

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

VOLUME - I

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Research methodology of the study

2.1 Objectives of the study

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

2.2 Focus of the Socio Economic Study

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

2.3 Focus of the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Study

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

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

2.4 The purpose of the CNA study

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

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

2.5 Objectives of Village Level Framework Plan (VLFP)

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

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

2.6 Sampling selected for the study

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

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

3.1 FISHERMEN AREAS

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

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

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

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

3.2 NON FISHERMEN AREAS

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

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

4. Findings based on the stakeholder consultations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sector wise budget for next five years:

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

6. Suggestions

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

7. Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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Chapter-1

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

1. CSR in India

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

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

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

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

1.1 CSR and Sustainability

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

1.2 Benefits of a robust CSR programme

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

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

1.3 Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO)

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 Madras School of Social Work

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

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

2.1.1 Consultancy Division

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

CHAPTER- II

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

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

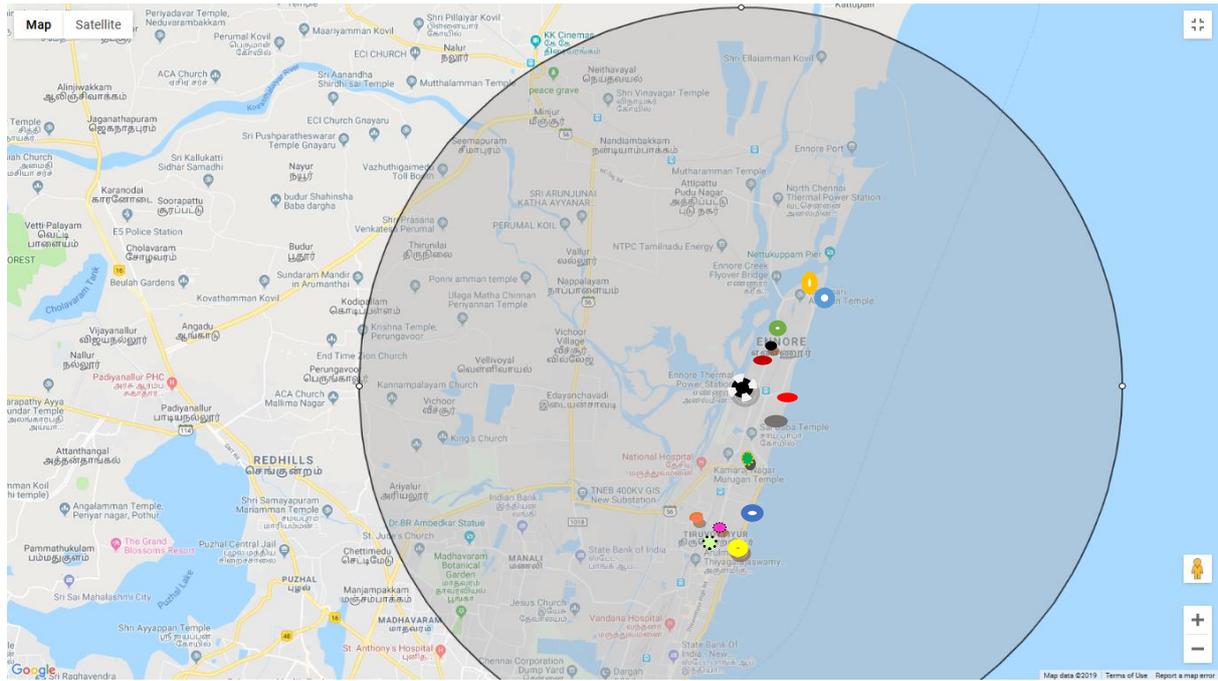
Thiruvallur District



TIRUVALLUR (Tamilnadu)



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

2. TANGEDCO and CSR focus for the present study

2.1 The objectives of the study

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

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

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

2.2 Focus of the Socio Economic Study

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

2.3 Focus of the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Study

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

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

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

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

2.4 The purpose of the CNA study

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

2.5 Sources of Data

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

2.6 Sampling selected for the study

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

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

2.7 Samples covered for the CNA Study

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

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

2.8 Study process

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

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

2.9 Village Level Framework Plan

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

2.9.1 Objectives of Village Level Framework Plan (VLFP)

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

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

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

2.10 Thematic areas studied for the Village Level Framework Plan

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

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

CHAPTER – III
PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREAS

NON FISHING AREAS

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

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

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

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

3.2 Annai Sivagami Nagar

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

- I. 5 ICDS Centres
- II. Library

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

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

3.3 Bharathiyar Nagar

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

3.4 Thiruvallur Nagar

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

3.5 Ambedkar Nagar and Raja Shanmugam Nagar

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

3.6 Nehru Nagar

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

II. FISHERMEN AREAS

3.7 Tiruvottiyur Kuppam

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

3.8 Thazhan Kuppam

No .of households: 300

Type of houses: Huts, Tiled and thatched roof

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

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

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

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

3.9 Mugathuvara Kuppam

No of households: 300

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

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

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

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

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

3.10 Kasi Viswanathar Koil Kuppam

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

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

3.11 Ernavoor Kuppam

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

3.12 Kattu Kuppam

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

CHAPTER IV

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS OF PROJECT AREAS

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

4. FISHERMEN AREAS

4.1.1 AREAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

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

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

4.1.2 RELIGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindus	252	85.4
Christian	40	13.5
Others	3	1.1
Total	295	100

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

4.1.3 CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
BC	15	5.3
MBC	148	50
SC	132	44.7
Total	295	100.0

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

4.1.4 DISTRIBUTION OF SEXWISE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	40	13.5
Male	255	86.5
Total	295	100.0

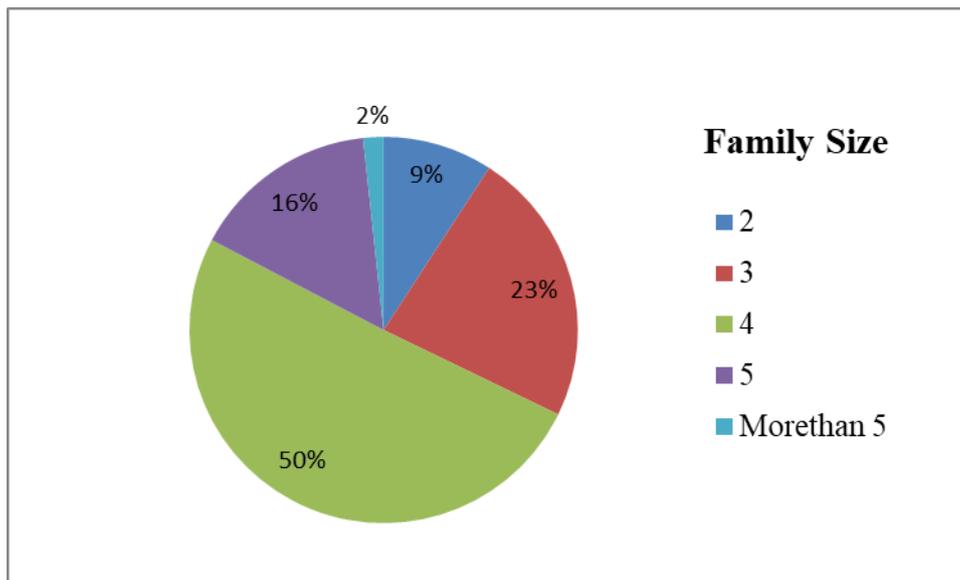
It was disclosed that majority of 86.5% of the families were male headed and 13.5% were female headed families.

4.1.5 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY INCOME

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

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

4.1.6 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY SIZE

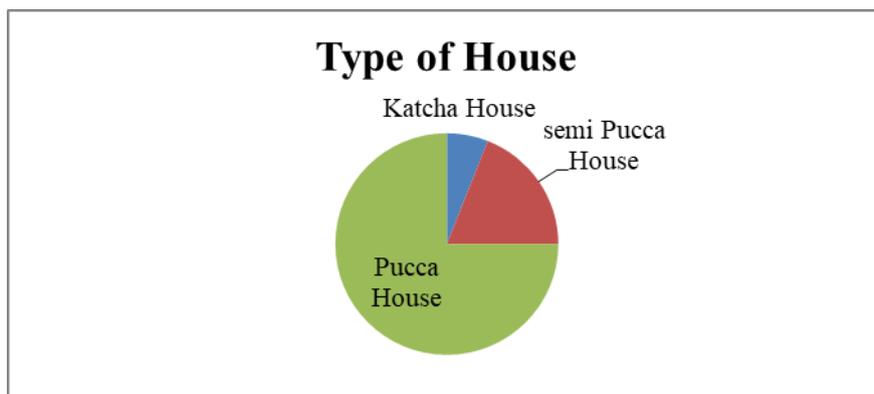


It was disclosed that 50% of the respondents had a family size of 4 members, followed by 23% with 3 members, 16% with 5 members, 9% with 2 members, and 2% with more than 5. From the above, it is concluded that the concept of larger family is on decline.

4.1.7 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

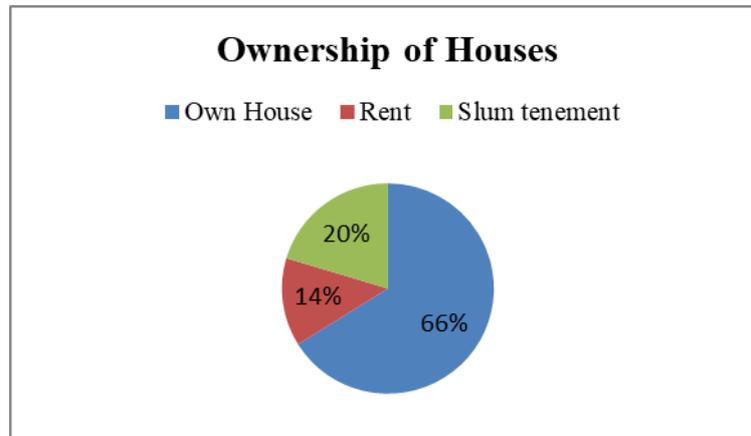
It was inferred that 50% of the respondents had studied up to 10th standard, 6% were illiterates, 26% upto 12th Standard, 11% were Graduates, 3% were Post Graduates and 4% were ITI and Diploma holders.

4.1.8 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF HOUSING



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

4.1.9 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OF HOUSES



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

4.1.10 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

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

4.1.11 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO ADEQUACY OF WATER SUPPLY

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

4.1.12 AVAILABILITY OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

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

4.1.13 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO DEBT/LOAN

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	153	52
No	142	48
Total	295	100

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

4.1.14 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE REASONS FOR AVAILING LOANS

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

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

4.1.15 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF LOAN

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

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

4.1.16 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF SAVINGS

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

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

4.1.17 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO INSURANCE COVERAGE

Insurance Coverage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	37	12.5
No	258	87.5
Total	295	100

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

4.1.18 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO MEMBERSHIP IN SHGS

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

4.1.19 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO GARDENING

Gardening	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	5
No	280	95
Total	295	100

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

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

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

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

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

Disposal of Solid Waste	Frequency	Percentage
Corporation Tricycle	295	100
Total	295	100

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

4.1.22 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO STATUS OF RAIN WATER HARVESTING

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

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

4.1.23 AVAILABILITY OF BOATS

Availability of Boats	Frequency	Percentage
Vessel	15	5
Fibre Boats	280	95
Total	295	100

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

4.1.24 USAGE OF EQUIPMENT

Usage of Equipment	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	160	54.3
No	135	45.7
Total	295	100

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

4.1.25 REASON FOR NON-USAGE OF EQUIPMENT

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

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

4.1.26 INSURANCE OF FISHING EQUIPMENT

Insurance of Fishing Equipment	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	100	34
No	195	66
Total	295	100

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

4.1.27 GPS

GPS	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	5
No	280	95
Total	295	100

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

4.1.28 DREDGING ACTIVITY

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

4.1.29 PRIORITY NEEDS OF FISHERMAN

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

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

4.1.30 SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR MEN

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

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

4.1.31 SKILL TRAINING FOR (WOMEN)

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

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

4.2 NON FISHERMEN

4.2.1 AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

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

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

4.2.2 RELIGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	165	80
Christian	28	14
Others	12	6
Total	205	100

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

4.2.3 CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

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

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

4.2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF SEXWISE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Head of the Household	Frequency	Percentage
Male	185	90.7
Female	20	9.3
Total	205	100

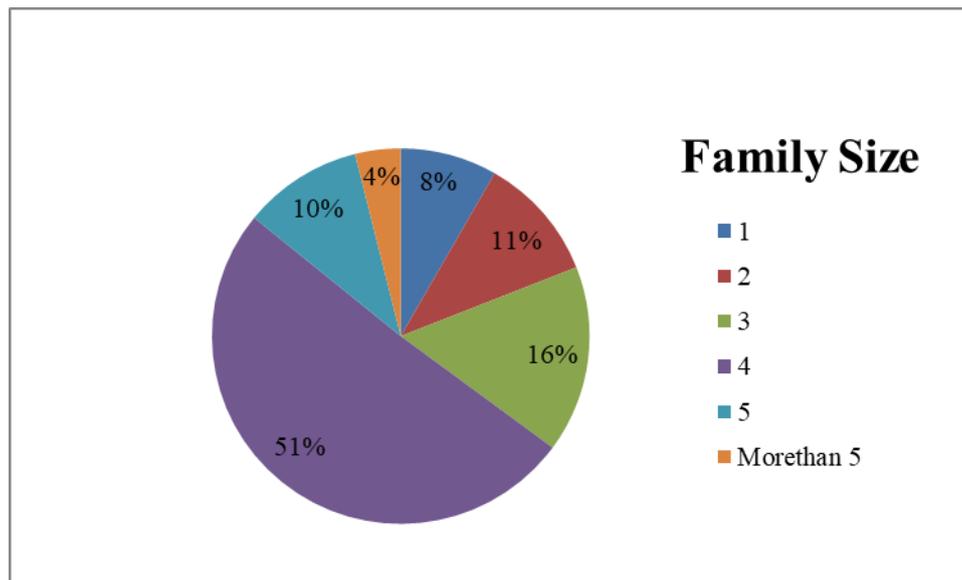
It was found that 90.7% of the families were male headed and only 9.3% were female headed families.

4.2.5 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY INCOME

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

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

4.2.6 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY SIZE

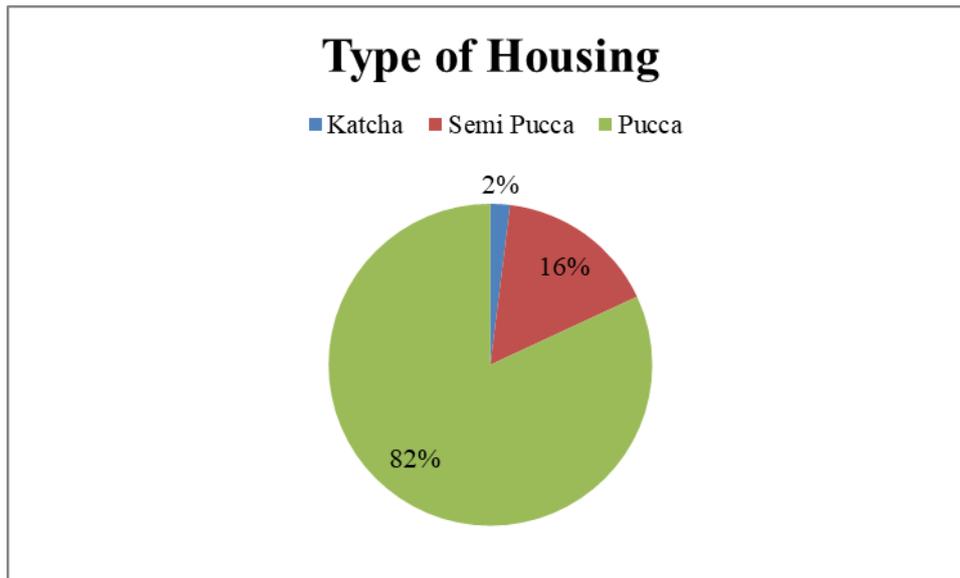


It was disclosed that 51% of the respondents had a family size of 4 members, followed by 16% with 3 members, 8% with 1 member, 10% with 5 members, 11% with 2 members, and 4% with more than 5.

4.2.7 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

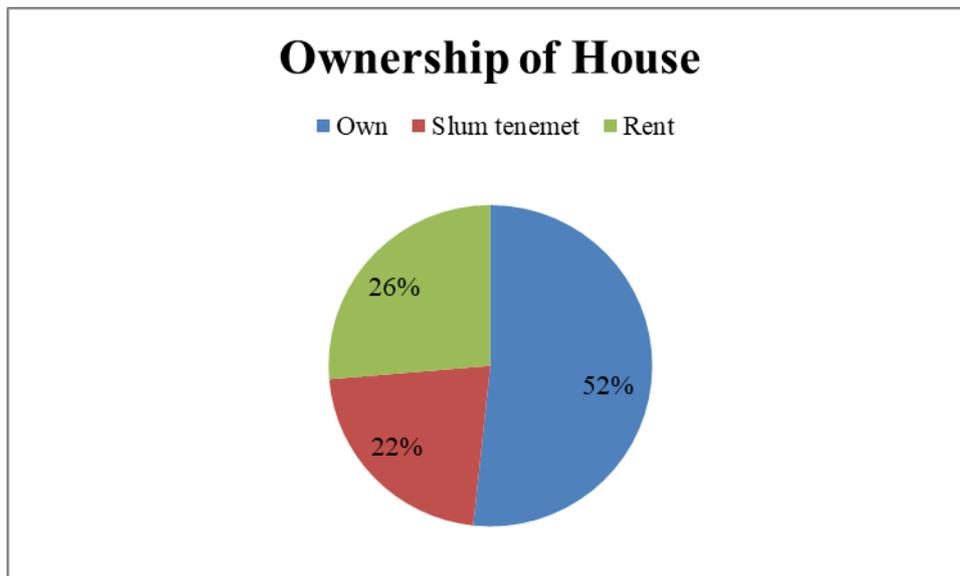
It was inferred that 40% of the respondents had studied upto 10th standard, 7% were illiterates, 14% upto 12thStandard, 31% were Graduates, 6% Post Graduates and 2% were Diploma holders and I.T.I. course.

4.2.8 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF HOUSING



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

4.2.9 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OF HOUSES



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

4.2.10 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

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

4.2.11 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO ADEQUACY OF WATER SUPPLY

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

4.2.12 – AVAILABILITY OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

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

4.2.13 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO MEMBERSHIP IN SHGS

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

4.2.14 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO DEBT/LOAN

Debt	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	88	43
No	117	57
Total	205	100

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

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

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

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

4.2.16 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF LOAN

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

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

4.2.17 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF SAVINGS

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

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

4.2.18 – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO INSURANCE COVERAGE

Insurance	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	51	24.8
No	154	75.2
Total	205	100

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

4.2.19 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO GARDENING

Gardening	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	5
No	195	95
Total	205	100

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

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

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

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

4.2.21 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING MODE OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Garbage Disposal System	Frequency	Percentage
Corporation Tricycle	205	100
Total	205	100

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

4.2.22 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO STATUS of RAIN WATER HARVESTING

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

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

CHAPTER - 5

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

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

5.1 Phasing of Village Level Framework Plan

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

5.2 Investment Matrix –Village Level Framework Plan for five years

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sector wise budget:

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

5.3 Avenues identified for routing the support

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Socio economic indicators:

- SC Community inhabitants
- Economically backward inhabitants

- Prevalence of alcoholism among male
- Women headed families

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.5 Sector wise expected outcome from CSR Intervention

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

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

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

Chapter – VI

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Findings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 Suggestions

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

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

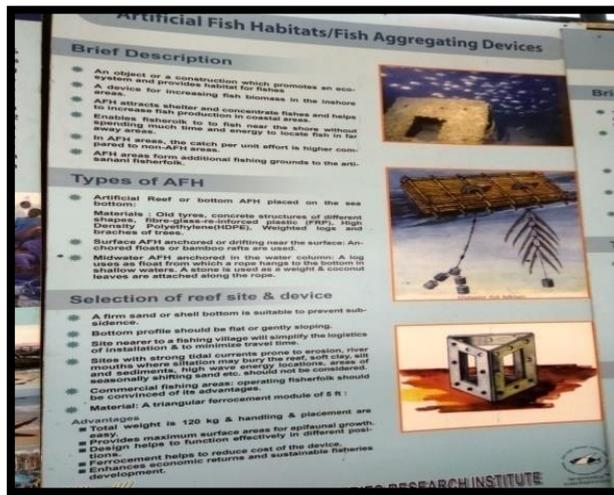
6.3 Conclusion

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

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

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

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



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

**SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY REPORT ON THE
EXPANSION THERMAL POWER PROJECT (ETPS) (1X660MW)
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VOLUME - II

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Annexure: 1
TOOLS
Socio Economic Survey (1.1)

Ennore

1. Name of the respondent:

Mobile No:

2. Address:

3. Place: _____ **Ward No:** _____ **Zone** _____

4. Religion:

1. Hindu
2. Christian
3. Muslim
4. Others

5. Community:

1. FC
2. BC
3. MBC
4. SC
5. ST

6. Type of the family:

- a) Nuclear family b) Joint family

7. Family particulars:

S.No	Name	Age	Sex (M/F)	Relationship to the head of the household	Marital status	Education	Occupation	Monthly income	Vulnerability
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

Coding:

Sex: 1. Male 2. Female

Vulnerability: 1.widow 2.orphan 3. Physically/Mentally Challenged 4.Alcoholic
5.Chronically ill 6. Senior citizen

Education: 1. Illiterate 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Graduate 5. Post graduate 6. professional (Teacher, Advocate, Engineer, Doctor, etc.)

Occupation: 1. None 2. Daily wages 3. Government service 4. Small business (self-employed) 5. Professional practice (Doctor, Engineer, Teacher, etc.) 6. Artisans 7. Private sector 8. Fishing

8. Gender of the head of house hold: 1. Male 2. Female

From the family particulars table fill up the following details:

9. Total family income _____

10. Family size _____

11. Highest education level in the family _____

12. Type of house

1. Thatched roof/ mud walls (Kutchra)
2. Thatched roof, stone/ brick- cement walls (Semi- pucca)
3. RCC roof, with brick- cement wall (Pucca)

13. Are the following facilities available within the house?

1. Toilet facility 1. Yes 2. No
2. Water supply 1. Yes 2. No
3. Electricity 1. Yes 2. No

14. Ownership of house:

- 1) Own 2) Rented / Lease 3) Slum Tenement

15. Build- up area of the house in Sq.ft _____

16. Primary drinking water source:

- 1) Well 2) Hand Pump 3) Bore well 4) Metro water, 5) Any other _____

17. Distance to the water source (in meters): _____

18. Adequacy of water supply

- a) Quantity: 1) Adequate 2) Inadequate
- b) Quality: 1) Portable 2) Saline

19. Do you have water scarcity at any period in a year: 1) Yes 2) No?

20. If yes, number of months with water scarcity _____

21. Do you have the following possessions?

S.No	Asset	1. YES	2. NO
1.	Colour TV		
2.	Fridge		
3.	Telephone/ mobile		
4.	Bicycle		
5.	Two wheeler		
6.	Car/ three wheeler		
7.	Computer		
8.	Any other		

22. How is your satisfaction level of services relating to the following?

S.No	Services	1. Adequate 2. Inadequate	Satisfaction level of the current infrastructure/ services 1. Very good 2. Good 3. Poor 4. Very poor
1.	Roads “kucha” roads or “pucca”		
2.	a) Water for drinking purpose		
	b) Water for other purpose		
3.	Bus facility		
4.	Bus shelter		
5.	Local markets		
6.	Street lighting		
7.	Primary Health Centre		
8.	Government Hospital		
9.	Private Clinic		
10.	Balwadi		
11.	Primary school		
12.	High school		
13.	Higher secondary school		
14.	Community Hall		
15.	Public Library		
16.	Cremation ground		

33. Fuel of cooking in your home?

1. Gas
2. Kerosene
3. Wood
4. Others_____

34. Are you interested in use of non-conventional energy sources? (Tick more than one)

1. Solar energy for household purpose.
2. Solar energy for street light

35. What method of garbage disposal system:

1. Corporation tricycle
2. Burning
3. Composting

36. Have you installed rain water harvesting in your house 1. Yes 2. No

37. Do your family members consult you on the following decisions?

1.	Livelihood decisions	1. Yes 2. No
2.	Financial	1. Yes 2. No
3.	Marriage of girl child	1. Yes 2. No
4.	Education of children, particularly girl child, choice of school/ college	1. Yes 2. No
5.	Health care of yourself and your children	1. Yes 2. No

38. How far do women in the household experience the following:

S.No	Factors	1. To a great extent 2. To small extent 3. Not at all
1	Improved confidence	
2	Reduced violence at home	
3	Ability to voice concerns at Gram Sabha	
4	Communication skills	
5	Reduced alcohol consumption by husband	
6	Ability to put my groups concerns in the micro plan	
7	A sense of security	
8	Increased role in decision making	
9	Ability to educate community on environmental sanitation and keep their surroundings clean	
10	Sense of civic responsibility	

39. Is any member of the family holding / or had ever held any positions in the Panchayat/ local association/ political party

1. Yes 2. No

Name and signature of the investigator/ field supervisor

Date:

4. FISH CATCHING:

S.No.	Type of boat / Machine available	Average Distance for Fish Catching	No. of workers	Avg. fish catch /month (Kg)	Avg. income /month (Rs.)	Avg. Exp / Month (Rs.)	Net Income (Rs.)

a. Type: Catamarans (1) Vallams (2) FRP Boat (3) Mech. boats (4) Equipments (5), others _____ Specify (6)

b. Distance for Fish Catching: 0 to 3 Kms (1), 3 to 10 Kms (2), 10 to 20 Kms (3), 21 to 50 Kms (4), More than 50 Kms (5)

2. A Season and Fishing Variety

S.No	Season1.Month	to	Season2.Month	to	Season3.Month	to
1	Fish Type	Price Per Kg	Fish Type	Price Per Kg	Fish Type	Price Per Kg
2						
3						
4						
5						

5. B. BOAT AVAILABILITY AND USAGE

5.1. Whether the boat / equipments are used Yes (1) / No (2)

5.2. If No, reason _____ Repair (1), Unable to Maintain (2), Non-availability of Proper Net (3), Changed Occupation (4) Rented out (5), Leased out (6), Mortgaged (3), Sold out (7), Theft (8), Other _____(9)

5.3. Whether the fishing equipment is insured? Yes (1) / No (2)

6. Navigation infrastructure facility:

6.1 GPS -1(Yes) 2(No)

- 6.2 Communication gadgets – 1(Yes) 2(No)
- 6.3 Life saving equipments – 1(Yes) 2 (No)
- 6.4 Knowledge about marine fishing -1 (Yes) 2(No)
- 6.5 Training on vessel navigation - 1(Yes) 2 (No)
- 6.6 Whether the dredging activity is satisfied: Yes (1)/No (2)/ NA (3)\
- 6.7 Who did the dredging activity? Government (1) NGO (2) others _____
- 6.8 Maintaining navigation by: Fishing society (1), Fisheries Dept. (2), Maritime Board (3) Others ----- (4) NA (5)

7. Felt needs of the fishermen communities:

- 1. Facilities for fish landing platforms / fishing harbour / cold storage
- 2. Relief in case of emergency: to provide relief in case of emergency situations such as missing of fishermen on duty due to rough seas
- 3. Any other felt need

8. Skill training for youth

- 1. Computer 2. Marine related livelihood training (specify) 3. Tailoring for women
- 4. Welding/ Plumbing 5. Heavy vehicle training 6. Nursing 7.marketing based training
- 8. Catering & hospitality 9. Using of gadgets (fishing related)

8. Opinion on fish harvesting

S.No	Year	Fish harvest
1	1995-1999	
2	2000-2004	
3	2005-2009	
4	2010-2014	
5	2015-2019	

(1) High (2) Medium (3) Low

Annexure - 1.2

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY AS A PART OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAMME

Guideline for Transect walk

Transect walk to contain following areas:

A rough sketch of the name of the area surveyed with serial number and where the investigator undertook the inspection walks mainly focusing on the condition of drainage, water stagnation, solid waste management and sanitary conditions, the status of the road and other infrastructure such as school, health post, park etc. will be observed. Apart from the above, analysis and current status of the following will be recorded.

1. Educational and vocational training
2. Health care
3. Infrastructure and civic amenities
4. Training and Income Generation Programme
5. Environmental and Green Initiatives
6. Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation
7. Water supply
8. Solid Waste Management:
9. Sanitary conditions
10. Roads and safety
11. Health post
12. Parks
13. Backward area in the village
14. Awareness levels
15. Any other observations

Date:

Signature of the interviewer:

Attach: a rough sketch of the area and the infrastructure facilities available and needed:

Annexure 1.3

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY AS A PART OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAMME

Guidelines for Case study

Case studies should highlight the following areas.

Earlier initiatives of the stakeholders (Government Departments, elected representatives, NGOs, Women's Groups, Residents Welfare Associations, etc) relating to village development initiatives to improve the quality of the residents. Conditions like economic deprivation, social protection and social safety required by certain sections of village population as a special initiative.

1. Case study number
2. Village
3. Name of the respondents/ agency/ group
4. Address
5. Analysis of the situation which forced for the initiative
6. Date of initiating project
7. Partners in the initiative
8. Nature of partnership (Money, labour, awareness, monitoring and collaboration)
9. Process followed
10. Management of the initiative
11. Result of the initiative
12. Is it still in force or no more?
13. Do the initiative need any support
14. How the initiative is sustained

Date:

Signature of the interviewer:

Comment of the supervisor on the case study:

Suggestions to scale up the effectiveness of the Case/support required:

Annexure – 2
List of Key Informants and Stakeholders

S.No	Name	Designation	Contact number
1	Mrs.Karpagam	ICDS Teacher, AIR Nagar	9094816622
2	Mrs.Geetha	Pharmacist in Primary Health Centre, AIR Nagar	9444465072
3	Mr.Desappan	CI in EB, AIR Nagar	9382800694
4	Mrs.Devaki	PDS Centre Distributor, AIR Nagar	9941813843
5	Mr.Babu	CI in Corporation Office, AIR Nagar	9500153976
6	Mrs.Sarulatha	Headmistress in AIR Nagar School	9962662174
7	FGD with the women from non-fishermen community		
8	FGD with the women from fishermen community		
9	Mr.Arunkumar	Joint Secretary ,Nehru Nagar,Grama Sangam	7010774525
10	FGD with the non fishermen community in Nehru Nagar		
11	Mr.Pushpalingam	President of Fishermen Cooperative Society, Thazhan Kuppam	9677293061
12	FGD with the Fishermen Panchayat members Thazhan Kuppam		
13	Mrs.Nirmala	ICDS teacher Annai Sivagami Nagar	9710264740
14	FGD with the women group members in Bharathiyar Nagar		
15	Mrs.Pichianandhi	ICDS teacher, Ernavoor Kuppam	6384407299
16	Mr.Selvam	Panchayat leader, Ernavoor Kuppam	9840012492
17	FGD with the fishermen community Ernavoor Kuppam		
18	Mrs.Rathi	Fisher Women Cooperative Society member Tiruvottiyur Kuppam	9952356916

19	Mrs.Mekala	ICDS Teacher	9884536999
20	Mrs.Deepa		9962276032
21	Mr.Sudhakar	Youth leader in Tiruvottiyur Kuppam	955177939
22	Mrs.Dhanalakshmi	Headmistress in Primary School	9626538501
23	FGD with Women's Group Tiruvottiyur Kuppam (15 members)		
24	FGD with the self employed women (7 members) Tiruvottiyur Kuppam		
25	FGD with the youth (7 members) Tiruvottiyur Kuppam		
26	Mrs.Poongudi	SHG leader AIR Nagar	9884536999
27	Mrs.Kanchana	School Counsellor, AIR Nagar	9962276032
28	Ms.Banupriya	Transgender community, AIR Nagar	
29	FGD with youth, K.V.K. Kuppam (10 members)		
30	FGD with fishermen Panchayat (7 members) K.V.K. Kuppam		
31	Mr. K.P.P. Shankar	Ex-Ward Councillor	
32	Mrs.Vinodha	SHG member, K.V.K.Kuppam	9884122375
33	Mrs. Marie	SHG member K.V.K.Kuppam	9176363064
34	Mr.Das	Local leader Welfare Society Dr. Ambedkar Nagar	9444168224
35	FGD with the local association members (10 members) Dr. Ambedkar Nagar		
36	Mrs. Kamala	Headmistress Kathivakam Government High School	9444521433
37	FGD with girl students, Kathivakkam		
38	Mrs.Amudha	ICDS centre Bharathiyar Nagar	9840404772

39	Mr.Bharathi	Community Leader, Mughadhuvara Kuppam	9941185652
40	Mr.Meganathan	Community Leader, Mughadhuvara Kuppam	996224116
41	Mr.Dhanasundar	Community Leader, Mughadhuvara Kuppam	
42	Mr.Pugazh	Community Leader, Mughadhuvara Kuppam	
43	Mr.Premkumar	Community Leader, Mughadhuvara Kuppam	
44	Mr.Vinodh	Community Leader, Mughadhuvara Kuppam	
45	Mr.Kumaresan	Community leader(Thaazhankuppam)	8015761215
46	Mrs.Vijaya	SHG Leader, Kattu Kuppam	9444030921
47	Mr.Seenu	Fishermen Cooperative Society, Kattu Kuppam	9884280891

Annexure - 3

Case study

Case Study 3.1 - NO ALMS NEED RESPECT - A Transgender Aspirations

Suguna (name changed) has been deserted by her family for no fault of hers as she was a transgender. Her +2 mark sheets were destroyed by her parents. She was supported by her peer group. Thanks to the State Government initiative, as she could own a house in AIR Nagar under special allotment under transgender category. But she could not get access to the community life. She has to face the wrath of the society including personal security. She expressed that exclusion of transgender from the community is the major cause of concern to them, as there is no way for livelihood. She cited that they were not given admission in the tailoring course conducted at AIR Nagar with the support of Government. She suggested that separate classes in job oriented trades could be organized exclusively for transgender in the area by state Government. She expressed that their plight was worse in the Urban Health Centre while providing treatment meted out to them by the common public. She suggested a separate weekly clinic for them in the local Urban Health Centre to meet their medical needs. She said that Transgender community wishes to be integrated into the mainstream of the society. This could be possible, only if the community hold hand with them and treat them with dignity and paving a way for socio-economic development of transgender Community.

Case Study 3.2 – A Teacher’s Worry-Students used in Drug Trafficking

This Government Higher Secondary School for boys and girls has strength of more than 1600 students catering to the educational needs of students belonging to the marginalized and fishermen community. Teachers put their heart and soul to enhance the students’ academic performance for their better future. One day one of teachers had the shock of the day. Police officials entered the school campus asking for the names of few boys. The teacher refused permission to the police for taking the students out. Police officials informed the teacher that the some students are involved in drug trafficking and this was confirmed by the drug peddlers. The teacher requested for her presence during the enquiry of the students. The students informed that some strangers had given some packets from the other side of the compound wall of the school and asked them to deliver in the addresses enclosed. They assured them that they would be paid heavily. Hence, they kept the packets with them for delivery after the school hours. The teacher advised them not to involve in such activities and requested the police officials to take away the pockets and leave the students keeping in

mind of their future. Accordingly police warned the students to keep away from such practices in future.

Case Study - 3.3 A Teachers Dilemma

A primary school conducted by Chennai Corporation in Tiruvottiyur Kuppam has strength of 25 children with 2 teachers. The headmistress of the school has taken all efforts to increase the enrolment of students. The neighbourhood has 6 Balwadis with strength of around 100 children. But the parents prefer to put the children in unrecognized private schools by paying huge fees in spite of their financial constraints. The Headmistress of the school has even sent a proposal for the starting an English Medium section from this academic year. She feels that the parents should understand the value of the Government run schools with quality educational approach.

Case Study3. 4: The Headmistress & Team of school teachers strive hard to enhance the learning outcome of the students

AIR Nagar has more than 6000 tenements accommodating people with cross section of society. AIR Nagar has one Middle school which has strength of 550 students. The Headmistress and team of school of teachers strive hard to enhance the learning outcome of the students. She coordinates with Corporates to provide quality infrastructure in the school premises under CSR such as making the toilets functional with hiring care takers, involving the parents in the prevention of absenteeism of the students, providing counselling with the help of NGO to slow learners and promoting awareness on greenery. It is no wonder that parents opt for the admission of their children in this school rather than several private schools situated adjacent to the area.

Annexure - 4

Vocational training for school children – A Guide

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India making free and Compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. However critical lacunae in the system act against children emerging as productive workers. As per the 2015, NCERT National achievement survey, less than half of the children met the bench mark for their age in reading comprehension and Mathematics. The key issue across all levels of education is quality. With regard to skill development, the Government is yet to concentrate on vocational based education system at school level.

A system that integrates formal education and skill development go a long way in ensuring youth to face challenges in future employment market and to pursue their career and livelihood. The skill development training in various trades should be imparted as a subject who should lay a foundation for the students to take up specialized field in their future higher education or get equipped to take up self employment on completion of higher secondary school, based on the family's economic needs. The immediate need is in the introduction of educational reforms for meeting the demand in manufacturing and service trades. This innovative approach may be adopted in a block to study the impact of the interventions and replicate to other areas on success

Duration	Program	Remark
First 3 months of academic year	Bridge course syllabus of 9 th class	To enhance subject wise knowledge
One hour / day for 3 months	Basic operation in computers	Gaining computer knowledge
Life skill (One hour / day for 3 months)	Communication Skill & Personality Development	Self confidence
Tailoring for girls (One hour / day for 3 months)	Skill	Acquiring skill
Mobile Service and Domestic Wiring (One hour / day for 3 months)	Skill	Acquiring skill
Sports, Cultural & Yoga activities	Skill	Enhancement of socio economic status.
Special coaching classes in subject like Maths and English	Enhancing learning outcome	Emerging as productive work force.
Solar Panel Technician Course	Skill	Enhancement of socio economic status

Annexure - 5
List of Training Institutions

S. No	College Name	Address	Contact Information	Email / Website
1	Advanced Training Institute – ATI, Chennai	C.T.I. Campus, Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu – 600032	(044)22501460, 22500252, 22501211	E-MAIL atichn@vsnl.com
2	Arignar Anna I.T.I.	School Road, Ambattur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu – 600053	(044)24767228	
3	Government Industrial Training Institute (I.T.I.)	ITI, (BTC), Ambattur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu – 60098	(044)26252453	
4	Chanakya Academy for Diploma in Solar & Electrical	No 6, Camp Road, Selaiyur, Chennai - 600073,	(91)-44-39613904	www.chanakya-education.org
5	Mother Teresa Industrial Training Institute	No. 12, Kamaraj Nagar Main Road, Avadi, Chennai, Tamil Nadu – 600071	(044)26550800	
6	Sarvodaya Industrial Training Institute	No. 28, V.V.K. St, M.K.B. Nagar, Pattabiram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	(044)26850231, 011 2280 0322	sarvodayainstitute@yahoo.in / www.sarvodayainstitute.com/contact-us.php
7	Swamy Vivekananda Industrial Training Institute	No 18, Near Theradi, Motilal Street Tiruvallur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu – 602001	(044)27645171	
8	Vivekananda ITI	No 102/3, Bricklin Road, Purasawalkam, Chennai - 600084, Near Mekala Theatre Church	91)-44-39611268, 044 2662 2733	www.vivekanandaiti.com
9	Madras Vocational Training Institute	Plot No 7, 19 A Cross Street, Ambattur, Chennai - 600053, Lenin Nagar, Rakki Theatre & Lenin Nagar Park	(91)-44-33892141	
10	Government Industrial Training Institute	Alandur Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600032,	(91)-44-22501530, 22501538, +(91)-44-22501530	
11	Rajalakshmi Institutions (Admin Office)	No 69, New Avadi Road, Kilpauk, Chennai - 600010	(91)-44-26442472, 26461316, 26460124	hr@rajalakshmi.edu.in / www.rajalakshmi.org
12	Hi Mark Educational Institute	No 31/15, Kamar Street, Alandur, St. Thomas Mount, Chennai – 600016	(91)-9786511555	www.himark.net

13	Central Training Institute	10, Alandur Road, Thiru-vi-ka Industrial Estate, Guindy Institutional Area, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai - 600032	044 2250 0437	www.dget.nic.in
14	Madras Industrial Training Institute	Madras I.T.I, No.2, 7th Main Rd, Umayalpuram, New Colony, Chromepet, Chennai - 600044	044 2241 1255	
15	Brilliant ITI	No 50/145, Mount Road, Little Mount, Saidapet, Chennai – 600015	(91)-44-22351582, 42118554, +(91)-9445210155	
16	SAM ITI	No 49, Police Commissioner Office Rd, Egmore, Chennai - 600008,	(91)-44-39614892	
17	Kumaran ITI	No 15/19 B, Ist Main St, Kumaran Nagar, Tiruvottiyur, Chennai - 600019, Opposite Odiyanmani Theatre	91-44-25991145, +(91)-9841420143	
18	Mother Theresa ITI	No 12, Kamaraj Nagar Main Road, Avadi, Chennai – 600054	(91)-44-26550800, 42847090, +(91)-9566217438	www.factum.in
19	Annai Technical Institute	No 44, Mookkathal Street, Purasawalkam, Chennai – 600084	(91)-44-26431405, 098413 64530	
20	Kanchi ITI	No 11/1 Ground Floor, 2nd Cross Street, Velacheri, Chennai – 600042	(91)-44-22434096, 65436817, (91)-9566007945, 9444928278	
21	St John Bosco I T I	No 162 1st Floor, Redhills Road, Ambattur, Chennai – 600053	(91)-9444763515	
22	Dream India ITI	Chinna Ekkadu Road, Tiruvallur, Chennai – 602001	91-44-27645293, (91)-9600550555, 098944 40444	dreamindiaiti@yahoo.in / dreamindiaiti.in
23	TVS Training and Services Ltd. Technical Training Centre	Plot No: 7/9, ABC MTH Road,, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Chennai – 600 058	----	----
24	Director of Employment and Training Government of TN	Guindy	-----	-----
25	MRF Driving Institute	Vadakarai, Red hills	-----	-----

Annexure – 6

Soft skill training and Mobile Library - Objective and Impact (Don Bosco Youth Animation Centre, Ennore)

TRAINING IN COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH AND EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS FOR POOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

English language has been the lingua franca of the world for more than 2 centuries. India has been a major beneficiary with the advent of the English language. Great scholars, scientists, computer wizards and motivational speakers have prospered because of their proficiency in the English language. Indians are prospering all over the world, thanks to their knowledge and motivation to learn the language. Therefore, English both literary and communicative style is very essential for our young generation.

Ennore is no different from the rest of India. More importantly, most of the youth are first generation college students. On a negative note, Ennore has a high percentage of youngsters dropping out of education after high school and higher secondary levels. About 5 years ago, hardly 25% had enrolled themselves in colleges. Though the situation is slowly changing, there are girls who are kept from studying in colleges and married off too early in life.

Don Bosco Evening school has done yeomen service in this regard for the past 20 years. Their efforts have begun to bear fruit in terms of the rising number of students entering colleges. There is a welcome change today as at least 60% of the youngsters enrol in college and technical institutions.

The lack of knowledge in Communicative English is identified as a serious block to pursue their higher education. Hence, the Don Bosco Centre organizes classes in Communicative English for the youth from economically backward families.

Specific methodology used is; latest methods of English teaching with Language Lab, Audio-video inputs, role plays and skits in English, watching programmes and videos in English, campus culture of only English during training hours, hands-on experience and practice with professionals and experts.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMME:

1. Proficiency in English language and capacity in communicative English will help Young people to move ahead in life.
2. Better job opportunities and job placement is guaranteed.
3. Create more self-confidence and self-esteem in the young people.
4. They can become leaders and great organizers with proficiency in English.

LIBRARY FOR THE STUDENTS AND MOBILE LIBRARY SERVICES

In this modern world of technology wherein touch phones, social networking media like Whats app, Facebook have made young people ‘net-addicts’, it is important that young people are reintroduced to the importance of reading.

To enable this noble cause, Don Bosco has set up a simple but functional Library in the Don Bosco campus. The students and young people will be encouraged to read books of different genres and fields, viz., Science and Arts, lives of great men, inspirational books, spiritual and value based books on personality development and General Knowledge. They will be asked to read at least one book in 2 weeks and once in a while conduct a study group circle meetings.

A novel idea that we are daring to pursue is to commission young people to involve in ‘Books on Wheels’ Programme. With this method, young people will take books on their motor bikes and distribute to different homes for a nominal fee of Rs.10 per book. After a week, the books will be collected back and distributed to others. In this way, we hope to create a reading culture among the adults, youth and children of Ennore.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMME:

1. Reading culture in the general public of Ennore will be created.
2. Children and youth will decrease the using of mobiles and social networking sites and get into a habit of reading.
3. Lives of great men and great nations will instil greater motivation and goals.
4. Young people will participate in helping Ennore people to become reading literates.
5. Scholarship programme can be linked with mobile library programme.

Annexure - 7
Photo Gallery Snap Shots

1. KVK Kuppam:



2. AIR Colony:



3. Tiruvottiyur Kuppam:



Annexure - 8

KII and Focus Group Discussions

1. KII - Karpagam, ICDS teacher, AIR Nagar, Tiruvottiyur, 9094816622



She stated that 25 children have been enrolled in the ICDS Centre. The teacher informed that the centre requires RO water plant for the children to get drinking water, playing materials, Kids chairs, tables and desks, teachers table and chairs and Kitchen platform for cooking purpose.

2. KII with the pharmacist of the primary health centre - Mrs. Geetha, Ernavoor, Urban Primary Health Centre, 9444465072



Ms. Geetha informed that around 200 patients visit the health care centre for treatment, in a month which includes around 75 children. The Urban Health Centre provides pre-natal and anti-natal check up and also specialized clinics for 'Hypertension' and 'Diabetics'. She expressed that large number of patients come for treatment of diseases like cough, respiratory

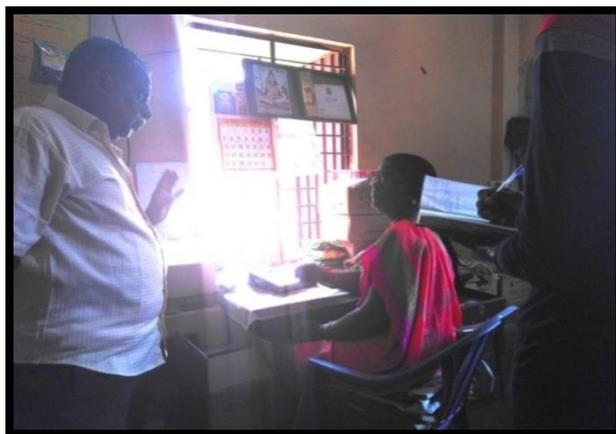
complaints and ailments related due to environmental pollution. She also informed that the hospital needs the following materials.

- i BP Apparatus
- ii ECG(computerized) 1 No
- iii Furniture for patients in waiting room

3. KII - A.Desappan, Conservancy Inspector, Electricity Board, 9382800694

He informed that water facility in the AIR Nagar has to be improved with provision of street taps and installation of hand pumps in some of the areas as per the people's requirement. He disclosed that collection and disposal of solid waste is one of the challenges faced by the residents. He has requested TNSCB & GCC to take necessary action to handle this issue by periodical clearance of garbage to prevent diseases and ensures public health.

4. KII - Devaki. J, Ration Distributor in AIR Nagar, 9941813843, Shop no: HEO90



The informant mentioned that there are 1706 family cards in the AIR Nagar, and informed that the stock has been regularly supplied to the people living in the area. The ration shop need extension of AC sheets for people to wait in the queue to get their ration supplies.

5. KII - Babu. K, CI, GCC, Ramakrishna Nagar, 9500153976

Mr.Babu informed that 82 contract labours and employees and 21 regular staff are working in the Corporation Division for collection, disposal and segregation of solid waste. He stated that 21 new tricycles and hand gloves are required for the collection of garbage for the Division to maintain environmental hygiene.



6. KII - S. Sarulatha, Headmistress in Corporation Middle School, AIR Nagar, 9962662174



The Headmistress informed that the school has a students' strength of 502, of which boys are 252 and girls 250. She requested TANGEDCO for supply of 16 tables and 25 chairs for higher class, 100 Kids chairs and 20 round tables, construction of toilets for boys and girls, construction of 6 additional classrooms to accommodate more children.

7. FGD with the non-fisherman community AIR Nagar, Ernavoor

The Consultants had discussion with non-fisherman community in the AIR Nagar, Ernavoor to identify the community needs and other issues that require interventions from Government. Women Self Help group with 9 members lead by Poongodai were present for the meeting. The women expressed that they need employment opportunities, skill development training and formation of additional women self help groups. The women also requested for provision of additional hand pumps to augment water supply and organising job fair for youth to explore livelihood opportunities.



8. FGD with the fishermen group in AIR Nagar



The Consultants had discussion with the fishermen community in AIR Nagar to identify the area's needs. The fishermen community headed by B.Selvi (7358583467) with 15 members participated and shared that their immediate priority is solid waste disposal which is affected them to a great extent. The members informed that water scarcity is one of the issues consuming their time and energy and requested the Government to replace the old pipelines with the new connections. They also suggested that the electricity meter board has been damaged causing safety concern to the public and it needs to be replaced with the new covered boxes. Furthermore they requested employment opportunities for the women groups.

9. KII - B. Arunkumar, Joint Secretary (7010774525), Nehru Nagar, Grama Sangam

The informant stated that the area needs health centre with ambulance facility to cater to the medical needs of Nehru Nagar, as the adjacent health centre functioning in AIR colony, is not accessible by public transport system. The informant also suggested that a job fair may be conducted in this village for creating employment opportunities and additional hand pumps have to be provided in the streets to access water supply to the convenience of the public.

10. Focused Group Discussion with the non-fishermen community in Nehru Nagar



The Consultants had discussion with the 11 members of Nehru Nagar Grama Sangam. The group disclosed that 4850 families are residing in Nehru Nagar, of which 80% of the population belong to Dalit community. The group listed the needs like employment opportunities for the youth, health centre with ambulance, revamping of SHGs and provision of sewing machines for the trained women in tailoring for the development of the families and area.

11. FGD - with the fishermen community in the Nettu Kuppam and Thazhan Kuppam



The Consultants had a discussion with the fishermen community lead by C.Pushpalingam (9677293061) with 22 members. The group requested that the sand in the river threshold has to be removed periodically since it is affecting the fishermen's livelihood. They prioritised the immediate needs like employment opportunities for the youth in the area, fishing net repairing centre and job opportunities in the Government for the qualified tailors.

12. KII with the President of Fishermen Cooperative Society - C.Pushpalingam, (9677293061)

The informant requested that the sand in the river threshold has to be cleared, since it is affecting fishermen's livelihood, construction of yard for storing fishing nets and job fair for creating employment opportunities for youth.

13. Focus Group Discussion with the women's group in Bharathiyar Nagar



The group was headed by Priyadarshni, (9840451726) SHG leader with 9 members from Bharathiyar Nagar. They listed provision for bus shelter, community hall and a public library as their immediate needs under CSR initiative.

14. KII -T. Nirmala, ICDS Teacher, (9710264740)

It was ascertained that the Anganwadi is functioning with the total strength of 30 children (15 girls and 15 boys). The teacher informed that the centre requires steel container to store food materials, 7 desks and benches for children to sit comfortably, Television for entertainment, RO plant for drinking water and table and chair for the teacher to maintain records.

15. KII - Pichianandhi, ICDS Teacher, 6384407299, Ernavoor Kuppam



The teacher informed that the ICDS is functioning with a total strength of 25 children. (14 boys and 11 girls). The teacher requested for the provision of play materials, 3 chairs and round tables for the children and table and chair for teacher for effective functioning of the centre.

16.KII - R.Selvam, Panchayat President, Ernavoor Kuppam, (984001249)



It was ascertained that 200 families are living in Ernavoor Kuppam, and Selvam has been the Panchayat President for the past 10 years. The president shared that Ernavoor is one of the oldest settlements, but lack basic facilities. The water supply is one of the issues affecting the people, since the adjacent industries exploit ground water from this area, resulting in water scarcity to the population. The Government is building pucca houses in the adjacent areas, but the scheme has not been extended to Ernavoor Kuppam. Hence he requested the Government to improve and provide proper roads, construction of houses and market by

Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board in the vacant 7 acres of Government land, community hall, bus shelter, development of play ground for youth, since most of them are sportspersons.

17. KII: Ms.LaxmiLatha, Principal Scientist, CMFRI

During the discussion, the Principal Scientist informed that the training in ornamental fish culture to the women members of SHG of the coast will be one of the alternative livelihood options with long term sustainable benefits. She also added that Ennore coast has been found to be polluted to a larger extent due to release of effluents from nearby industries, which has seriously affecting fishermen. She expressed that training in value added fish product could also be imparted in the training to increase the income levels of fishermen. She expressed that after extensive study, deployment of artificial reef can be taken in Ennore coast.

18. Focus Group Discussion with the community at Ernavoor Kuppam



A discussion with Mr. Vinayagamoorthi, President of the Fishermen Cooperative Society (9600123407), Ernavoor Kuppam along with 11 members was conducted to list out their immediate needs. The group listed drinking water supply, community hall, renovation of ICDS Centre, mini load van for transportation of fish to market, skill development training and shoes for the physically challenged youth for their mobility.

19. FGD with the SHG members, Tiruvottiyur Kuppam

The members disclosed that Tiruvottiyur Kuppam is one of the largest fishermen hamlets with 1000 population in Ennore coast. They expressed that the ICDS centres need renovation with replacement of roof immediately. The members are satisfied with solid waste management by GCC (Greater Chennai Corporation). However they need drainage connection to prevent mosquito menace and public health hazards. In the recent past, one of

the corporates imparted skill development training in tailoring under CSR initiative benefitting 50 women. They listed the following facilities for the improvement of their area.

1. Solar lights near coastal area
2. Net vending hall
3. Compound wall for the school
4. Toilet and water connection to the community hall with a compound wall.

20. FGD with the self employed women in Thiruvottiyur Kuppam

The members expressed that they are selling fish in the nearby market and majority of them are widows. They added that they need equipment and ice box to store fish. They also felt that there is a need for awareness on evils of alcoholism.

21. FGD with youth of Tiruvottiyur Kuppam

The members felt that there is a need for skill training for the youth in trades such as Assistant Vessel drivers, Boat engine repairing, Car driving and Welding as they are demand trades in the market. They also stressed the need for providing employment on priority basis to the local youth in the adjacent companies. Women may be imparted skill development training in Tailoring, Embroidery, Nursing Assistant, Mobile servicing etc. There is a need for conducting job fair, to facilitate employment opportunities to the local youth.

22. FGD with local fishermen Panchayat, K.V.K. Kuppam

The members felt that the area will be water logged during rain and the inhabitants have to use boat to rescue themselves. This is due to the construction of private company adjacent to the inhabitation which blocked the way for the rain water to drain. They also need a children's park in a vacant site, to protect from encroachment. The president requested for provision for bus shelter in the main road to board buses to different locations, jetty to keep their boats, since they share Kasimedu fishing harbour which is located far off from their location.

23. FGD with the youth, K.V.K. Kappa

The youth acknowledged the needs expressed by the village committee and in addition to that the youth felt the need for preference in employment to the local youth in the industries and companies located in their neighbourhood.

24. FGD with Welfare Association Dr. Ambedkar Nagar

The members during the discussion expressed that the area always face inadequacy of water supply. The area is situated near railway track. Since the street lights are dim, there is frequent incidence of thefts. The association has taken efforts to impart skill training in tailoring to women, with the support of a Non Governmental Organisation. As the courses are conducted inside a pump room, the space is very limited. Hence, an alternate place is needed. Some of the immediate requirements are

- i Installation of solar lights in the area as well as in road leading to railway station
- ii Renovation of pump room
- iii To ensure water supply through street tanks.

25. KII – District Environmental Engineer, Ambattur, Chennai , Tamil nadu pollution control board, Contact 044-26880130

The informant suggested some of the mitigation process to reduce pollution such as increasing the green belt around the industrial site minimum of 25% and maximum of 33%. The informant also stated that the basic mitigation process to reduce the air and water pollution and these standards have been instructed to the thermal power plants before the installation of the thermal power plants. The informant also mentioned other mitigation process which includes planting different trees in the areas near the power plant which could reduce the carbon di oxide. The informant also suggested that the fly ash from the power plant can be given to the cement production factories at free of cost which could reduce the pollution created by fly ash.

Annexure - 9
Marine Fish Production for Tiruvallur and Chennai Districts

SN	Year	Tiruvallur	Chennai
1	2008-2009	9011	32087
2	2009-2010	9101.39	32407.52
3	2010-2011	9643.83	34283.11
4	2011-2012	9686.9	34437.38
5	2012-2013	9752.86	34671.86
6	2013-2014	9812.35	34886.36
7	2014-2015	10384.14	36919.28
8	2015-2016	14799	34217
9	2016-2017	16425	28941.53
10	2017-2018	19499.54	32378.38

*Source - Directorate of Fisheries, Chennai – 600018.
