees and adapt to changing needs in the workplace. These outcomes support the fulfilment of the overall objective under SDG 1</p> <p>As far as SDG 2 is concerned the key indicator under 2.1.1 on <i>Prevalence of undernourishment</i> is also a logical but secondary outcome of the CSR intervention.</p>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				<p><i>Sub head 4.4 of SDG 4 aims to achieve by 2030, substantial increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship- The current CSR intervention can be a major contributor to achieve this objective.</i></p> <p><i>As far as achievement of SDG 8 is concerned, para 8.3 related to Promoting development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial</i></p>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				<i>services deserves to be noted - In this respect it can very well be understood that project DIKHYA will contribute immensely in realizing this objective.</i>

Conclusion: OIL has another project (SWABALAMBAN) on placement linked skill training and capacity building programs. Short-term courses/trades are offered such as construction industry (plumbing, masonry, carpentry, welding, etc.) housekeeping & hospitality, food & beverages, electrician, sewing machine operator, BPO/Voice calling, general duty assistant, etc. certified by NSDC, Govt. of India. The outcomes could be similar where it can contribute to achieving SDG 1,2,4 and 8.

It must be noted that the impact of the projects must be seen from the broader spectrum of SDGs as they qualitatively contribute much beyond the CSR norms. This also shows one shortfall in the current reporting norms where only current expenses or impact is allowed to be reported and not future benefits. Say, for instance, SDG 8 which is an inevitable outcome of the CSR activities by OIL but the same cannot be claimed as an impact when CSR reporting is done as future potential benefits are not considered.

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
TCPL	AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE FOR ALL REFERRAL HOSPITAL and RESEARCH CENTRE (RHRC)	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach	SDG 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<i>Maternal mortality ratio - The hospital has no specific mention of the Paediatrics department. Therefore, no comment can be made on this.</i>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
		<p>Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water</p>		<p><i>Under-five mortality rate</i> - The hospital has no specific mention of the Paediatrics department. Therefore, no comment can be made on this.</p> <p><i>Neonatal mortality rate</i> -No possible evidence could be found for fulfilment of this objective due to no specific mention about Paediatrics department. Therefore, no comment can be made on this.</p> <p><i>Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</i> – no comment can be made on this.</p> <p><i>Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</i> –The current volume of patients does not belong to these categories of</p>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				<p>diseases.</p> <p><i>Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders - The current volume of patients does not belong to these categories of diseases.</i></p> <p><i>Harmful use of alcohol defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year - There is evidence of Death Case Alcoholic abuse and Poisoning Cases which has been on an increasing trend since 2018.</i></p> <p><i>Death rate due to road traffic injuries-There is evidence of such cases being death with between 2019 and 2020</i></p>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				<p><i>Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population – as the patients coming to the hospital are mainly employees and from local areas, hence the concept of health insurance is assumed to be dominant for Company employees where the Company must have covered them under some group insurance plan.</i></p> <p><i>The proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis - The hospital has been successful in achieving this objective to a great extent. They have treated around 3,00,000 patients.</i></p> <p><i>Number of health camps Location health camps and purpose - Currently the</i></p>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				hospital runs an alcohol abuse camp or training. The Hospital also engages in awareness activities on AIDS day, World Anti-Hypertension Day, World Health Day, World T.B Day, National Filaria Day, World Hepatitis Day etc
TCPL	CREATING AWARENESS ON CHILD RIGHTS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Promoting education, including special education and employment, enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently-abled, and livelihood enhancement projects	SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	The relevant indicators under SDG 5 are 5.2.1 <i>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by the form of violence and by age and</i> 5.2.2 <i>Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.</i>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				<p>The most significant contribution by the program towards achieving the above objective is the formation of the 'Child Protection Committee' in Tea Estate.</p> <p>The committee comprises of 15 members including 2 Welfare officer, School Teacher, AWC worker, ASHA, Line Guard, ACMS member, Health Assistance, Doctor, Representative of Mothers' club, GP president, GP member, Community mobilizer, CSC (child servile coordinator) and GP Secretary. The responsibility of APPL welfare Officers is to arrange a meeting by interacting with all stakeholders. The duties of Committee Members is to enrol drop out children, protect</p>

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
				<p>from alcoholic abuse, keeping a track record of school-going children and keeps attention to children. Also, the regulatory committee monitors all kind of developmental works and initiating awareness programs.</p> <p>The other significant contributor to the above objective is the Mothers’ Club, where women who have at least 2 children are members. The primary objective of the meeting is to make a bridge among neighbours for strengthening relationship with children.</p>

Conclusion: The ambit of SDGs is much wider than CSR activities envisaged in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, one may also note that instead of the word **‘Health care’** under Schedule VII, SDG 3 talks of **‘Healthy Lives’**. This difference of approach enhances the scope of the SDG beyond health care facilities like hospitals. However, it must be noted that the establishment is the only healthcare centre in the region with SA8000 certification⁴⁷. Since 2007, RHRC has treated over 3,00,000 patients of which over 2,50,000 have been non-employee patients. They have also partnered with ‘Saathi’ under the USAID programme to improve maternal and child care⁴⁸. The hospital has also performed knee replacement surgery,

⁴⁷ [SA8000@Standard - SAI \(sa-intl.org\)](mailto:SA8000@Standard-SAI(sa-intl.org))

⁴⁸ [tcpl-sustainability-report.pdf \(tataconsumer.com\)](http://tcpl-sustainability-report.pdf(tataconsumer.com))

Company	Activities undertaken	Category under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Relevant Indicators of SDG
<p>laparoscopic partial hepatectomy, and laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy in the past years. This is a very good example of how a Corporate integrates SDG goals into its CSR planning.</p> <p>The project on Child Trafficking is a unique advocacy method. Furthermore, this project greatly discharges the accountability to At-risk People (AAP) where efforts are made to ensure that communities at risk, for whom interventions are being planned, are involved in the decisions that impact them. This project’s impact can be better understood when we see it in the light of SDG 5 rather than the category under Schedule VII activities. This is a very good example of how a Corporate gives attention to SDG goals.</p>				
Company	Activities Undertaken	Category Under section 135 of The Companies Act	Specific SDG addressed	Critical Findings w.r.t Indicators of SDG
NEDFi	Capacity Building, Marketing Support & Other Miscellaneous Activities & Projects	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently-abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)	SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC - <i>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</i>	NEDFi’s interventions primarily help to Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
<p>Conclusion: The efforts made by NEDFi have along lasting impact on bringing about a change in the economical status of the beneficiaries.</p>				

Recommendations

Based on our long-drawn process of analysis we have been able to conclude that the current CSR projects under study have been selected and implemented with a perspective that it complies with the mandate under Companies Act, 2013. However, there are instances where the projects contribute much beyond and help meet some related SDGs. The SDGs usually take a longer time frame in evaluating the effect as compared to CSR which is more like an annual reporting norm. We would, therefore, based on our learning make the following recommendations:

1. Thematic areas under CSR must have key indicators like SDGs. Inference can be drawn from NVG guidelines also. This will make it possible for Companies to carry on activities that are required as compared to planning activities with the restraint of compliance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. There are many thematic areas under SDGs which have rarely been focussed upon. Similarly, in CSR activities apart from some common areas like Health, Education etc many other areas have been neglected. These sectors should also be emphasised upon.
3. Collaborative approach with international agencies like UNICEF, WHO, WWF etc having global experience should be adopted. Even though the CSR Amendment Rules of 2021 has paved their way, clear rules on such engagement need to be defined by the Government.
4. Foreign Exchange Laws will also have to be amended to facilitate global alliances.
5. When one project has multiple outcomes, then all of them should be reported rather than only reporting the one which resembles the heading given under Schedule VII.
6. Emphasis should not be on reporting expenses but on what impact or positive change it is making for the community.
7. The determining factor for any report when in terms of impact will be the change the project has brought currently or the potential of change it can bring in the future. The parameter should not be the financial outlay. Even a small project can have a significant impact.

ANNEXURES TO THIS REPORT

ANNEXURE A

The communication dated **22 March 2020** made with Ms Sandita Baruah Bora, Additional Secretary, Transformation & Development Department, Government of Assam Block F, Janata Bhavan, Dispur, Guwahati-781006, Assam

TEZPUR UNIVERSITY (A Central University), Napaam, 784 028, Assam

22 March 2020

To,
Ms. Sandita Baruah Bora,
Additional Secretary, Transformation & Development Department
Government of Assam Block F, Janata Bhavan, Dispur,
Guwahati-781006, Assam

Madam,

We are happy to inform you that Tezpur University has been assigned a prestigious project by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (**NFCG**), a PPP of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (**MCA**), Government of India, to do a study for Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam – with respect to SDGs.

As Assam is home to both CPSEs and SLPEs, the study will cover some significant companies which are doing considerable work in implementing the SDGs. The study will enable creating a verifiable database of critical performance parameters, for every type of social development project implemented in various regions of Assam and the impacts that such projects have created on the ground. The work will involve the reviewing and studying the CSR initiatives of companies with a view to understand the current thinking of the corporates and draw lessons for the future.

The area of study will be threefold viz. (i) Area of initiatives, (ii) Management /implementation of the CSR function and (iii) Effectiveness & impact assessment. The companies may be encouraged to plan and execute proper impact assessment studies as well as share the information emphasizing that this information can help in improving the overall effectiveness of social initiatives.

We have noticed that the substantial work is done in the SDG in Assam. A special centre named Centre for Sustainable Development Goals is also operating at AASC. The recently held SDG Conclave organized during February 24-26, 2020 is also a testimony to this. It is a humble request to your good office to help us in structuring and presenting the best achievements in our study report. We will be deeply obliged if you may refer to any official who will share his / her ideas in shaping this prestigious project.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



(Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar)

Professor, Department of Business Administration

subh16@gmail.com, subh@tezu.ernet.in

9435081446, 8473003304

Copy to: The Additional Chief Secretary, Transformation & Development Department

ANNEXURE B

The communication dated **April 20, 2020**, made with the Shri Tarun Chandra Saharia, Director, at Department of Public Enterprises Block C, 3rd floor, Assam Secretariat, Dispur. Guwahati: 781006, Assam.



Department of Business Administration
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
(A Central University)
NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

April 20, 2020

To,
Shri Tarun Chandra Saharia,
Director, Department of Public Enterprises
Block C, 3rd floor, Assam Secretariat, Dispur. Guwahati: 781006, Assam

Sir,

It gives us great pleasure to share with you that Tezpur University has been assigned a prestigious research project by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG) a PPP of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India to do a study related to Impact Assessment of CSR activities under Companies Act, 2013.

As Assam's economy has considerable contribution from State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs), the study of how Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is transforming the state cannot be complete without the consideration of such SLPEs. As the nodal agency on Public Enterprises in the State we humbly request your good office to kindly share information on the following aspects for our research:

1. List of top 10 SLPEs in terms of CSR expenditure;
2. CSR expenditure for such 10 SLPEs for 3 financial years 2016-17 & 2017-18 & 2018-19.
3. List of activities carried out by SLPEs under CSR projects.
4. Government of Assam, Vision document, Directives etc. related to guidance on CSR by SLPEs.

As the study aims at identifying CSR driven development projects in various regions of Assam the above information will be useful to showcase the efforts of SLPEs and the development they bring about. This is more important because Assam also has CSR driven projects of Central Public Sector Undertakings and some Private Sector companies.

We will be deeply obliged for your support, please.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar)

Professor, Department of Business Administration

subh16@gmail.com, subh@tezu.ernet.in, 9435081446, 8473003304

copy to: Dr. M. Ariz Ahammed, Principal Secretary for kind information

ANNEXURE C

The communication dated **23 October 2020** made Dr M. Ariz Ahammed, Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam Public Enterprise Department, Government of Assam Block C, 3rd floor Assam Secretariat, Dispur Guwahati: 781006.



School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
(A Central University)
NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

23 October 2020

From:
Prof. Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar,
Professor
Department of Business Administration

To,
Dr. M. Ariz Ahammed,
Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam
Public Enterprise Department, Government of Assam
Block C, 3rd floor Assam Secretariat, Dispur
Guwahati: 781006

Sir,

We appreciate all your efforts for boosting the performance of SLPEs in Assam. It gives us great pleasure to write to you about the subject of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We have noticed immense activity on this very significant global phenomenon in the state of Assam for the past couple of years.

We are happy to inform you that Tezpur University has been assigned a prestigious project by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG) a PPP of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India to do a study for Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam - with respect to SDGs.

As the state of Assam is the home to both CPSEs and SLPEs, the study will cover some significant companies which are doing considerable work in implementing the SDGs/ CSR. As we know that SLPEs, incorporated as Companies, need to spend 2% of their average net profits for the past three years as CSR, we are mandated to showcase the effective contribution such SLPEs are making in the arena.

On a detailed research, we have isolated around 14 such SLPEs in Assam to capture the details of CSR activities for our report. We accessed the websites of all

such companies but could not find substantial information for reasons due to non-availability of annual reports etc. It is a fact that apart from the listed corporate entities, there is no mandate for uploading the Annual Report on a Company website. However, as our purpose is purely seeking data on CSR initiatives, we anticipated some disclosures. To reiterate, the CSR Rules 2014 under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, also do not mandate any such disclosures; but the absence of any information is grossly affecting the cause of showcasing how SLPEs are truly contributing.

On scrutiny at the websites, we have found that information are available only for (i) Assam Gas Company Limited and (ii) DNPL Limited (A subsidiary of AGCL) while for Assam Industrial Development Company Limited only the CSR Policy is uploaded. A list of the SLPEs that we studied along with the observations on availability of CSR information is marked as **Annexure A**.

We, humbly, request your kind intervention on providing some information on CSR activities of such SLPEs so that the research report can showcase the true and complete scenario in Assam.

In anticipation of your kind cooperation and guidance as always.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



(Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar)

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ANNEXURE A

LIST OF PROFIT MAKING STATE LEVEL ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED AS COMPANIES AND NOT BEING CORPORATIONS UNDER ANY SPECIAL ACT WITH CSR SPENDING IN ASSAM FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2018 -19				
SR NO	NAME OF COMPANY	AMOUNT SPENT (Rs.)	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	REMARKS
1.	Assam Gas Company Ltd (Link to Report)	Total = 439.97 lakhs (Pg. no 22)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Shyamadama. Project Skill Development in Plumbing. Project Pratyasha. Project Deepshukha. Environmental support services AMCH. Project Aparajeya (Annexure F, page no. 59) 	All the projects were carried out in Assam. (Annexure F, page no. 59)

2.	Duliajan Nurnaligarh Pipeline Ltd. (Link to Report)	Total = 51.04 lacs (pg no 33, Appendix to Annexure C; (4))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting Healthcare and Sanitation; Promotion of Education. 	All the projects were carried out in Assam (pg no 34: table on MANNER IN WHICH THE AMOUNT SPENT DURING
3.	Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	CSR policy http://www.aidcdh.com/pdf/146691147/CSR_Policy-AIDC.pdf (CSR was not applicable to the company in the year 2016-17) WEBSITE Latest annual report available: 2016-17 https://www.aidcdh.com/annual_report.php Photos of CSR programme from photo gallery (photos 15-19) https://www.aidcdh.com/gallery.php <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for Hare Krishna Movement CSR programme on 16.3.19 		
4.	Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.	Nothing found in website about CSR. https://aidc.assam.gov.in/ Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined		
5.	Assam Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	Nothing found in website about CSR. http://www.aatron.in/index.php Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined		
6.	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd	Nothing found in website about CSR. https://amdc.assam.gov.in/ Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined		
7.	Assam Hydrocarbon & Energy Company Ltd.	Nothing found in website about CSR. http://ahercl.com/ Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined		
8.	Assam Plains Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.	No website available. Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined		
9.	Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	Nothing found in website about CSR. https://ahsidcltd.assam.gov.in/ Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined		

10.	Assam State Textbook Production & Publication Corporation Ltd.	Nothing found in website about CSR https://textbookcorporation.assam.gov.in/ Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined
11.	Assam Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	Nothing found in website about CSR https://tourismcorporation.assam.gov.in/ Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined
12.	Assam Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd.	Nothing found in website about CSR https://afdc.assam.gov.in/ Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined
13.	Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	CSR policy of the company is provided in the website https://www.apgcl.org/CSR%20Policy.pdf Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined
14.	Assam Co-operative Jute Mills Ltd.	Mention about CSR is made in company website http://www.assamcooperativemill.com/index_page.asp?UploadID=2 Annual report could not be found and hence applicability of CSR couldn't be determined

Annexure D

OIL INDIA LIMITED

CSR POLICY: [policy](#)

COMPOSITION OF CSR COMMITTEE:

2016-17

Composition CSR and SD Committee during the year 2016-17:

- Shri Utpal Bora, Chairman and Managing Director – **Chairman**
- At R.S. Borah, Director (Finance) – Member
- Shri Biswajit Roy, Director (HR&BD) - Member
- Shri P.K. Sharma, Director (Operations) – Member
- Shri Sunjay Sudhir, JS(IC), MOP&NG-Govt., Nominee Director – Member

2017-18

The composition of the CSR and SD Committee during the year 2017-18 is given below:

- Shri. Utpal Bora – **Chairman – date of cessation:** 23.09.2017
Chairman and Managing Director
- Prof. (Dr.) Asha Kaul – **Chairperson- date of induction:** 23.09.2017
Independent Director
- Dr Priyank Sharma – Member - **date of induction:** 23.09.2017
Independent Director
- Smt. R.S.Borah - Member
Director (Finance)
- Shri. Biswajit Roy - Member
Director (HR&BD)
- Shri. Sunjay Sudhir - Member
JS(IC), MoP&NG-Govt. Nominee Director
- Shri. P.K. Sharma – Member - **date of cessation:** 23.09.2017
Director (Operations)

2018-19

The composition of the CSR and SD Committee during the year 2018-19 is given below:

- Prof. (Dr.) Asha Kaul - **Chairperson**
Independent Director
- Dr Priyank Sharma – Member
Independent Director
- Smt. R.S.Borah – Member – **date of cessation: 01.03.2019**
Director (Finance)
- Shri. Biswajit Roy – Member
Director (HR&BD)
- Shri. Sunjay Sudhir – Member – **date of cessation: 11.03.2019**
JS(IC), MoP&NG - Govt. Nominee Director Member
- Shri. B.N. Reddy - Member
OSD – (IC), MoP&NG - Govt. Nominee Director

NUMALIGARH REFINERY LIMITED

CSR POLICY: [\(policy\)](#)

CSR COMMITTEE COMPOSITION:

2016-17

CSR and Sustainability initiatives of NRL are administered through a three-tier organizational structure, comprising a CSR and Sustainability Committee of the Board at the apex level, a committee of senior executives at mid-level and a CSR and Sustainability Steering Committee at the execution level. The **three-member** Board Level Committee is headed by an Independent Director. The mid-level committee comprises three senior executives headed by Sr. General Manager (Human Resource). The CSR and Sustainability Steering Committee comprised 12 cross-functional employees as members. This committee is responsible for planning, actual implementation and monitoring of CSR and Sustainability activities.

- Shri Rajkumar Sharma – **Chairman; Independent Director**
- Shri S. K. Barua - **Director (Finance)**
- Shri B. J. Phukan - **Director (Technical)**

2017-18

- Shri Rajkumar Sharma - **Chairman; Independent Director**
- Shri S. K. Barua - **Director (Finance) and Addl. Charge of Director (Finance)**
- Shri B. J. Phukan - **Director (Technical)**

2018-19

The Committee was last reconstituted on 26th October, 2018 by inducting Shri Indranil Mitra, Director (Finance) as Member along with Shri Rajkumar Sharma, Independent Director as Chairman, Shri B. J. Phukan, Director (Technical) as Member.

The CSR & Sustainability Committee of the Board of NRL comprises the following Directors:-

- Shri Rajkumar Sharma, Independent Director & Chairman of the Committee
- Shri S K Barua, Managing Director, (Member upto 26.10.2018)
- Shri Bhaskar Jyoti Phukan, Director (Technical)
- Shri Indranil Mitra, Director (Finance) (Member w.e.f 26.10.2018)

OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED

CSR POLICY

[\(link to policy\)](#)

CSR COMMITTEE COMPOSITION:

2016-17

The composition of the CSR Committee as of 31.03.2017:

- Shri Ajai Malhotra, Independent Director (w.e.f. 22.04.2016) – **Chairman**
- Shri K. M. Padmanabhan (From 22.04.2016 to 19.03.2017)
- Shri D. K. Sarraf
- Shri D. D. Misra
- Shri A. K. Srinivasan

2017-18

The composition of the CSR Committee as on 31.03.2018

- Shri Ajai Malhotra, Independent Director – Chairman of the Committee
- Prof. S B Kedare, Independent Director – Member
- Shri Vivek Mallya, Independent Director – Member
- Dr Santrupt B. Misra, Independent Director – Member
- Dr Sambit Patra, Independent Director – Member
- Shri D. D. Misra, Director (HR)-ONGC – Member

2018-19

The composition of the CSR Committee as on 31.03.2019

- Shri Ajai Malhotra, Independent Director – Chairman
- Dr Santrupt B Misra, Independent Director – Member
- Shri A. K. Dwivedi, Director (Exploration)- ONGC – Member
- Shri Subhash Kumar, Director (Finance)-ONGC – Member

Dr Alka Mittal, Director (HR)-ONGC – Member

INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED

SUSTAINABILITY & CSR POLICY: [link to policy](#)

2016-17

The Composition of the CSR & Sustainable Development Committee as of 31.03.17:

- 1) Shri Parindu K. Bhagat, Independent Director - Chairman
- 2) Shri Subroto Bagchi, Independent Director - Member
- 3) Shri Verghese Cherian, Director (Human Resources) - Member
- 4) Shri Arun Kumar Sharma, Director (Finance) - Member
- 5) Shri Balwinder Singh Canth, Director (Marketing) - Member
- 6) Shri G. K. Satish, Director (Planning & Business Development) – Member

2017-18

The Composition of the CSR & Sustainable Development Committee as on 31.03.18

- 1) Shri Parindu K. Bhagat, Independent Director - Chairman
- 2) Shri Sankar Chakraborti, Independent Director - Member
- 3) Shri Arun Kumar Sharma, Director (Finance) - Member
- 4) Shri G. K. Satish, Director (Planning & Business Development) - Member
- 5) Shri Ranjan Kumar Mohapatra, Director (Human Resources) - Member

2018-19

The Composition of the CSR & Sustainable Development Committee as of 31.03.19:

- 1) Shri Parindu K. Bhagat, Independent Director – Chairman
- 2) Shri Sankar Chakraborti, Independent Director – Member
- 3) Shri Arun Kumar Sharma, Director (Finance) – Member
- 4) Shri G. K. Satish, Director (Planning & Business Development) – Member
- 5) Shri Ranjan Kumar Mohapatra, Director (Human Resources) – Member
- 6) Shri Gurmeet Singh, Director (Marketing) – Member

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

CSR POLICY: [link to policy](#)

2016-17

The CSR Committee comprises of following:-

- (i) Dr. (Ms.) Tuktuk Ghosh Kumar, IAS (Retd.) as Chairperson [**Designation: Non-official Member (Independent)**]
- (ii) Dr Guruprasad Mohapatra, IAS as Member [**Designation: Chairman, AAI**]
- (iii) Shri Sudhir Raheja as Member [**Designation: Member (Planning)**]
- (iv) Shri Anuj Aggarwal as Member [**Designation: Member (HR)**]

2017-18

Composition of CSR Committee as of March 31, 2018:

- (i) Dr. (Mrs.) Tuktuk Ghosh Kumar, Chairperson [**Designation: Non-official Member (Independent)**]
- (ii) Dr Guruprasad Mohapatra [**Designation: Chairman, AAI**]
- (iii) Sh. Sudhir Raheja [Consequent upon the resignation of Shri Sudhir Raheja, **Member (Planning)** on 30th June 2018, he ceased to be a member of the CSR Committee]
- (iv) Sh. Anuj Aggarwal [**Designation: Member (HR)**]

2018-19

Composition of the CSR Committee as of March 2019:

- (i) Dr. (Mrs.) Tuktuk Ghosh Kumar, Chairperson [**Designation: Non-official Member (Independent)**]
- (ii) Dr Guruprasad Mohapatra [**Designation: Chairman, AAI**] (**Consequent upon cessation of** Dr Guruprasad Mohapatra, Chairman- AAI effective from close of working hours on 31st July 2019, he also ceased to be a member of the CSR Committee)
- (iii) Sh. Anuj Aggarwal [**Designation: Member (HR)**]
- (iv) Sh. A.K. Pathak [**Designation: Member (Planning)**]

NORTHEASTERN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

CSR POLICY: [\(policy\)](#)

CSR COMMITTEE COMPOSITION:

2016-17

A. Board Level Committee as of 31st March 2017

- Shri B. P. Muktieh - Chairman and Managing Director
- Dr T. K. Mukhopadhyay - Independent Director
- Dr R. K. Garg - Independent Director
- Shri P.V.S.L.N Murty - Director
- Ms. S. Gonsalves - Independent Director
- Shri K. S. Nagnyal – Director

B. Nodal Officer: Sri Ashim Kr. Das, Deputy General Manager, CSR Division

2017-18

A. Board Level Committee as of 31st March 2018

- Shri B. P. Muktieh - Chairman and Managing Director
- Dr T. K. Mukhopadhyay - Independent Director
- Dr R. K. Garg - Independent Director
- Shri P.V.S.L.N Murty, SBI - Director
- Ms. S. Gonsalves - Independent Director
- Shri K. S. Nagnyal, LIC - Director

B. Nodal Officer: Sri Ashim Kr. Das, Deputy General Manager, CSR Division

2018-19

A. Board Level Committee as on 31st March 2019

- Sri B. P. Muktieh - Chairman and Managing Director
- Smt. S. Gonsalves – Woman Director
- Sri S.K. Tandon – Director
- Sri Dinesh Bhagat – Director

B. Nodal Officer: Sri Ashim Kr. Das, Deputy General Manager, CSR Division

ASSAM GAS COMPANY LIMITED

CSR POLICY: ([link to policy](#))

CSR COMMITTEE COMPOSITION:

2016-17

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as on 31st March 2017 comprised of:

- Shri Sanat Kumar Kalita - Chairman of the Committee
- Shri Siddhartha Bordoloi - Member:
- Shri A.K.Sharma - Member

2017-18

- T.C. Saharia – Chairman
- Shri Siddhartha Bordoloi - Member
- Shri A.K.Sharma – Member

2018-19

- T.C. Saharia – Chairman
- Shri Siddhartha Bordoloi – Member
- Shri Gokul Chandra Swargiyari - Member

TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LTD

CSR POLICY: [link to policy](#)

CSR COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

2016-17

The CSR committee of the Board comprises of the following members:

- a. Ranjana Kumar (Mrs.) (Independent, Non-Executive) - Chairperson
- b. V. Leeladhar (Independent, Non-Executive)
- c. S Santhanakrishnan (Non-Independent, Non- Executive)
- d. Ajoy Misra (Non-Independent, Executive)
- e. Prof S Parasuraman (Expert Member) (not a board member)

2017-18

The CSR committee of the Board comprises of the following members:

- a. Ranjana Kumar (Mrs.) (Independent, Non-Executive) - Chairperson
- b. V. Leeladhar (Independent, Non-Executive)
- c. S. Santhanakrishnan (Non-Independent, Non- Executive)
- d. Ajoy Misra (Non-Independent, Executive)

Dr. S. Parasuraman is an expert member of the CSR Committee and is a permanent invitee for the CSR committee meetings.

2018-19

The CSR committee of the Board comprises of the following members:

- a. Ranjana Kumar (Mrs.) (Independent, Non-Executive) - Chairperson
- b. V. Leeladhar (Independent, Non-Executive)
- c. S. Santhanakrishnan (Independent, Non- Executive)
- d. Ajoy Misra (Managing Director & CEO)

INFOSYS LIMITED

CSR POLICY: [link to policy](#)

2016-17

The CSR committee of the Board is responsible for overseeing the execution of the Company's CSR policy. The CSR committee comprises **two independent directors and the CEO and MD**. The members of the CSR committee are:

- R. Seshasayee, Chairperson
- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
- Dr. Vishal Sikka [**CEO and MD**]

2017-18

The CSR committee of the Board is responsible for overseeing the execution of the Company's CSR policy. The CSR committee comprises **three independent directors and the COO and Whole-time Director**. The members of the CSR committee are:

- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, Chairperson
- U.B. Pravin Rao [**Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director**]
- Roopa Kudva
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

2018-19

The CSR committee of the Board is responsible for overseeing the execution of the Company's CSR Policy. The CSR committee comprises **three independent directors and the COO and Whole-time Director**. The members of the CSR committee are:

- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, Chairperson
- U.B. Pravin Rao [**Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director**]
- Roopa Kudva
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED

CSR POLICY: [policy](#)

2016-17

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprises of:

- Mr. O. P. Bhatt as the Chairman [**Independent Director**]
- Mr. Aditya Narayan, Dr. Sanjiv Misra, Ms. Kalpana Morparia [**all three of them are Independent Directors**] Mr. Sanjiv Mehta [**Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director**] and Mr. P. B. Balaji [**Executive Director, Finance & IT and Chief Financial Officer**] as the members of the Committee.

2017-18

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee comprises:

- Mr. O. P. Bhatt as the Chairman [**Independent Director**]
- Mr. Aditya Narayan, Dr. Sanjiv Misra, Ms. Kalpana Morparia [**all three of them are Independent Directors**] Mr. Sanjiv Mehta [**Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer**] and Mr. Srinivas Phatak [**Executive Director, Finance & IT and Chief Financial Officer**] as the Members of the Committee.

During the year, Mr. P. B. Balaji ceased to be the Member of the Committee and was succeeded by Mr. Srinivas Phatak.

2018-19

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee comprises of:

- Mr. O. P. Bhatt as the Chairman [**Independent Director**]
- Mr. Aditya Narayan, Dr. Sanjiv Misra, Ms. Kalpana Morparia [**all three of them are Independent Directors**] Mr. Sanjiv Mehta [**Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer**] and Mr. Srinivas Phatak [**Executive Director, Finance & IT and Chief Financial Officer**] as the Members of the Committee.

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
Sivasagar & Charaideo	FOUR	ONGC	HEALTH	1. ONGC MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL (INR 99.07 crores)	<p>A mega CSR initiative towards addressing the health care concerns of people in the Northeast by setting up a Multi-Speciality Hospital in Sivasagar, Assam.</p> <p>The services of the First Phase of the 300-bed hospital have been opened for the public in the first week of March 2019.</p>	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water (i)
		OIL	SKILL DEVELOPMENT	2. PROJECT SWABALAMBAN	Oil operational areas of Tinsukia,	Promoting education

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
				INR 39.12 crores)	<p>Dibrugarh and parts of Sivasagar, Charaideo districts of Assam</p> <p>The project was launched for providing sustainable employment opportunities to the unemployed youths from OIL operational areas through various industry relevant placement linked skill training and capacity building programs. Short-term courses/trades are offered such as construction industry (plumbing, masonry, carpentry, welding, etc.) housekeeping & hospitality, food & beverages, electrician, sewing machine operator, BPO/Voice calling, general duty assistant,</p>	n, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					etc. certified by NSDC, Govt. of India.	
			SKILL DEVELOPMENT	3. PROJECT DIKHYA (INR 29.66 crores)	Oil operational areas of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and parts of Sivasagar districts Programmes under this project are implemented through IL&FS Education & Technical Services (IETS) and State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) in the OIL operation areas of Upper Assam. 1) Computer Education to Schools 2) Knowledge-Yan with K-Class (K-Yan, or 'Knowledge Vehicle' is a device that integrates a full-feature multimedia computer with a data projector, TV	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					tuner, audio system, and DVD player in a single, easy-to-use portable product, with an ultra-large display 3) Primary School Teacher Training 4) Life Skills Education in Girls' Schools 5) Adult education classes 6) Adding Dimensions 7) Distribution of Learning Kits 8) Financial Literacy Program for Community in 24 locations 9) Supplementary Education Program in 30 schools	
		TCPL	NOT CLEAR	4. CREATING AWARENESS ON CHILD RIGHTS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING (INR 1.11 CRORES)	TCPL co-funds a program by UNICEF (a United Nations Agency) and Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP) for	Promoting education, including special education and

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					promoting child rights and child protection in tea gardens of Assam. The project aims to promote child rights and reduce their vulnerability to trafficking and abuse in 3 districts of Assam (Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Tinsukia)	employment, enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently-abled, and livelihood enhancement projects
Tinsukia & Doom Dooma	FIVE	TCPL	NOT CLEAR	1. CREATING AWARENESS ON CHILD RIGHTS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING (INR 1.11 CRORES)	TCPL co-funds a program by UNICEF (a United Nations Agency) and Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP) for promoting child rights and child protection in tea gardens of Assam. The project aims to promote child rights and reduce their vulnerability to trafficking and abuse in 3 districts of Assam	Promoting education, including special education and employment, enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently-abled,

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
Tinsukia & Doom Dooma					(Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Tinsukia)	and livelihood enhancement projects
			SKILL DEVELOPMENT	2. PROJECT SWABALAMBAN (INR 39.12 crores)	Oil operational areas of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and parts of Sivasagar, Charaideo districts of Assam The project was launched for providing sustainable employment opportunities to the unemployed youths from OIL operational areas through various industry relevant placement linked skill training and capacity building programs. Short-term courses/trades are offered such as construction industry (plumbing, masonry, carpentry, welding, etc.) housekeeping & hospitality, food	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancement vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					& beverages, electrician, sewing machine operator, BPO/Voice calling, general duty assistant, etc. certified by NSDC, Govt. of India.	
		TCPL	NOT CLEAR	3. CREATING AWARENESS ON CHILD RIGHTS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING (INR 1.11 CRORES)	TCPL co-funds a program by UNICEF (a United Nations Agency) and Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP) for promoting child rights and child protection in tea gardens of Assam. The project aims to promote child rights and reduce their vulnerability to trafficking and abuse in 3 districts of Assam (Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Tinsukia)	Promoting education, including special education and employment, enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently-abled, and livelihood enhancement projects
		HUL	SPECIAL EDUCATION	4. ANKUR (INR 0.89 CRORES)	Ankur was set as a centre by the Company's Plantations	Promoting education,

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					Division for special education for differently-abled children at Doom Dooma in Assam	including special education and employment, enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently-abled, and livelihood enhancement projects
			HEALTH CARE	5. SANJEEVANI (INR 2.1 CRORES)	A free mobile medical service camp / van for the local community near Doom Dooma factory in Assam.	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
						contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water (i)
Dibrugarh & Chabauaa	THREE	AGCL	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1. PROJECT RUPKATHAR GAON (INR 1.99 CRORES)	No. 1 Chapatoli Village, Dibrugarh District, Assam. Project Rupkathar Gaon aims at creating a model village with sustainable integrated development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation , lighting etc. 	Rural development projects (x)

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement of health conditions ▪ Awareness and quality education ▪ Infrastructure development with the help of local people ▪ Sustainable livelihood opportunities ▪ Financial awareness & participation in maintenance activities 	
Dibrugarh &		TCPL	NOT CLEAR	2. CREATING AWARENESS ON CHILD RIGHTS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING	TCPL co-funds a program by UNICEF (a United Nations Agency) and Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP) for promoting child rights and child protection in tea	Promoting education, including special education and employment, enhancing

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
Chabauaa,					gardens of Assam. The project aims to promote child rights and reduce their vulnerability to trafficking and abuse in 3 districts of Assam (Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Tinsukia)	ng vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the different ly-abled, and livelihood enhancement projects
			HEALTH CARE	3. AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE FOR ALL (INR 8.89 CRORES)	Khailabari Bagan Gaon, Chabauaa , Assam 786184. The Company provides affordable healthcare to 100,000 community members every year through the Referral Hospital and Research Centre (RHRC), Chubwa (Assam). The (RHRC) Chubwa in Assam provides free or subsidised medical facilities to general population and the tea	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set up by

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					communities.	the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water (i)
		OIL	SKILL DEVELOPMENT	4. PROJECT SWABALAMBAN (INR 39.12 crores)	Oil operational areas of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and parts of Sivasagar, Charaideo districts of Assam. The project was launched for providing sustainable employment opportunities to the unemployed youths from OIL operational areas through various industry relevant placement linked skill training and capacity building programs. Short-term courses/trades	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					are offered such as construction industry (plumbing, masonry, carpentry, welding, etc.) housekeeping & hospitality, food & beverages, electrician, sewing machine operator, BPO/Voice calling, general duty assistant, etc. certified by NSDC, Govt. of India.	projects (ii)
			SKILL DEVELOPMENT	5. PROJECT DIKHYA (INR 29.66 crores)	Oil operational areas of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and parts of Sivasagar districts Programmes under this project are implemented through IL&FS Education & Technical Services (IETS) and State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) in the OIL operation areas of Upper Assam.	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					1) Computer Education to Schools 2) Knowledge-Yan with K-Class (K-Yan, or 'Knowledge Vehicle' is a device that integrates a full-feature multimedia computer with a data projector, TV tuner, audio system, and DVD player in a single, easy-to-use portable product, with an ultra-large display 3) Primary School Teacher Training 4) Life Skills Education in Girls' Schools 5) Adult education classes 6) Adding Dimensions 7) Distribution of Learning Kits 8) Financial Literacy	livelihood enhancement projects (ii)

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					Program for Community in 24 locations 9) Supplementary Education Program in 30 schools	
Guwahati, Darrang & Kamrup,	NINE	OIL	SWACH BHART	1. SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN (INR 20.22 crores)	Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati. OIL has adopted Kamakhya Temple, under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan-Swachh Iconic Place, for development and maintenance for a period of five (5) years for a project cost of Rs 25.00 crore	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
						available safe drinking water (i)
		IOCL	EDUCATION	2. KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, GUWAHATI (INR 5.87 CRORES)	Ramchai Hills, Sector 1, Noonmati, Guwahati , Kamrup Metropolitan Assam 781020 IOCL provides infrastructure facilities with well-equipped facilities viz. labs, library, playground, etc. for all round development of the students.	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)
		AAI	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINIBILITY	3. EX-SITU CONSERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS UNDER ASSAM STATE ZOO.	Guwahati city AAI extends financial support for the development and promotion of ex-situ conservation	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					(off-site conservation) of wild animals under the Assam State Zoo	balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga(iv)
			ERADICATING MALNUTRITION	4. CENTRAL KITCHEN THROUGH AKSHAY	Village Numalijula, Mouza Sila, Siduri Gopha, NH – 31,	Eradicating hunger, poverty and

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
				PATRA FOUNDATION (INR 4.71 CRORES)	Amingaon, Guwahati – 781031, Assam AAI signed a MoU with the Government of Assam and Akshaya Patra for Rs 15.71 crore for construction and setup of a Mechanised Central Kitchen in Assam for providing mid-day meals. This will serve the under-privileged students from Government schools access to nutritious, warm and healthy food.	malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water (i)
		AGCL	SPECIALISED HEALTH CARE (CANCER)	5. PROJECT APARAJEYA (INR 2 CRORES)	Aparajeya is a project to provide financial aid to underprivileged children suffering from	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition,

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					cancer being treated at Dr B Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati.	promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water (i)

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
			SKILL DEVELOPMENT	6. SEVA BHARATI PURBANCHAL (INR 3.8 CRORES)	<p>Madhav Smriti Bhavan, House No. 9, South By Lane Number 1, Lachit Nagar, Guwahati, Assam 781003 Phone: 0361 252 6160</p> <p>Infosys Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Infosys, has signed a Memorandum of Understanding Seva Bharati Purbanchal, to support various initiatives in remote regions in the state of Assam, including the construction of hostels and schools</p>	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)
		INFOSYS	EDUCATION	7. SHISHU SHIKSHA SAMITI (INR 2 CRORES)	<p>Prashanta Path (Opp. T.V. Centre), R.G., RG Baruah Rd, Guwahati, Assam 781024 Phone: 03612453976</p> <p>Infosys Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Infosys,</p>	

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
		INFOSYS			<p>has signed a Memorandums of Understanding with Shishu Shiksha Samiti.</p> <p>Through this partnership with the Shishu Shiksha Samiti, Foundation intends to provide an impetus to Shishu Shiksha Samiti's objective of working towards the Vidya Bharati Multipurpose Educational Project to provide quality education by establishing an Assamese medium day school and English medium residential school, from nursery to grade 12.</p>	
			EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE (HOSTEL)	8. KALYAN ASHRAM (INR 2 CRORES)	<p>Rehabari, Guwahati, Assam 781001 Phone: +910361254736 1, +919435733141</p>	<p>Promoting education, including special education and</p>

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					<p>Infosys Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Infosys, signed Memorandums of Understanding with Kalyan Ashram to support various initiatives in remote regions in the state of Assam, including the construction of hostels and schools.</p> <p>This endowment to Kalyan Ashram is aimed at the construction of the Jwhwlaio Dwimalu Boys Hostel in the educationally backward district of Udalguri in Assam to accommodate 100 students. The intent is to minimize school dropouts and enhance the number of students completing elementary and</p>	<p>employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)</p>

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					secondary education by providing a safe and healthy environment for the residents	
		NEDFI	SKILL DEVELOPMENT	9. CAPACITY BUILDING (INR 1.48 CRORES)	<p>Darrang, Kamrup, Kamrup Metro</p> <p>The CSR initiatives of the corporation focuses on women empowerment, livelihood enhancement projects, employment enhancing vocational skills, development of craft sector and rural & backward areas through promotion of entrepreneurship.</p> <p>The Corporation also facilitates marketing support to the artisans of the region through participation in exhibitions, trade fairs and sales from its</p>	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					various showrooms.	
Golaghat	THREE	NRL	SKILL DEVELOPMENT	1. VK NRL SCHOOL OF NURSING (INR 17.44 crores)	Bishnupur, Kanaighat Rd, Telgaram, Assam 785699 The objective of the project is to provide opportunities to underprivileged girl students to become self-reliant while bridging the shortfall of trained nurses in the state as well as the country falling in line with the Govt. of India's focus on skill development, women empowerment and better healthcare	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects (ii)
			RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE	2. CONSTRUCTION OF RCC BRIDGE CULVERT & ALL-WEATHER ROAD IN NEARBY AREAS (INR 7.35 CRORES)	Construction/ Development of village road, RCC bridge, Culvert in nearby villages of Refinery. It was carried out within 10km	Rural development projects (x)

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
					radius of the Refinery.	
			WASTE MANGEMENT	3. NIRMAL CHAHHAR (INR 8.23 CRORES)	A project to provide waste handling equipment to various Municipalities, Town Committees, Market committees to promote Swacchh Bharat Mission	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water (i)

Annexure E

List of 25 projects location wise implemented by the 10 companies

Location	Number of Projects	Name of company	Category of project	Name of project	Details of the Project	Sch VII
DIGBOI	ONE	IOCL	HEALTH CARE	1. AOD HOSPITAL, DIGBOI & ASSAM OIL SCHOOL/COLLEGE OF NURSING, DIGBOI (INR 14.01 & 10.22 CRORES)	A 200-bed hospital with modern facilities, caters to the population residing near Digboi and other nearby areas of the North East	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water (i)
Total	TWENTY FIVE					

Annexure F

list of the implementing agencies / operators for various projects

Sr no	Name of Companies	Category of Projects	Location of Projects	Name of Operators	Address & Concerned Person of Operators along with contact Number
1.	ONGC	Health	Shivasagar	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Vaidyakiya Pratishthan, Aurangabad	Demow Circle, Rajabari, Sibsagar Assam 785672 Phone: 09127827827 Abhijit Bhattacharya CSR-ONGC 3rd Floor, A Wing Plot no. 5A and 5B Nelson Mandela Marg Vasant Kunj New Delhi -110070 Phone: 011 26753126 Mobile : +919968282475
2.	OIL	Skill Development PROJECT DIKHYA	Tinsukia	IL&FS Education & Technical Services (IETS) is now Schoolnet India Limited State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)	NE office at Guwahati, Assam S.B. Complex, H. No. 5, Brindaban Path, Opp. BP Petrol Pump Hatigaon Main Road, Guwahati – 781038. Ph.: +91 8638015540,+91 361 2225051, +91 361 2235052 State Institute of Panchayat & Rural Development (SIPRD) G. S. Road, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022 Tel. 99544-97674, 99545-33472 E-mail: sird-asm@nic.in E-mail: sirdassam@gmail.com
3.	OIL	Skill Development PROJECT SWABALAMBAN	Shivasagar	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (Guwahati), Pragati Edutech (Guwahati),	Basistha Chariali, N.H-37 Bypass, Near Game Village, Lalmati, Guwahati : 781029 Phone : 0361-2300840 / 2302646 / 2300123 Fax : +91 0361 2300325/2305394 E-mail : director@iie.gov.in Budhin Bhawan, RG Baruah

Sr no	Name of Companies	Category of Projects	Location of Projects	Name of Operators	Address & Concerned Person of Operators along with contact Number
				Gyanjyoti Foundation (Guwahati), FORMED BY ASIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY Gram Tarang (Guwahati) Downtown Hospital (Guwahati)	Road, Near Jonali Bus Stop, Guwahati, Assam 781024 98540 59923 73990 13336 94354 04148 0361 2452249 info@pragatizone.com. #12, Bhaskar Nagar, Near Gauhati Commerce College, Behind Cafe Coffee Day, RG Baruah Rd, Bhaskar Nagar, Guwahati, Assam 781021 Phone: 98599 33899 ,98645 01020, 70029 96762 Email: info@asianinstitutions.com Project Head, Ganesh Govinda Kaushik, 7896769150, ganesh@gramtarang.org.in Authorised Signatory, Aditya Saikia, 9711173030, aditya.saikia@gramtarang.in G.S. Road, Bormotoria, Dispur, Guwahati, Assam, PIN – 781006 (+91) 361 2331003 (+91) 98640 79366 (+91) 94350 12669 (+91) 98599 72839 (+91) 76370 77061 (+91) 76370 82839
4.	OIL	Swachh Bharat Mission,	Kamakhya Temple in Assam	Kamakhya Temple Trust	Shri Bhupesh Sarma, Secretary, 0361-2734 654 & 03612734 655
5.	TCPL	Child Rights And Human Trafficking	Tea gardens at Assam	UNICEF (a United Nations Agency)	House No.27, Basisthapur Bylan No. 3, Adjacent to Regional Passport Office Beltola, Guwahati – 781028 Tel: +91 0361 2235151 +91 0361 2235153 Email:

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Sr no	Name of Companies	Category of Projects	Location of Projects	Name of Operators	Address & Concerned Person of Operators along with contact Number
					guwahati@unicef.org
6.	TCPL	Healthcare	Khailabari Bagan Gaon, Chabauaa, Assam 786184.	Referral Hospital and Research Centre (RHRC)	B/4 Protech Pelican, Dr N P Bordoloi Road, PO Japorigog, Guwahati, Assam, India - 781005
7.	HUL	Skill Development ANKUR	Doom Dooma	NO THIRD PARTY	Hindustan Unilever Limited Doom Dooma factory
8.	HUL	Mobile Medical Health Service SANJEEVANI	Doom Dooma	NO THIRD PARTY	Hindustan Unilever Limited Doom Dooma factory
9.	OIL	Skill Development	Dibrugarh	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (Guwahati), Pragati Edutech (Guwahati), Gyanjyoti Foundation (Guwahati), FORMED BY ASIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY Gram Tarang (Guwahati)	Basistha Chariali, N.H-37 Bypass, Near Game Village, Lalmati, Guwahati : 781029 Phone : 0361-2300840 / 2302646 / 2300123 Fax : +91 0361 2300325/2305394 E-mail : director@iie.gov.in Budhin Bhawan, RG Baruah Road, Near Jonali Bus Stop, Guwahati, Assam 781024 98540 59923 73990 13336 94354 04148 0361 2452249 info@pragatizone.com. #12, Bhaskar Nagar, Near Gauhati Commerce College, Behind Cafe Coffee Day, RG Baruah Rd, Bhaskar Nagar, Guwahati, Assam 781021 Phone: 98599 33899 ,98645 01020, 70029 96762 Email: info@asianinstitutions.com Project Head, Ganesh Govinda Kaushik, 7896769150,

Privileged and confidential – TU- NFCG 2020 - CSR - SDG

Sr no	Name of Companies	Category of Projects	Location of Projects	Name of Operators	Address & Concerned Person of Operators along with contact Number
				Downtown Hospital (Guwahati)	ganesh@gramtarang.org.in Authorised Signatory, Aditya Saikia, 9711173030, aditya.saikia@gramtarang.in G.S. Road, Bormotoria, Dispur, Guwahati, Assam, PIN – 781006 (+91) 361 2331003 (+91) 98640 79366 (+91) 94350 12669 (+91) 98599 72839 (+91) 76370 77061 (+91) 76370 82839
10.	AAI	Environmental Sustainability	Assam State Zoo and surrounding area	Assam State Zoo	Assam State Zoo-cum-Botanical Garden, Zoo Road, Japorigog, Guwahati, Assam, Pin -781005 RG Baruah Road, Guwahati, Assam 781005 dfo.assamzoo@gmail.com +91 8721857919 +91 7002716702
11.	AAI	Central Kitchen	Can not be identified	AKSHAY PATRA FOUNDATION	Ulubari Charali, South Sarania, Guwahati, Assam, India – 781007 Phone: +91 (0361) 2525963, +91 (0361) 2527890, +91 9435048110, +91 9859977173
12.	AGCL	Health Care Centre (specialist CANCER)	Dr. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati	Dr. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati	Dr. A. C. Katak, MBBS, MD, Director Gopinath Nagar, A K Azad Road, Guwahati-781016, Assam, India Phone : 09957033199 / 09957033212 Fax : (91) 0361 – 2472636 E-mail : bbcinfo@yahoo.co.in
13.	AGCL	Rural Development	No. 1 Chapatoli Village, Dibrugarh District, Assam.	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN), Guwahati, Assam	House No. 55, Near Bye Lane No. 6, Rajgarh Main Road Guwahati – 781003 Dr Amiya Kr. Sharma, Executive Director Phone: 9435118871 Email: rgvnho@gmail.com
14.	INFOSYS	Education for Child	Barua Road, Guwahati	SHISHU SHIKSHA SAMITI	Prashanta Path (Opp. T.V. Centre), R.G., RG Baruah Rd, Guwahati, Assam 781024

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Sr no	Name of Companies	Category of Projects	Location of Projects	Name of Operators	Address & Concerned Person of Operators along with contact Number
					Phone: 03612453976
15.	INFOSYS	Education	Lachit Nagar, Guwahati,	SEVA BHARTI PURBANCHAL	Madhav Smriti Bhavan, House No. 9, South By Lane Number 1, Lachit Nagar, Guwahati, Assam 781003 Phone: 0361 252 6160
16.	INFOSYS	Education	Rehabari, Guwahati	KALYAN ASHRAM	Rehabari, Guwahati, Assam 781001 Phone: +9103612547361, +919435733141
17.	NEDFI	Education	Darang, Kamrup, Kamrup Metro	No data available	No data available
18.	NRL	Skill Development	Golaghat	VK NRL School of Nursing	Mrs Kabita Devi, Principal Ponka Grant, Numaligarh Golaghat, Assam- 785699 Phone No. 03776- 265448
19.	NRL	Rural Infrastructure	Near to Refineries	No data available	No data available
20.	NRL	Waste Management	Market, Town, Municipalities,	No data available	No data available
21.	IOCL	Health Service	Digboi and nearby North East	IOCL	PK Nath, DGM (L&D, CC,CSR) (AOD) HOSPITAL, ADDRESS: Digboi, Assam 786171 Phone No. 03751- 263125

Annexure G (1-10)

Letters sent to all 10 Companies seeking their inputs and permission to visit the project sites.



School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
(A Central University)
NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January ,2021

To,
M/S ONGC Limited,
csr@ongc.co.in

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year, 2021.

We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam.**

ONGC Limited (ONGC) has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, **ONGC** has been shortlisted for an in-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 207-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No.	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT(Rs. In cr.)			Total (Rs. In cr.)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	ONGC Multispeciality Hospital at Rajabari, Sibsagar, Assam	Health care	Sivasagar	24.62	10.98	63.47	99.07

To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at <https://www.ongcindia.com/wps/wcm/connect/en/csr/major-csrprojects/> and the respective year's annual report.

It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study.

Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S. S. Sarkar'.

(Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar)

Professor, Department of Business Administration
subh16@gmail.com, 9435081446, 8473003304



School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
(A Central University)
NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January ,2021

To,
M/S Oil India Limited,

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year, 2021. We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam.**

Oil India Limited (OIL) has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, **OIL** has been shortlisted for an in-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	APPROX ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT(Rs. in Cr)			TOTAL(Rs. in Cr.)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	PROJECT SWABALMBAN	SKILL BUILDING	Oil operational areas of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and parts of Sivasagar, Charaideo districts of Assam	12.07	12.56	14.49	39.12
2	PROJECT DIKHYA	EDUCATION	Oil operational areas of Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and parts of Sivasagar, Charaideo districts of Assam	9.73	9.78	10.15	29.66
3	SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN	SANITATION	Guwahati	3.22	17		20.22

To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at https://www.oil-india.com/Csr_oil.aspx and the respective year's annual report. It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study. Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

Yours sincerely,

(Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar)

Professor, Department of Business Administration subh16@gmail.com, 9435081446, 8473003304



**School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY**
(A Central University)
NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January ,2021

To,
M/S Numaligarh Refinery Limited

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year 2021.

We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam.**

Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, **NRL** has been shortlisted for an in-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No	NAME OF PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	APPROX ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT (Rs.in Cr)			TOTAL (Rs.in Cr.)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	Construction of School, hostel building & Operation of VK NRL School of Nursing including lease rental for the plot of land for setting up the School.	Skill Development and Livelihood	Within Golaghat District, Assam	-	17.44		17.44
2	Nirmal Chahhar - A project to provide waste handling equipments to various Municipalities, Town Committes , Market committes to promote Swacchh Bharat Mission	Environment sustainability		-	-	8.23	8.23
3	Construction of RCC bridge, culvert & all-weather road in nearby areas	Rural Development	Within 10 KM radius of Refinery (2016-17); Within Golaghat District (2017-18)		0.33	7.02	7.35

To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at [Numaligarh Refinery Limited \(nrl.co.in\)](http://Numaligarh Refinery Limited (nrl.co.in)) and the respective year's annual report.

It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study.

Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

Yours sincerely,



(Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar)

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School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
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NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January ,2021

To,
M/S North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd,

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam.

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year 2021. We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam.**

North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd (NEDFi) has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, **NEDFi** has been shortlisted for an in-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	APPROX ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT(in Rs. Cr.)			TOTAL (In Rs. Cr.)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
			Districts				
1	Capacity Building	-	Kamrup	0.68	-	-	0.68
2	Marketing Support & Other Miscellaneous Activities & Projects	-	Darrang	0.21	-	-	0.21
3		-	Kamrup Metro	-	0.23	0.36	0.59

To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at [NEDFi's Corporate Social Responsibility | North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd.](#) and the respective year's annual report. It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study.

Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar)

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School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
(A Central University)
NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January 2021

To,
M/S Indian Oil Corporation Limited,

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year 2021. We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam.**

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, **IOCL** has been shortlisted for an in-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No.	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT (Rs. In Cr.)			TOTAL (Rs. in Cr.)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	AOD Hospital, Digboi	Healthcare	Tinsukia	4.79	5.36	3.86	14.01
2	Assam Oil School/College of Nursing, Digboi	Skill development	Tinsukia	3.22	3.43	3.57	10.22
3	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Guwahati	Education	Kamrup Metro	1.74	1.99	2.14	5.87

To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at [Corporate Social Responsibility: Indian Oil Academic Scholarships \(iocl.com\)](https://www.iocl.com) and the respective year's annual report. It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study.

Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Subhrangshu Sekhar Sarkar)

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School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
(A Central University)
NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January ,2021

To,
M/S INFOSYS Limited,

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year 2021.

We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam.**

INFOSYS Limited, has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, INFOSYS Limited, has been shortlisted for an in-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No.	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT (Rs. In Cr)			TOTAL (Rs. In Cr.)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	Seva Bharati Purbanchal	Rural Development	Guwahati		1.5	2.3	3.8
2	Kalyan Ashram	Rural Development	Guwahati	1		1	2
3	Shishu Shiksha Samiti	Education	Guwahati		1	1	2

To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at [Infosys - Corporate Responsibility](#) and the respective year's annual report.

It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study.

Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

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School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
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NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January, 2021

To,
M/S Hindustan Unilever Limited,

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year 2021.

We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam**.

Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL), has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, HUL has been shortlisted for an in-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No.	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT (Rs. In cr.)			TOTAL (Rs. In cr.)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	Sanjeevani	eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition (promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare) and sanitation (including contribution to the 'Swachh Bharat Kosh'	Doom Dooma	0.67	0.75	0.68	2.1
2	Ankur	promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	Doom Dooma	0.28	0.28	0.33	0.89

To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at [CSR Policy - Annexure A \(hul.co.in\)](#) and the respective year's annual report.

It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study.

Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


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School of Management Sciences
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NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January ,2021

To,
M/S Assam Gas Corporation Limited,

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year 2021.

We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam**.

Assam Gas Corporation Limited (AGCL), has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, AGCL has been shortlisted for an in-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	APPROX ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT (Rs. In cr.)			TOTAL (Rs. In cr.)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	Project Aparajeya	eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition (promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare) and sanitation (including contribution to the 'Swachh Bharat Kosh'	Guwahati	-	0.25	1.75	2
2	Project Rupkathar Gaon	Rural Development	Dibrugarh	0.24	0.6	1.15	1.99
3	Project Pratyasha	Promoting education, including special education and employment, enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently-abled, and livelihood enhancement projects	Upper Assam	0.23		0.66	0.89

To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at [Assam Gas Company Ltd](#) and the respective year's annual report.

It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study.

Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



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School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
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NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January ,2021

To,
M/S Airports Authority of India

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year 2021. We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam.**

Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, AAI has been shortlisted for an In-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT (Rs.in Cr.)			TOTAL (Rs. In Cr.)
				(in Cr)			
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	(in Cr)
1	Setting up of Central Kitchen through Akshay Patra Foundation	Nutrition	Guwahati	-	-	4.71	4.71
3	Construction of Community Hall at Garal, Kamrup, Guwahati	Rural Development Project	Garal, Kamrup Guwahati	-	0.71	0.59	1.3
5	Development and Promotion of Ex-Situ Conservation of Wild Animals under Assam State Zoo, Guwahati	Environment	Guwahati	-	-	0.7	0.7

To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at [CSR Programme | AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA \(aai.aero\)](#) and the respective year's annual report. It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study.

Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

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**School of Management Sciences
TEZPUR UNIVERSITY**
(A Central University)
NAPAAM, ASSAM, PIN: 784 028

04 January ,2021

To,
M/S **Tata Consumer Products Ltd**

Sub: Study on CSR Activities carried out by corporate entities in Assam.

Sir/Madam,

Wish you a very prosperous New Year 2021.

We have been entrusted by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to carry out a Research Study on **Impact Assessment of CSR under Companies Act, 2013 in Assam.**

Tata Consumer Products Ltd (TCPL) has been carrying out CSR activities in the State of Assam for past several years. In this regard, it is our pleasure to inform you that, on the basis of consistent activities for last 3 years and also considering the quantum of expenditure incurred by the company in CSR activities in Assam, **TCPL** has been shortlisted for an in-depth study. As per the information uploaded at the public domain and consistent expenditure incurred during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, we have shortlisted the following activities/projects:

Sl. No	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	LOCATION OF PROJECT IN ASSAM	ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT (Rs. In Cr)			TOTAL (Rs. In Cr.)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	Affordable Healthcare for all	eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition (promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare) and sanitation (including contribution to the 'Swachh Bharat Kosh'	Chubwa, Assam	3.25	2.54	3.1	8.89
2	Creating awareness on child rights and human trafficking	Promoting education, including special education and employment, enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently-abled, and livelihood enhancement projects	Assam	0.42	0.33	0.36	1.11


To carry out an in-depth study on the impact on stakeholders in the approach area, we need some detailed information regarding the above-mentioned activities/projects. We could find some information at [tcpl_csr-policy.pdf \(tataconsumer.com\)](#) and the respective year's annual report.

It will be great on your part if you provide us details regarding the component of expenditure, target population, findings of any impact study conducted etc. We will try to connect to the person in-charge of the implementation of the above-mentioned project. The contact details of such person may kindly be intimated to us so that we can initiate communication with him/her for obtaining information related for the above-mentioned study.

Kindly feel free to contact us in case of any further information is needed.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



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Annexure H,

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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E/CN.3/2018/2
E/CN.3/2019/2
E/CN.3/2020/2

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.¹

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

¹ Resolution 68/261.

A/RES/71/313
 E/CN.3/2018/2
 E/CN.3/2019/2
 E/CN.3/2020/2

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

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E/CN.3/2020/2

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness 3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms ^f
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (<i>a</i>) in grades 2/3; (<i>b</i>) at the end of primary; and (<i>c</i>) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex' 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level'

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

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<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added

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<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy ²
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

² The Gini Coefficient will be reported as a second series in the database, as it is a component of this indicator.

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	<p>10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination</p> <p>10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</p> <p>10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination¹</p> <p>10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin</p>
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	<p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

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<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	<i>No suitable replacement indicator was proposed. The global statistical community is encouraged to work to develop an indicator that could be proposed for the 2025 comprehensive review. See E/CN.3/2020/2, paragraph 23</i>
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

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<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) ³
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts³	

³ Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

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<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density ^d
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ⁴	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	

⁴ Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

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<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population 16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

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<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
Finance	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries
Technology	

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<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed ⁵
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
Capacity-building	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
Trade	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
Systemic issues	
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

⁵ The current indicator 17.6.1 was previously listed as 17.6.2

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

¹ Refinement of the indicator name approved by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) on 13 March and 2 April 2020. Final approval pending the 52nd session of the Statistical Commission in March 2021.