

**IMPACT EVALUATION of IIFCL'S CSR PROJECT
FOR DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTIVE AIDS and
APPLIANCES TO PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES (PwDs) IN MIZORAM and
TELENGANA**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Globally, around 785-795 million persons aged 15 years and older are living with disability based on 2010 population estimates. In India, as per Planning Commission around 5% people live with disability. A report by the World Bank states that while estimates vary, there is growing evidence that persons with disability are around 40-80 million, which constitute between 4-8% of India's population. Social protection is increasingly recognised by government and development agencies as an important component of poverty reduction and development. Social assistance, in the form of cash and in-kind transfers, has received particular attention.

It has been the constant endeavor of the IIFCL to provide the Differently Able Persons with aids/appliances at minimum costs. IIFCL under its CSR initiative had taken up the project for Sustainable assistance to handicapped & mentally challenged children and under privileged people in the society. Improving the quality of life of people with different grades of various types of disabilities is a difficult and challenging task. The distribution camp in Mahabubnagar (Telangana) was conducted on 27th & 28th May 2015 wherein 238 beneficiaries have received support under the program whereas the distribution camp in Aizawl (Mizoram) was conducted on 13th June, 2015 wherein 151 beneficiaries have received the support.

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Content

CONTENTS	PAGE NO
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	ii
<i>List of Tables</i>	iv
<i>List of figures</i>	v
<i>Acronyms/ Glossary</i>	vi
<i>Executive Summary</i>	vii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
Background	2
Need of this study	3
CHAPTER II: OBJECTIVE, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY	4
Study objective	4
Scope of the work	4
Methodology	5
Survey Design	5
Impact Assessment Framework	5
Sampling and Coverage	7
Tools for the Study	7
Collection of Primary Data	9
Data Computerization, Analysis and Reporting	10
Key Deliverable	10
CHAPTER III: DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	11
Status of the CSR intervention programme	11
Profile of the selected disabled people	11
Demographic profile of the trainees	11
Educational qualification of the beneficiaries	13
Place of stay and source(s) of income	13
Details of the disabilities	14
Awareness about the welfare activities and benefits received	16
Impact of the aids/gadgets provided	18

Technicality and post delivery services received	20
Impact on self/family/society	21
CHAPTER IV: SUMMARY FINDINGS	23
Major Findings	23
CHAPTER V: SUGGESTION& CONCLUSION	27
Suggestion	27
Conclusion	28
Annexure	xv
<i>Case studies</i>	xv
<i>Statistical tables</i>	xxxix

List of Tables

Table no	Contents	Page No
Table 2.2	The methodology and tools used at different levels as Impact framework	6
Table 2.3	Sample and Coverage Details	7
Table 3.1	Details of the distribution	12
Table 3.2.1	Demographic profile of the trainees	12
Table 3.4	Means of awareness/communication regarding scheme	16
Table 3.5	Materials received and the quality of the product	18
Table 3.5.1	Details of the disability aids available/found among selected beneficiaries	18
Table 3.5.1.1	Satisfaction level of the selected beneficiaries	21

List of Figures

Figure/Chart no	Contents	Page No
Figure2.3	The Logic Model of two stage impact assessment	6
Figure 3.1	Social categories of the individuals sampled	12
Figure 3.2	Types of disabilities of the PwDs	15
Figure 3.3	Reasons of disabilities	15
Figure 3.4	Changes experienced by the beneficiaries	17
Figure3.5	Impact of the aids/gadgets provided	19
Figure3.5.1	Stages of make CSR activities complete	20

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The World Health Survey estimates that 110 million people (2.2%) have very significant difficulties in functioning while the Global Burden of Disease Survey estimates 190 million have (3.8%) have severe disability. In India, as per Planning Commission around 5% people live with disability. A report by the World Bank states that while estimates vary, there is growing evidence that persons with disability are around 40-80 million, which constitute between 4-8% of India's population. Both Census 2011 and NSS round of 2012 estimate lower incidence of disability in the country. Different types of impairments and different social, financial and physical environments create very different situations (Guthrie et al, 2001). This must be recognised in all discussion on the rights and interests of this category of people.

The requirement for providing aids/appliances, which is essential for the social, economic and vocational rehabilitation of the Differently Able Persons, has come into sharp focus, particularly after the enactment of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act-1995, which came into force in 1996.

It has been the constant endeavor of the IIFCL to provide the Differently Able Persons with aids/appliances at minimum costs. IIFCL under its CSR initiative had taken up the project for Sustainable assistance to handicapped & mentally challenged children and under privileged people in the society. Through its CSR activity 389 beneficiaries were benefitted in Mizoram and Telangana states where as 151 beneficiaries are provided support from Aizawl (Mizoram) and 238 from Mahabubnagar (Telangana).

Improving the quality of life of people with different grades of various types of

disabilities is a difficult and challenging task. The distribution camp in Mahabubnagar (Telangana) was conducted on 27th & 28th May 2015 wherein 238 beneficiaries have received support under the program whereas the distribution camp in Aizawl (Mizoram) was conducted on 13th June, 2015 wherein 151 beneficiaries have received the support.

The Evaluation is intended to assess the relevance, performance, management arrangements and success of the project. It looks at signs of potential impact of project activities on Customs and other beneficiaries and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development. The Evaluation also identifies/documents lessons learned and makes recommendations that project partners and stakeholders might use to improve the design and implementation of other related projects and programs.

The broad objective of the study is to find out the impact of the IIFCL-ALIMCO, a Government of India Enterprise for distribution of Assistive Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the state of Telangana and Mizoram states. This objective may be achieved by the following sub objectives.

1. To assess the quality of life after getting support from IIFCL.
2. To assess impact in terms of enhancing the accessibility to different works leading to socio economic empowerment.
3. To assess the impact of the project in terms of fulfilling requirements.
4. To assess the social impact in terms of social standing, change in living standards and changes in lives of the beneficiaries and their families.
5. To identify gaps, if any, in the project cycle and suggest relevant recommendations for IIFCL.

A combination of both Qualitative and Quantitative data collection process with Descriptive single cross sectional research design was adopted in the study. There

were different structure questionnaire for different group's i.e. implementing partners and beneficiaries (PwDs). The impact assessment framework used in this particular study is Categories impact box method, which answers the crucial impact of equipment distribution intervention leading to or contributing towards accessibility and poverty reduction. Around 30% of the total beneficiaries were interviewed as part of the data collection process for the study.

The finding for the assessment was documented on the following parameters

- ***Demographic details of the candidates***
- ***Details of the disabilities***
- ***Awareness about the welfare activities and benefits received***
- ***Impact of the aids/gadgets provided***
- ***Socio economic impact***
- ***Sustainability of the scheme and impact***

Demographic details of the candidates

- In total 115 no of beneficiaries were interviewed. Out of this 70 in Mahbubnagar and 45 in Aizwal districts. Although the targeted beneficiaries were from weaker section of the society with disabilities. It is found that 40% of the beneficiaries were from rural areas in the nearby villages of distribution center.
- Around 52% male and 48% female candidates were covered under the scheme. Almost 61% SC, 32% ST and rest are from general category were covered under the scheme. Few Minority candidates were also included.
- Average household size is with 4 members' family and mean age of 31 years of the beneficiaries. Almost all household were semi pucca houses with Minimum household income of Rs 8000 per month. Educational backgrounds of the candidates were Matriculation.

- Around 40% disclosed the fact that their families have other sources of earnings and the sources are mostly house rent/labour/other earning member in the family/part time businesses as well.
- Out of all beneficiaries more than 20% of them are higher qualification such as graduates. It is found that majority of them are illiterate or just gone to school without any formal educational qualification.
- About 38% of the respondents were found to have own land irrespective of the area. But most of the land areas held by them are not irrigated and suitable for cultivation.

Details of the disabilities

- Maximum i.e. 44% of the beneficiaries are polio affected. 20% of the Divyang are orthopedically handicapped (OH) whereas 17% are Deaf and 13% are visually impaired i.e. blind. Besides.
- Almost half of the 'hearing impaired' and 'polio' affected respondents were partially disabled.
- About 62% of the respondents were found to be 'specially abled' by birth and maximum of them are either hearing impaired or visually impaired or polio affected.

Awareness about the welfare activities and benefits received

- To mobilize and enlist the beneficiaries there were various methods adopted by the District welfare officer and ALIMCO people. It is found that 70% beneficiaries came to know through word-of mouth, 53% from near and dears.
- Out as a few i.e. less than 15% of the respondents who were already aware of Govt./NGO welfare schemes and activities, were not at all cognizant of the CSR activities delivered by IIFCL.

- Every awardees thanked the organization's (IIFCL) initiatives to come out for them and extending a helping hand to them. Almost each of the beneficiaries was confident except for the few who claim that they never experienced any difference.

Impact of the aids/gadgets provided

- Overall 98% of the beneficiaries agree that they have received the benefits, aids or gadgets from them IIFCL CSR initiatives.
- Out of the products received more than 85% feel that the quality of product is very good and useful for them. It is evident that the needy people were benefited out of the scheme and its impact.
- Different type of products was distributed to the beneficiaries in the selected areas. All type of products claimed in the ToR were proved to be received by the disabled people.
- Almost 94% of the respondents, in this case, agreed that the aids were of great help and they themselves are capable of doing a lot more which had always been invincible for them.
- About 52% of the respondents opined confidently that the gadgets were sufficient and 20% of the respondents were revealed not to be fully satisfied with the gadgets as there always remained a need of supporting hand to use the gadget/aid. They (20%) also expressed that with just initial support of a third person.
- It was observed that most of the awardees i.e. nearly 80% enjoyed complementary services post award of the gadgets and the rest 20% opted to remain silent on this aspect as they either had not used the tool regularly or the awardee was a kid in the event of which the family member(s) responded and confessed the non-usage of the gadgets by the disability victims.

- In 47% of the cases it was found that the complementary services were delivered as per the commitment whereas in 33% of the cases the services were precisely delayed.
- It is observed that among the members received and utilizing the equipment more than 75% of them are satisfied with the use and performance of the equipment/aid given to them.

Impact on self/family/society

- Nearly 94% of the beneficiary individuals were pretty much satisfied and confident which in turn impacted the vibe and perception others used to have being in the society.
- Some of the families i.e. another 22% felt happy because of the dependency of the disabled individual marginally fell.
- On the contrary, another 20% of the family members were burdened to assist the disabled individual in various aspects such as mounting/demounting on/from the aid, guiding to operate, assisting up to some extent to support morally and etc.
- Likewise, few of the beneficiaries i.e. 14% who were young could notice a positive attitude of the society in them getting the help from IIFCL.
- Few could impress the society by achieving feat and their percentage is 15%. The aspirants of higher studies and extracurricular activities impressed the society manifesting their talent with exorbitant support of the gadgets like braille, hearing aid and etc.

Suggestion

- The selection and enlistment of disabled people were limited to one area only, so there should be adequate measure may be taken to bring all disabled people in that area together for better implementation

- Looking at the large no. of beneficiaries it may be wise to have a local service provider for after sales services and problem solving
- The impact of social assistance for disabled people and their families in these areas remains limited and weak.
- With the increasing attention being paid by governments and donors towards social assistance emphasizes more on process design, implementation and impact of transfer
- There is a notable overlap of existing schemes so careful thought were needed on devising this type of programme.
- The key areas of advocacy may involve civil society participation, sound legislation and a broad approach of transformation for mainstreaming and sustainability.
- It may be emphasized that weaker section people were provided assistance with priority than being a disabled people.
- After distribution use and service of the devices were not ensured so supplier should look into the use of product than just handing it over to beneficiaries
- In long run people remember that it was made by Govt. so the aids provided should be rebranded in the name of company providing the same to beneficiaries.

Conclusion

The current evidence base on the use and impact of assistance for the disabled people and their family in selected area remains limited. With the increasing attention being paid by governments and IIFCL to the role of social assistance in development it is good to observe impact of transfer of the schemes that either target or aim to effectively includes disabled people. Although there are specific concerns and questions around social assistance for disabled people, there is a notable overlap between many of the schemes in the general social protection literature. Issues of dependency, cash or in-kind transfers, targeting, universal or

means-tested approaches, and affordability all have their parallels in the mainstream. The key areas of advocacy, civil society participation, sound legislation and a broad approach of 'transformation' or 'investment' are also important in pushing the social protection advocates. In turn, the mainstream social protection would benefit from an enhanced understanding of the issues around social assistance for disabled people. Given the universal right to social protection and estimate IIFCL's initiative is an effective instrument for poverty reduction and social empowerment.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Globally, around 785-795 million persons aged 15 years and older are living with disability based on 2010 population estimates. Of these, the World Health Survey estimates that 110 million people (2.2%) have very significant difficulties in functioning while the Global Burden of Disease Survey estimates 190 million have (3.8%) have severe disability. Including children, over a billion people (about 15% of the world's population) were estimated to be living with disability.

In India, as per Planning Commission around 5% people live with disability. A report by the World Bank states that while estimates vary, there is growing evidence that persons with disability are around 40-80 million, which constitute between 4-8% of India's population. Both Census 2011 and NSS round of 2012 estimate lower incidence of disability in the country. The Census of India showed that the prevalence of disability in India was 2.2% translating into 21.9 million affected individuals. There are 12.6 million male and 9.3 million female. Among the five types of disabilities on which data had been collected in the 2001 Census, visual impairment constituted 48.5%; mobility impairment 27.9%; mental disability 10.3%; speech impairment 7.5% and hearing impairment 5.8%.

Social protection is increasingly recognised by government and development agencies as an important component of poverty reduction and development. Social assistance, in the form of cash and in-kind transfers, has received particular attention. Disabled people are often identified as one of a number of groups who could potentially benefit from this form of support. However, very little information is available about the use and impact of social assistance for poor, disabled people and their households in developing countries.

Disabled people are not a homogenous group, but have a wide range of needs, interests and circumstances that contribute to their well-being and opportunities in life. Different types of impairments and different social, financial and physical environments create very different situations (Guthrie et al, 2001). This must be recognised in all discussion on the rights and interests of this category of people. Disabled people have an equal right to social protection. This is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and was reconfirmed in the UN Standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities (Rule 8) and the new UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The requirement for providing aids/appliances, which is essential for the social, economic and vocational rehabilitation of the Differently Able Persons, has come into sharp focus, particularly after the enactment of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act-1995, which came into force in 1996.

1.1 Background

It has been the constant endeavor of the IIFCL to provide the Differently Able Persons with aids/appliances at minimum costs. . IIFCL under its CSR initiative had taken up the project for Sustainable assistance to handicapped & mentally challenged children and under privileged people in the society. Through its CSR activity 389 beneficiaries were benefitted in Mizoram and Telangana states where as 151 beneficiaries are provided support from Aizawl (Mizoram) and 238 from Mahabubnagar (Telangana). Distribution of Assistive Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for wellbeing of the programme participants and restoring the dignity of PwDs is one of the major CSR initiatives of IIFCL and has been undertaken in collaboration with Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India [ALIMCO], a Government of India Enterprise at different locations as given below. Disabled individuals in the community face many social problems.

Improving the quality of life of people with different grades of various types

of disabilities is a difficult and challenging task. Disabled individuals were neglected in the community because of inaccessibility to services and lack of opportunities like health services, schools, vocational education programs, and jobs. The project aims for improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities and to support on their socio-economic and cultural context, cause of disabilities, early childhood education methodologies, development of user-friendly aids and appliances, and all matters connected with disabilities which significantly alter the quality of their life and civil society's ability to respond to their felt needs. It also focuses on educating disabled children as close to the main stream as possible.

The distribution camp in Mahabubnagar (Telangana) was conducted on 27th & 28th May 2015 wherein 238 beneficiaries have received support under the program whereas the distribution camp in Aizawl (Mizoram) was conducted on 13th June, 2015 wherein 151 beneficiaries have received the support. The details of the various Assistive Devices, Aids and Appliances distributed under the program are as follow:-

Sl. No	Type of Assistive Devices, Aids and Appliances	Quantity distributed at Mahabubnagar	Quantity distributed at Aizawl
1	Tricycle Conventional Hand Propelled	143	0
2	Wheel Chair Adult	46	25
3	Wheel Chair Child	03	41
4	Rolator Child Size-1	0	3
5	Crutch Elbow Adjustable-Size-I	0	2
6	Crutch Elbow Adjustable-Size-II	12	12
7	Crutch Axilla Adjustable Extra Small	0	4
8	Crutch Axilla Adjustable Small	0	6
9	Crutch Axilla Adjustable Medium	28	24
10	Crutch Axilla Adjustable Large	32	4
11	Walking Stick	23	1
12	Braille Cane Folding for VH	4	21
13	BTE Digital Type Hearing Aid	24	100
14	07 Packs of 06 Zinc Air Battery	168	700
15	MSIED Kit	0	63
16	Braille Kit	0	18

1.2 Need for the Study

The Evaluation is intended to assess the relevance, performance, management

arrangements and success of the project. It looks at signs of potential impact of project activities on Customs and other beneficiaries and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development. The Evaluation also identifies/documents lessons learned and makes recommendations that project partners and stakeholders might use to improve the design and implementation of other related projects and programs.

Chapter II

OBJECTIVE, SCOPE and METHODOLOGY

In order to make a scientific and systematic report, the scope and objectives of the study were clearly defined and the methodology was precisely prepared. Key considerations were taken while sampling design, data collection process and appropriate analysis technique. The brief descriptions of various components of the methodology followed in the study have been provided in this chapter.

2.1 Study Objectives

The broad objective of the study is to find out the impact of the IIFCL-ALIMCO, a Government of India Enterprise for distribution of Assistive Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the state of Telangana and Mizoram states. This objective may be achieved by the following sub objectives.

6. To assess the quality of life after getting support from IIFCL.
7. To assess impact in terms of enhancing the accessibility to different works leading to socio economic empowerment.
8. To assess the impact of the project in terms of fulfilling requirements.
9. To assess the social impact in terms of social standing, change in living standards and changes in lives of the beneficiaries and their families.
10. To identify gaps, if any, in the project cycle and suggest relevant recommendations for IIFCL.

2.2 Scope of the work

The prime focus of the evaluation was to assess the contribution that distribution of assistive aids and appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) has made in wellbeing of the programme participants and restoring the dignity of PwDs. The evaluation was to provide an assessment based upon outcomes and achievements of the projects. The assessment was to examine in detail qualitative and quantitative evidence from a substantive and representative sample of the program beneficiaries

2.2 Methodology

These sections had delineated the details of the methodology used for data collection and analysis procedure laid down in the study for a quality output. The section includes design, scope, samples and data collection process with analysis procedures.

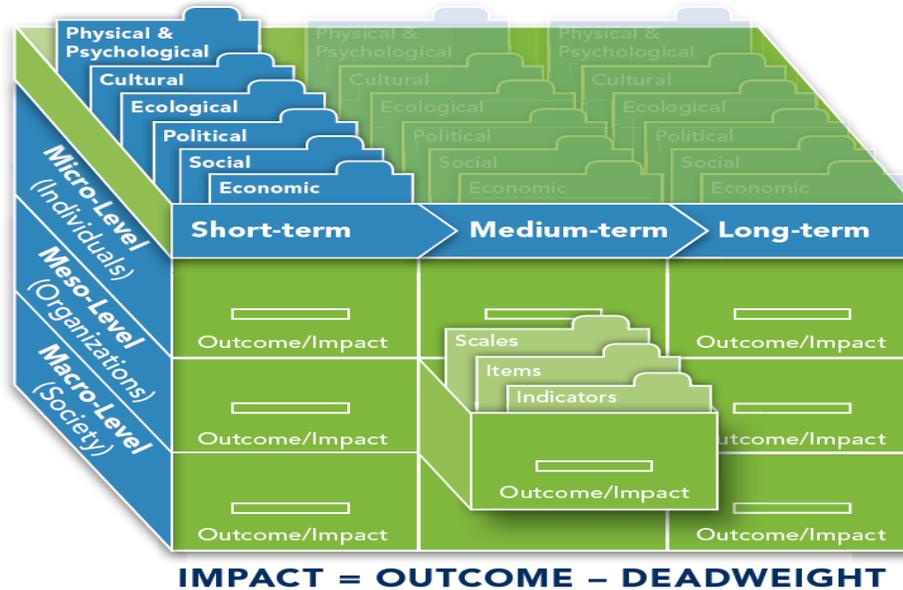
2.2.1 Survey Design

A combination of both Qualitative and Quantitative data collection process with Descriptive single cross sectional research design was adopted in the study. The idea behind such design is to understand the impact and evaluate different components related to distribution of PwD equipments programme. We had used the impact assessment framework for analysis of data to find out the outcome. There were different structure questionnaire for different group's i.e. implementing partners and beneficiaries (PwDs). This methodology is normatively based, measuring the impact of scheme or proposals implemented under PwD equipment distribution program.

2.3 Impact Assessment Framework

The impact assessment framework used in this particular study is Categories impact box method, which answers the crucial impact of equipment distribution intervention leading to or contributing towards accessibility and poverty reduction. When carrying out performance measurement, the activities or the outcome are found out related to intervened inputs from the set of indicators. In The case Of impact measurement, however, the identification, measurement and possibly

valuation of outcomes as well as deadweight are central. The objective is to identify and distinguish the components as input, activities, output, outcome and impact. The Logic Model of two stage impact assessment shows.



(Fig 2.3: Impact Assessment Framework)

It contains the important ecological dimension as well as the dimension “physical and psychological”. Furthermore, physiological and psychical impacts can again cause impacts in other dimension and on other levels. The model provides the possibility to locate specific impacts based on the dimensions, time (short, medium and long term) as well as structure (micro, meso and macro). The single boxes can be seen as drawers. Each Drawer contains “register sheets” (economic, social, political, etc.) and each identified impact can be categorized in one or more dimension. An increased health status, for instance, may lead to reduced expenditures for medical care, which is a short term individual impact on the economic level.

Table 2.2: The methodology and tools used at different levels as Impact framework

Impact Assessment - Respondents and Methods				
Level s	Instituti on	Responden ts	Assessment Issues/probes	Methods/Tool s
State level	PwD Beneficia ries	Sampled PwDs	Context of PwD interventions: Performance of various activities, perception of change ensured and what could have been done better, Reasons for the quantum of change witnessed	Quantitative Survey, Observations and case analysis
	Impleme nting agency	Manger and Owner	Overall implementation of PwD interventions on impact achieved: Factors influencing attainment of impact	Quantitative Survey

2.4.2 Sampling and Coverage

The study was based on simple random sampling process based on probability sampling frame. As per the suggestion we had selected around 30% of the total no of PwD beneficiaries' propoisionetly from both the locations. The selected beneficiaries were representative of all categories of socio demographic of the entire no of population received the benefit.

Table - 2.3: Sample and Coverage Details

SL No	No of State	No of beneficiaries	Sampled no of beneficiaries selected	No of Impleme nting Agencies	No of Case studies
1	Telengana(Mahabubnagar)	238	70	1	5
	Mizoram(Aizawl)	151	45	1	5
	Total	338	115	2	10

Key considerations for sample size calculation were:

- ✚ All the respondents were selected only from the selected area and related to that PwD community only.
- ✚ All the Beneficiaries were selected randomly from the selected categories
- ✚ All geographic and cultural aspect were considering the entire population

Stakeholder and implementers were taken as the qualitative informants

Findings would be at a confidence level of 95%

As per the methodology 30% of PwD beneficiaries in each selected state were randomly chosen. As per the impact assessment framework and analysis the samples were collected from related beneficiaries which are the PwDs, representing mix of each category i.e. Women, Men, SC, ST and children. As part of diagnostic model of output analysis in impact model feedback mechanization should be there to ensure collection of information from manufacturer cum implementing agency.

2.4.3 Tools for the study

Special Data Capturing Formats were designed in line of the objectives and defined indicators i.e. relevance of the PwD equipment, Efficiency of the equipment, effectiveness and its sustainability for this study. Structured questionnaires were used to elicit information on the following:

1. Were the beneficiaries identifies under the program required the assistive aids and appliances that was provided to them?
2. Did the project implementation follow the agreed project time frames? If not what factors led to the change in its delivery.
3. To what extent have the program involved the targeted communities and local stakeholders at the village, gram panchayat, block and district level thereby helping strengthen programme participation and ownership of deliverables under the programme?
4. What factors have enabled projects to deliver efficiently on the strategic objectives as elaborated in the respective project proposals?
5. Were the activities under the program cost-efficient?
6. What was the notable immediate impacts and likely long term impact of the project?
7. How has the assistive aids and appliances benefitted the beneficiaries under

the program?

8. Were there any specific gender impacts by the project?
9. Were there any unintended impacts from the project (both negative and positive)?
10. Are there any exceptional experiences that should be highlighted e.g. case studies, stories, and best practices?
11. What are the barriers to the assistive technology distributed under the program and how can it be improved?
12. Do the local and community leaders support the initiative that was taken by IIFCL and implementing partner Organization?
13. How effective has the exit and handing over process been? What was done well? What could have been done better?

Observations were done by the team on the physical use and improvement in their accessibility to better earning and needs. The format designed for this study is on a semi structured exploratory data collection schedule for the followings

- + Beneficiaries' data collection schedule was to capture the acceptability, feedback and general views on the programme. The effectiveness on work life through this equipment.
- + Stakeholder's data collection schedule was to generate information of the distribution programme conducted
- + Case study format was open ended capturing details on depth understanding of the successful usage

2.4.4 Collection of Primary Data

For collecting the primary data, the survey was employ both conventional and non-conventional methods of data collection. The study tools and techniques that were used are as presented here under.

Quantitative data: This is collected through structured schedules. The responses may include close-ended alternatives or space for figures / terms that can be codified.

- **Qualitative data:** This includes subjective aspects that cannot be quantified.

All the investigators used in the study were minimum graduate. They were trained on conceptual details as well the process of data collection activities. Mock call was made to practice on the data collection schedule as well the data recording process. The supervisor used in the study was to ensure quality of data collected and transformed to the soft copy.

The survey was to collect the following secondary data:

- Details of beneficiaries
- List of equipment distributed
- List of case study on beneficiaries
- Policy and guidelines for CSR intervention
- List of official involved in the CSR scheme

2.4.4 Data Computerization, Analysis and Reporting

Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods were employed in carrying out the analysis of field data collected through the various tools. The steps that were used for undertaking the quantitative analysis are given in the box. The survey had used required software i.e. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for carrying out the above steps of data computerization, analysis and generation of data tables.

Data outputs for each variable were presented in the report in tabular form with frequencies, percentages and averages. Besides, multivariate tables were also generated and presented in the report based on the survey requirements. Unlike quantitative analysis, the qualitative analysis of information were undertaken which was presented in the form of qualitative data tables / matrixes in the report. Quantitative data has been analyzed for both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. In particular, descriptive statistical techniques include finding mean, median and standard deviations of various variables. Inferential techniques like hypotheses testing and ANOVA has been used to compare the similarities and

differences among various types of beneficiaries. Also regression techniques have been used to understand the relationships among various variables. Qualitative data analysis has been done on observation of work places and its suitability.

2.5 Key Deliverables

The study output was delineated the finding in order to satisfy the objectives set in the beginning of the study. The report had covered all parameters of study, process, satisfaction, use, strategy, operational aspects and expectations of PwDs beneficiaries keeping in view the socio-demographic details for data suitability. There are six chapters in the report, Contain an executive summary, where first chapter is on introduction to topic and background details, chapter two relevance of study and third chapter describes the details methodology. The next two chapters contain significance idea of data interpretation both in form of qualitative and quantitative data and last chapter is conclusion with recommendations. The report had brought the issues aggregating to overall level of information.

Chapter III

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with analysis and finding of the study conducted so as to understand the impact factors for the various objectives identified under the scheme. As per the impact assessment framework various components we analyzed to derive the impact of CSR intervention. The findings are presented in this chapter with different sections, which includes the feedback and impact of IIFCL's distribution of Assistive Aids and Appliances for PwDs scheme, along with expectations and experiences of various operators.

3.1 Status of the CSR intervention programme

The PwD distribution programme was implemented by IIFCL in two States. Around

300 no of physically challenged/disabled people were provided with different aids under this programme.

Table 3.1 Details of the distribution

Sl. No	Particulars	Mahabubnagar (Telengana)	Aizwal (Mizoram)
1	Beneficiaries provided aids under the project	238	158
2	Selected no of people interviewed	70	45

Source: IIFCL CSR report 2016

3.2 Profile of the selected disabled people

In the selected states, for each area, about 30% people were interviewed. The aggregated information is analyzed and presented state wise for understanding of the demographic parameters.

3.2.1 Demographic profile of the trainees

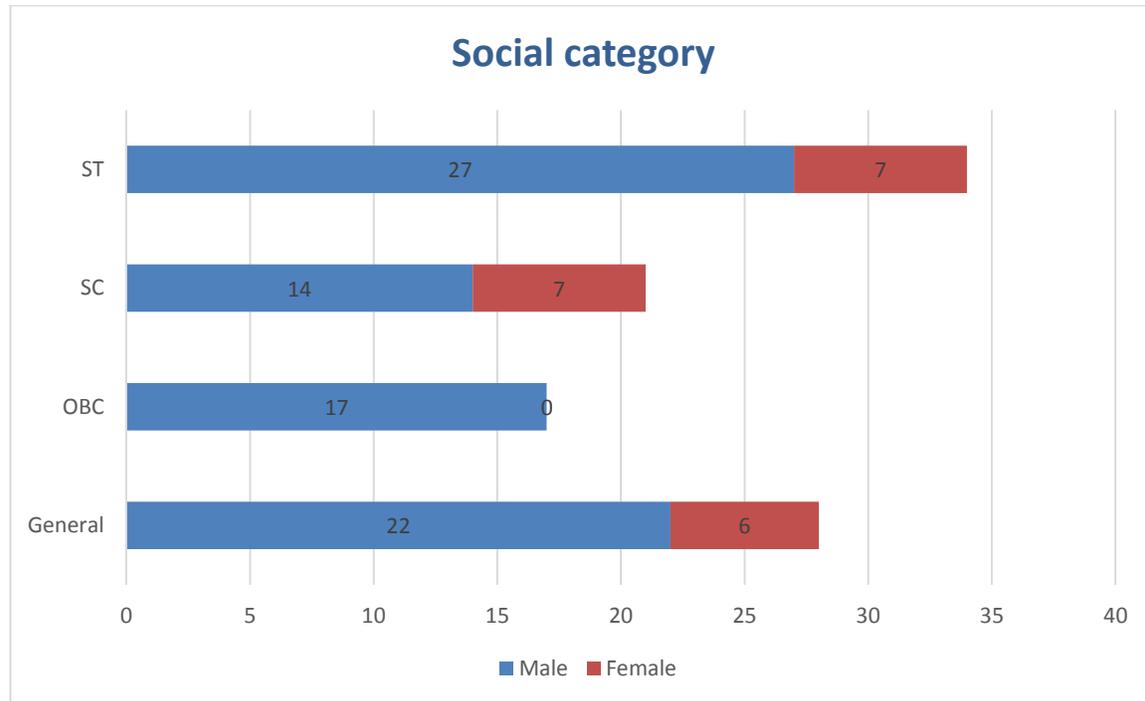
To segregate the type of beneficiaries in the scheme intervened, the study try to sample or select representative number of beneficiaries. During data collection socio-demographic details were considered.

Course/Centers	Numbers of people			Number of people					
	Male	Female	Total by Stream	General	Minorities	OBC	SC	ST	Total Minorities, OBC, SC, ST
Mahabubnagar	23	7	30	4	2	6	9	9	30
Aizwal	37	13	50	11	0	16	12	11	50
Total	60	20	80	15	2	22	21	20	80

(Source: Field data collected during Aug 2016)

With fast changing socio-economic scenario living conditions of the people have changed dramatically. The problems faced by this segment of the population are numerous owing to the social and cultural changes that are taking place within the society. The major area of concern is the health of the disabled with multiple medical and psychological problems. Poverty among the disabled people is

not available, we can be sure that there are many disabled people below the official poverty line.



(Fig 3.1: Social categories of the individuals sampled)

The sample was later discovered to be a male dominated group and the gender ratio was 80:20. The age of the beneficiaries were found to be between 15-60. 30% Divyang (PWD), out of the sampled groups were found to be of General category whereas 17% were from backward classes/castes. Very few i.e. 12% of the minorities were discovered to be interview along with 14% and 27% of scheduled castes and tribes respectively. Poverty associated with disability cannot be tackled through social assistance alone. It must be developed as part of a wider system, hand in hand with development of inclusive services, support for employment, anti-discrimination legislation and the full range of services. Without this, disabled people cannot realize their potential, and social assistance is unlikely to function as an empowering investment.

3.2.3 Educational qualification of the beneficiaries

Education is the most powerful tool to overcome any problem. In this study, it was revealed that around 58% of the beneficiaries were literate and inspiringly 48% of the group was graduates and the rest 52% were either matriculates or intermediates. They were mostly grateful to their family members, friends, teachers and neighbours who have always been supportive for their higher education. 32% of the entire beneficiaries sampled were school drop outs reasons being money problem or lack of encouragement from family. Residual 10% of the sampled beneficiaries were infants where their parents responded in their places.

3.2.4 Place of stay and source(s) of income

Nearly 40% lived in rural areas i.e. villages with sources of livelihood as small business units such as groceries shop, tailoring, other shops, farming, pension and etc. whereas the individuals with urban habitat are either Govt. employees or businessmen or pensioners. Interestingly, none of the 'Divyang' persons was found to be staying in semi urban areas. Few of the 'Divyang' interviewed were discovered with no source of earning per se and thus are dependents on their family members.

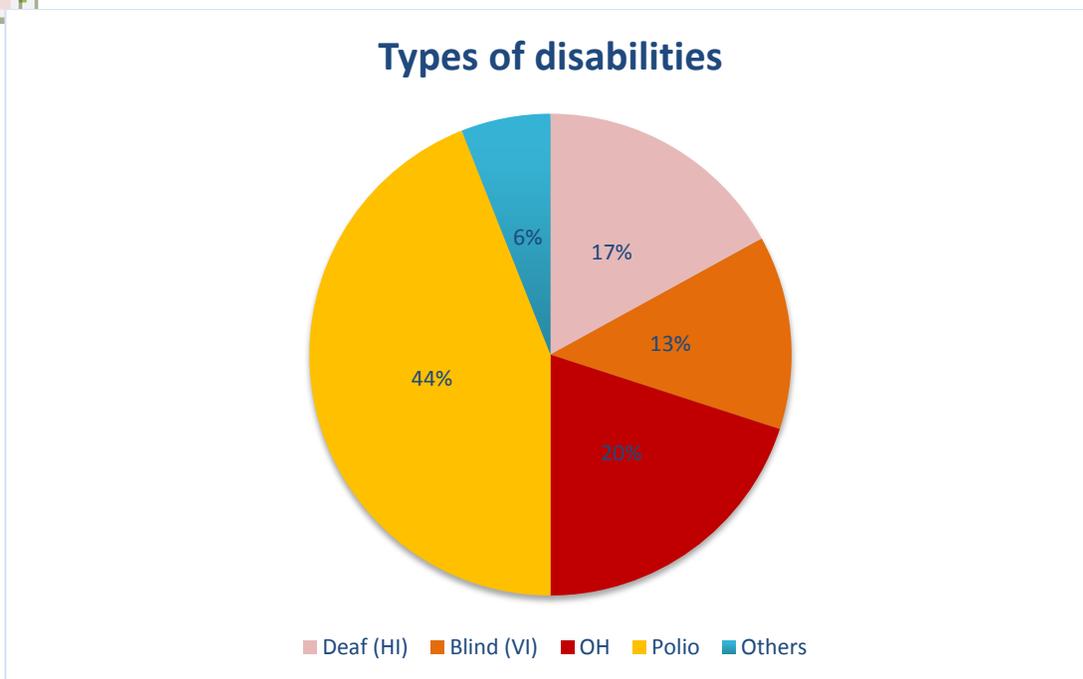
Around 40% disclosed the fact that their families have other sources of earnings and the sources are mostly house rent/labour/other earning member in the family/part time businesses as well. The beneficiaries interviewed belonged to the families mostly lower classes as the annual income of the families range 40,000 – 2,00,000; these sources of income have never been adequate to meet all the needs. Very few of the respondents under this category i.e. 18% were discovered to have a higher range of income i.e. 2,80,000 – 3,50,000. On the other hand, 22% of the Divyang persons did not wish to disclose either the sources of income or the amount. Thus there has always been a wish to receive support from the Govt. or any other agencies to support their dreams come true.

About 38% of the respondents were found to have own land irrespective of the area. But most of the land areas held by them are not irrigated and suitable for cultivation. Hence, their source of earning could be agriculture which is not possible per se due to lack of irrigation facilities.

3.3 Details of the disabilities

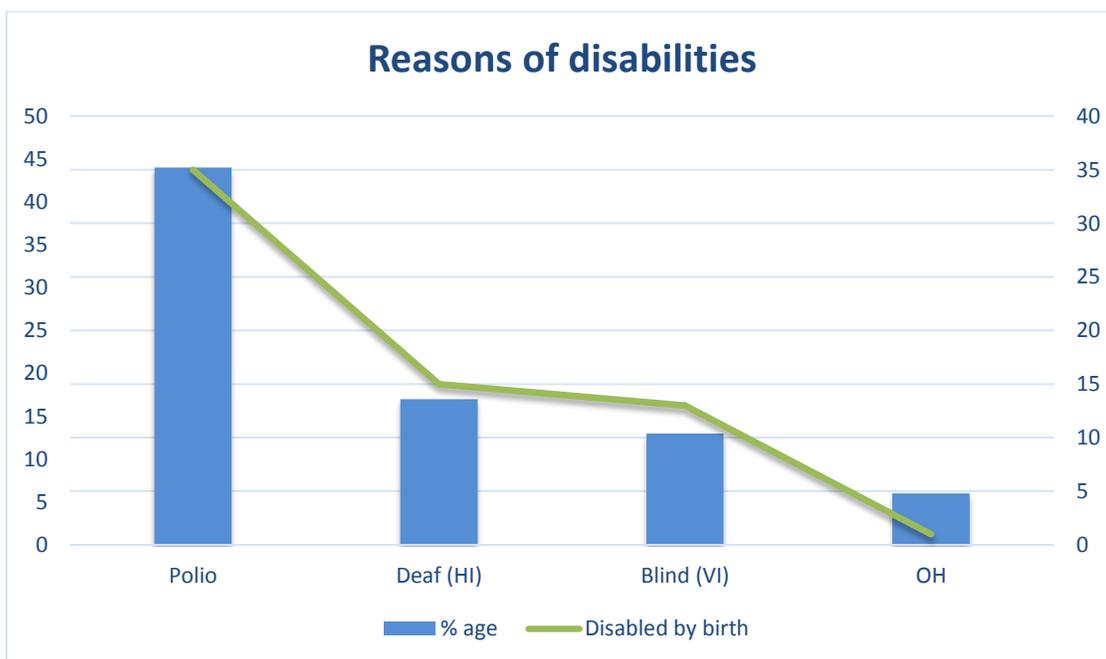
Though disability is homogeneously used for all types and reasons attached, they are also uniformly respected among the society as 'Divyang'. And this gives a reason to them to arise, awake and live life to the fullest. The team tried to discover the reasons associated with their disabilities, their family conditions, attitude of the society towards their special being and few more associated facts. The following subsections disclose the said facts.

Maximum i.e. 44% of the beneficiaries are polio affected. 20% of the Divyang are orthopedically handicapped (OH) whereas 17% are Deaf and 13% are visually impaired i.e. blind. Besides, few of the beneficiaries cited accidents responsible for their current situation of disability and they were 6% of the entire sample.



(Fig 3.2: Types of disabilities of the PwDs)

The status of disabled body parts was also enquired and discovered that the almost half of the ‘hearing impaired’ and ‘polio’ affected respondents were partially disabled which means that with necessary gadgetry support they could do things normally. Nevertheless, the ‘blind’ were entirely ‘visually impaired’ and needed special gadgets alongside moral support to prove their confidence to face the world.



(Fig 3.3: Reasons of disabilities)

It is worth highlighting here that the post dilemma situations broke the surveyed PwDs. Each of the respondent faced multifaceted problems and few of the key concerns were difficulty is mobility/interacting with people/enjoying the bounty of nature and so on.

About 62% of the respondents were found to be 'specially abled' by birth and maximum of them are either hearing impaired or visually impaired or polio affected. Rest was discovered to be in the status due to certain accidents. Notably, around 78% of the interviewees acknowledged their family members and society for their sympathetic and cooperative attitude towards them whereas the rest i.e. 22% suffered either in their families or taunted by the society in few situations.

3.4 Awareness about the welfare activities and benefits received

An educated fellow who is in need of help always remains in an exploratory mode for it and others get aware through their well-wishers, relatives and friends. Likewise, in this case also almost half of the sample i.e. 48% was revealed to be aware of the various welfare activities shouldered by the Government or NGOs whereas the rest are either ignorant or totally unaware of such activities being arranged around. Subsequently, all of the aware individuals were discovered to have participated in the camps/workshops and received some aids.

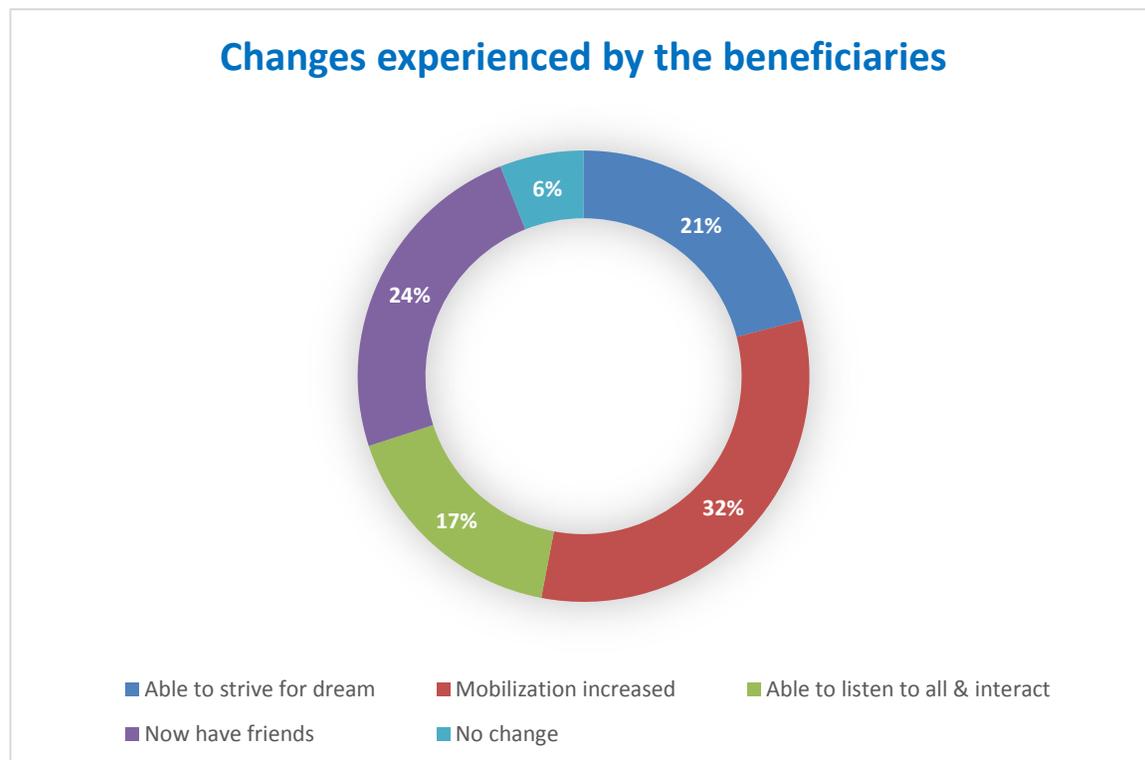
Table 3.4: Means of awareness/communication regarding scheme

Canter	Mass Media	Print Media	Word-of-mouth	Govt. mobilization	Friends/ Neighbors
Mehbubnagar	30%	23%	70%	44%	50%
Aizwal	35%	22%	72%	38%	56%
Overall	32%	22%	71%	41%	53%

(Source: Field data collected during Aug 2016)

It is found that District welfare officer and ALMICO had created awareness among the beneficiaries in the area. The data were collected on a multi coding scale and findings were presented based on multiple methods of awareness and recalls to reach up to the distribution place.

When questioned further the fact came out as a few i.e. less than 15% of the respondents who were already aware of Govt./NGO welfare schemes and activities, were not at all cognizant of the CSR activities delivered by IIFCL. However, the rest who were aware of IIFCL's CSR activities duly participated in the camps and received supportive gadgets such as wheel chair, tricycle, blind stick, hearing kit, crutch and etc. capable of complementing their disabled body part(s). However, the success of the CSR activities reflects itself when it was revealed that all who were attentive towards the CSR camp had received necessary supportive gadgets as detailed earlier in this section.



(Fig 3.4: Changes experienced by the beneficiaries)

The impact of the gadgets in their lives was discussed individually and the inspiring truth was that each of the beneficiaries is either capable of doing more/better work, walking, hearing or even roaming around and interacting with people with huge confidence.

Every awardees thanked the organization's (IIFCL) initiatives to come out for them and extending a helping hand to them. Almost each of the beneficiaries was confident except for the few who claim that they never experienced any difference between their stages of life then and now as in pre and post receipt of the benefits respectively. 21% of the beneficiaries are now striving for their dream which was literally stationed because of non-cooperation from the body parts and are fully confident to achieve it. A huge mass i.e. 32% of the beneficiaries shared that it's because of the gadgets they have started mobilizing themselves with confidence. 17% of the respondents with hearing impaired were very happy as they could hear sound. Interestingly, 24% smiled and mentioned that they now have friends. As per the programme the following aids were provided and received by the disable people in the area of study.

3.5 Impact of the aids/gadgets provided

During data collection it had asked regarding the receipt of the aid from IIFCL and ALIMCO. If they had received then what was the quality of the product and how it was useful.

Table 3.5: Materials received and the quality of the product

Canter	Receipt of Aids		Quality of product		
	Yes	No	Very Good	Good	Bad
Mehbubnagar	98%	2%	50%	34%	16%
Aizwal	95%	5%	52%	38%	10%

(Source: Field data collected during Aug 2016)

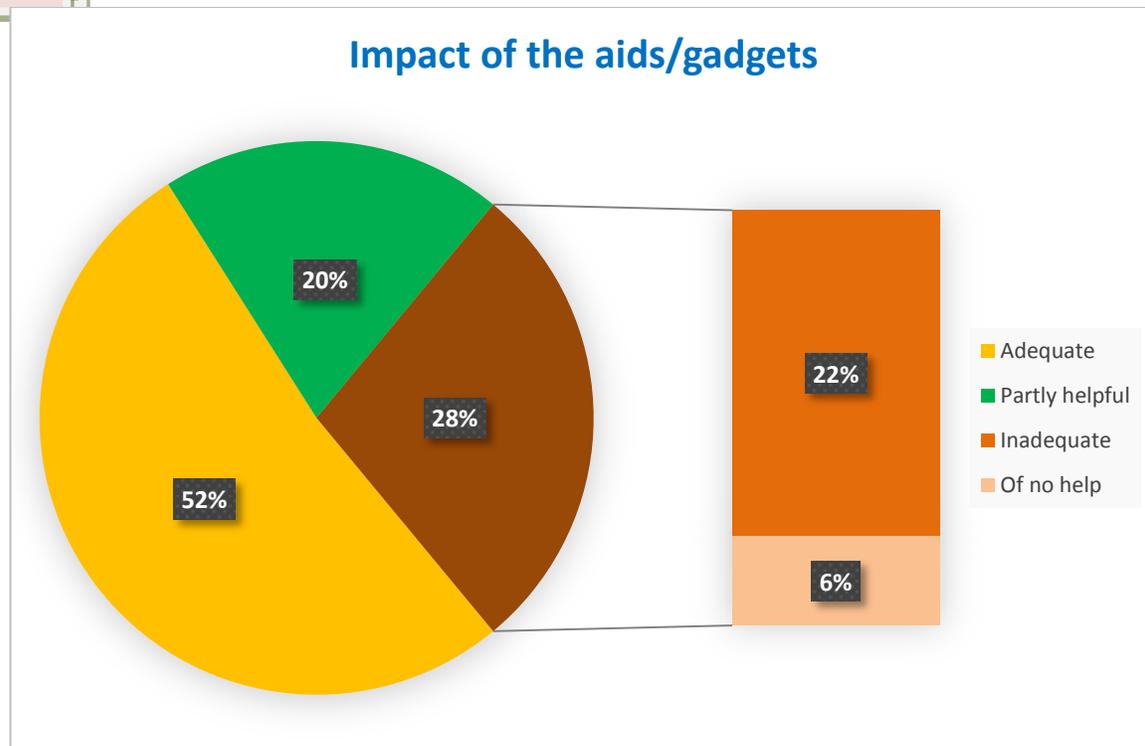
It is found from the selected beneficiaries that all most all of them have received the aids meant for them. Regarding the quality of the product given to them it is found to be suitable and more than 80% were happy because it is qualitative.

Table 3.5.1: Details of the disability aids available/found among selected beneficiaries

Sl. No	Type of Assistive Devices, Aids and Appliances	Quantity distributed at Mahabubnagar	Quantity distributed at Aizawl
1	Tricycle Conventional Hand Propelled	15	0
2	Wheel Chair Adult	6	3
3	Crutch Elbow Adjustable-Size-II	4	4
4	Crutch Axilla Adjustable Small	0	1
5	Crutch Axilla Adjustable Medium	8	4
6	Crutch Axilla Adjustable Large	9	1
7	Walking Stick	6	0
8	Braille Cane Folding for VH	0	3
9	BTE Digital Type Hearing Aid	4	15
10	07 Packs of 06 Zinc Air Battery	70	45
11	MSIED Kit	0	9
12	Braille Kit	0	4
	Total	122	89

(Source: Field data collected during Aug 2016)

Almost 94% of the respondents, in this case, agreed that the aids were of great help and they themselves are capable of doing a lot more which had always been invincible for them. And as depicted earlier, the rest 6% found to be not so satisfied since the aids have hardly impacted their inabilities.

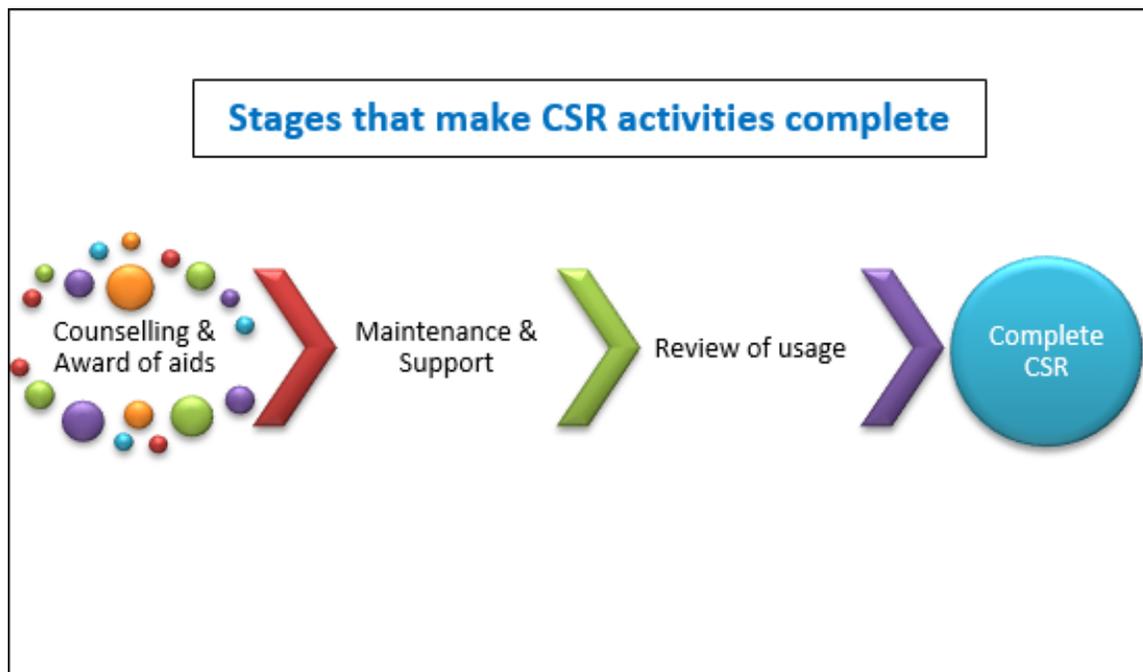


(Fig 3.5: Impact of the aids/gadgets provided)

The adequacy of the aids was enquired then and about 52% of the respondents opined confidently that the gadgets were sufficient and 20% of the respondents were revealed not to be fully satisfied with the gadgets as there always remained a need of supporting hand to use the gadget/aid. They (20%) also expressed that with just initial support of a third person, they could operate the gadget of their own. Those who have lost both of their legs/hands or polio affected, were categorized under 'partly satisfied' beneficiaries as they claimed the gadgets were of 'partly helpful'. About 28% of the beneficiaries expressed their dissatisfaction towards the aids claiming those were either inadequate or of no help at all. Beneficiaries who were visually impaired and awarded with just a stick or braille were discovered to be falling this category. They praised their own capabilities without such gadgets and remembered doing things as usual. They also placed their demands which have been discussed in the subsequent chapter.

3.5.1 Technicality and post delivery services received

Though there were differences in the opinions on the usability of the gadgets, the technical aspects of the same were discovered to be satisfactory for all. Subsequently, the quality and suitability of the gadgets were enquired. It was observed that most of the awardees i.e. nearly 80% enjoyed complementary services post award of the gadgets and the rest 20% opted to remain silent on this aspect as they either had not used the tool regularly or the awardee was a kid in the event of which the family member(s) responded and confessed the non-usage of the gadgets by the disability victims.



(Fig 3.5.1: Stages of make CSR activities complete)

The complementary services meant enquiries on usage, maintenance and replacement of the tools/aids. In 47% of the cases it was found that the complementary services were delivered as per the commitment whereas in 33% of the cases the services were precisely delayed.

Table 3.5.1.1. : Satisfaction level of the selected beneficiaries

Canter	Receipt of Aids		Quality of product		
	Yes	No	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied
Mehbubnagar	98%	2%	37%	38%	25%
Aizwal	95%	5%	32%	41%	29%

(Source: Field data collected during Aug 2016)

During data collection we try to found out the satisfaction level of the selected respondents on the receipt equipment/aids. It is observed that among the members received and utilizing the equipment more than 75% of them are satisfied with the use and performance of the equipment/aid given to them.

3.5.2 Impact on self/family/society

As far as the impact of the scheme is concerned it could be felt at the individuals' levels and up to some extent in case of their families. But the societal impact could not be measured as all these beneficiaries were common individuals. To be very clear, nearly 94% of the beneficiary individuals were pretty much satisfied and confident which in turn impacted the vibe and perception others used to have being in the society. In other terms, the individuals could realize the change in themselves fetching them dignity, confidence and acceptance in the society.

Alternatively, in case of the families getting benefitted out of the programme, it was observed that about 40% of the families felt elated as they depended on the earnings of these individuals. Some of the families i.e. another 22% felt happy because of the dependency of the disabled individual marginally fell. On the contrary, another 20% of the family members were burdened to assist the disabled individual in various aspects such as mounting/demounting on/from the aid, guiding to operate, assisting up to some extent to support morally and etc. to name a few. The rest of the families

were not at all bothered with activities and thus stated that they did not feel any difference at all.

As it is observed that in many of the families the beneficiaries were the only earning members for the family. To manage their family minimum earning required Rs 5000 for livelihood of 5 members' family. Due to the free distribution programme many of the families were observed to be happy and sustained living. It is also observed that the access to various services was made easy.

Likewise, few of the beneficiaries i.e. 14% who were young could notice a positive attitude of the society in them getting the help from IIFCL. Few could impress the society by achieving feat and their percentage is 15%. The aspirants of higher studies and extracurricular activities impressed the society manifesting their talent with exorbitant support of the gadgets like braille, hearing aid and etc.

* * * * *

Chapter IV

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The present study was undertaken to know the effectiveness of CSR intervention programme on PwDs people with the overall objective of understanding the details of beneficiaries, type of product received, use and durability of the aids, impact on self and family and societal impact were summarized as per the details of the objectives delineated in the beginning of the study.

Major Findings:

The study findings have been ideally categorized as per the various aspects of the CSR implementation strategy followed during 'Data Collection and Analysis' and are explained below;

Demographic details of the candidates

- In total 115 no of beneficiaries were interviewed. Out of this 70 in Mahbubnagar and 45 in Aizwal districts. Although the targeted beneficiaries were from weaker section of the society with disabilities. It is found that 40% of the beneficiaries were from rural areas in the nearby villages of distribution center.
- Around 52% male and 48% female candidates were covered under the scheme. Almost 61% SC, 32% ST and rest are from general category were covered under the scheme. Few Minority candidates were also included.
- Average household size is with 4 members' family and mean age of 31 years of the beneficiaries. Almost all household were semi pucca houses with Minimum household income of Rs 8000 per month. Educational backgrounds of the candidates were Matriculation.

- Around 40% disclosed the fact that their families have other sources of earnings and the sources are mostly house rent/labour/other earning member in the family/part time businesses as well.
- Out of all beneficiaries more than 20% of them are higher qualification such as graduates. It is found that majority of them are illiterate or just gone to school without any formal educational qualification.
- About 38% of the respondents were found to have own land irrespective of the area. But most of the land areas held by them are not irrigated and suitable for cultivation.

Details of the disabilities

- Maximum i.e. 44% of the beneficiaries are polio affected. 20% of the Divyang are orthopedically handicapped (OH) whereas 17% are Deaf and 13% are visually impaired i.e. blind. Besides.
- Almost half of the 'hearing impaired' and 'polio' affected respondents were partially disabled.
- About 62% of the respondents were found to be 'specially abled' by birth and maximum of them are either hearing impaired or visually impaired or polio affected.

Awareness about the welfare activities and benefits received

- To mobilize and enlist the beneficiaries there were various methods adopted by the District welfare officer and ALIMCO people. It is found that 70% beneficiaries came to know through word-of mouth, 53% from near and dears.
- Out as a few i.e. less than 15% of the respondents who were already aware of Govt./NGO welfare schemes and activities, were not at all cognizant of the CSR activities delivered by IIFCL.
- Every awardees thanked the organization's (IIFCL) initiatives to come out for them and extending a helping hand to them. Almost each of

the beneficiaries was confident except for the few who claim that they never experienced any difference.

Impact of the aids/gadgets provided

- Overall 98% of the beneficiaries agree that they have received the benefits, aids or gadgets from them IIFCL CSR initiatives.
- Out of the products received more than 85% feel that the quality of product is very good and useful for them. It is evident that the needy people were benefited out of the scheme and its impact.
- Different type of products was distributed to the beneficiaries in the selected areas. All type of products claimed in the ToR were proved to be received by the disabled people.
- Almost 94% of the respondents, in this case, agreed that the aids were of great help and they themselves are capable of doing a lot more which had always been invincible for them.
- About 52% of the respondents opined confidently that the gadgets were sufficient and 20% of the respondents were revealed not to be fully satisfied with the gadgets as there always remained a need of supporting hand to use the gadget/aid. They (20%) also expressed that with just initial support of a third person.
- It was observed that most of the awardees i.e. nearly 80% enjoyed complementary services post award of the gadgets and the rest 20% opted to remain silent on this aspect as they either had not used the tool regularly or the awardee was a kid in the event of which the family member(s) responded and confessed the non-usage of the gadgets by the disability victims.
 - In 47% of the cases it was found that the complementary services were delivered as per the commitment whereas in 33% of the cases the services were precisely delayed.

- It is observed that among the members received and utilizing the equipment more than 75% of them are satisfied with the use and performance of the equipment/aid given to them.

Impact on self/family/society

- Nearly 94% of the beneficiary individuals were pretty much satisfied and confident which in turn impacted the vibe and perception others used to have being in the society.
- Some of the families i.e. another 22% felt happy because of the dependency of the disabled individual marginally fell.
- On the contrary, another 20% of the family members were burdened to assist the disabled individual in various aspects such as mounting/demounting on/from the aid, guiding to operate, assisting up to some extent to support morally and etc.
- Likewise, few of the beneficiaries i.e. 14% who were young could notice a positive attitude of the society in them getting the help from IIFCL.
- Few could impress the society by achieving feat and their percentage is 15%. The aspirants of higher studies and extracurricular activities impressed the society manifesting their talent with exorbitant support of the gadgets like braille, hearing aid and etc.

Chapter V

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

The objective of the study was to suggest actions for improving and mainstreaming the CSR implementation process in coming days. There were categories of respondents: beneficiaries and implementation agency. Based on the study findings, analysis and review, the suggestions for streamlining and sustainability of the scheme have been discussed below under two categories.

5.1 Suggestions

- The selection and enlistment of disabled people were limited to one area only, so there should be adequate measure may be taken to bring all disabled people in that area together for better implementation
- Looking at the large no. of beneficiaries it may be wise to have a local service provider for after sales services and problem solving
- The impact of social assistance for disabled people and their families in these areas remains limited and weak.
- With the increasing attention being paid by governments and donors towards social assistance emphasizes more on process design, implementation and impact of transfer
- There is a notable overlap of existing schemes so careful though were needed on devising this type of programme.
- The key areas of advocacy may involve civil society participation, sound legislation and a broad approach of transformation for mainstreaming and sustainability.

- It may be emphasized that weaker section people were provided assistance with priority than being a disabled people.
- After distribution use and service of the devices were not ensured so supplier should look into the use of product than just handing it over to beneficiaries
- In long run people remember that it was made by Govt. so the aids provided should be rebranded in the name of company providing the same to beneficiaries.

5.2 Conclusion

The current evidence base on the use and impact of assistance for the disabled people and their family in selected area remains limited. With the increasing attention being paid by governments and IIFCL to the role of social assistance in development it is good to observe impact of transfer of the schemes that either target or aim to effectively includes disabled people. Although there are specific concerns and questions around social assistance for disabled people, there is a notable overlap between many of the schemes in the general social protection literature. Issues of dependency, cash or in-kind transfers, targeting, universal or means-tested approaches, and affordability all have their parallels in the mainstream. The key areas of advocacy, civil society participation, sound legislation and a broad approach of 'transformation' or 'investment' are also important in pushing the social protection advocates. In turn, the mainstream social protection would benefit from an enhanced understanding of the issues around social assistance for disabled people. Given the universal right to social protection and estimate IIFCL's initiative is an effective instrument for poverty reduction and social empowerment.

Success Story – 01

“DISABILITY INTO AN OPPORTUNITY”



B.Laxman of Mehaboobnagar is a perfect example of someone who has converted a disability into an opportunity. He contracted Polio when he was eight months old and has not been able to walk ever since born on July,1980 in Appalpalli, Mehaboobnagar. His father Ayyalappa is a farmer and mother was working as maid. Initially his parent had spent their savings for Laxman's treatment but later on it was very difficult to go for further treatment. Though he had decided to complete matriculation he completed n from the local school and got a job in Government sector as a clerk.

From his childhood till his schooling he was totally dependent on his parents but after getting job he had used walking stick for attending office and other day to day activity. Once he got the information from his department about the distribution of Assistive Aids and

Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for wellbeing of the programme participants and restoring the dignity of PwDs in the community.

When B.Laxman went to Modern High School, Mehaboobnagar for collecting the Assistive Aids and Appliances on 2014 he got to know that this camp was organised by IIFCL in collaboration with Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India [ALIMCO], a Government of India Enterprise to provide Assistive Aids and Appliances to disabled Persons to bring them in the mainstream of the society. After receiving the Wheel Chair from ALIMCO his eyes filled with tears and he expressed his heart felt pleasure to IIFCL to organise this camp. From that day he is independently moves from place to place without others support.

Success Story – 02



B.Venkataiah, 32 years old of Polem, Mehaboobnagar lost his walking skill when he was 5 years old. His parent supported a lot to bring him up. During of his school days, he stayed in a Government hostel for physically challenged. When all other children were playing at that age, he had already taken up the responsibility of washing his own clothes, cleaning his plates, etc. at a tender age of 5years.

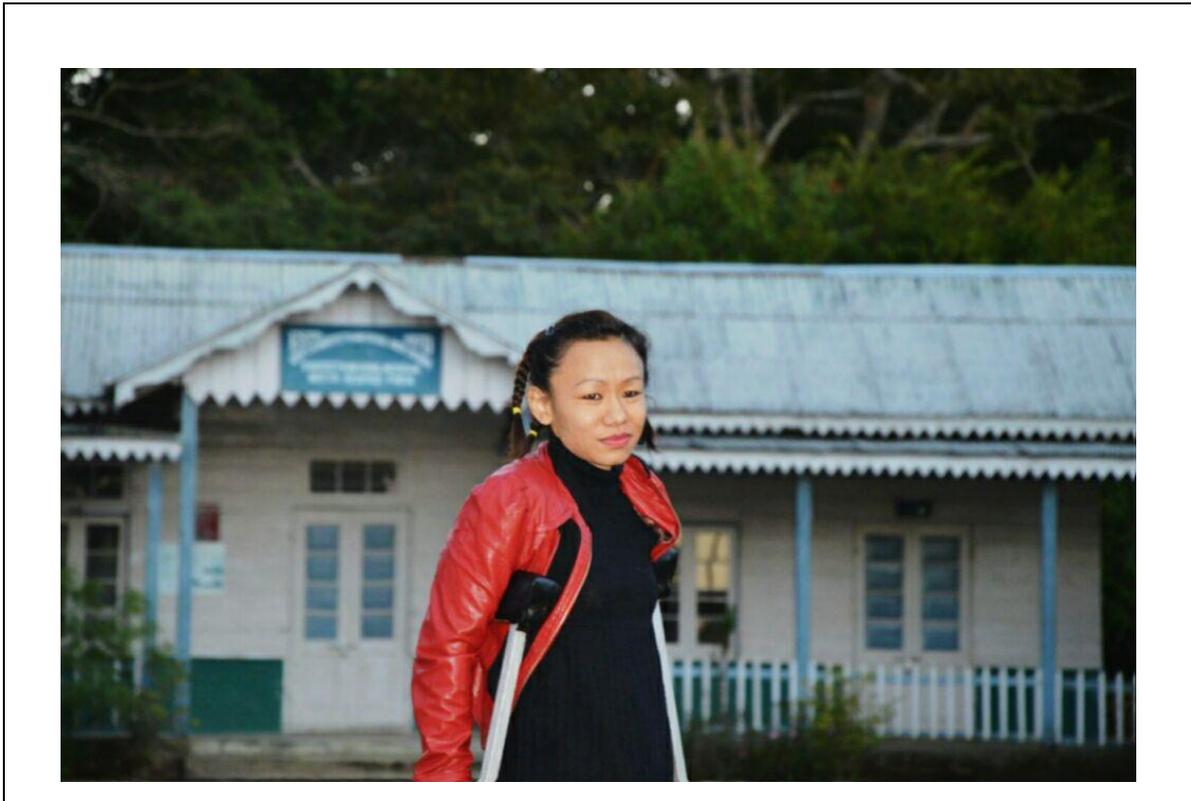
He went into a regular school which was about 0.25 km from the hostel. With no transport facilities to the school and back home, he had to scroll by the road every day to attend classes. Often, his hands and clothes used to be soiled by the time he reached school. At school, there were new set of challenges to face. He was especially disappointed when he was not involved in extra-curricular activities like sports and drills. But few of them physically disabled friends, came together and discussed about their life which really brought them some happiness in their lives.

He had too many questions in his mind. What kind of a people and how will be the attitudes towards him like this? In August, 2014 he came to know about the IIFCL CSR programme through an Ad in local TV channel which is organising a camp to distribute the Assistive Aids and Appliances to physically Challenged Persons and to encourage them to continue

their rest of life without depending on others. He received Walking Stick from ALIMCO, a Government of India Enterprise.

Now he expressed his heart felt gratitude to IIFCL, ALIMCO for organising this camp and supported to people who were facing problems due to their in the society.

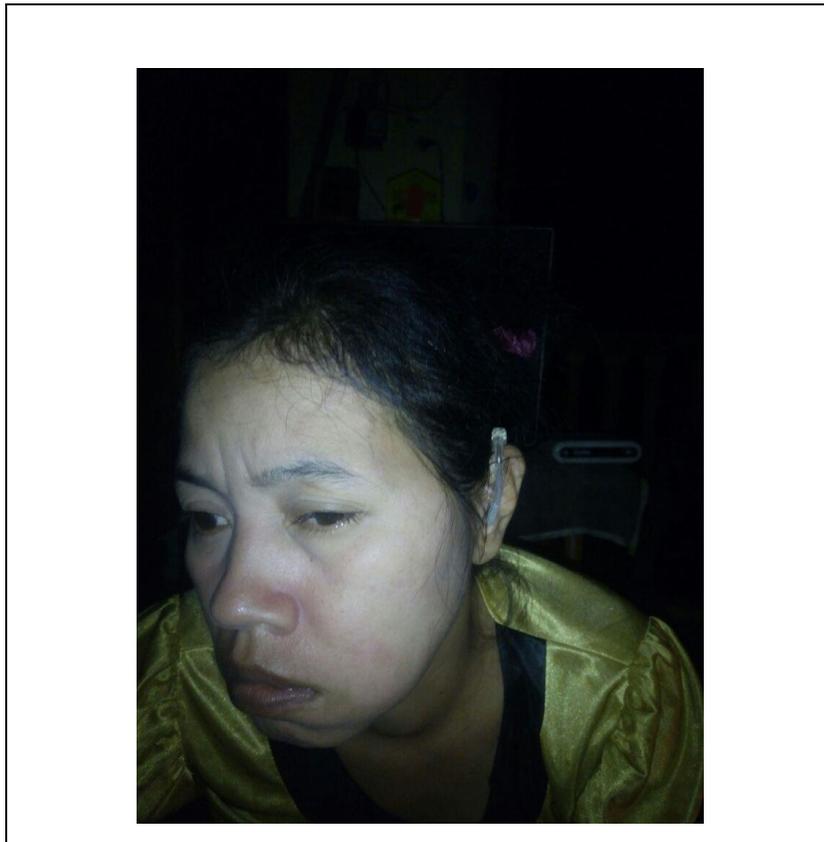
Success Story – 03



T. Anathamma born in Telengana, this 64 years old lady met with an accident when she was just 40. She is staying with her family in Themikal, Kalvakurthy, Meheboobnagar district. After her marriage she lost her one leg when she was going with her husband on a bike. Immediately she admitted in a hospital and Doctors missed a small wound in her ankle and plastered it, which later got infected and there was no alternative left but to amputate her leg.

*Her journey in the world of walking began when she got a tricycle from ALIMCO. She had lost 24 precious years of her life she has spent depending on others. Most folks around her thought she would never be able to walk alone. But by God's grace and the help of all her loved ones and support of IIFCL ALIMCO she was able to walk alone. Her husband and children, parents and her sisters always had the confidence that she would be able to walk. Her sisters put in a great deal of effort to support her, which helped her to continue the spirit of life after the accident. This gave her a lot of self confidence. Life was very challenging for her. She expressed her feeling by saying this **"Life never defeat us if we will face it boldly and accept the life as a challenge"**.*

Success Story – 04



Nancy Lalngaihawmi, 15 years old has moderate hearing loss from the time she was born. But it was in school that she found out how different she was from her friends. She was very upset when fellow students teased her. She felt helpless when she was made the fool for the

mistakes her friends committed. Such experiences in school made her reluctant to continue study. It was her father who stood by her side and showed her various persons with disability, who, inspite of their disabilities, continued studying in colleges. This motivated her to continue her study in school.

Once her father informed by a parents in his daughter's school that IIFCL is organising a distribution camp for wellbeing and restoring the dignity of PwDs. After listening this information her parents with Nancy went that school to enquiry and got to know that IIFCL in collaboration with Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India [ALIMCO], a Government of India Enterprise is organising to distribute Assistive Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) at different location of Aizwal. On the said date Nancy received the hearing aids from the ALIMCO which has helped a lot and improved her living style in the community.

*It's been more than 1 year since she got this Aids from ALIMCO and she feels very happy as she does not face any kind of hearing problem in school and outside. Nancy says: “**Find out alternatives that can compensate your disability**”.*

Success Story – 05



When Vanlatruati first discovered herself she found that she is unable to walk properly like other friends. After that she struggled to find stories similar to her for encouragement and advice. She suffered from depression and anxiety. It was the prime age of her life and with all confusion, she was totally mentally upset. One evening when she just couldn't control her emotions, her friend recommended her to use walking stick.

One fine morning of day of December, 2014 that IIFCL in collaboration with Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India [ALIMCO], a Government of India Enterprise is organising to distribute Assistive Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) at different location of Aizwal. On the said date Nancy received the walking stick from the ALIMCO which has helped a lot and improved her living style in the community.

Now she feels, everything that happened was with some purpose and has helped her become a better person move ahead in life with greater strength and confidence. Deep down inside she knows that she was happy and grateful for what IIFCL has did for her. There is so much struggle and negativity in the world today. In her words: “one of the important things that Orthopedically Handicapped with 50% disability persons should consider when they come to any environment is to have the urge to out-perform and to look at the positive side of anything that they do.”

Success Story – 06

Joselyn Lalhangaihkimi Voice “Blindness has never come in my way as far as my academic achievement is concerned”. She was born with a problem in her one eye although she can see a little with her other eye. Her father tells her that she had congenital cataract. When she was four years old she was sent to a special school run by a voluntary organization for studying in their Kindergarten classes. For two years she learnt a number of skills that were necessary to learn before she entered a regular school with other children. At the special school, she was always told that she could do a number of things on her own. Her teachers made her understand that she should be eating on her own, finding her way on her own, buttoning her shirt on her own, wearing her shoes, tying the shoelaces etc. She was also taught how to identify the smells, how to make use of her remaining vision and many other things. The school teachers interacted a lot with her parents and gave them a number of inputs regarding how best they could help her to develop. She gained admission in the regular school in class I. It was a very novel experience for her. She felt miserable in the beginning, as she was aware that she was very different from others in her class. Even following the pace of the teacher and understanding what was being taught in the class was a problem as the classmates were not very helpful and the teachers were very busy. If she asked something from the friends they would just ask to be left alone so that they could finish their own work. But inspite of this she never showed anyone that she had any problems. She never scored less than 70 per cent and this got her a lot of respect in the class. Gradually with time, children in her class got used to her and started helping her. She also started going to the teachers in their free time and they helped her as much as they could. Some children were not nice to her but that was because they were competing with her

academically. Now, she feels very well adjusted in the regular school and she has no problems. Only sometimes children from other classes bother her but that is because she doesn't know them that well. The children who know her are friendly and helpful.

Every day she needs Braille skills but she does not have to fill in the gaps and to improve. But due to her parents poor economic condition she did not go for that. Once they get to know about the IIFCL ALIMCO distribution camp where Distribution of Assistive Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) was organised. They went there with her and got a Braille kit. After getting this kit Joselyn Lalhngaihkimi felt very happy and wished her hear felt thanks to IIFCL ALIMCO for this kind of support.

Success Story – 07



Nancy Lalngaihawmi, 15 years old has moderate hearing loss from the time she was born. When she grown up and took admission in a nearby school she faced problems. In school she found out how different she was from other children. She was very upset when fellow students teased her. She felt helpless when she was made the fool for the mistakes her friends committed. Such experiences in school made her reluctant to continue study. It was her father who stood by her side and showed her various persons with disability, who in

spite of their disabilities, continued studying in colleges and successes in their life.. His father's word and advices motivated her to continue her study in school.

Once she got information about IIFCL from her friend. She went that place where the camp was organised by IIFCL in collaboration with Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India [ALIMCO], a Government of India Enterprise to distribute Assistive Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). There she received the hearing aids from the ALIMCO which has helped a lot to improve her living style in the society.

*It's been more than 1 year since she got this Aids from ALIMCO and she feels very happy as she does not face any kind of problem in school and outside. Nancy says: **"Find out alternatives that can compensate your disability"**.*

One day, while going through an advertisement published in local newspaper that a camp is organising by Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India [ALIMCO], a Government of India Enterprise on 14/12/2014 at Govt. Junior College , Wanaparthy of Mehaboob nagar district of Telengana with collaboration with IIFCL to provide Assistive Aids and Appliances to Disabled Persons to bring them in the mainstream of the society. He went there on the scheduled date with his father and collected a tricycle with B/L auxiliary Crutches from ALIMCO. After receiving the Assistive Aids and Appliances from ALIMCO his eyes filled with tears and he expressed his heart felt pleasure to IIFCL to organise such camp for Disabled persons. From that day he is independently moves from anywhere in his area without others support.

Case Story – 08



Yelma is aged 24 years Orthopedically Handicapped with 50% disability of Mehaboob Nagar District Telengana. His parents are daily-wage earner and he has two sisters who are younger than him. As his parent's financial condition is too miserable that they are unable for his medical treatment.

One day someone informed his father about the distribution of Assistive Aids and Appliances to disabled Persons. On 14/12/2014 Yelma went to Govt. Junior College , Wanaparthy with his father Mr. Narshmiha for collecting the Assistive Aids and Appliances. Yelma received Tricycle which is very useful for Persons with Disability. After receiving the aids from ALIMCO Yelma felt very happy and he expressed his heart felt pleasure to IIFCL to organise this type of camp to support Orthopedically Handicapped . From that day he does not depends on his parents and siblings to move from place to place.

One day someone informed his father about the distribution of Assistive Aids and Appliances to disabled Persons. His father took him to that place for getting aids. c ame to know about the camp of Indian Infrastructure Financial Company Ltd. (IIFCL) organized in collaboration with Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India [ALIMCO], a Government of India Enterprise to provide Assistive Aids and Appliances to disabled Persons to bring them in the mainstream of the society. After that his father enquired about the camp.

Case Story – 09



K.Laxmi Narayan,, 11 years old of Dugutta Palli, Peddama of Mehaboobnagar district lost his walking skill father when he was 11 years old. His mother worked very hard to bring him up. During of her school days, she stayed in a Government hostel for physically challenged. When all other children were playing at that age, she was thinking about herself.

At school, there were new set of challenges she faced. She was especially disappointed when she was not involved in extra-curricular activities like sports and drills. But few of them physically disabled friends, came together and discussed about their life which really brought them some happiness in their lives.

On the first week of December, 2014 his father came to know about the camp organized by Indian Infrastructure Financial Company Ltd. (IIFCL) in collaboration with Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India [ALIMCO], a Government of India Enterprise to

provide Assistive Aids and Appliances to disabled Persons of the society. He got a tricycle from ALIMCO as an Assistive Aids and now he is free to move.

Case Story – 10



T.Ramesh, 27 years old is an Orthopaedically Handicapped with 50% disability of Meheboobnagar District of Telengana. He was finding very difficult to manage his day to day activities and for which he was depending on his family members. His father is a farmer and mother is a housewife. During childhood he was much worried he found out how different he was from his other friends. He was very upset when fellow students teased him. He felt helpless when he was made the fool for the mistakes his friends committed. Such experiences in school made him reluctant to continue study. It was his father who stood by his side and showed him various persons with disability, who, in spite of their disabilities continued studying in colleges. This motivated him to continue his study in school.

From his childhood till his schooling he was totally dependent on his parents. Once he got the information from local newspaper about a camp organized by IIFCL in collaboration with ALIMCO. He attended the camp and enquired about the scheduled date and place. On

the scheduled date he went there and received the Walking Stick from ALIMCO. After getting Aids from ALIMCO he felt very happy and he expressed his pleasure to IIFCL to organise for this camp. From that day he does not depends on his parents and siblings to move from place to place.

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