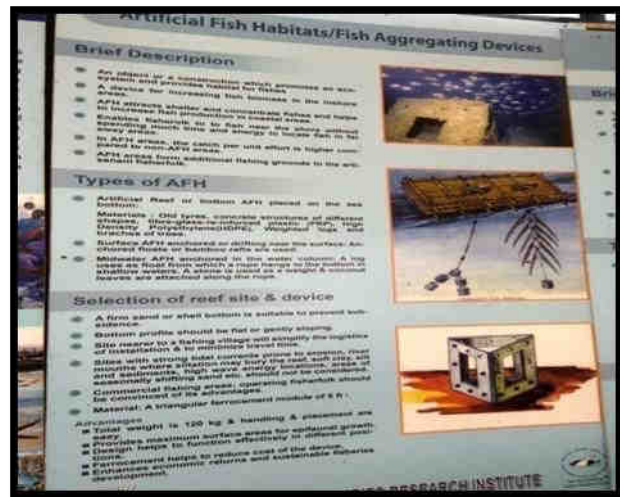


**SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY REPORT ON THE  
ONGOING ETPS  
EXPANSION THERMAL POWER PROJECT  
(1X660MW)  
ENNORE, THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT,  
TAMIL NADU  
STUDY COMMISSIONED BY  
TAMIL NADU GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION  
CORPORATION LTD (TANGEDCO)**



**MAY - 2019  
FINAL REPORT  
VOLUME - I  
MADRAS SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
CHENNAI 600008**

**SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY REPORT ON THE  
EXPANSION THERMAL POWER PROJECT (ETPS) (1X660MW)  
ENNORE, THIRUVALUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU**

**VOLUME - I**

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**SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY REPORT ON THE ONGOING ETPS  
EXPANSION THERMAL POWER PROJECT (1X660MW)  
ENNORE, THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This report has been prepared by the consultancy team of the Madras School of Social work. The study highlights the socio economic status and future needs of the thirteen areas located around ETPS, Ennore, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu.

The task of completing the study in a very short duration was made possible with the strategic back up support of the officials of TANGEDCO, Chennai. We thank Mr. K. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Engineer/ Projects - I, Mr.D.Sundar Superintending Engineer, Ms.Munavar Sultana, Executive Engineer, Projects, Mr.N.Srinivasan, Executive Engineer, Projects and Mr.Balaji, Assistant Executive Engineer for giving us an opportunity for conducting the study and guiding the team in assessment and furnishing the relevant data and contact details.

We also acknowledge the support received from the other departments relating to this study. Our special thanks is due to Health Department, Heads of Educational Institutions, Project Officer, ICDS, Chennai District, Assistant Engineer, Corporation of Chennai, Division 4, Non-Governmental Organisations, Anganwadi Workers, Presidents of Village Panchayats, Local Youth Association and Self Help Group members as the Key Informants for this study. We owe our thanks to the Self Help Group Members and Panchayat Level Federation Members for supporting in village household survey.

At the field level, we remember with thanks the respondents of the survey, the Key Informants, FGD members and all others who have helped us in conducting this study. I thank the management of Madras School of Social Work for the support extended to the study as part of MSSW's Consultancy activities and the valuable back end support rendered towards the same.

The Study Team comprised of Dr. S.Raja Samuel, Principal Consultant, Dr. C.J.Paul, Team leader and Social Development Consultant, Dr.Prema P, Gender and Environment Consultant, Mr.M.S.Palanikumar, Study Coordinator, Dr.K.N.Vijayanthi, Documentation Expert, Mr.V.T.Ranganathan, Associate Consultant, Mr.D.Rajendran, Associate Consultant, Mr.Krishna Kumar, Mr.Muralidaran, Field Investigators, Mr. Jerald Robinson, Mr. Praveen Field Coordinator and Mr.V.Purushothaman, Office Administration.

Dr. S. Raja Samuel,  
Principal,  
Madras School of Social Work, Chennai

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ANC	Ante Natal Care
AD	Assistant Director
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
BC	Backward class
BLS	Base Line Survey
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CAN	Community Needs Assessment
CIFNET	Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training
CMFRI	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFR	Draft Final Report
EDP	Entrepreneurial Development Programme
FC	Forward Caste
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCC	Greater Chennai Corporation
GoI	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GP	Gram Panchayat
HIG	High Income Group
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ISC	Integrated Sanitary Complex
ITI	Industrial Training Institute.
IWSC	Integrated Women Sanitary Complex
JD	Joint Director
KII	Key Informants Interview
KM	Kilo Meter
LIG	Lower Income Group
MIG	Middle Income Group
MGREGA	Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MSSW	Madras School of Social Work.
NHAI	National Highways Authority India
OHT	Over Head Tank
PDS	Public Distribution System
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PHC	Primary Health Centre.
PNC	Post Natal Care
PO	Project Officer
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
PWD	Public works Department.
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Scheduled Tribe
VLFP	Village Level Framework Plan
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
VHN	Village Health Nurse

**SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY REPORT ON THE ONGOING ETPS  
EXPANSION THERMAL POWER PROJECT (1X660MW)  
ENNORE, THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**1.CSR activities of Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd  
(TANGEDCO)**

Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO) is a unit of TNEB takes care of the infrastructure relating to the power generation and distribution of power to the state.

Established in 1957, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) is now the largest vertically integrated power utility in the country with an installed generating capacity of 10,098 MW. TNEB ranks No.1 in India and 4th globally in wind power generation. It is also one of the best performing power utilities in the country with lowest AT&C losses of 18% and the highest revenue collection of 99%. Celebrating its Golden jubilee, TNEB is poised towards a powerful future.

Tamil Nadu is also blessed with many partnerships in power generation with the private and Central Public Sector Units. TANGEDCO's collaboration with many CPSU is expected to meet the additional energy requirements to meet the ongoing and upcoming industrial requirements.

TANGEDCO owns and operates a number of thermal power stations in the state of Tamil Nadu now proposes to expand Ennore Thermal Power Station (1x660 MW) within the existing Ennore Thermal Power Station Complex of TANGEDCO in Tiruvottiyur Taluk, Thiruvallur district of Tamilnadu. Total land area required for the power plant is available at Ernavoor Village, Tiruvottiyur Taluk, Thiruvallur District within the existing Ennore Thermal Power Station Complex of TANGEDCO in Tiruvottiyur Taluk, Thiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu. The identified land for the power plant is free from resettlement and rehabilitation issues since it is expansion of existing plant.

As part of Corporate Social Responsibility, Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO) has also intended to identify the needs of the communities living near the project site and to support them through a series of socio economic and infrastructure projects.

The Madras School of Social Work has been assigned with the task of carrying out a socio economic study and community needs assessment around 10 km radius from the plant area to arrive at the CSR plan for the Thermal Power Project.

## **2. Research methodology of the study**

### **2.1 Objectives of the study**

The main objective of the Socio Economic and Community Needs Assessment Study in the project area was to support the efforts of TANGEDCO in designing the Corporate Social Responsibility framework and socio economic programs in the study areas.

### **2.2 Focus of the Socio Economic Study**

A Socio Economic Study was conducted covering 500 families for eliciting the socio economic status of the communities living in the villages and settlements within 10 kms radius of the plant site.

### **2.3 Focus of the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Study**

As part of the Socio Economic Study, a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was conducted in the study areas. The Community Needs Assessment started at the grassroots with the maximum involvement of the local communities and groups. This process involved considerable time to arrive at a well-defined plan. It focused on the Community Action Plan preparation which was incorporated as part of the Village Level Framework Plan.

A CNA is an approach followed for collecting the data on the infrastructure, socio economic status of the communities and deficiencies in the services to formulate strategies to eliminate or considerably reduce it.

### **2.4 The purpose of the CNA study**

- To collect first-hand information on the prevailing social situation in the project areas.
- To collect the perceptions on various dimensions of community needs by the primary as well as secondary stakeholders through Focus Group Discussions and individual interactions.
- Identify areas for capacity enhancement.
- To create a local level networking system for post- project management (Village level working group).

- To identify and interact with all stakeholders related to the users and service providers and related individuals/institutions.
- To enhance coordinated approaches to poverty reduction through converging Government and Civil Society Organizations.
- To generate information for TANGEDCO CSR partnerships and identify micro level interventions based on the prioritized activities.
- To strengthen the community's involvement and participation for better delivery mechanisms.

### **2.5 Objectives of Village Level Framework Plan (VLFP)**

The primary objective of the Village Level Framework Plan is a bottom up roadmap focusing on the physical, social and economic requirements of the backward strata population living in rural and urban communities which require CSR interventions to improve their quality of life. Village Level Framework Plan will serve as a blueprint in convergent based delivery of services to the communities. Some of the key objectives of the plan are:

- To involve the local people in the preparation of a plan
- To identify and prepare activities to address the issues and findings from CNA
- To facilitate convergence of resources within and outside the Villages
- To sensitize and enhancing the capacity of people through strategic planning
- To promote decentralized planning and make the plans relevant to local needs

### **2.6 Sampling selected for the study**

The sample size including the household interviews have been limited to 500 families. In addition to the households study, Key Informants interviews, field level focus group discussions, case studies and transect walks have been organized to get additional information to supplement the quality and quantity data on the community needs

## **3. Socio economic status of the respondents of project areas (Findings based on the sample household survey):**

### **3.1 FISHERMEN AREAS**

- The study revealed that 25.5% of the families represented Tiruvottiyur Kuppam followed by 20.3% of the families from AIR Colony and Ernavoor Kuppam, 13.5% of

families from K.V.K. Kuppam and 6.8% families each from Kattu Kuppam, Thazhan Kuppam and Mugathuvara Kuppam.

- 50% of the respondents belonged to Most Backward community, followed by 44.7 % of SC community.
- 59% of the households have a monthly family income from Rs.10001 to Rs.20000, followed by 30% up to Rs.10000 and 11% more than Rs.20000.
- It was inferred that 50% of the respondents had studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard, 6% were illiterates, 26% up to 12<sup>th</sup>Standard, 11% were Graduates, 3% were Post Graduates and 4% were ITI and Diploma holders.
- 75 per cent of the respondents were living in concrete houses (Pucca), 19% residing in Semi pucca houses and only 6% in kutcha houses
- It was established that 66% of the respondents lived in their own houses, 14% in rental houses and 20% in slum tenements.
- It was ascertained that 78% of the families were drawing water from Metro water (Lorries), 30% were using hand pumps and 2% had bore well facility.
- 86.4% of the respondents expressed that the water supply is inadequate and does not meet their demand and the remaining 13.4 % stated that it was adequate.
- Only 25.5% of the respondents expressed that the areas have adequate street lights and markets, followed by 94% with cemetery and burial ground, 91% with transportation, 82% with motorable roads, 40% with bus shelters and 60 % with community Hall.
- 52% of the respondents had availed loan from various sources. It was revealed that 48% had no debts. 12 % had availed loans for marriage purpose, 11.5% to meet medical expenses, 7% towards food expenditure, 7.5% for children's education, 6% for house construction and 3% to attend family rituals and festivals and 5% for other reasons.
- 48% of the respondents had not availed any loans. 20% had taken loans from SHGs and micro finance institutions, 15% borrowed from money lenders, 8% from relatives and friends, 4 % through private chits, 3% from Nationalised banks and 2% from private banks
- 49% of the respondents had no savings. 24% of the respondents saved through SHGs, 10% through Chit Fund, 8.6% were having postal savings and 8.4% through banks.
- It was found that 44% of the respondents in the study area are members of SHGs.



- It was ascertained that 100% of families were relying on Corporation Tricycles for solid waste disposal and management.
- 95% of the respondents' families own Fibre boats and 5% of them own trawlers.
- It was ascertained that 55.6% of the respondents face problems related to frequent damage to nets and hence unable to buy new nets due to financial constraints and 40.7% unable to bear the repairing and operation cost of equipment.
- Only 34% of the respondents have insured their fishing Equipment.
- Only 5% of the respondents have installed GPS in their Boats.
- 100% of the respondents are not satisfied with the dredging activities in the study area.
- 61% of the respondents listed fishing harbour as their priority need, followed by Jetty (24%) and Cold Storage (15%)
- For the employable skills 45.5% of the respondents (fisher youth -Men) are interested to undergo training in Assistant Vessel Driver course, followed by 28.5% for boat engine repairing, 15% for heavy vehicle driving and 10% for other employable skill development training courses.
- 32% of the respondents (Female members from fishing settlements) are interested to undergo training in online fish marketing, followed by Nursing (25%), Tailoring (21%), Catering & Hospitality (17%) and 5% in other job oriented training courses.

### **3.2 NON FISHERMEN AREAS**

- The study revealed that 21.9% of the families are residing in AIR Nagar, 17% each from Raja Shanmugham Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar. 14.6% of families living in Nehru Nagar and 9.7% families each are residing in Thiruvallur Nagar, Annai Sivagami Nagar and Bharathiyar Nagar.
- 59% of the respondents belonged to Most Backward Community followed by SC with 24 %, 16% belongs to BC and FC 1%.
- It was found that 90.7% of the families were male headed and only 9.3% were female headed families.
- It was found that 19.5% of the households have a monthly family income up to Rs.10000, followed by 69.3% between Rs.10001 to Rs.20, 000 and 11.2% more than Rs.20, 000.
- 40% of the respondents had studied upto 10<sup>th</sup> standard, 7% were illiterates, 14% upto 12<sup>th</sup>Standard, 31% were Graduates, 6% Post Graduates and 2% were Diploma holders and I.T.I. course.

- 82% of the respondents were living in concrete houses and slum tenements, followed by 16% in semi pucca houses and only 2% in Katcha houses.
- 52% of the respondents were living in their own houses, 26% in rental houses and 22% in slum tenements.
- It was ascertained that 78% of the families were drawing water from Metro water, 30% were using hand pumps and 2% had bore well facility.
- 90% of the respondents expressed that the water supply is inadequate and does not meet their daily requirement and the remaining 10% stated that it was adequate.
- It was found that 58% of the respondents are not SHG members.42% of the respondents in the study area hold SHG Membership.
- 57% of the respondents had not availed any loans. 16% of them have borrowed from money lender, 12% from SHGs and micro finance institutions, 7% from relatives and friends, 5 % through private chits and 3% from banks.
- 69% of the respondents do not have the habit of savings. 12% of them save money through Chit Funds, 8% through SHG, 6% through postal savings and 5% through banks.
- 75.2 % of the respondents had not taken any insurance against Life and health coverage.
- It was ascertained that 100% of families were disposing solid waste through Corporation Tricycles.

#### **4. Findings based on the stakeholder consultations:**

Out of the 13 study areas, 7 are fishermen habitations. One of the study areas is Mugathuvara Kuppam is located on the Creek. The community during the Focus Group discussion felt that the carrying capacity of the river has reduced and it cannot perform its complete draining action, which means the area around would be waterlogged during the monsoon., they also added that their boats which is their main source of livelihood were drastically affected since the depth of the river has been reduced to minimum of 1 feet. It was also scientifically proved that the fish caught around Ennore contain toxic elements due to effluents released from adjacent factories, making the fish unfit for consumption.

They suggested that job oriented skill development training for the youth in vessel navigation and ornamental fish culture may be provided as an alternate livelihood options. They also requested the corporates to provide engines, and netting materials to the small fishermen in enhancing their livelihood. They also expressed that any further expansion or development of

factories surrounding the creek will endanger the aquatic species which will have a direct impact on the livelihood of fishermen community.

Some of the respondents from Thazhan Kuppam suggested that frequent dredging should be done to facilitate the boat movement and also installing boulders to prevent sea erosion. They were also of the opinion that the Ennore Coast may be developed as a tourism centre due to its unique features and the existing harbour may generate more employment opportunities for the fishermen who have seasonal employment. The Fishing community also felt that the local youth and eligible persons may be provided with jobs and other opportunities in industries and factories located in and around Ennore and also in upcoming industries.

They also expressed that the occurrence of regular oil spill has affected their livelihood to a great extent. Therefore such incidents should be prevented by the Government and industries in future by taking necessary precautions.

It is heartening to know that women of the fishing community are undergoing training in online marketing to cope up with the technology development in the marketing field.

Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board has allotted 200 tenements to the transgender in AIR colony. During the discussion, it was expressed that they are still discriminated and not accepted by the neighbourhood community. They requested that special clinics exclusively for their gender may be run by Urban Health Centre once in a week.

The community requested for a Police outpost to handle the menace of drug trafficking which is affecting the youth and children.

Earlier, the fishing community used to venture into fishing everyday but, at present they could go once in 2 days due to depleted catch and dead fish. The attributed this situation due to release of effluents from industries and factories located in Ennore.

The local fishing community felt that consortium of industries in Ennore was conducting meetings to assess the livelihood needs of the fisherman community. At present, this activity has been ceased to exist. It has been also expressed by the Senior Scientist, (Centre for Marine Fishing Research Institute) Ennore coast is the most polluted, which affect the fish biological Resource enhancement. The Joint Director, Department of Fisheries, Government of Tamilnadu, expressed that there is an increase in the fishing vessels from 1000 to 2000 nos. in Chennai region in recent times and 40,000 households are depending on fishing for their livelihood.

Keeping the future vision of livelihood options, the women desired to acquire alternative skill development training courses in Tailoring and Embroidery, Beautician, Car Driving, Mobile servicing, Computer Training and Nurse aid.

The children of non-fishermen community belong to the under privileged category. It is viewed that scholarships may be provided to them to pursue their school education, impart job oriented skill development training and on the job training for them to work in the field which they desire.

## **5. Activities identified for the CSR projects in the study areas:**

Village Level Framework plans were based on focus group discussions, community meetings and transect walks.

The Qualitative study and survey findings brought out the genuine needs of the selected villages as mentioned below in the study area by TANGEDCO. Details of area, sector- wise needs, required interventions a long term with budget and implementing mechanism are spelt out in the report.

The Study suggests the following sector wise interventions for implementing the CSR initiatives. Suitable modifications may be made by the TANGEDCO based on further consultation if it is required.

### **Sector wise budget for next five years:**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Budget (in Rs)</b>
1	Infrastructure	3,53,90,000
2	Livelihood	1,58,30,000
3	Skill Detraining	36,00,000
4	Education	10,00,000
5	Health	35,00,000
6	Environment	7,00,000
7	NGO interventions support	3,00,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,03,20,000</b>

## 6. Suggestions

- i. Specialized agencies such as CMFRI, CIFNET, MSSRF and Department of Fisheries may collaborate to have special plans for enhancing the livelihood of fishing community in the Ennore coast by implementing innovative self-employment schemes and to cope up with the latest technology (Deep sea fishing, usage of electronic gadgets etc.)
- ii. To install artificial reef in Ennore coast to increase fish breeding and catch.
- iii. The district administration may take necessary steps by arranging interface session between fishing community and PSU of Ennore coast to review the environmental issues at frequent intervals.
- iv. One of the headmistress of a nearby school suggested that vocational training can also be imparted to the school children, to compete in the job market in future. This need a serious consideration.
- v. Most of the respondents of the non-fishing area expressed their views that infrastructure up gradation may be addressed on priority basis to enable them to have a quality living and reduce risk factors related to socio economic and environmental degradation.
- vi. It is necessary to supplement and support for ensuring adequate quantity and quality of drinking water supply in all the study areas.
- vii. TANGEDCO through its CSR monitoring cell suggested facilitate and coordinate with various Government Departments, Educational institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations to impart skill training courses in all the study areas.
- viii. To create awareness and support in conservation of water and also the importance of rain water harvesting among the community.
- ix. It is also suggested that TANGEDCO may establish a special out sourced cell to conduct Pre Funding appraisals, stakeholders' involvement in CSR interventions, monitor the CSR initiatives, and act as a link between the community and TANGEDCO for fulfilling the objectives of CSR initiatives. This proposed CSR cell would help the interventions and enhance the branding of TANGEDCOs CSR interventions.

## **7. Conclusion**

Ennore and its neighbourhood areas are surrounded by several of Public Sector Undertakings and Private Industrial Units. PSUs like NTPL, NPCL, KPL, IOC (bottling unit), Balmier & Laurie and CPCL have been initiating CSR activities by assessing community needs and implementing CSR interventions under various sectors such as water and sanitation, infrastructure to the Educational Institution and community, Women's Empowerment Environment /Green Cover Development and Sustainable Livelihood by spending huge funds.

Ashok Leyland, a private industrial unit also initiated CSR projects in Ennore neighbourhood. In spite of the above CSR interventions, fishing community in and around Ennore is affected severely due to increased release of effluents resulted in the depletion of fish resource. Hence they are forced for to look for alternative source of livelihood. They also felt that steps may be taken to protect the environment at Ennore by regulating industrial pollution and control, infrastructure development for sustainable livelihood of fishermen, which has been followed for generation as a traditional occupation.

TANGEDCO through the commissioning of the power project must address the water issue in Ennore. TANGEDCO may also take steps to protect the environment in the Ennore coast by prioritising greenery initiatives. One of the major grievances of the inhabitants of Ennore coast is that TANGEDCO may consider sustainable development goals which will have a visible impact in the sectors of Water, Sanitation, Environment Protection and Livelihood support.

It is also suggested that TANGEDCO may establish a special cell to monitor the CSR initiatives and act as a link between the community and TANGEDCO for fulfilling the objectives of CSR initiatives and mutual benefits.

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**SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY REPORT ON THE ONGOING ETPS  
EXPANSION THERMAL POWER PROJECT (1X660MW)  
ENNORE, THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU**

***Chapter-1***

**General Overview of CSR activities in India and in Tamil Nadu  
Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO)**

**1. CSR in India**

CSR in India has traditionally been seen as a philanthropic activity. And in keeping with the Indian tradition, it was an activity that was performed, but not deliberated. As a result, there is limited documentation on specific activities related to this concept. However, what was clearly evident is that, much of this had a national character encapsulated within it, by endowing institutions to actively participating in India's freedom movement, and embedded in the idea of trusteeship.

The practice of CSR in India still remains within the philanthropic space, but has moved from institutional building (Educational, Research and Cultural) to community development through various global influences and with communities becoming more active and demanding. While CSR remains largely restricted to community development, it is getting more strategic in nature (that is, getting linked with business) than philanthropic, and a large number of companies are reporting the activities in their Official Websites, Annual Reports and publishing CSR activities in leading Journals.

The Companies Act, 2013 has introduced the idea of CSR to the forefront and is promoting greater transparency and disclosure. Schedule VII of the Act, which lists out the CSR activities suggests communities to be the focal point. On the other hand, by discussing a company's relationship to its stakeholders and integrating CSR into its core operations, the draft rules suggest that CSR needs to go beyond communities and beyond the concept of philanthropy. It will be interesting to observe the ways in which this will translate into action at the ground level, and how the understanding of CSR is set to undergo a change. The new guidelines, which have replaced two existing separate guidelines on CSR and Sustainable Development, issued in 2010 and 2011 respectively, mentions the following: "Since Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability are so closely entwined, it can be said that Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability is a company's commitment to

its stakeholders to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner that is transparent and ethical.”

### **1.1 CSR and Sustainability**

CSR in India tends to focus on what is done with profits after they are made. On the other hand, sustainability is about factoring the social and environmental impacts of conducting business, that is, how profits are made. Hence, much of the Indian practice of CSR is an important component of sustainability or responsible business, which is a larger idea, a fact that is evident from various sustainability frameworks. The Act encourages companies to spend at least 2% of their average net profit in the previous three years on CSR activities. The Act lists out the following activities viz., I. Promotion of education, ii. Eradication of extreme hunger and poverty iii. Reducing child mortality and improving maternal morbidity, iv. Gender equity and women empowerment v. Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases vi. Environmental Sustainability vii. Social Business projects viii. Employment enhancing vocational training ix. Contributions to PM’s relief funds etc are eligible under CSR, taking the local conditions under consideration after the approval of the Board.

### **1.2 Benefits of a robust CSR programme**

As the business environment gets increasingly complex and stakeholders become vocal About their expectations, best CSR practices can bring in greater benefits, viz;

- i. Communities provide the license to operate
- ii. Attracting the retaining employees and
- iii. Communities as suppliers.

### **1.3 Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO)**

Established in 1957, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) is now the largest vertically integrated power utility in the country with an installed generating capacity of 10,098 MW. TNEB ranks No.1 in India and 4th globally in wind power generation. It is also one of the best performing power utilities in the country with lowest AT&C losses of 18% and the highest revenue collection of 99%.Celebrating its Golden jubilee, TNEB is poised towards a powerful future.

Thus Tamil Nadu is blessed with many partnerships in power generation with the private, Central Public Sector units and TANGEDCO, which would turn the wheels of many industries which are power starved today due to frequent power cuts. Tamil Nadu Generation



and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO) is a unit of TNEB takes care of the infrastructure relating to the power generation and distribution of power to the state.

TANGEDCO owns and operates a number of thermal power stations in the state of Tamil Nadu now proposes to set up a coal based thermal station within the existing ETPS power station complex of TANGEDCO in Tiruvottiyur Taluk, Thiruvallur district of Tamilnadu. Total land area required for the Thermal Power Plant is available at Ernavoor Village, Tiruvottiyur Taluk, Thiruvallur District within the existing Ennore Thermal Power Station Complex of TANGEDCO in Tiruvottiyur Taluk Thiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu. The Identified land for the power plant is free from resettlement a rehabilitation issues since it is expansion of existing plant. As part of Corporate Social Responsibility Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO) has also intended to identify the needs of the communities living near the project site and to support them through a series of Socio economic and infrastructure projects.

The Madras School of Social Work has been assigned with the task of carrying out a socio economic study and community needs assessment around 10 km radius from the plant area to arrive at the CSR plan for the Thermal Power Project.

### **2.1 Madras School of Social Work**

The Madras School of Social Work was founded in 1952 by Mary Clubwala Jadhav, under the auspices of Madras State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work (later renamed as Indian Council of Social Welfare) and the Guild of Service (Central). The College is run under the aegis of the Society for Social Education and Research.

It is a member of the Association of Schools of Social Work in India and the Asian Pacific Association of Social Work Education and is also an affiliate of International Association of Schools of Social Work. Madras School of Social Work is an autonomous college affiliated to the University of Madras. The School offers various Under-graduates, Post Graduate courses and Doctoral degrees.

### **2.1.1 Consultancy Division**

MSSW has established an exclusive Division for extending Consultancy services to Government Departments, Public and Private sector undertakings and Non-Governmental and International NGOs. The specific assignments include evaluation studies, monitoring, CSR investment plans, needs assessment and other institution based tasks on the social and environmental issues. The Consultancy Division has a core team of professionals representing the specialised areas viz., social, environmental, management, and training and research fields. The Institution has adequate infrastructure to carry out the consultancy projects.

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## CHAPTER- II

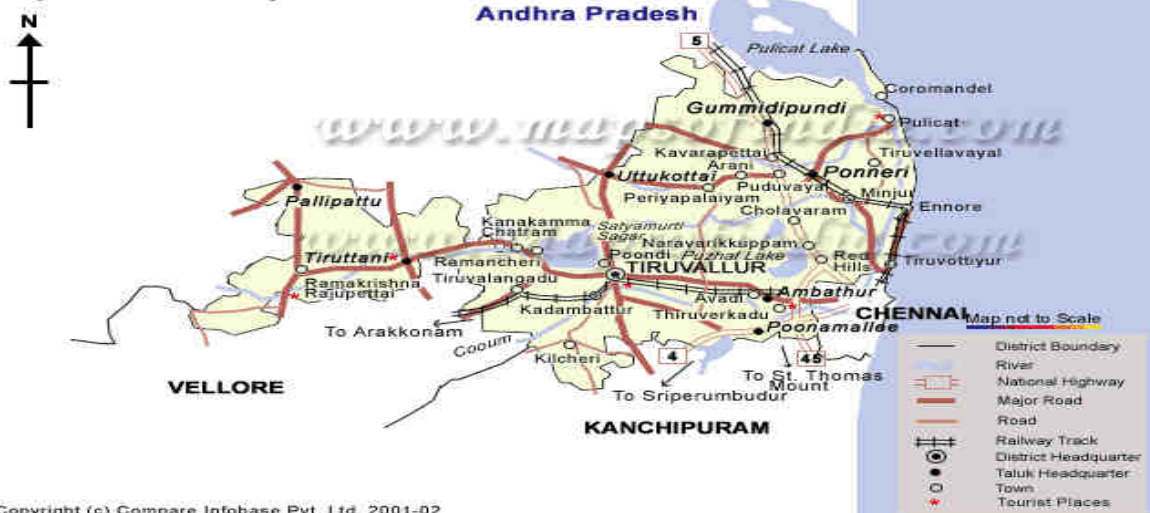
### METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR CONDUCTING THE SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY FOR ON-GOING ETPS EXPANSION THERMAL POWER PROJECT (1\*660MW)

The ETPS Expansion TPP (1x 660 MW) site comes under the revenue administration of Tiruvottiyur Taluk of Thiruvallur district.

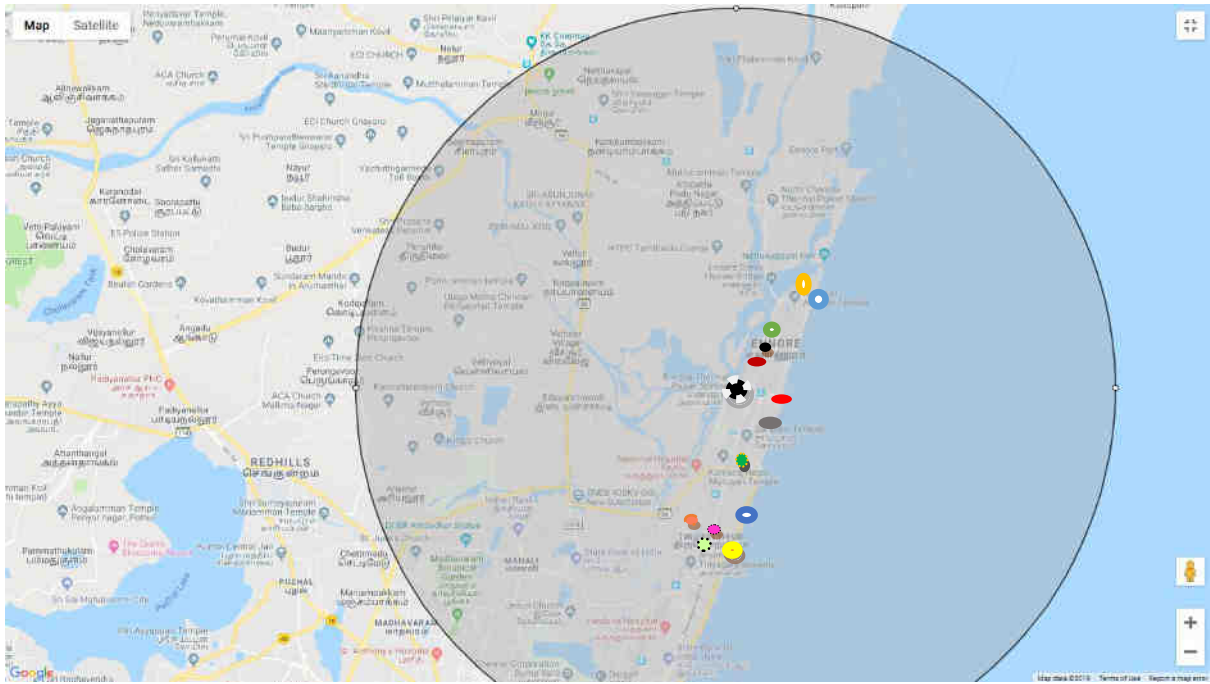
#### Thiruvallur District

















#### TIRUVALLUR (Tamilnadu)



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SN	Area Name
1	Ennore Thermal Power Station 
2	Tiruvottiyur Kuppam 
3	Kattu Kuppam 
4	Thazan Kuppam 
5	Mugadhuvara Kuppam 
6	K.V. Kuppam 
7	AIR Colony 
8	Ernavoor Kuppam 
9	Nehru Nagar 
10	Annai Sivagami Nagar 
11	Raja Shanmugam Nagar 
12	Bharathiyar Nagar 
13	Ambedkar Nagar 
14	Thiruvallur Nagar 

## **2. TANGEDCO and CSR focus for the present study**

### **2.1 The objectives of the study**

The main objective of the Socio Economic and Community Needs Assessment Study in the project area was to support the efforts of TANGEDCO in designing the Corporate Social Responsibility framework and socio economic programs in the study areas comprising of 10 km radius from the plant site surrounding the Thermal Power Project at Tiruvottiyur Taluk, (now under Tiruvottiyur), Thiruvallur District.

Community Needs Assessment Study was proposed in the following three stages:

- i Socio Economic survey of the study areas.
- ii Community Needs Assessment
- iii Preparation of Corporate Social Responsibility Plan.

### **2.2 Focus of the Socio Economic Study**

A Socio Economic Study was conducted covering 500 families for eliciting the socio economic status of the communities living in the villages and settlements within 10 km. radius of the plant site.

### **2.3 Focus of the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Study**

As part of the Socio Economic Study, a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was conducted in the study areas. The Community Needs Assessment started at the grassroot with the maximum involvement of the local communities and groups. This process involved considerable time to arrive at a well-defined plan. It focused on the Community Action Plan preparation which was incorporated as part of the Village Level Framework Plan.

A CNA is an approach followed for collecting the data on the infrastructure, socio economic status of the communities and deficiencies in the services to formulate strategies to eliminate or considerably reduce it. The CNA explored the following areas:

- Poverty, vulnerability and relative well-being in rural poor communities.
- Livelihood strategies of the poor.
- Gender dimensions in the community.
- What people in poor communities see as the most important problems and concerns in their lives at present, how these have changed over the past few years, and expectations for change in the future.(Timeline analysis)

- Access to, quality and relevance of services (health, education, water/sanitation, housing, transport, agricultural support, justice and information).
- Local governance structures and strategies for supplementing the service delivery.
- Awareness levels among secondary stakeholders – Government, NGOs and other CBOs about key needs and interests of the poor and assessment of mechanisms to address them.

#### **2.4 The purpose of the CNA study**

- To collect first-hand information on the prevailing social situation in the project areas.
- To collect the perceptions on various dimensions of community needs by the primary as well as secondary stakeholders through Focus Group Discussions and individual interactions.
- Identify areas for capacity enhancement.
- To create a local level networking system for post- project management (Village level working group).
- To identify and interact with all stakeholders related to the users and service providers and related individuals/institutions.
- To enhance coordinated approaches to poverty reduction through converging Government and Civil Society Organizations.
- To generate information for TANGEDCO CSR partnerships and identify micro level interventions based on the prioritized activities.
- To strengthen the community's involvement and participation for better delivery mechanisms.

#### **2.5 Sources of Data**

The primary data included the responses from the beneficiaries and secondary stakeholders elicited through quantitative and qualitative methods referred above. Secondary data consists of the reports and documents pertaining to the community, socio economic indicators and the Government's interventions.

#### **2.6 Sampling selected for the study**

The study area comprises of 10 km radius from the plant site surrounding the Thermal Power Project at Tiruvottiyur Taluk, Thiruvallur District.

- i. The sample size including the household interviews have been limited to 600 families. In addition to the households study, Key Informants interviews, field level focus group discussions, case studies and transect walks have been organized to get additional information to supplement the quality and quantity data on the community needs.
- ii. A sample of 500 household interview schedules in the surrounding villages has been covered to assess their socio economic situation.
- iii. Key informants Interview guide: 30 Key Informants interviews used to elicit information from NGOs, officials from Urban and Rural Local Bodies and elected representatives, Presidents of the SHGs, President of the Village level association, BDO, President GP, Ward member GP, ICDS Teacher, School Headmaster/Head mistress. This would facilitate in analysing needs of the communities.
- iv. Focus Group Discussion: FGD were conducted with Women, Self Help Groups, Village level committee, School children and Residents Welfare Associations in the study areas (20 Nos).
- v. Case Studies: A total of 10 case studies of people’s endeavours contributing towards improving the quality of life have been presented.
- vi. Transect walk: Transect walk and mapping exercise have been undertaken by the research team to highlight the water bodies, health, educational and community infrastructure facilities.

### **2.7 Samples covered for the CNA Study**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Application of Tools</b>	<b>Samples</b>
1	Household interview schedule	500
2	Key informants Interview guide	40
3	Focus Group Discussion	22
4	Case Studies	4
5	Transect walk	Each study site

S.N	Area wise Household interviews	
	Area	Sample Size
1	Tiruvottiyur Kuppam	75
2	Kattu Kuppam	20
3	Thazan Kuppam	20
4	Mugadhuvara Kuppam	20
5	K. V. Kuppam	40
6	AIR Colony	105
7	Ernavoor Kuppam	60
8	Nehru Nagar	30
9	Annai Sivagami Nagar	20
10	Raja Shanmugam Nagar	35
11	Bharathiyar Nagar	20
12	Ambedkar Nagar	35
13	Thiruvallur Nagar	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>

## 2.8 Study process

The study team received orientation and training in the research methodology, tools and techniques and Community Needs Assessment (CNA) and reporting formats with specific reference to Thermal Power Project.

The primary data, analysis of villagers' well-being, priorities and problems, issues of poverty and vulnerability, gender relations, social and physical infrastructure, livelihood, institutions' role, direct impact of the project on the community, families and persons were carried out by the team involving the Community Animators and Field Investigators.

## 2.9 Village Level Framework Plan

The Village Level Framework Plan (VLFP) is a comprehensive plan for the social and human development of rural and urban areas that has to be resolved through appropriate intervention strategies. The Village Level Framework Plan has been prepared based on the Socio Economic study, outcome of Community Needs Assessment, related research works, studies and data available from secondary sources.



### **2.9.1 Objectives of Village Level Framework Plan (VLFP)**

The primary objective of the Village Level Framework Plan is a bottom up roadmap focussing on the physical, social and economic requirements of the backward strata population living in rural and urban communities which require CSR interventions to improve their quality of life. Some of the key objectives of the plan are:

- viii To involve the local people in the preparation of a plan
- ix To identify and prepare activities to address the issues and findings from CNA
- x To facilitate convergence of resources within and outside the Villages
- xi To sensitize and enhancing the capacity of people through strategic planning
- xii To promote decentralized planning and make the plans relevant to local needs

Reduction in poverty and vulnerability of the rural poor cannot be reduced by provision of environmental infrastructure. Social and economic inputs are the key factors to reduce their high risk factors which are hindrance for their development. Thus Village Level Framework Plan will serve as a blueprint in convergent based delivery of services to the communities.

### **2.10 Thematic areas studied for the Village Level Framework Plan**

The following thematic areas have been studied in each village to prepare the Village Level Framework Plan.

- i. Family profile, Socio economic dimensions and Vulnerability.
- ii. Housing and household infrastructure facilities with special reference to electricity, water and sanitation, roads etc.
- iii. Public utility, community infrastructure for Education, Health Infrastructure and Livelihood.
- iv. Cultural and recreational and environmental facilities such as avenue trees, parks, playground, temples etc.
- v. Youth clubs, Village committees, CBOs, SHGs etc.
- vi. Issues related to environment.

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**CHAPTER – III**  
**PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREAS**

**NON FISHING AREAS**

**3.1. All India Radio Nagar (Mixed – Fishing & Non Fishing Area)**

AIR Nagar Scheme is one of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation schemes developed by Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board. A total of 5996 Project Affected families have been rehabilitated by providing housing, infrastructure and socio economic facilities. The following basic infrastructure facilities have been provided.

S.N	Facility	No
i.	Urban Health Centre	1
ii.	Parks	14
iii.	Schools	2
iv.	Anganwadi Centres	9
v.	Community Centre	1
vi.	Petty shops provided by TNSCB	120

The inhabitants of this area belong to cross section of communities such as fishermen, Dalits, Muslims and Christians. Most of them work as casual and fishing labourers.

**3.2 Annai Sivagami Nagar**

Annai Sivagami Nagar is located between Ennore Beach Road and Bay of Bengal in Corporation division 5 of Zone 1. It is situated in north eastern direction of Ramakrishna Nagar in Tiruvottiyur. Indira Gandhi Kuppam is situated in the eastern side of Annai Sivagami Nagar. The residents of Annai Sivagami Nagar are mostly Burma repatriates with a total population of 10,902 persons. The basic infrastructure facilities available are

- I. 5 ICDS Centres
- II. Library

- III. Market
- IV. Community hall
- V. Primary School
- VI. Government High School & Sahaya Madha High School

The immediate need of the area is repairing and renovating of the existing Government High School.

### **3.3 Bharathiyar Nagar**

Bharathiyar Nagar is located on the western side of Ennore Beach road and Tiruvottiyur flyover which leads to Manali. It is located in Corporation Division 5 of Zone I. It is situated on the Eastern side of AIR Resettlement and rehabilitation scheme developed by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Two ICDS centres are functioning in this area. The total population is 1547 and people are engaged in multi various occupations. There are around 2000 non-fishing families in the Bharathiyar Nagar. The people living in this area belong mostly to the MBC community. Bharathiyar Nagar is comparatively well organised and maintained well than the other areas.

### **3.4 Thiruvallur Nagar**

Thiruvallur Nagar has 200 to 250 families in which the people belong to the non-fishermen community. People living in Thiruvallur Nagar are mostly daily wage earners. Thiruvallur Nagar has 2 streets and it is well maintained and organised area which does not have major problems which requires immediate attention.

### **3.5 Ambedkar Nagar and Raja Shanmugam Nagar**

Ambedkar Nagar and Raja Shanmugam Nagar are located in Zone 1 of GCC. There are 8 streets with 750 families. The inhabitants are living in this area nearly for 40 years and 70% of the families belong to dalit community. The local welfare association is very active and has taken various initiatives to provide and solve the issues relating to inhabitation viz., issue of drainage and drinking water supply.

### **3.6 Nehru Nagar**

Nehru Nagar is a non fishermen area inhabited by 485 families belonging to MBC, SC and BC community are living pucca houses. There is an immediate need for Primary Health Centre caters to the health needs of the people.

## **II. FISHERMEN AREAS**

### **3.7 Tiruvottiyur Kuppam**

Tiruvottiyur Kuppam is situated in Ward No. 9. It has 1100 households. Most of the inhabitants belong to fishermen community. This area was affected by Tsunami and frequent occurrence of sea erosion. It has one primary school, 4 Anganwadi Centres and community hall built with the support of a corporate company.

### **3.8 Thazhan Kuppam**

No .of households: 300

Type of houses: Huts, Tiled and thatched roof

The area is located in Ward No. 3 of Tiruvottiyur Corporation. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen. The basic infrastructure available is

1. The fish market has 37 retail shops.
2. Primary school with strength of 125 children
3. Anganwadi Centre with 25 children
4. Road facility are adequate and well connected by the share autos

The following community needs are needed to improve their quality of lives.

1. Public Toilet to be renovated.
2. Drinking water supply
3. Need Groynes to avoid sea erosion
4. Skill training for local youth

### **3.9 Mugathuvara Kuppam**

No of households: 300

Type of houses: tiled and thatched roof (20 Nos)

The area is located in Ward No.3, Tiruvottiyur zone of Corporation and the inhabitants are fishermen. The existing basic facilities are

1. Primary school with strength of 75 children
2. Adequate Water supply
3. Road connectivity

The community needs the following to improve their quality of lives.

1. Public Toilet needs to be renovated.
2. New building for ICDS centre.
3. Desilting of river
4. Skill training for youth

### **3.10 Kasi Viswanathar Koil Kuppam**

- City Corporation Ward 3, Tiruvottiyur Zone
- No .of households: 220
- Occupation: Fishing

19 Fishing vessels are owned by the people. Due to mechanized boats in operation and around the fishing area, the people using country boat fetch less fish, which has affected their livelihood. The community needs identified are drinking water, skill training and construction of household toilets.

### **3.11 Ernavoor Kuppam**

The area has 200 families, who mostly belong to fishermen and the area has mixed caste population. The area has three streets (Amman Koil Street, Bhajanai Koil Street, and Periyamma Koil Street).The area's priority is drinking water supply. The ground water is salty in nature due to seas coast, which is used for other household chores. It was shared by the people that an industry located adjacent to the area has been tapping water from this area, resulting in scarcity to the families. The area has vacant sites which can be used for the construction of Primary Health Centre, since the people have to talk 5 kms to avail has to travel up to 5 km to visit a hospital.

### **3.12 Kattu Kuppam**

The area is located in Zone 1 of GCC. Kattu Kuppam has 500 households. Their prime occupation is fishing. They work as labour in fishing boats. The ICDS centre needs renovation, skill training in Tailoring, Nursing Assistant, Boat engine repairing, Car driving for women and youth may be imparted.

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## **CHAPTER IV**

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS OF PROJECT AREAS**

This chapter covers the Socio economic characteristics of sampled households and the physical infrastructural status of the area.

#### **4. FISHERMEN AREAS**

##### **4.1.1 AREAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Tiruvottiyur Kuppam	75	25.5
2	Kattu Kuppam	20	6.8
3	Thazhan Kuppam	20	6.8
4	Mugadhuvara Kuppam	20	6.8
5	K.V.K. Kuppam	40	13.5
6	AIR Colony	60	20.3
7	Ernavoor Kuppam	60	20.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

The study revealed that 25.5% of the families represented Tiruvottiyur Kuppam followed by 20.3% of the families from AIR Colony and Ernavoor Kuppam, 13.5% of families from K.V.K. Kuppam and 6.8% families each from Kattu Kuppam, Thazhan Kuppam and Mugathuvara Kuppam.

##### **4.1.2 RELIGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Hindus	252	85.4
Christian	40	13.5
Others	3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

It was ascertained that majority of 85.4% of the respondents were Hindus, followed by Christians with 13.5% and others 1.1%

#### 4.1.3 CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
BC	15	5.3
MBC	148	50
SC	132	44.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The above table shows that 50% of the respondents belonged to Most Backward community, followed by 44.7 % of SC community.

#### 4.1.4 DISTRIBUTION OF SEXWISE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	40	13.5
Male	255	86.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100.0</b>

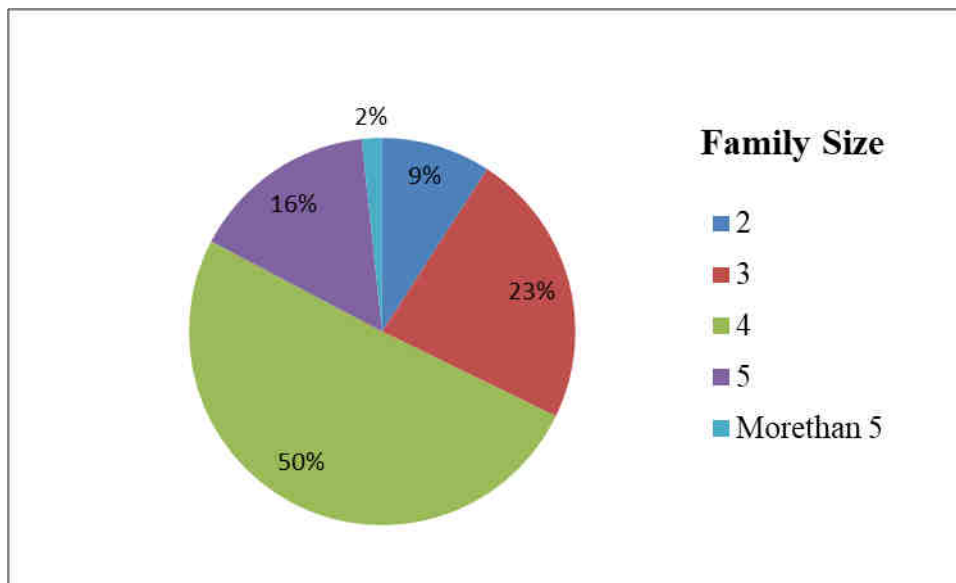
It was disclosed that majority of 86.5% of the families were male headed and 13.5% were female headed families.

#### 4.1.5 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY INCOME

Family Income	Frequency	Percentage
Up to Rs.10000	88	30
Rs.10001 to 20000	175	59
More than Rs.20000	32	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

It was found that 59% of the households have a monthly family income from Rs.10001 to Rs.20000, followed by 30% up to Rs.10000 and 11% more than Rs.20000 respectively.

#### 4.1.6 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY SIZE

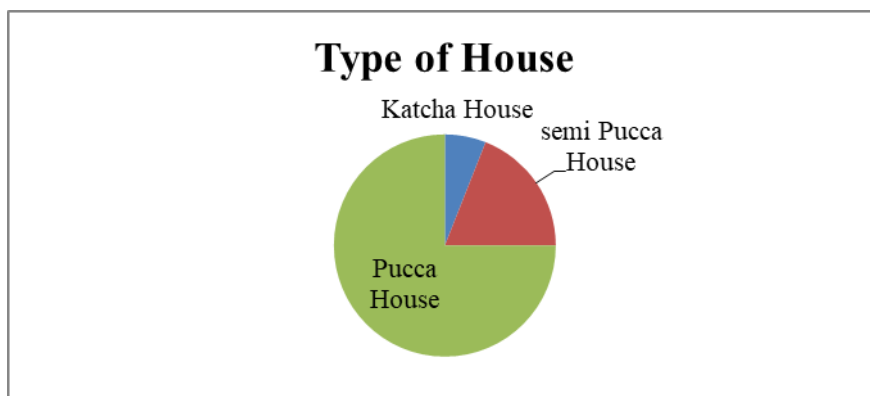


It was disclosed that 50% of the respondents had a family size of 4 members, followed by 23% with 3 members, 16% with 5 members, 9% with 2 members, and 2% with more than 5. From the above, it is concluded that the concept of larger family is on decline.

#### 4.1.7 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

It was inferred that 50% of the respondents had studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard, 6% were illiterates, 26% upto 12<sup>th</sup> Standard, 11% were Graduates, 3% were Post Graduates and 4% were ITI and Diploma holders.

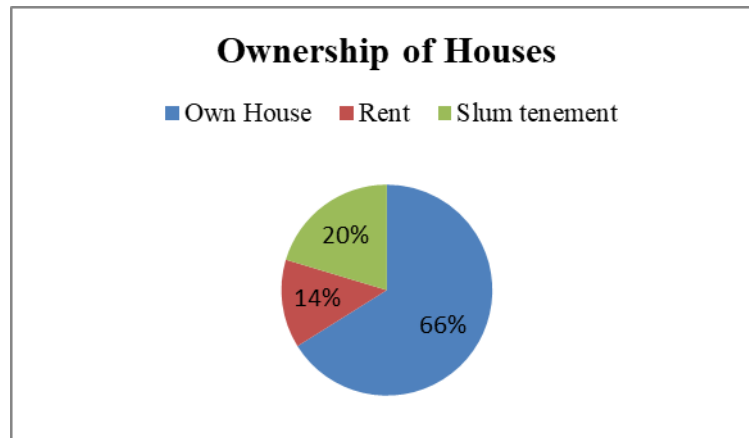
#### 4.1.8 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF HOUSING



A majority of 75 per cent of the respondents were living in concrete houses (Pucca), 19% residing in Semi Pucca houses and only 6% in Katcha houses.



#### 4.1.9 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OF HOUSES



It was established that 66% of the respondents lived in their own houses, 14% in rental houses and 20% in slum tenements.

#### 4.1.10 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

It was ascertained that 78% of the families were drawing water from Metro water (Lorries), 30% were using hand pumps and 2% had bore well facility.

#### 4.1.11 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO ADEQUACY OF WATER SUPPLY

86.4% of the respondents expressed that the water supply is inadequate and does not meet their demand and the remaining 13.4 % stated that it was adequate.

#### 4.1.12 AVAILABILITY OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Only 25.5% of the respondents expressed that the areas have adequate street lights and markets, followed by 94% with cemetery and burial ground, 91% with transportation, 82% with motorable roads, 40% with bus shelters and 60 % with community Hall.

#### 4.1.13 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO DEBT/LOAN

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	153	52
No	142	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

52% of the respondents had availed loan from various sources.

#### 4.1.14 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE REASONS FOR AVAILING LOANS

Purpose of Loan	Frequency	Percentage
Food Expenses	20	7
Health	34	11.5
Children's Education	22	7.5
Marriage	36	12
House Construction	15	6
Festival/Social Functions	10	3
Others	16	5
No Debt	142	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

It was revealed that 48% had no debts. 12 % had availed loans for marriage purpose, 11.5% to meet medical expenses, 7% towards food expenditure, 7.5% for children's education, 6% for house construction and 3% to attend family rituals and festivals and 5% for other reasons.

#### 4.1.15 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF LOAN

Source of loan availed	Frequency	Percentage
No loans availed	142	48
SHGs & Micro Finance institutions	58	20
Nationalised Banks	10	3
Money Lenders	45	15
Private Chit	12	4
Private Banks	5	2
Relatives and Friends	23	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

48% of the respondents had not availed any loans. 20% had taken loans from SHGs and micro finance institutions, 15% borrowed from money lenders, 8% from relatives and friends, 4 % through private chits, 3% from Nationalised banks and 2% from private banks.

#### 4.1.16 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF SAVINGS

Savings Source	Frequency	Percentage
Bank	25	8.4
SHG	70	24
Chit fund	30	10
Postal Saving	25	8.6
No saving	145	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

49% of the respondents had no savings. 24% of the respondents saved through SHGs, 10% through Chit Fund, 8.6% were having postal savings and 8.4% through banks.

#### 4.1.17 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO INSURANCE COVERAGE

Insurance Coverage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	37	12.5
No	258	87.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

87.5% of the respondents had not taken any insurance against Life and health coverage.

#### 4.1.18 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO MEMBERSHIP IN SHGS

It was found that 44% of the respondents in the study area are members of SHGs.

#### 4.1.19 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO GARDENING

Gardening	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	5
No	280	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

It was found that only 5% of the respondents are engaged gardening activities.

#### 4.1.20 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO AWARENESS LEVEL OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

Non-Conventional Energy Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Solar Energy for household purpose	50	17
Solar Energy for Street Light	245	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

83% of the respondents were interested towards the use of non-conventional energy through solar streets lights.

#### 4.1.21 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO MODE OF DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

Disposal of Solid Waste	Frequency	Percentage
Corporation Tricycle	295	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

It was ascertained that 100% of families were relying on Corporation Tricycles for solid waste disposal and management.

#### 4.1.22 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO STATUS OF RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Status of Rain Water Harvesting	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	1.7
No	290	98.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table revealed that 98.3% of the respondents' houses do not have rain water harvesting facility.

#### 4.1.23 AVAILABILITY OF BOATS

Availability of Boats	Frequency	Percentage
Vessel	15	5
Fibre Boats	280	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

95% of the respondents' families own Fibre boats and 5% of them own trawlers.

#### 4.1.24 USAGE OF EQUIPMENT

Usage of Equipment	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	160	54.3
No	135	45.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

54.3% of the respondents are using fishing related equipments regularly.

#### 4.1.25 REASON FOR NON-USAGE OF EQUIPMENT

Reason	Frequency	Percentage
Repairs	55	40.7
Unable to Maintain	5	3.7
Unable to replace nets	75	55.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100</b>

It was ascertained that 55.6% of the respondents face problems related to frequent damage to nets and hence unable to buy new nets due to financial constraints and 40.7% unable to bear the repairing and operation cost of equipment.

#### 4.1.26 INSURANCE OF FISHING EQUIPMENT

Insurance of Fishing Equipment	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	100	34
No	195	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows that only 34% of the respondents have insured their fishing Equipment.

#### 4.1.27 GPS

GPS	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	5
No	280	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

Only 5% of the respondents have installed GPS in their Boats.

#### 4.1.28 DREDGING ACTIVITY

100% of the respondents are not satisfied with the dredging activities in the study area.

#### 4.1.29 PRIORITY NEEDS OF FISHERMAN

<b>Fishermen Needs</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Jetty	70	24
Fishing Harbour	180	61
Cold Storage	45	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

61% of the respondents listed fishing harbour as their priority need, followed by Jetty (24%) and Cold Storage (15%)

#### 4.1.30 SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR MEN

<b>Skill Training for Men</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Assistant Vessel Driver	134	45.5
Boat Engine Repair Training	84	28.5
Heavy Vehicle driving	45	15
Others	32	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table highlights the employable skills preferred by youth (Men). 45.5% of the respondents are interested to undergo training in Assistant Vessel Driver course, followed by 28.5% for boat engine repairing, 15% for heavy vehicle driving and 10% for other employable skill development training courses.

#### 4.1.31 SKILL TRAINING FOR (WOMEN)

<b>Skill Training for youth (women)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Online Fish Marketing	93	32
Tailoring	63	21
Catering & Hospitality	51	17
Nursing	74	25
Others	14	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

32% of the respondents are interested to undergo training in online fish marketing, followed by Nursing (25%), Tailoring (21%), Catering & Hospitality (17%) and 5% in other job oriented training courses.

## 4.2 NON FISHERMEN

### 4.2.1 AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

S.N	Area	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nehru Nagar	30	14.6
2	Annai Sivagami Nagar	20	9.7
3	AIR Nagar	45	21.9
4	Raja Shanmugam Nagar	35	17
5	Bharathiyar Nagar	20	9.7
6	Ambedkar Nagar	35	17
7	Thiruvallur Nagar	20	9.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

The study revealed that 21.9% of the families are residing in AIR Nagar, 17% each from Raja Shanmugam Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar. 14.6% of families living in Nehru Nagar and 9.7% families each are residing in Thiruvallur Nagar, Annai Sivagami Nagar and Bharathiyar Nagar.

### 4.2.2 RELIGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	165	80
Christian	28	14
Others	12	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

It was revealed that 80% of the respondents were Hindus, 14% Christians and others 6%

#### 4.2.3 CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
FC	3	1
BC	33	16
MBC	120	59
SC	49	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table that 59% of the respondents belonged to Most Backward Community. Followed by SC with 24 %, 16% belongs to BC and FC 1%.

#### 4.2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF SEXWISE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Head of the Household	Frequency	Percentage
Male	185	90.7
Female	20	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

It was found that 90.7% of the families were male headed and only 9.3% were female headed families.

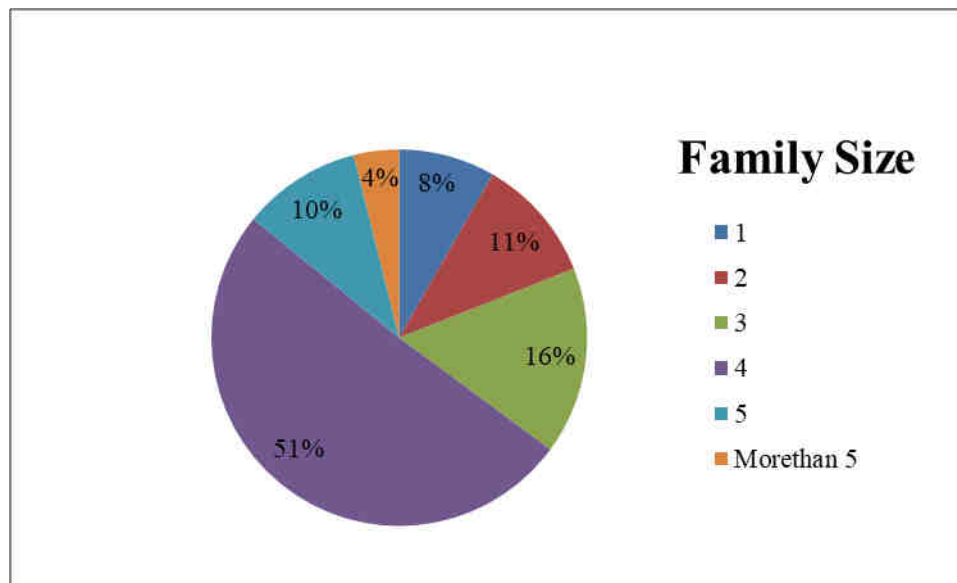
#### 4.2.5 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY INCOME

Family Income	Frequency	Percentage
Upto Rs.10000	40	19.5
Rs.10001 to Rs.20000	142	69.3
More than Rs.20000	23	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

It was found that 19.5% of the households have a monthly family income up to Rs.10000, followed by 69.3% between Rs.10001 to Rs.20, 000 and 11.2% more than Rs.20, 000.



#### 4.2.6 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY SIZE

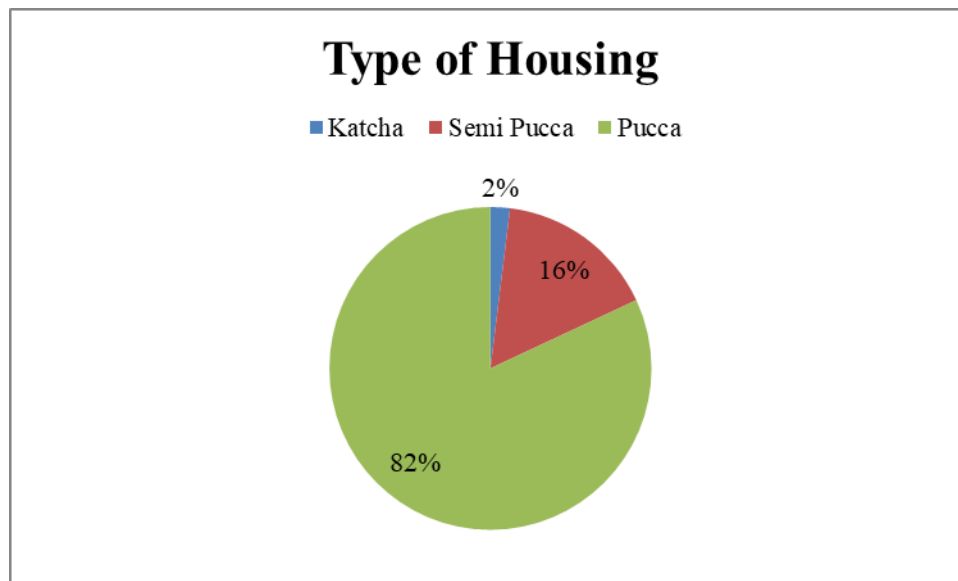


It was disclosed that 51% of the respondents had a family size of 4 members, followed by 16% with 3 members, 8% with 1 member, 10% with 5 members, 11% with 2 members, and 4% with more than 5.

#### 4.2.7 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

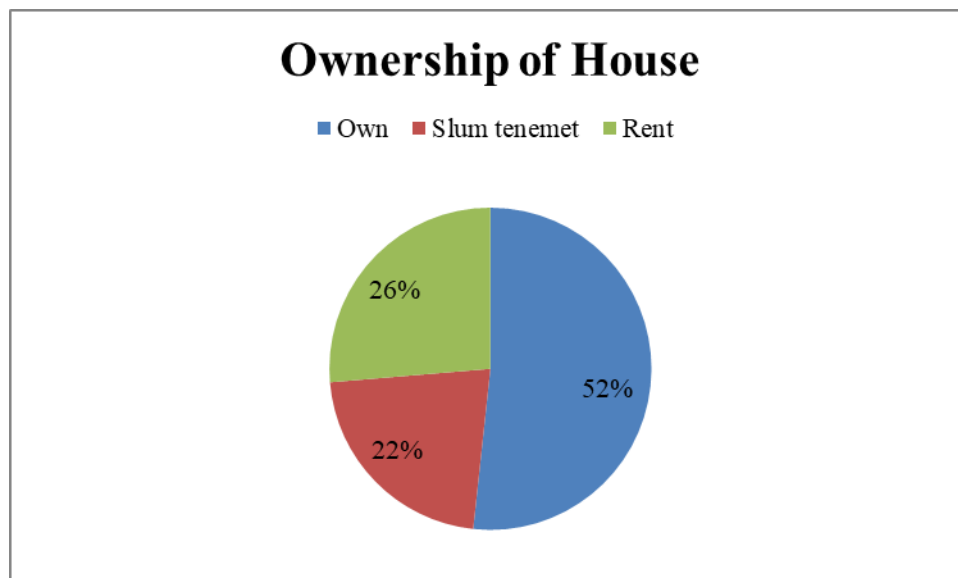
It was inferred that 40% of the respondents had studied upto 10<sup>th</sup> standard, 7% were illiterates, 14% upto 12<sup>th</sup>Standard, 31% were Graduates, 6% Post Graduates and 2% were Diploma holders and I.T.I. course.

#### 4.2.8 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF HOUSING



82% of the respondents were living in concrete houses and slum tenements, followed by 16% in semi pucca houses and only 2% in Katcha houses.

#### 4.2.9 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OF HOUSES



It was revealed that 52% of the respondents were living in their own houses, 26% in rental houses and 22% in slum tenements.

#### 4.2.10 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

It was ascertained that 78% of the families were drawing water from Metro water, 30% were using hand pumps and 2% had borewell facility.

#### **4.2.11 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO ADEQUACY OF WATER SUPPLY**

90% of the respondents expressed that the water supply is inadequate and does not meet their daily requirement and the remaining 10% stated that it was adequate.

#### **4.2.12 – AVAILABILITY OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES**

Only 25.5% of the respondents expressed that the areas have adequate street lights and markets, followed by 94% with cemetery and burial ground, 91% with transportation, 82% with motorable roads, 40% with bus shelters and 60 % for community Hall.

#### **4.2.13 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO MEMBERSHIP IN SHGS**

It was found that 58% of the respondents are not SHG members.42% of the respondents in the study area hold SHG Membership.

#### **4.2.14 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO DEBT/LOAN**

<b>Debt</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	88	43
No	117	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

It was revealed that 57% had no debts .43% of the respondents had availed loan from various sources.

#### **4.2.15 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE REASONS FOR AVAILING LOANS**

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Health	8	3.9
Education	15	7.3
Marriage	10	4.8
Constructing House	8	3.9
Festival & Social Occasion	12	5.8
Other Reasons	35	17.07
No debt	117	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

4.8% of the respondents had availed loans for marriage purpose, 3.9% to meet medical expenses, 7.3% for children's education, 3.9% for house construction and 5.8% to attend festivals and social occasions and 17.07% for other reasons.

#### 4.2.16 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF LOAN

Source of loan availed	Frequency	Percentage
No loans availed	117	57
SHGs & Micro Finance institutions	25	12
Banks	7	3
Money Lenders	32	16
Private Chit	10	5
Relatives and Friends	14	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

57% of the respondents had not availed any loans. 16% of them have borrowed from money lender, 12% from SHGs and micro finance institutions, 7% from relatives and friends, 5 % through private chits and 3% from banks.

#### 4.2.17 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF SAVINGS

Source of Savings	Frequency	Percentage
Postal Savings	12	6
Banks	10	5
Chit Funds	25	12
SHGs	17	8
No savings	141	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

69% of the respondents do not have the habit of savings. 12% of them save money through Chit Funds, 8% through SHG, 6% through postal savings and 5% through banks.

#### 4.2.18 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO INSURANCE COVERAGE

Insurance	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	51	24.8
No	154	75.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

75.2 % of the respondents had not taken any insurance against Life and health coverage.

#### 4.2.19 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO GARDENING

Gardening	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	5
No	195	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

It was found that only 5% of the respondents are engaged in gardening.

#### 4.2.20 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING LEVEL OF AWARENESS TOWARDS USAGE OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

Non-Conventional Energy Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Solar Energy for household purpose	35	17
Solar Energy for Street Lights	170	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

83% of the respondents are interested in using non-conventional energy through solar streets lights.

#### 4.2.21 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING MODE OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Garbage Disposal System	Frequency	Percentage
Corporation Tricycle	205	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

It was ascertained that 100% of families were disposing solid waste through Corporation Tricycles.

#### 4.2.22 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO STATUS of RAIN WATER HARVESTING

<b>Installation of Rain Water Harvesting</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	5	2.4
No	200	97.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

97.6% of the respondents' have not arranged rain water harvesting in their houses.

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## CHAPTER - 5

### VILLAGE LEVEL FRAMEWORK PLAN (ACTIVITIES IDENTIFIED FOR THE CSR PROJECTS IN THE STUDY AREAS)

The Following Village Level Framework plans have been prepared based on the primary and secondary data sources. The community's needs were identified based on focus group discussions, community meetings and transect walks.

#### 5.1 Phasing of Village Level Framework Plan

The Study suggests the following sector and village wise interventions for implementing the CSR initiatives. Suitable modifications may be made by the TANGEDCO based on further consultation if it is required.

#### 5.2 Investment Matrix –Village Level Framework Plan for five years

The Qualitative study and survey findings brought out the genuine needs of the selected villages as mentioned below in the study area by TANGEDCO. Details of area, sector- wise needs, required interventions a long term with budget and implementing mechanism are detailed below.

Area	Sector wise community needs	Intervention Duration Short term/Medium term/Long term	Budget (in Rs)	Implementing agencies
AIR Nagar	1. Infrastructure – Construction of 2 ICDS centres	Short term	10,00,000	TNSCB/TANGEDCO
	2. Providing Ambulance to UPHC centre	Short term	10,00,000	TANGEDCO
	3. Skill training for transgender and Youth	Short term	5,00,000	TNSCB & Skill Corporation of Tamil Nadu
	4. Vocational Training for Class 9 & 10 <sup>th</sup> Students	Short term	10,00,000	School Education Department
	5. Tractor for garbage clearance	Short term	7,00,000	GCC & TNSCB
	6. Bore well for schools	Short term	1,00,000	TNSCB
	7. Toilets for girl children in School	Short term	3,00,000	TANGEDCO
	<b>Total</b>			<b>46,00,000</b>

Area	Sector wise community needs	Intervention Duration Short term/Medium term/Long term	Budget (in Rs)	Implementing agencies
<b>Dr. Ambedkar Nagar</b>	1. Renovation of existing community Hall	Short term	3,00,000	GCC
	2. Solar Street lights 10 (Nose)	Short term	2,50,000	GCC
	3. Library with E. service	Short term	5,00,000	TANGEDCO
	4. Skill training for youth	Short term	5,00,000	Department of Employment & Training
	5. Installation of water tanks (8 Streets 16 Tanks)	Short term	4,00,000	TANGEDCO
	<b>Total</b>			<b>19,50,000</b>
<b>Tiruvottiyur kuppam</b>	1. Renovation of ICDS centre roof	Short term	4,00,000	TANGEDCO
	2. Solar streets near seashore	Short term	2,50,000	TANGEDCO
	3. Drainage facilities	Long term	5,00,000	CMWSB
	4. Skill Development Training for youth (Assistant Vessel Driver and online marketing) (For 60 persons)	Short term	6,00,000	CIFNET Chennai
	5. Compound wall for primary school	Short term	3,00,000	TANGEDCO
	6. Providing children's park	Long term	3,00,000	TANGEDCO
	7. Net Mending Centre	Short term	7,00,000	TANGEDCO
	8. Electronic Gadgets to fisherman (Occupation Related)	Short term	2,00,000	TANGEDCO
	9. Portable desalination plant (3 units)	Short term	12,00,000	TANGEDCO
	10. Providing toilets in the existing community hall	Short term	5,00,000	TANGEDCO
	11. Providing engine and fishing accessories (10 nos. at the rate of 75,000)	Short term	7,50,000	TANGEDCO
	12. Computer with Xerox machine for community purpose	Short term	1,20,000	TANGEDCO



Area	Sector wise community needs	Intervention Duration Short term/Medium term/Long term	Budget (in Rs)	Implementing agencies
<b>Tiruvottiyur kuppam</b>	13. Ornamental fish training (Skill)	Short term	4,00,000	CMFRI
	14. Conducting job fair	Medium term	3,00,000	TANGEDCO
	<b>Total</b>		<b>65,20,000</b>	
<b>KVK Kuppam</b>	1. Bus shelter	Short term	5,00,000	TANGEDCO
	2. Park (Space Available)	Medium term	7,00,000	TANGEDCO
	3. Construction of Jetty	Long term	25,00,000	TANGEDCO
	4. Providing Storm water drains (Low Lying area)	Long term	25,00,000	TANGEDCO
	5. Electronic Gadgets to fisherman (Occupation Related)	Short term	2,00,000	TANGEDCO
	6. Boat Repairing yard	Long term	25,00,000	TANGEDCO
	7. Tools & Equipment for self employed women	Short term	2,00,000	TANGEDCO
	8. Providing engines and fishing accessories (10 Nos. at the rate of 75,000)	Short term	7,50,000	TANGEDCO
	9. Computer with Xerox machine for community purpose	Short term	1,20,000	TANGEDCO
<b>Total</b>		<b>99,70,000</b>		
<b>Mugathuvara Kuppam</b>	1. Community Hall	Short term	7,00,000	TANGEDCO
	2. Skill training	Short term	4,00,000	TNSCB/ TANGEDCO
	3. Renovation of ICDS Building	Short term	1,00,000	TANGEDCO
	4. Electronic Gadgets to fisherman (Occupation Related)	Medium term	1,00,000	Fisheries Dept
	5. Dredging work	Medium term	10,00,000	PWD
	6. Solar Lights near Jetty	Short term	2,00,000	TANGEDCO

Area	Sector wise community needs	Intervention Duration Short term/Medium term/Long term	Budget (in Rs)	Implementing agencies
<b>Mugathuvara Kuppam</b>	7. Portable desalination plant	Short term	4,00,000	TANGEDCO
	8. Mobile bike library	Short term	3,00,000	Don Bosco Youth Centre
	9. Equipment for self employment	Short term	2,00,000	TANGEDCO
	10. Providing engine and fishing accessories (10 Nos. at the rate of 75,000)	Short term	7,50,000	Fisheries Dept
	11. Computer with Xerox machine for community purpose	Short term	1,20,000	TANGEDCO
	12. Ornamental fish training (Skill)	Medium term	400000	CMFRI
	<b>Total</b>		<b>46,70,000</b>	
<b>Thazhan Kuppam</b>	1. Renovation of existing fish market	Short term	5,00,000	Fisheries Dept
	2. Providing play equipment for primary school	Short term	50,000	TANGEDCO
	3. Periodical Dredging work	Medium term	10,00,000	PWD
	4. Providing Boulders to prevent Sea erosion	Long term	10,00,000	PWD
	5. Play equipment for ICDS centres	Short term	10,000	TANGEDCO
	6. Tools & Equipment for self employment	Short term	2,00,000	TANGEDCO
	7. Providing engine and fishing accessories (10 no's at the rate of 75,000)	Short term	7,50,000	Fisheries Dept
	8. Computer with Xerox machine for community purpose	Short term	1,20,000	TANGEDCO
	9. Ornamental fish training (Skill)	Short term	4,00,000	CMFRI
	10. Artificial reef	Long term	75,00,000	CMFRI
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,15,30,000</b>	

Area	Sector wise community needs	Intervention Duration Short term/Medium term/Long term	Budget (in Rs)	Implementing agencies
<b>Ernavoor Kuppam</b>	1. Skill training in Ornamental fish	Short term	4,00,000	CMFRI
	2. Developing Ennore fishing harbour as a tourist Coast	Long term	30,00,000	Fisheries Department
	3. Renovation of ICDS centre	Short term	10,00,000	TANGEDCO
	4. Construction of community hall	Short term	7,00,000	TANGEDCO
	5. Portable desalination plant (3units x 4,00,000)	Medium term	12,00,000	TANGEDCO
	6. Construction of Urban Health Centre	Short term	25,00,000	TANGEDCO
	7. Tools & Equipment for self employment for women(fishing related activities) 2500x 50 Nos.	Short term	2,00,000	TANGEDCO
	8. Mini truck (insulated) to transport fish catch from shore to main market	Short term	7,50,000	TANGEDCO
	9. Computer with Xerox machine for community purpose	Short term	1,20,000	TANGEDCO
	10. Construction of market and tenements	Long term	100,00,000	TNSCB
	11. Construction of Bus shelter	Short term	5,00,000	TANGEDCO
	<b>Total</b>			<b>2,03,70,000</b>
<b>Bharathiyar Nagar</b>	Construction of bus shelters	Medium term	2,00,000	TANGEDCO
	Play and other equipment for ICDS centre	Short term	10,000	TANGEDCO
	<b>Total</b>			<b>2,10,000</b>
<b>Kattu Kuppam</b>	Renovation of ICDS building	Short term	5,00,000	TANGEDCO
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,00,000</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>6,03,20,000</b>	

### Sector wise budget:

S.N	Sector	Budget (in Rs)
1	Infrastructure	3,53,90,000
2	Livelihood	1,58,30,000
3	Skill Detraining	36,00,000
4	Education	10,00,000
5	Health	35,00,000
6	Environment	7,00,000
7	NGO	3,00,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,03,20,000</b>

### 5.3 Avenues identified for routing the support

There are three avenues identified for routing the support. They are:

i. The individual/Group support through income generation activities through SHGs. This individual/group needs to be supported with training, technical knowledge, tool kits and financial support if required to start the income generating venture.

ii. The RWA/NGO/CBO/PTA/SHG Federation/ Training institutes are based on the initiatives identified by these agencies to transform the areas. For this avenue TANGEDCO may design a Grant Scheme.

iii. TANGEDCO direct implementation or implement through collaborative venture with the District Administration or Local bodies/ Panchayats

All TANGEDCO project funding activities to be properly contracted with clear TOR/Contract/MOU fixing the responsibility and accountability on the implementing agencies.

### 5.4 Ranking of Settlement for priority of CSR initiative based on the vulnerability status

The thirteen study areas were analysed based on the following vulnerability criteria and rated for the selection on priority basis.

#### A. Socio economic indicators:

- SC Community inhabitants
- Economically backward inhabitants

- Prevalence of alcoholism among male
- Women headed families

**B. Physical infrastructure availability: (High/Medium/Low)**

**C. Educational infrastructure availability: (High/Medium/Low)**

This is only an indicative guide to be used when there is a resource crunch for CSR investments or to assess the community contribution for the projects which require community contribution.

Based on the above, the Vulnerability Ranking was rated on the following three scale matrix (I -Highly vulnerable, II - Medium Vulnerability and III - less vulnerable in the study areas. The inhabitations which were studied are ranked as High, Medium and Low vulnerable categories.

S.N	Name of the Area	Sector	Highly vulnerable	Medium vulnerable	Less vulnerable
1	AIR Colony	Physical & other infrastructure	Water	Solid Waste Management	Requirements for street lights
			Livelihood	Skill Training for livelihood	-
			Women related issues	Awareness and education	-
			Environmental issues	-	-
			Socio economic status	-	-
2	Ernavoor Kuppam	Physical & other infrastructure	Water scarcity	Housing	-
			Livelihood	Skill training for livelihood	-
			Health care services	Construction of community hall.	-
			Transportation	Socio economic status	-
3	Thazhan Kuppam		Livelihood	Skill training for livelihood for women	-
			-	Socio economic status	-

4	<b>Mughadhuvara Kuppam</b>		Social	Awareness and education	Skill training programmes
			Livelihood	Installation of ATM	-
			Environmental issues	Socio economic status	-
			Water	-	-
5	<b>Annai Sivagami Nagar</b>		Water	-	-
			Livelihood	Socio economic status	-
			Environmental issues	-	-
6	<b>Nehru Nagar</b>		Health care services	Installation of hand pumps.	-
			Livelihood	Socio economic status	-
7	<b>Raja Shanmugam Nagar</b>		Water	Transportation	Upgradation of infrastructure (Roads)
			Livelihood	-	-
			Socio economic status	-	-
8	<b>Ambedkar Nagar</b>		Renovation of community hall (pump house)	Skill training for livelihood	-
			Water	Installation of solar street lights.	-
			Socio economic status	-	-
9	<b>Bharathiyar Nagar</b>		Environmental Issues	Formation of SHG	-
			-	Socio economic status	-
10	<b>Thiruvallur Nagar</b>		Environmental Issues	Socio economic status	-
			Water	-	-

11	<b>Tiruvottiyur Kuppam</b>		-	Solar lights near the seashore	-
			Children's park	Construction of toilet in the community hall	-
			Skill training for livelihood	Awareness for enrolment in primary school	-
			-	Socio economic status	-
12	<b>K.V.K.Kuppam</b>		Storm water drains	Bus shelter	-
			Skill Development training	Socio economic status	-
			Children's park	-	-
			Jetty	-	-
13	<b>Kattu Kuppam</b>		Social issues (Alcoholism)	Awareness and education	Skill training programmes
			Livelihood	Socio economic status	-
			Environmental issues (Sea Storm)	-	-
			Water	-	-

### 5.5 Sector wise expected outcome from CSR Intervention

S.No.	Sector	Sector wise	Expected outcome from CSR Interventions
1	Education	a. Toilet units for girl students	a. To facilitate personal hygiene and ensure environment sanitation.
		b. Compound wall	b. Ensure the security of the students especially girl students.
		c. Soft skill training	c. Enhancing communication skills and self confidence and increasing career competence.
		d. Vocational training	d. To compete in the job market in future by acquiring a new skill.
2	Livelihood	a. Ornamental fish culture	a. Self employment venture to increase economic status.
		b. Artificial reef installation	B. To enhance quantity and quality fish species.
		c. Dredging work	c. To prevent soil erosion and facilitating boat movements.
3	Livelihood - Equipment	a. Boat engine and nets	Livelihood support for enhancing economic status and marketing avenues.
		b. Providing mini trucks	-
4	Street lights	Solar	Promotion of renewable energy and also safety and security to the community.
5	Health	a. Construction of urban health centre	a. Quality health care at free of cost
		b. Providing ambulance	b. Life saving during the time of emergency
6	Skill Development and enhancement	Skill Development Training	To equip as well as enhance employable skills among women and youth as an alternative source of livelihood.
7	Environment	Tree planting	Improve ecology / greenery environment in the study areas.
8	Community hall	Construction of Community Hall	It facilitates village people to arrange functions within their area at nominal cost. Besides it has multi-purpose social utility.

The community in the project areas especially youth and women are eager to participate in the development of the self, families and community for holistic development through suggested strategies and needs. As the project period planned is for five years, it is suggested that a full time Community Development Specialist may be appointed to coordinate with



community, TANGEDCO and Government Departments for the sustainability of CSR projects. TANGEDCO's CSR initiatives in these villages are expected to transform the lives of these communities especially the women, youth and children. Further these CSR initiatives expected to give a greater acceptance of TANGEDCO as a model corporate.

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## ***Chapter – VI***

### **FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION**

#### **6.1 Findings**

Out of the 13 study areas, 7 are fishermen habitations. One of the study areas is Mugathuvara Kuppam is located on the Creek. The community during the Focus Group discussion felt that the carrying capacity of the river has reduced and it cannot perform its complete draining action, which means the area around would be waterlogged during the monsoon., they also added that their boats which is their main source of livelihood were drastically affected since the depth of the river has been reduced to minimum of 1 feet. It was also scientifically proved that the fish caught around Ennore contain toxic elements due to effluents released from adjacent factories, making the fish unfit for consumption.

They suggested that job oriented skill development training for the youth in vessel navigation and ornamental fish culture may be provided as an alternate livelihood options. They also requested the corporates to provide engines, and netting materials to the small fishermen in enhancing their livelihood. They also expressed that any further expansion or development of factories surrounding the creek will endanger the aquatic species which will have a direct impact on the livelihood of fishermen community.

Some of the respondents from Thazhan Kuppam suggested that frequent dredging should be done to facilitate the boat movement and also installing boulders to prevent sea erosion. They were also of the opinion that the Ennore Coast may be developed as a tourism centre due to its unique features and the existing harbour may generate more employment opportunities for the fishermen who have seasonal employment. The Fishing community also felt that the local youth and eligible persons may be provided with jobs and other opportunities in industries and factories located in and around Ennore and also in upcoming industries.

They also expressed that the occurrence of regular oil spill has affected their livelihood to a great extent. Therefore such incidents should be prevented by the Government and industries in future by taking necessary precautions.

It is heartening to know that women of the fishing community are undergoing training in online marketing to cope up with the technology development in the marketing field.

Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board has allotted 200 tenements to the transgender in AIR colony. During the discussion, it was expressed that they are still discriminated and not accepted by the neighbourhood community. They requested that special clinics exclusively for their gender may be run by Urban Health Centre once in a week.

The community requested for a Police outpost to handle the menace of drug trafficking which is affecting the youth and children.

Earlier, the fishing community used to venture into fishing everyday but, at present they could go once in 2 days due to depleted catch and dead fish. The attributed this situation due to release of effluents from industries and factories located in Ennore.

The local fishing community felt that consortium of industries in Ennore was conducting meetings to assess the livelihood needs of the fisherman community. At present, this activity has been ceased to exist. It has been also expressed by the Senior Scientist, (Centre for Marine Fishing Research Institute) Ennore coast is the most polluted, which affect the fish biological Resource enhancement. The Joint Director, Department of Fisheries, Government of Tamilnadu, expressed that there is an increase in the fishing vessels from 1000 to 2000 nos. in Chennai region in recent times and 40,000 households are depending on fishing for their livelihood.

Keeping the future vision of livelihood options, the women desired to acquire alternative skill development training courses in Tailoring and Embroidery, Beautician, Car Driving, Mobile servicing, Computer Training and Nurse aid.

The children of non-fishermen community belong to the under privileged category. It is viewed that scholarships may be provided to them to pursue their school education, impart job oriented skill development training and on the job training for them to work in the field which they desire.

## **6.2 Suggestions**

- i Specialized agencies such as CMFRI, CIFNET, MSSRF and Department of Fisheries may collaborate to have special plans for enhancing the livelihood of fishing community in the Ennore coast by implementing innovative self employment schemes and to cope up with the latest technology (Deep sea fishing, usage of electronic gadgets etc.)
- ii To install artificial reef in Ennore coast to increase fish breeding and catch.

- iii The district administration may necessary take steps by arranging interface session between fishing community and PSU of Ennore coast to review the environmental issues at frequent intervals.
- iv One of the headmistress of a nearby school suggested that vocational training can also be imparted to the school children, to compete in the job market in future.
- v Most of the respondents of the non fishing area expressed their views that infrastructure up gradation may be addressed on priority basis to enable them to have a quality living and reduce risk factors related to socio economic and environmental degradation.
- vi To ensure drinking water supply and maintain quantity and quality in all the study areas.
- vii To impart skill training courses in all the study areas through coordinating with various Government Departments, Educational institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.
- viii To create awareness about conservation of water and also the importance of rain water harvesting among the community.
- ix It is also suggested that TANGEDCO may establish a special out sourced cell to conduct Pre Funding appraisals, stakeholders' involvement in CSR interventions, monitor the CSR initiatives, and act as a link between the community and TANGEDCO for fulfilling the objectives of CSR initiatives. This proposed CSR cell would help the interventions and enhance the branding of TANGEDCOs CSR interventions.

### **6.3 Conclusion**

Ennore and its neighbourhood areas are surrounded by several of Public Sector Undertakings and Private Industrial Units. PSUs like NTPL, NPCL, KPL, IOC (bottling unit), Balmier & Laurie and CPCL, have been initiating CSR activities by assessing community needs and implementing CSR interventions under various sectors such as water and sanitation, infrastructure to the Educational Institution and community, Women's Empowerment Environment /Green Cover Development and Sustainable Livelihood by spending huge funds.

Ashok Leyland, a private industrial unit also initiated CSR projects in Ennore neighbourhood. In spite of the above CSR interventions, fishing community in and around Ennore is affected severely due to increased release of effluents resulted in the depletion of fish resource. Hence they are forced for to look for alternative source of livelihood. They also felt that steps may be taken to protect the environment at Ennore by regulating industrial pollution and control, infrastructure development for sustainable livelihood of fishermen, which has been followed for generation as a traditional occupation.

TANGEDCO through the commissioning of the power project must address the water issue in Ennore. TANGEDCO may also take steps to protect the environment in the Ennore coast by prioritising greenery initiatives. One of the major grievances of the inhabitants of Ennore coast is that TANGEDCO may consider sustainable development goals which will have a visible impact in the sectors of Water, Sanitation, Environment Protection and Livelihood support.

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