



GAIL (India) Limited

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CSR PROJECT OF GAIL (INDIA) LIMITED

SUPPORT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SHAMSHAN GHATS IN GRAM PANCHAYATS IN DISTRICT AURAIYA (FY 2021-22)

Submitted by

Center for CSR



Estd : 1964

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE

(Under the aegis of ICSSR, MoE, GoI)

Shameerpet, Hyderabad



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IPE CSR Team



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Shamshan ghats, or cremation grounds, hold profound cultural and religious significance for the Hindu community as sacred spaces for Antim Samskar and other post-cremation rituals. The cremation ground continues to serve as a lasting symbol of respect, unity, and tradition for generations to come. Recognising the importance, the project upgraded facilities to improve the quality, safety, and dignity of last rites, while enhancing hygiene and environmental standards. These enhancements have strengthened cultural preservation, created a more respectful atmosphere, and met the needs of the community, as reflected in a high satisfaction rate.

The team conducted a survey at the selected project locations of Shamshan ghats in Purva Patti and Jaunra of Auraiya district and interacted with 100 villagers. The comprehensive survey findings revealed a significant level of community approval across all metrics, including dignity, hygiene, environment, and accessibility, with percentages ranging between 86% and 91%. This indicates that the facilities have been widely welcomed and accepted by the villagers. The highlights of the findings of the impact assessment study are as follows:

- 91% recognized a considerable positive shift in the dignity of last rites, reflecting a strong alignment with societal and cultural requirements.
- 86% noted high significant improvement in hygiene and sanitation, and cleanliness and maintenance of the Shamshan ghat.
- 87% reported significant enhancements in environmental cleanliness, highlighting the facility's role in minimizing open-air cremations and associated pollution.
- 88% of respondents stated that the locations of newly constructed Shamshan ghats were convenient for all community members, with no negative feedback reported, indicating that all community members accepted the project
- The high positive perception suggests a strong potential for long-term utilization of the facility created.
- The overall **satisfaction is measured through a satisfaction index. The satisfaction index** of the respondents reveals **96.65 % (4.83 rating)** satisfaction which is a strong positive indicator for the project.

▶ Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Social Responsibility in India

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has progressed from being merely an ethical duty to becoming a significant transformative force that can redefine the developmental landscape of India. The CSR framework introduced by the Companies Act of 2013 was a pioneering initiative, establishing India as the first nation to legislate mandatory CSR contributions. The Companies Act of 2013, specifically Section 135, imposes a legal obligation for corporate social responsibility (CSR) on companies that satisfy certain financial criteria. The main agenda for CSR initiatives is to accomplish sustainable development goals and reshape India through public-private partnerships.

Impact Assessment

Impact assessment is a systematic process of evaluating the changes – positive or negative – that result from a project, program, or policy. It measures the extent to which objectives have been achieved, identifies intended and unintended outcomes, and examines the social, economic, and environmental effects on the target community.

The impact assessment of CSR initiatives represents a vital process through which a company can determine the success of its CSR programs and their effects on stakeholders, including the broader society. This assessment focuses on evaluating both the immediate and enduring impacts of CSR projects on social, economic, and environmental aspects. It includes a comprehensive analysis of the company's CSR policy guidelines, initiatives, outcomes, and the utilization of financial resources in relation to their effects. This systematic evaluation examines the implications of corporate CSR activities for a range of stakeholders, including workers, customers, local communities, and the environment at large.

CSR Projects under Impact Assessment

Sector-Wise Grouping of GAIL CSR Projects

Table-1.1: CSR Project under IA

Project	CSR Area	Cost of Project in Rs. Lakhs	Project Execution Period	Implementation Agency
Support of construction of Shamshan Ghats in Gram Panchayats in District Auraiya	Companies Act 2013, Schedule VII, item No. X Rural Development	78.42	FY 2021-22	Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited (UPSICL), Government of Uttar Pradesh

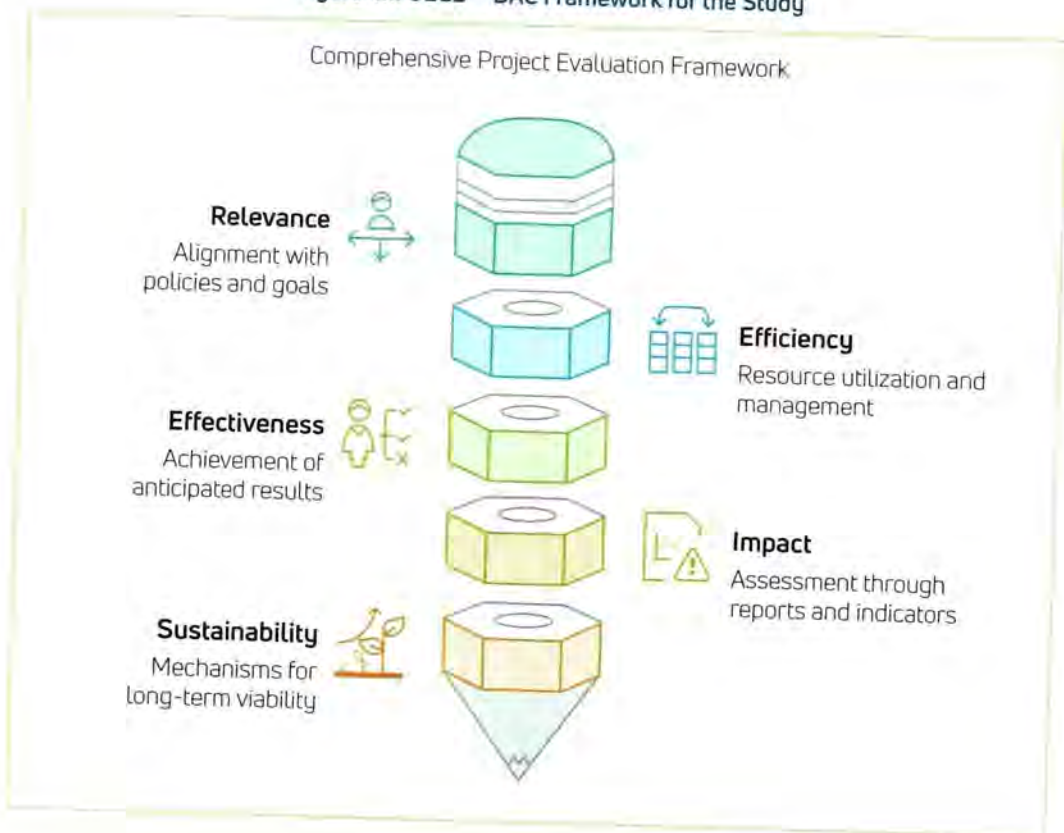
About Impact Assessing Agency

GAIL has assigned the Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, with the responsibility of conducting an Impact Assessment Support of construction of Shamshan Ghats in Gram Panchayats in District Auraiya. The assessment of these CSR initiatives involved the collection of both primary and secondary data using both qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods, alongside a robust feedback mechanism that engaged all relevant stakeholders. Primary data is collected by conducting extensive fieldwork across all the project's locations. This impact assessment study evaluates each CSR project concerning its design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting processes.

The IPE team initially engaged with GAIL CSR executives and gathered all relevant documents and completion certificates for each project to gain insights into their relevance, initiation, design, and execution. The secondary data was collected by the team to identify direct and indirect beneficiaries of each CSR project and develop data collection tools, including key informant interviews, focused group discussions, and structured questionnaires. The study examined the key performance indicators of each project aligning with OECD DAC Framework parameters like relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability in relation to anticipated project results.

Furthermore, the IPE team aligned these CSR initiatives with the CSR guidelines outlined in Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013, the UN Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, National and state projects. The team showcased the project outcomes through a case study approach, incorporating field visit observations and photographic collection.

Figure-1.1: OECD – DAC Framework for the Study



The evaluation is based on the Impact analysis, as advised by OECD-DAC. This framework provides feedback on relevance, effectiveness of the implementation and efficiency in attaining the desired outcomes of the projects. Figure-1.1 depicts the OECD – DAC framework which is used for conducting Impact assessment of the CSR projects.



The parameters to be include for impact assessment of CSR project for GAIL are as tabulated below:

Table-1.2: OECD DAC Framework Parameters

S. No.	Assessment Parameter	Salient Features
1	Relevance	Refers to the extent to which the objectives and design of a development intervention align with the project
2	Effectiveness	The extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved
3	Efficiency	The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economical and timely way.
4	Impact	The positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended
5	Sustainability	The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention are likely to continue, or are continuing, after external funding or support has ended.

Objectives and Scope of Work

The objectives of the Impact Assessment Study are:

- To assess the impact of the CSR programme on the community
- To bring in greater transparency in the CSR systems of the organization
- To assess the programmes performance as per the pre-defined targets defined in the agreement signed with implementing agencies
- To gather feedback for incorporation of the same in implementation of similar programmes
- To improve the delivery process of the CSR programmes
- To recommend the continuation of the programme, take up similar programmes, or otherwise

Scope of Work

As per the provisions of Rule 8 (3) (a) of the amended Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, impact assessment of CSR projects has to be undertaken by companies. The scope of the study covers the following:

- Impact assessment of the CSR project
- Satisfaction survey
- Aligning with CSR guidelines, SDGs and national priorities
- Case studies / success stories
- Video clips and geotagged photos

Research Methodology

The impact study adopted a four-phase structured methodology for conducting the impact assessment. The Figure 1.2 depicts detailed phases of the methodology adopted for evaluating the projects.

Figure-1.2: Project Phases and Methodology

Steps for Data Analysis and Report Preparation



To measure the impact on satisfaction levels a satisfactory survey is conducted through a structured questionnaire. For the data a **Satisfaction Index** is measured to quantify the beneficiary's perception.

$$\text{Satisfaction Index} = \frac{\sum(n_i \times s_i)}{N}$$

Where:

- n_i = Number of respondents giving a particular satisfaction score
- s_i = Satisfaction score value
- N = Total number of respondents

The satisfaction level is measured through a five point Likert scale comprising of Very Significant Improvement; Moderate Improvement; Significant Improvement; Minimal Change and No Improvement. The following table outlines detailed methodology for data collection and research methods adopted for the study:

Table-1.2: Methodology

S. No.	Name of the Project	Data Collection Tools	Research Method	Sampling Technique	Sample Size
1	Support for construction of Shamshan Ghats in Gram Panchayats in District Auraiya	Questionnaire and Interview	Mixed method	Purposive	2 Shamshan Ghats 50 villagers from each village (Total 100 sample)

Data Collection and Field Visit

The team collected data from villagers and other stakeholders through a structured questionnaire. The basic project information was collected from GAIL and other implementation agencies. Interaction with the implementing partners, beneficiaries and other project stakeholders were held for understanding the projects' impact, as well as the sustainability aspect of the projects. The data collection for the projects was done from 19th to 22nd June 2025.

Data Analysis and Report Writing

The analysis of the data collected from the study was carried out and the inferences and summarised findings were presented in a detailed report.



▶ Chapter II

PROJECT ANALYSIS

Project Title	Support for Construction of Shamshan Ghats in Gram Panchayats in District Auraiya
Project Objective	To construct crematoriums at Purvapatti, Jaunra, and DharmapurJahur Ali, within the Auraiya district, for permanent designated areas specifically for the cremation of deceased individuals and the performance of post-death rituals.
Project Cost	Rs. 78.42 Lakhs
Project Execution Period	FY 2021-22
Implementing Agency	Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited (UPSICL), Government of Uttar Pradesh
Beneficiaries	Approx. 4000 people

About the Project

A Shamshan ghat is an important aspect of Hindu religions, acting as a venue where the bodies of the deceased are cremated. Shamshan ghats serve not only for the cremation process but also carry substantial cultural and spiritual meaning for Hindu communities, representing a transitional and conclusive space. The fundamental reason for building shamshan ghats in rural villages is to establish designated areas for Hindu families to perform cultural and religious rituals, which involve final rites, lighting the pyre, and various other ceremonies following a person's death.

Need for the Project

Purva Patti, Jaunra, and Dharampur villages lack designated crematorium areas for the cremation of deceased individuals and the performance of post-death rituals. Consequently, villagers have resorted to conducting cremations and rituals on their private lands, near water bodies, or in public places managed by the Gram Panchayats. This has led to numerous challenges in accessing these sites due to inadequate road infrastructure and the absence of permanent shelters for performing rituals and the cremation process. During the rainy season, the difficulties faced by the villagers were exacerbated by heavy rainfall, complicating the cremation process. In response to these challenges, the villagers approached GAIL-Pata, requesting the construction of Shamshan ghats to centralize all activities in one location. In response to this request, GAIL-Pata constructed Shamshan ghats in the villages of Purva Patti, Jaunra, and DharampurJahur Ali in Auraiya district.

Project Initiation

GAIL – Pata has constructed three permanent crematoriums in the chosen villages of Purva Patti, Jaunra, and DharampurJahur Ali in the Auraiya district, with an expenditure of Rs. 78.42 lakhs during the fiscal year 2021-22. GAIL-Pata developed several areas, including cremation platforms that allow for traditional

wood pyre cremations, designated ritual areas for performing religious rites related to life and death, and water facilities that are essential for both practical and spiritual purposes during cremation and associated rituals. This project involved the construction of two mandaps at each Shamshan ghat, a compound wall with a secure gate, and the installation of a hand pump to provide water facilities. The project aimed to establish a structured, safe, and accessible facility for the entire community, ensuring environmental safeguards and respectfully preserving cultural traditions in the villages. The wood-based Shamshan ghats are equipped with a shed to facilitate traditional wood-based cremations.

Impact Parameters

The impact parameters determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the project.

Table-2.2: OECD DAC Parameters – Discussion

S. No.	OECD DAC Parameter	Discussion
1	Relevance (Is the intervention doing the right things?)	GAIL-Pata has acknowledged the expectations and needs of the people, constructing crematoriums to satisfy their requirements for performing cremation and rituals for their cherished ones.
2	Efficiency (How well are resources are being used?)	The project's executing agency has developed boundary walls, cremation locations, ritual areas, water facilities, a compound wall, and two mandapams at each site, in compliance with the MoU specifications, timelines, and appropriate budgets.
3	Effectiveness (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)	The project achieved intended project objective i.e., provided the permanent space for villagers of Purva Patti, Jaunra and Dharampur Jahur Ali in District of Auraiya to perform their beloved one's cremation and rituals in systematic and hygiene environment.
4	Impact (What difference does the intervention make?)	This permanent location offered all the necessary facilities to conduct spiritual and religious activities for the deceased in a single venue, which not only saved public funds but also minimized environmental pollution.
5	Sustainability (Will the benefit last)	The concerned Gram Panchayats and village community groups are tasked with managing the maintenance and operation of these cremation facilities, which deliver lasting benefits and augment the overall value of the project.

Analysis and Findings

Impact Analysis


Table-2.3: OECD – DAC Parameters – Results

S. No.	OECD DAC Parameter	Overall Result	Rating
1	Relevance (Is the intervention doing the right things?)	This project successfully catered to the needs and expectations of rural inhabitants by providing enduring spaces for the cremation of their dear ones, retrieving the dispersed ashes of the deceased, and engaging in various ceremonies like Shraddha, Pind Daan, and other activities.	5 (Excellent)

S. No.	OECD DAC Parameter	Overall Result	Rating
2	Efficiency (How well are resources are being used?)	<p>The team interacted with villagers using the facility created by GAIL. The facility has met its primary objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant 87% of villagers have reported that the cremation and rituals for their deceased loved ones take place in designated areas of the cremation ground, leading to decreased air and water pollution. • The process of cremation and the performance of rituals have become more manageable for villagers, as these ghats provide better atmosphere, shelter, and a well-organized system 	4 (Very Good)
3	Effectiveness (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)	<p>This initiative has enhanced the accessibility of the Shamshanghats for villagers to carry out cremation and rituals related to their deceased loved ones.</p> <p>The project initiative has established improved facilities at a single location.</p> <p>The Shamshan ghats are easily accessible to villagers, thereby reducing both cost and time</p>	5 (Excellent)
4	Impact (What difference does the intervention make?)	<p>The Shamshan ghats contribute significantly to the preservation and transmission of Hindu customs and beliefs to future generations.</p> <p>The facility reduced air and water pollution.</p> <p>The Shamshan ghats act as a hub for community unity, delivering support to the grieving family and engaging in the rituals, thereby fortifying social relationships.</p>	5 (Excellent)
5	Sustainability (Will the benefit last)	The combination of community ownership, backing from the concerned Gram Panchayats ensured the long-term success of the project.	5 (Excellent)

Align with National & State projects

Table-2.4: Align with CSR, SDG, National & State Projects

CSR Thematic Area	Companies Act 2013, Schedule VII, item X, Rural Development
SDG Goals	
National Projects	MGNREGA – Land Development under “Shamshan Ghat” Projects: Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), several entries show that activities like jungle clearance and land development have been carried out targeting areas designated as Shamshan ghats, treating them as public infrastructure needs.
State Project	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) – implement village-level development through pooled resources. Infrastructure needs like Shamshan ghats could fall under their ambit in developing socially significant public spaces

Perception survey

The facility is known to most households, with three-fourths having already used it for last rites of family members. Gender representation in the survey is balanced, and perceptions reflect both direct users and observers.

Table-2.5: Perception Survey – Gender Composition

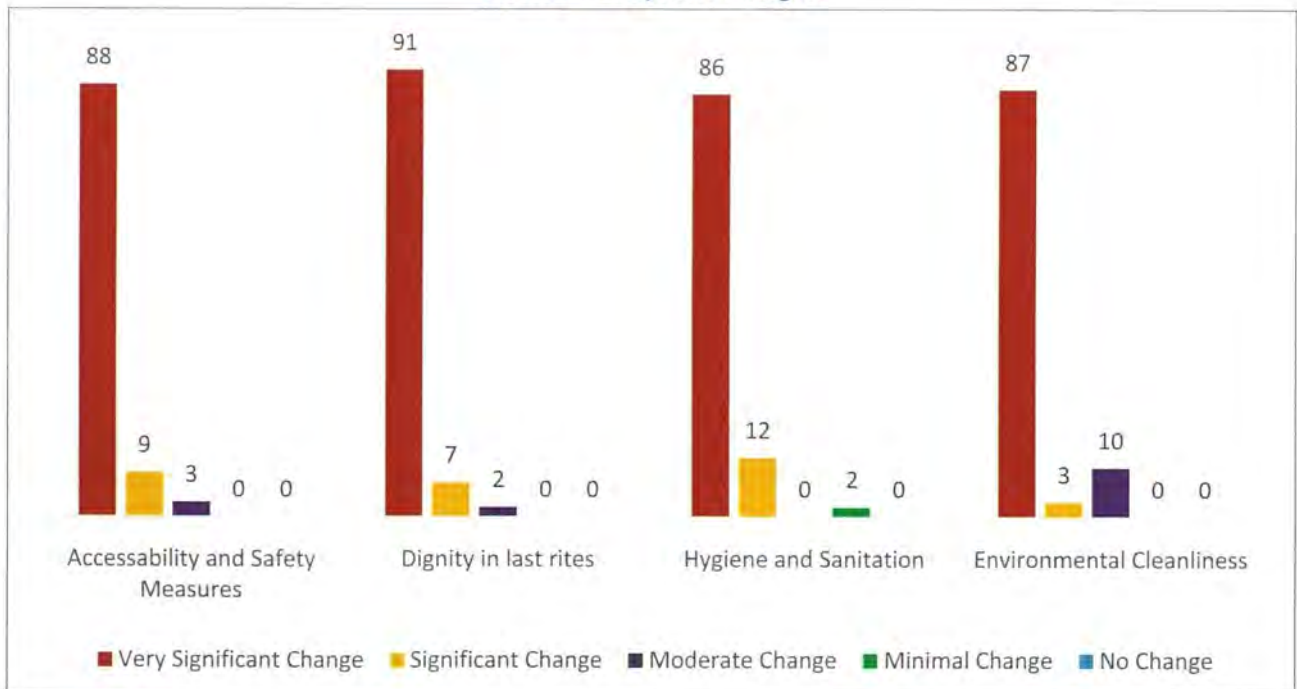
Parameter	% of Respondents
Male	50%
Female	50%

Table-2.6: Age Profile of Respondents

Parameter	% of Respondents
Age 18-35	28%
Age 36-55	46%
Age 56+	26%
Used facility	74%
Not used yet	26%

Total Sample: 100 from two Villages Purvapatti, Jaunra with equal composition of both males and females and each village consists of sample of 50 respondents. Chart 2.1 illustrates that accessibility and safety measures, dignity and last rites, hygiene and sanitation, and environmental cleanliness are the most significant benefits of the project.

Chart-2.1: Perception of Villagers



- 88% of respondents indicated that there has been a significant enhancement in the accessibility of Shamshanghats for the villagers. The respondents emphasized that the designated areas for cremation and rituals are suitable, and the project has established structured boundaries that improved the safety and security during the funeral process.
- 91% of respondents reported advancements in performing last rites attributed towards spiritual environment with suitable locations and designated areas. The project provided a clean and calm facilities.
- 86% of respondents reported a notable enhancement in hygiene and sanitation as it has decreased open cremation practices by villagers leading to a reduction in health hazards.
- 87% of respondents noted very significant improvements in environmental cleanliness after the construction of the Shamshan ghats.
- The overall **satisfaction is measured through satisfaction index indicating the achievement of project objectives. The satisfaction index** of the respondents is **96.65 % (4.83 rating)**.

Table 2.7: Analysis – Positive Observations and Challenges / Gaps

Theme	Positive Observations	Challenges / Gaps
Dignity & Cultural Appropriateness	This infrastructure enabled villagers to carry out the cremation of deceased bodies and perform various rituals for the deceased with complete dignity, in a cultural and spiritual manner that ensures the continuation of these practices into future generations. Proper infrastructure provides respectful space for last rites	Some elderly community members suggested adding seating and constructing a permanent room-like structure to provide shelter and comfort for people during rituals and poojas performed after a person's death.
Hygiene & Sanitation	Cleaner environment: fencing prevents entry of stray animals; availability of water for rituals.	The villagers need consider to conduct regular maintenance activity
Environmental Impact	Reduced pollution in nearby water bodies due to shift from riverbank cremations.	Need for ash disposal pits and waste segregation bins.
Accessibility & Infrastructure	The villagers find it difficult to reach the Shamshan ghat	No proper access road in most of the locations
Community Cohesion	Shared use has reduced land disputes; increased cooperation during ceremonies.	Occasional scheduling conflicts during high-demand days.

Observations

- A significant 86% to 91% of participants across all metrics indicated very significant improvement, demonstrating that the facility has been broadly welcomed and accepted by the villagers.
- 91% recognized a considerable positive shift in the dignity of last rites, reflecting a strong alignment with societal and cultural requirements.
- 86% respondents provided substantial improvement in cleanliness of the facility.
- An impressive 87% reported significant enhancements in environmental cleanliness, highlighting the facility's role in minimizing open-air cremations and associated pollution.

- 88% indicated that the locations of the project were convenient for all community members, and they were also quite satisfied with the safety and security measures established by the appropriate Gram Panchayats.
- As the project followed all the required specifications, the project is considered to be highly sustainable.

Success Stories

1

Case Study

“The construction of Shamshan ghats by GAIL-Pata has not only facilitated the cremation of our departed loved ones but has also provided spaces for conducting rituals and various poojas. These Shamshan ghats have contributed to the preservation and transmission of our culture to future generations.

Villager, Purva Patti, Auraiya Dist.

“In the past, we had to travel 2 to 2.5 kilometres for the cremation of our deceased relatives, which added to our workload and economic pressure in organizing all required facilities and obtaining cremation-related items. The rainy season posed difficulties for villagers in burning the deceased body. This project, however, consolidates all resources in one designated area for conducting all pooja activities, which alleviates the physical strain on villagers, saves costs, and simplifies gatherings, thereby fostering a sense of unity.”

Villager, Jaunra, Auraiya Dist.

Case Study

2

▶ Chapter III

CONCLUSIONS

The construction of the Shamshan Ghat has produced a markedly positive impact on the villages. The survey results indicate a positive and high impact on the project outcomes with respect to dignity during last rites, hygiene, sanitation, environmental cleanliness, and safety.

Conclusion

Shamshan ghats hold deep cultural and spiritual value serving as sacred spaces for Antim Samskar and other post-cremation rituals. This project have not only improved the quality of last rites but also enhanced hygiene, environmental care, and the dignity of the process, fostering a safer and more respectful atmosphere for villagers. The high community satisfaction reflects its strong cultural alignment, and with ongoing maintenance, inclusive oversight, and sustainable funding, the site can remain a lasting symbol of respect, unity, and tradition.

► Annexure 1

Details of Beneficiary Interactions

S. No.	Name	Gender	Age	Occupation
1	Shri Manish Baba	Male	30	Farmer
2	Shri Lahu Singh	Male	53	Daily Labor
3	Shri Shyam Singh	Male	62	Farmer
4	Shri Pankaj	Male	53	Student
5	Shri Mangulal	Male	64	Farmer
6	Shri Gya Prasad	Male	65	Farmer
7	Smt Rabindri Devi	Female	60	Housewife
8	Smt Sita Devi	Female	42	Housewife
9	Shri Ramavatar	Female	70	Retired
10	Smt Sudha	Female	26	Housewife
11	Avdesh Rajput	Male	55	Farmer
12	Smt Bhagavathi	Female	42	Housewife
13	Smt Sita Devi	Female	36	Housewife
14	Smt Sheela Devi	Female	27	Housewife
15	Smt Praneetha	Female	37	Housewife
16	Shri Uma Singh	Male	30	Farmer
17	Shri Pawan Kumar	Male	55	Private Employee
18	Shri Rajesh	Male	50	Farmer
19	Smt Ram Saheti	Male	42	Farmer
20	Shri Sunil Kumar	Male	45	Farmer
21	Smt Rashmi Yadav	Female	52	Housewife
22	Smt Monika	Female	31	Housewife
23	Shri Raju	Male	34	Farmer
24	Shri Kishan Kumar	Male	36	Private Employee
25	Smt Sita Devei	Female	38	Housewife
26	Shri Venu Verma	Male	44	Business
27	Shri Rajendra Prasad	Male	51	Private Employee
28	Smt Rekha Devi	Female	53	Housewife
29	Smt Kamala Devi	Female	51	Housewife
30	Smt Urmila Devi	Female	39	Housewife
31	Smt Radha	Female	51	Housewife

S. No.	Name	Gender	Age	Occupation
32	Smt Rukmini Devi	Female	43	Housewife
33	Shri Bikkam Singh	Male	42	Laborer
34	Shri Dharmendra Singh	Male	43	Business
35	Smt Sunitha Devi	Female	31	Housewife
36	Shri Vasudv Prajapathi	Male	36	Business
37	Smt Gudia	Female	56	Housewife
38	Smt Sabita Devi	Female	41	Housewife
39	Smt Veena	Female	25	Business
40	Smt Radha Devi	Female	31	Housewife
41	Shri Nitin Kumar	Male	36	Private Job
42	Smt Bhanumathi	Female	36	Housewife
43	Shri Arvind Shakya	Male	28	Farmer
44	Smt Gudia	Female	41	Housewife
45	Shri Harpal Singh	Male	29	Business
46	Shri Devendra Singh	Male	28	Business
47	Shri Rohan Singh	Male	31	Farmer
48	Shri Abhishek Singh	Male	28	Farmer
49	Shri Khabir	Male	34	Business
50	Shri Sudheer	Male	25	Farmer
51	Shri Rahul Prasad	Male	41	Business
52	Shri Umeshnath Babuj	Male	26	Business
53	Smt Munni	Female	23	Housewife
54	Smt Pushpa Devi	Female	54	Housewife
55	Shri Raju	Male	53	Farmer
56	Shri Krishna Babi	Male	51	Farmer
57	Shri Siyaz Ali	Male	46	Labourer
58	Shri Ali Mohammad	Male	58	41
59	Shri Ayub Khayum	Male	57	Farmer
60	Smt Muntaz Begum	Female	34	Housewife
61	Shri Pradeep Kumar	Male	54	Farmer
62	Shri Kumidhini	Female	53	Housewife
63	Shri Yogesh	Male	32	Farmer
64	Smt Meera Devi	Female	36	Housewife
65	Shri Cheda Lal	Male	60	Farmer
66	Smt Janaki Devi	Female	58	Housewife
67	Shri Brijesh Kumar	Male	57	Farmer
68	Smt Radha	Female	29	Housewife
69	Shri Prabhal Sinha	Male	31	Business

S. No.	Name	Gender	Age	Occupation
70	Shri Rajendra Sinha	Male	35	Farmer
71	Smt Sunita	Female	36	Housewife
72	Smt Shyamala	Female	32	Housewife
73	Smt Rukmini Devi	Female	56	Housewife
74	Shri Ram Chandra	Male	57	Farmer
75	Shri Adhitya Nath	Male	44	Farmer
76	Shri Mohit Kumar	Male	53	Farmer
77	Smt Sankari Devi	Female	27	Housewife
78	Smt Devika Rani	Female	29	Housewife
79	Smt Maha Devi	Female	39	Housewife
80	SmtDulahari Devi	Female	37	Farmer
81	Shri Suresh Nishad	Male	43	Farmer
82	Shri Kamalesh	Male	37	Farmer
83	Smt Usha	Female	66	Housewife
84	Smt Bhoomi	Female	22	Student
85	Smt Nidhi	Female	24	Student
86	Shri Rahul Prasad	Male	32	Farmer
87	Smt Devika	Female	36	Housewife
88	Shri Devika Devi	Female	43	Housewife
89	Smt Pushpa Devi	Female	48	Housewife
90	Smt Krishna Veni	Female	58	Housewife
91	Shri Krishna Babi	Male	58	Farmer
92	Shri Maheshwari	Female	57	Housewife
93	Shri Ali Mohammad	Male	43	Laborer
94	Smt Rekha	Female	56	Housewife
95	Smt Muntaz Begum	Female	51	Housewife
96	Shri Pradeep Kumar	Male	54	Business
97	Shri Brijesh Rajputh	Male	49	Farmer
98	Smt Gowri Devi	Female	41	Housewife
99	Smt Ragini	Female	33	Housewife
100	Smt Kalyani	Female	32	Housewife

About the Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility (CCSR), IPE

The Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility (CCSR) was set up during 2011 to promote training, research, consultancy assignments and document case studies in thrust areas of CSR. The Centre works on the existing body of knowledge, systems, structures, models, and mechanisms associated with different CSR initiatives; it also provides a platform for discussing CSR guidelines and the latest developments in the field. The Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE) has been part of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Government of India initiative on introducing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as an element of the performance matrix in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). IPE was invited to attend the meetings of the Working Group on CSR in 2007-08 and 2009-10 and was nominated by DPE as a Member of the Executive Committee on CSR in 2011 to develop, design and implement courses for CPSEs. Recognizing the importance of the subject and the realization that there is a dearth of experts in

this emerging field, it was decided that IPE could play a major role in research, development, and advocacy of CSR. This idea led to the establishment of the Center for Corporate Social Responsibility in 2011 at IPE. The main objectives of the center are:

- To conduct interdisciplinary and collaborative research and document case studies in thrust areas of CSR dealing with contemporary issues and challenges.
- To integrate the existing body of knowledge, systems, structures, models, and mechanisms associated with different CSR initiatives by interfacing with industry and academia.
- To disseminate information about the latest happenings in the CSR field to the people engaged in policy making, policy analysis, policy research, practitioners, and other stakeholders.

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