



Impact Assessment Report

Project Saksham Gram

at

Karimnagar and Warangal
(Telangana)

Submitted by: NuSocia | 13/11/2025



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Ethical Consideration

Informed consent: The interviews were done after the respondents gave their consent. Even after the interviews were completed, their permission was sought to proceed with their responses.

Confidentiality: The information provided by participants has been kept private. At no point were their data or identities disclosed. The research findings have been quoted in a way that does not expose the respondents' identities.

Comfort: The interviews were performed following the respondents' preferences. In addition, the interview time was chosen in consultation with them. At each level, respondents' convenience and comfort were considered.

Right to reject or withdraw: Respondents were guaranteed safety and allowed to refuse to answer questions or withdraw during the study.

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Executive Summary

The Saksham Gram Project was implemented by Rallis India Limited under its CSR initiative in the districts of Karimnagar and Warangal of Telangana state. It aimed to enhance the quality of life in rural communities through integrated interventions in education, livelihood, health, governance, and environmental sustainability. The project was executed in 8 villages: Baopet, Koppur & Ramakrishnapur of Warangal and Kandugula, Rajapoor, Metpally, Narsingapur, & CP Pally of Karimnagar, representing the socio-economic diversity of rural Telangana.

The project addressed key developmental gaps identified during the need assessment such as limited livelihood options, poor educational infrastructure, weak healthcare access, and low awareness of government schemes. It adopted a holistic and participatory approach with interventions designed to promote women's empowerment, youth skill development, women and child health, organic farming, and community governance.

A mixed method approach has been employed to conduct the impact assessment using OECD-DAC REECIS framework. The result is summarised here:

- **Livelihood and Skill Development:** Over 217 beneficiaries were engaged through training and enterprise creation. Youth received training in driving, digital literacy, and entrepreneurship, resulting in over 90% income growth and enhanced self-reliance. Women were trained in tailoring and embroidery. They started home based enterprises, thereby achieving economic and social empowerment.
- **Education:** Establishment of Village Learning Centres (VLCs) and appointment of Shikshak Mitras improved children's foundational learning and reduced dropout rates. About 74% of parents reported significant improvement among children in reading and writing skills.
- **Health and Nutrition:** Awareness sessions, vaccination drives, and kitchen garden initiatives improved maternal and child health and promoted nutritional self-sufficiency.
- **Governance and Inclusion:** The Community Governance and Empowerment initiative enabled beneficiaries to access Telangana government welfare schemes worth Rs 1.05 crore, enhancing social protection and financial inclusion. Digital and financial literacy sessions empowered villagers to navigate government processes independently.
- **Agriculture and Sustainability:** Promotion of organic farming practices reduced input costs, improved soil fertility, and enhanced farmer income.

The project demonstrated gender and social inclusion, ~44% women participation and 38% beneficiaries from marginalized communities (OBC/SC/ST). It directly contributed to multiple UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as SDG-1, SDG-4, SDG-5, SDG-8 etc.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Rallis India Limited is a leading player of Agri-input solutions. It is a subsidiary of Tata Chemicals which is the world's second largest soda ash producer and focuses on Living, Industry, and Farm Essentials (LIFE).

Rallis offers a wide range of products such as pesticides, fungicides, insecticides, seeds, and plant growth nutrients. These products meet various crop care and nutrition needs. It has become a global market leader through continuous innovation and deep expertise in farm science. Rallis has a strong network of over 6,000 dealers and 70,000 retailers. It reaches farmers in 80% of India's districts and exports to 58 countries.

Rallis works with the mission of "Serving Farmers through Science." This mission drives the company to develop sustainable and productive solutions that enhance farm efficiency and livelihoods.

Aligned with its goal of empowering farmers, Rallis also places strong emphasis on CSR initiatives. The company strives to improve the quality of life of rural communities by creating long term value for all the stakeholders. The company's initiatives primarily target farmers and underprivileged groups in areas surrounding its manufacturing plants and business regions.

Its CSR initiatives majorly focus on access to clean water, livelihood opportunities, healthcare, and sanitation. It supports key programs such as RUBY (Rallis Ujjwal Bhavishya Yojana) for quality education, TaRa for livelihoods, Model Tribal Village project for sustainable rural development. Its Jal Dhan program focuses on water and sanitation. Rallis has also implemented special initiatives to provide pandemic support such as COVID-19 relief efforts.

"Saksham Gram" project is implemented by Rallis India Limited at Karimnagar and Warangal districts of Telangana in 2022-23 and 2023-24. It focuses on improving the quality of life in villages through integrated efforts in education, skill development, health, livelihood enhancement etc. with a focus on women's empowerment and the development of youth and children. It aims to build self-reliant and empowered rural communities.

1.2. Widening of the Rural and Urban Divide in India

India is one of the fastest growing major economies. Its growth was at 6.3-6.8% in FY2024-25. Country has already crossed \$4 trillion GDP, surpassing Japan to become the world's fourth largest economy. India is on track to become the world's third largest economy with a projected GDP of \$7.3 trillion by 2030.¹

However, this growth tells only part of the story. Economic progress has not reached everyone. India ranks 105th on the Global Hunger Index and 130th on the Human Development Index, showing a clear gap between national wealth and people's lives².

The gap between urban and rural India keeps widening. Urban areas, though home to only about one-third of the population, contribute nearly 70% of India's GDP due to better access to industries, services, technology, and markets. In contrast, the rural economy continues to depend heavily on agriculture and informal labor, where productivity and income levels remain low. Cities have modern infrastructure, but villages still face limited livelihoods opportunities, weak healthcare, and limited

¹ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?NoteId=154660&ModuleId=3>

² https://www.undp.org/india/press-releases/indias-human-development-continues-make-progress-ranks-130-out-193-countries?utm_source=chatgpt.com

education. Persistent challenges like poverty, illiteracy, unemployment remain major obstacles to progress and quality of life in rural parts of India.³

It remains a major hurdle to balanced growth. This inequality pushes many rural youth to migrate to cities in search of jobs, causing urban overcrowding and rural decline. The digital and skill divide further limits rural participation in the modern economy.⁴

The rural parts of Telangana also faces the multiple interlinked challenges that continue to limit their overall development. It faces deep-rooted challenges in agriculture, livelihoods, and basic services. Despite strong community potential, development remains constrained by gaps in infrastructure, opportunities, and social support systems.

1.3. Need for the Project

The persistent socio-economic and infrastructural gaps in the Karimnagar and Warangal districts of Telangana continue to limit rural growth and inclusion. Despite being primarily agrarian regions, most households face low agricultural productivity, limited irrigation facilities, dependence on traditional methods, and inadequate market linkages. These factors have led to farmer distress and unstable livelihoods.

At the same time, unemployment, especially among youth and women, remains high due to poor access to skill development, and limited entrepreneurship support. The education and healthcare infrastructure is weak, rural schools lack quality teachers and resources, and many villages depend on under-equipped public health facilities. Basic amenities like safe drinking water, sanitation, and housing are insufficient, while environmental challenges such as soil erosion, deforestation, and water scarcity worsen living conditions.

Given these conditions, “Saksham Gram” project bridges the gap and promotes sustainable agriculture, improves access to education, strengthens infrastructure, empowers women and youth, and ensures inclusive economic growth. The project aims to build community resilience, enhance livelihood security, and create an enabling environment for long-term, self-sustained development in the rural parts of Telangana.

1.4. About the Project

The project “Saksham Gram” encompasses a range of activities designed to address key challenges in the rural areas of Karimnagar and Warangal districts. It aimed to improve the quality of life and economic status of rural communities. It focused on empowering the community members through education, skill development, health improvement, and livelihood enhancement.

Key interventions of the project were education, livelihood activities, health and kitchen gardens, women and youth development, financial inclusion, social security, and government convergence.

Project implemented with major objectives:

- a) Promotion of sustainable livelihoods by using local resources and supporting small businesses.
- b) Enhancing primary education quality.
- c) Building employability and entrepreneurship skills, and creates job opportunities to address rural unemployment.
- d) Environmental conservation through awareness and organic farming initiatives.
- e) Develop connectivity between villages and government services.

³ https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/opinion/urban-india-s-economic-drive-powers-rural-consumption-growth-12905158.html?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁴ https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters

The Saksham Gram targeted farmers, women, youth, children, and community based organizations across villages in Karimnagar and Warangal.

2. Approach and Methodology

2.1. Approach

The study aimed at Impact Assessment of the project “Saksham Gram”, which was supported by Rallis CSR initiative. The project was implemented in FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 in Karimnagar and Warangal (Telangana). The Impact Assessment study conducted had the following broad objectives and outputs:

01	02	03
<p>Impact on Beneficiaries To evaluate the level of awareness and impact on the target beneficiaries</p>	<p>Best Practices To identify best practice, areas for improvement and recommend strategies for enhancing project impact</p>	<p>Area of Improvement To provide evidence-based recommendations on the continuation, modification, or discontinuation of project</p>

2.2. Methodology

The team adopted a mixed method research approach incorporating both Qualitative and Quantitative Research methodology for impact assessment. The study followed a well-defined methodology, participative and research-based strategy, consisting of a five-stage process for undertaking this study as explained below:

Context Setting	Research Design	Primary Research	Analysis	Output
<p>Building common understanding of project terminology.</p> <p>Introduction to key stakeholders / implementation partners</p>	<p>Desk review of project documents</p> <p>Primary research tool preparation</p> <p>Sharing of inception report with tools for approval of Rallis team</p>	<p>Training of field research team</p> <p>On-field data collection through quantitative and /or qualitative methods to analyse programmatic elements</p>	<p>Data analysis based on OCED-DAC ‘REECIS’ Framework Triangulation against qualitative research through KIIs</p>	<p>Detailed report on observations, analysis, inferences, and recommendations</p> <p>Presentation of Findings</p>

2.3. Data Collection Tools

2.3.1. Development of assessment framework: The team developed research objectives, key probe areas, and methodology of interaction with stakeholders. This helped in the effective designing of research instruments.

2.3.2. Primary data acquiring tools: The team prepared an **Interview Guide** for collecting qualitative data from the beneficiaries and KIIs (Key Informants Interviews) and **Survey Tool** for collecting the quantitative data from the beneficiaries based on the assessment framework.

2.4. Sampling techniques

To understand the project's impact and to get an unbiased representation on of the beneficiaries, the research team used **convenience sampling** for qualitative research and **stratified sampling** methods to select respondents for the quantitative research.

2.5. Acquiring Information and Data Collection

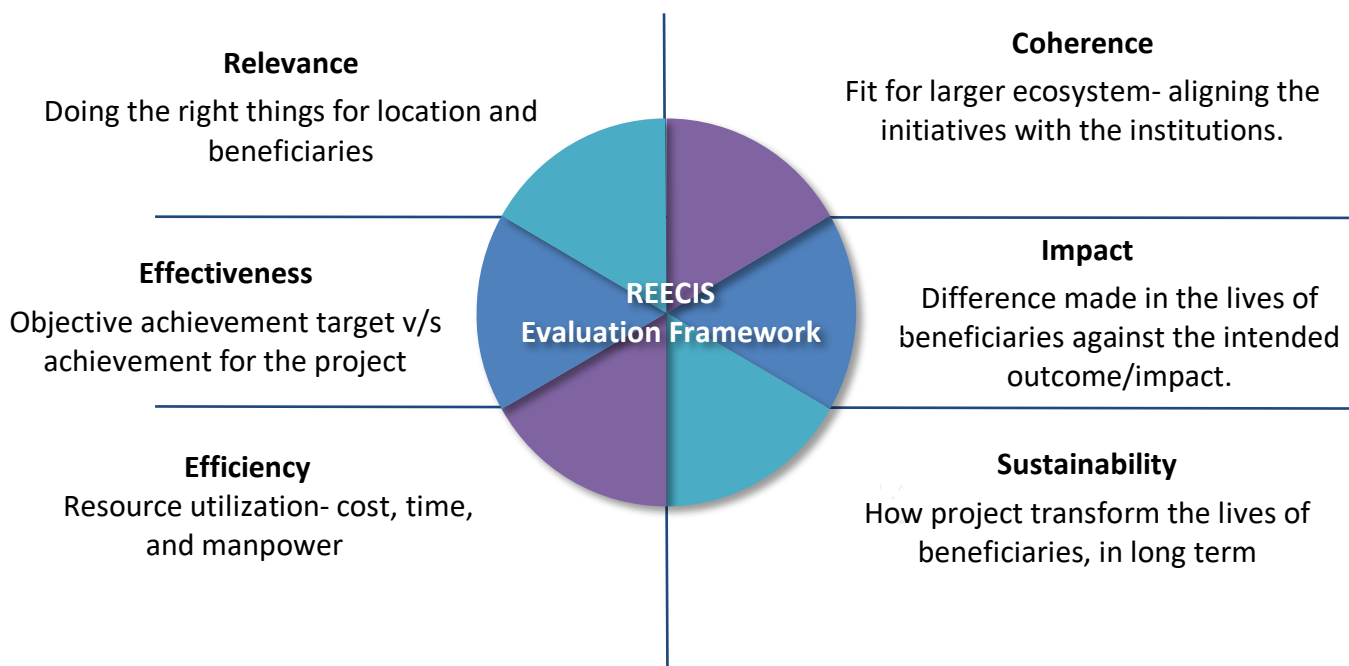
Primary and secondary research was conducted to acquire necessary data for the program. Field level data were collected through Interviews of **Beneficiaries and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)**. Team interviewed **217** beneficiaries to collect the information.

Primary research respondents:

Stakeholders	Karimnagar			Warangal		
	KII	FGD	Survey	KII	FGD	Survey
All Beneficiaries			142			75
- Multiple Projects		1			1	
- Education Project	1	1				
- Organic Farming		1				
- Driving Training	1	1		2		
- Computer Embroidery	1	1		2		
KIIs						
- Gram Mitra	4			3		
- Implementation Team	1					
- Driving Licence	1					

2.6. Analysing the information

After the primary and secondary research, the team compiled and tabulated the acquired data. Tabulated data was analysed and triangulated with the findings of KIIs to get insight as per the requirement of the study. The assessment was done through the REECIS evaluation framework (as explained below), developed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Development Assistance Committee (DAC). It includes analysis of the results based on parameters such as Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Coherence, Impact and Sustainability.



2.7. Documentation and Report Preparation

The team prepared a detailed report of the Impact Assessment study of “**Saksham Gram**” project covering all the necessary aspects in accordance with the findings of the data analysis.

3. Findings

The “Saksham Gram” project implemented in the villages across Karimnagar and Warangal districts of Telangana. The research independently assesses the key themes under which projects were implemented in the rural areas of the districts.

3.1. Socio-economic Status of the Selected Geographies

The Saksham Gram project was implemented in the 8 villages of Karimnagar and Warangal districts, as given below:

Karimnagar	Warangal
1. Kandugula	1. Baopet,
2. CP-Pally	2. Koppur
3. Rajapoor	3. Ramakrishnapur
4. Metpally	
5. Narsingapur	

These villages represent the socio-economic diversity of rural Telangana. Despite strong agricultural roots, the region faces several developmental challenges and opportunities.

3.1.1. Geographic Location

Most of the selected villages lie within an average distance of 20 km, ranging from 8 to 35 km, from nearby towns such as Huzurabad, Shankarapatnam, Karimnagar, and Jammikunta in the Karimnagar cluster, and Warangal and Hasanparthi in the Warangal cluster. All the villages have basic transport facilities having availability of both public and private options. However internal connectivity is a challenge particularly during the monsoon due to conditions of the road. Weekly market are held in almost all the villages. Grain market requires travel to nearby towns like Warangal, Huzurabad etc.

3.1.2. Demographic Overview

The combined population across these villages is more than 16,000 with ~ 4,500 households. The gender ratio is fairly balanced. The youth population (18-35 years) forms a significant share in the total population. It indicates a strong labor base but also highlights the need for employment and skill development. Villages have social diversity such as Baopet and Narsingapur have a notable proportion of SC and ST population.

3.1.3. Livelihood Opportunities

Agriculture is the primary occupation across all the villages. Farmers mainly cultivate paddy, cotton, maize etc. Landholdings are small to medium in size. Farmers have mixed irrigation sources such as wells, borewells, and canals. Villages have adoption of farm machinery like tractors, harvesters, transplanter etc., however productivity and profitability is constrained due to irregular rainfall and high input costs. Farmers mainly depended on borewells for irrigation however many of the borewells are non-functional. Farmers also face challenges due to limited market linkages and credit access and vulnerability due to debt.

3.1.4. Livestock and Allied Activities

Livestock plays a key role in household income, particularly in Metpally, Kandugula, and Narsingapur, villages where goat and buffalo rearing are common. However, lack of veterinary support and organized milk collection centers limits economic potential. Only a few villages have milk collection.

3.1.5. Education and Human Development

All the villages have at least one primary school or Anganwadi center for basic education and child care. The literacy rate averages around 65%, with male literacy higher than female. Community members face challenges due to shortage of teachers, poor infrastructure, and lower enrollment at secondary level schools.

3.1.6. Health and Sanitation

All the villages have access to basic health sub-centers or PHCs. However bigger hospitals are at significantly higher distance. Private doctors and ASHA workers are present in the villages. However, they lack ambulance services and gaps in nutrition among children. Drinking water is largely sourced from borewells and wells; however, over half of these are non-functional, leading to seasonal shortages.

3.1.7. Infrastructure and Housing

Infrastructure development is uneven. While electricity and sewage systems are present, housing, drainage, and road maintenance need improvement. Several SRK centers (community centers) require repairs, electrical rewiring, and painting. Water supply infrastructure also need improvement.

3.1.8. Social and Economic Gaps

The region faces challenges due to economic inequality, gender disparity, and rising unemployment. Income diversification is restricted due to limited entrepreneurship, poor access to credit, and weak local industries. Many families are live below the poverty line and rely on seasonal migration.

Rallis India Limited has implemented several community development projects in the selected villages of Karimnagar and Warangal focused on four key themes: Livelihoods, Education, Health, and Community Governance & Empowerment. The impact of these initiatives under each theme is explained below:

3.2. Livelihoods

To enhance livelihoods in the region, Rallis India implemented various of targeted initiatives. These included skill development programs for local youth (age 18 to 35 years), employment support through job placements and self-enterprise opportunities, and skill training for women in hand embroidery, tailoring etc. It also promoted women led livelihood activities, organized training and demonstrations on organic farming practices, and created local job opportunities through self-employment initiatives. Livelihoods enhancement activities were implemented under two major projects as given below:

3.2.1. Youth Skill Development and Employability

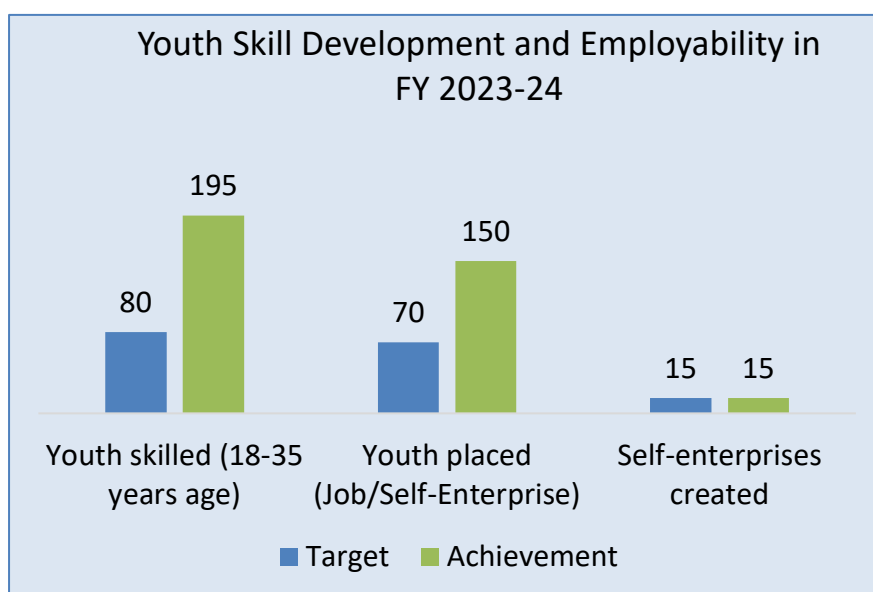
“Youth Skill Development and Employability” project by Rallis India aimed to improve the economic and social well-being of rural youth by enhancing their skills, creating job opportunities, and promoting entrepreneurship. The project focused on developing employability skills among local residents aged 18-35 years and encouraging them to build sustainable livelihoods within their own communities. Rallis seeks to bridge the rural employment gap and stimulate local economic growth through this initiative.

i. Project aimed to:

- Improve the overall quality of life and economic condition of community members in the intervention villages through skill enhancement.
- Stimulate rural economic growth by providing vocational training and support for micro-enterprises.
- Develop employability skills for youth and enable access to formal and self-employment opportunities.
- Promote entrepreneurship as a sustainable solution to rural unemployment.

ii. Outcome of the Project

The project made progress in empowering rural youth across villages in Karimnagar and Warangal districts. In 2023-24, it achieved the set targets. Against a target of 80, the 195 youth were trained and 150 youth were successfully placed in jobs or self-employment, surpassing the target of 70. Fifteen self-enterprises were also established in the location. It highlights project’s impact in enhancing youth employability,



promoting entrepreneurship, and driving rural economic growth.

Project has an improvement over the previous year (FY 2022–23), where 117 youth were skilled and 20 were placed in employment or enterprise. The project’s expansion and community based approach helped more than double participation and placement outcomes within one year.

iii. Interventions and Enterprises Created

The project facilitated various livelihood interventions such as skill training, financial assistance, and mentoring tailored to local demand and youth interest. These enterprises span across service, manufacturing, and agri-based sectors included both skill training and enterprise creation support such as driving, computer application, flour milling, and small scale service units etc. Enterprise were

developed through identification of local needs, capacity building, provision of equipment, and handholding support to ensure sustainability and income generation.

The key enterprises established include:

- **Driving Skill** Training of youth in driving skill, to enable transport services and logistics based employment.:
- **Computer Training and Digital Centers:** Training the youth on digital literacy and supporting them in establishing the digital service centers.
- **Flour Mills (Atta Chakki):** Established flour mills to offer essential grain milling services in the region and generate local employment.
- **Puncture Shops:** Established puncture shops to meet daily mobility needs and saving villagers travel costs for repairs.
- **Power Sprayer and Battery Sprayer:** Supported farmers with sprayers for custom renting service and crop protection to enhance agri-productivity.
- **Power Weeders and Solar Dryers:** Introducing sustainable agri-technologies and clean energy solutions.
- **Vegetable Trolleys and Mini Rice Mills:** Supported youths with vegetable trolleys and mini Rice mills encouraging agripreneurship and value addition at the village level.
- **Laundry Shops, Tea Stalls, and Men’s Parlors:** Creating self-employment opportunities in the service sector.
- **Bicycle Repair Units, Welding Shops, and Tent Houses:** Addressing local market gaps and providing essential village services.



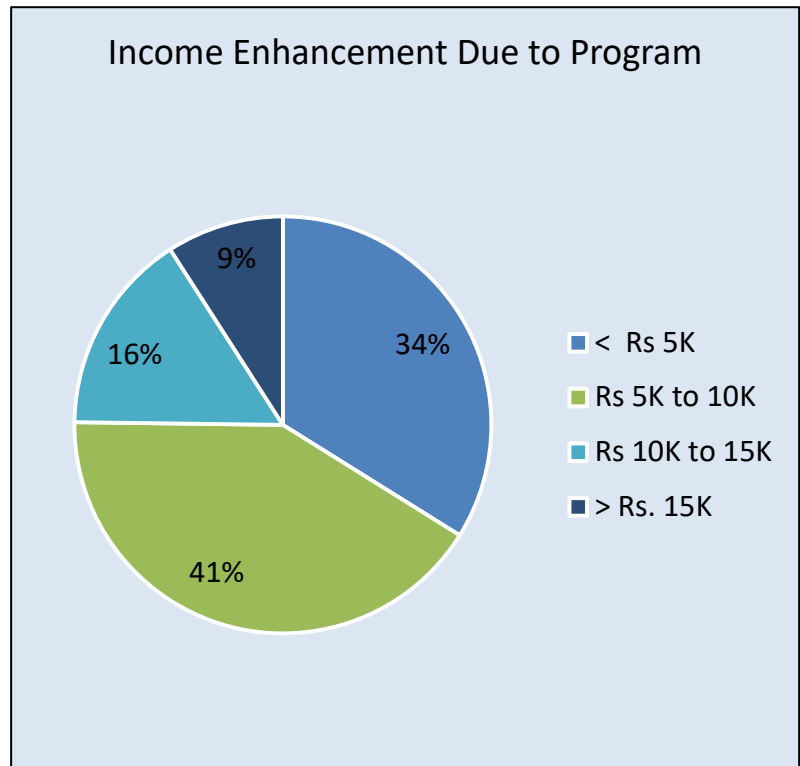
Cumulative number of livelihood interventions for the youth employment in FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 are given in the below table:

Intervention	Number	Intervention	Number
Driving Skill	99	Bicycle Repair	24
Computer Training	32	Men’s Parlour	4
Flour Mill (Atta Chakki)	8	Tea Stall	4
Puncture Shop	4	Battery Sprayer	30
Power Sprayer	22	Power Weeder	20
Vegetable Trolley	12	Mini Rice Mill	3
Laundry Shop	7	Tent House	5
Solar Dryer	1	Welding Machine	4
Community Digital Centre	8		

iv. Impact of the Program

a) Financial Empowerment of the Youth

The enterprises established post training program have collectively improved rural livelihoods by providing consistent income, promoting self-reliance, and inspiring other youth to pursue entrepreneurship. More than 90% of the trained youth reported significant increase in income post training. Over 66% of participants have reported an increase of more than ₹5,000 in their monthly income compared to their earlier earnings. This steady increase in earnings reflects the program's impact on improving livelihoods, promoting financial stability, and enabling rural youth to achieve greater self-reliance.



b) Impact on Self-Reliance and Social Empowerment

The program has a positive impact on the self-reliance and social status of beneficiaries. About 95 % of participants reported becoming self-reliant, after gaining a new income source. However, a small portion continued to seek additional livelihood options. Moreover, 92% of the participants stated that their status within the family improved after they began earning, it reflects enhanced confidence, respect, and decision-making power. It highlights program's impact on socio-economic empowered of youth, fostering dignity and independence among rural households.

Around 80% of the youth expressed interest in expanding their existing income sources, reflecting growing confidence and entrepreneurial motivation after the program. However, it was also observed that 40% of youth entrepreneurs are facing challenges while initiating or sustaining their enterprises due to factors such as lack of raw materials, limited financial support, insufficient customer base, family restrictions etc. It highlights the need for continued mentoring, access to working capital, and market linkage support to help young entrepreneurs strengthen and scale their ventures sustainably.

v. Case Study of Entrepreneurs

Driving Skill in Narsingapur Village of Karimnagar

Mr. K. Vishnu Reddy a 21-year-old youth at Narsingapur, completed the education until intermediate. He represents the aspirations and challenges of rural youth from modest educational backgrounds. He joined the training with the goal of improving employability, gaining practical experience, and building a stable livelihood.

The driving training was conducted in batches of 25 participants over a 10-days training period, with 2 trainers per group ensuring personal attention and quality instruction. The curriculum included both

theoretical and practical components covering traffic rules, safety regulations, vehicle maintenance, and hands-on driving practice under different road conditions. After completion, participants could easily apply for and obtain their driving licenses within 15 days.

The program effectively addressed local employment needs by producing skilled drivers ready to serve in the growing rural transport sector. Mr. Reddy successfully obtained his license and transitioned into self-employment. He went on to purchase vehicle and start small-scale transportation service generating steady monthly income to improve his family's financial stability.

He reported significant lifestyle changes such as increased income, enhanced self-respect, and recognition in the community.

The training program provided driving skills and instilled entrepreneurial values such as problem-solving, customer service, and financial management. Many trainees developed the confidence to start their own ventures and manage small businesses independently. The success of early participants inspired other youth to join subsequent training batches.

While the program strengthened driving skills and technical knowledge, beneficiaries noted the need for stronger job placement linkages and faster license processing to ensure smoother transitions into employment. They also suggested continuing the program on a long-term basis and expanding its reach to more villages.

Similar to driving skill a Digital Centres were established in remote villages, which brought essential online services closer to the community. Earlier, villagers had to travel 15-20 km for basic digital tasks, losing time and wages. With support from Rallis, local youth like Mr. Vanga Vishvanath, a graduate who was unemployed for two years, received training and equipment to manage digital centre. He now earns Rs 4,000-5,000 per month by providing services such as Aadhaar updates, government document services, and online transactions. It reduced villagers' travel costs and improved access to government schemes. Similarly, Mrs. Kasagani Mounika, a 34-year-old agricultural laborer, achieved financial independence by setting up an Atta Chakki (flour mill) with support from Rallis. Her monthly income is Rs 5,000 to 7,000. She formed a Self-Help Group, encouraging women to save and invest in income-generating activities, becoming a role model for women's empowerment in her village. Another success story is Mr. MD Anwar Pasha, a young graduate who started a puncture repair shop with Rallis' technical and financial assistance. His enterprise addressed a local gap in vehicle repair services, saving villagers time and money while earning him about Rs 6,000 per month.

These stories reflect program's role in skill development, entrepreneurship in empowering rural youth and women to become self-reliant, improve their living standards, and contribute to the overall economic growth of their communities.

3.2.2. Women Skill Development and Employability

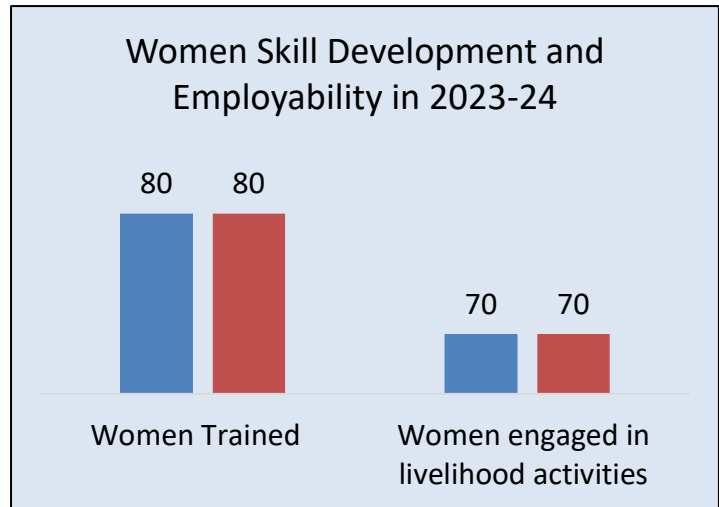
Project "Women Skill Development and Employability" was implemented to empower rural women in the Karimnagar and Warangal districts by enhancing their employability skills, promoting entrepreneurship, and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities. The project aimed to build the capacity of women through vocational training, skill-based enterprise development, and self-employment support, helping them become financially independent and socially empowered.

i. Project Aimed to:

- a) Empower rural women on socio-economic parameters through targeted skill enhancement.
- b) Develop employability skills and enable women to access formal and self-employment opportunities.
- c) Promote entrepreneurship as a sustainable livelihood option for women in rural areas.

ii. Outcome of the Project

During FY 2023-24, the project progressed well in improving women’s employability and livelihood opportunities. Against the target of 80 women to be trained, the project successfully trained all 80 women in hand embroidery, tailoring, and related trades. Similarly, 70 of these trained 80 women were engaged in livelihood activities. The project has shown an improvement compared to FY 2022-23, where only 65 women were trained and only 27 were engaged in livelihood activities. The project’s participatory and community based approach enhanced women’s confidence, skill levels, and access to income generating opportunities.



iii. Interventions and Enterprises Created

The project facilitated livelihood interventions designed to meet local demand and women’s interests. Training was provided in tailoring, embroidery, computer embroidery, beauty parlour operations etc. Women were also supported through equipment assistance such as sewing machines and also provided the mentoring for enterprise setup.

The enterprises established under this initiative included:

- a) Tailoring and Stitching Training:** Supporting women to provide garment services locally and meet village demand.
- b) Sewing Machine Purchase Support:** Women were supported with Sewing Machine. Enabling women to work from home and balance family responsibilities with income generation.
- c) Hand and Computer Embroidery:** Helping women produce decorative textiles and embroidery products for nearby markets.
- d) Beauty Parlours:** Creating self-employment for women offering beauty and grooming services.



Cumulative number of interventions in FY 2022-23 and 2023-24 are given below:

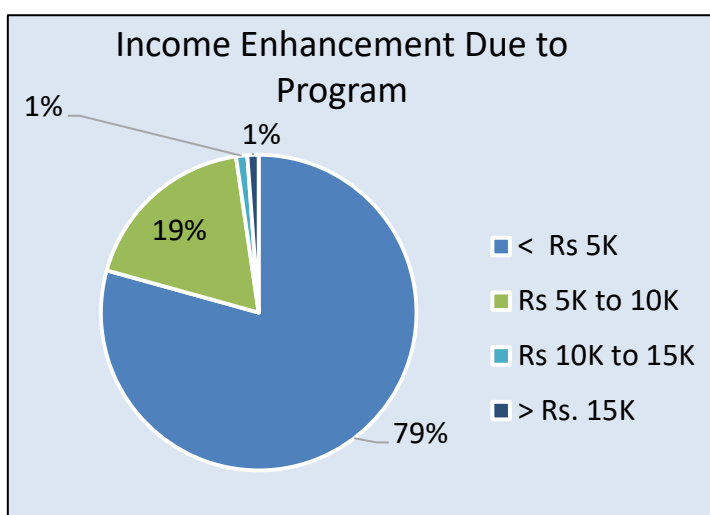
Enterprise	Beneficiaries
Tailoring	125
Hand Embroidery	41
Computer Embroidery	9
Beauty Parlour	9
Support in Procurement of Sewing Machine	17

iv. Impact of the Program

These interventions helped women gain practical, market-relevant skills and access to self-employment opportunities leading to long term income generation and household stability.

a) Financial Empowerment and Livelihood Security

The project enhanced women’s income levels and economic participation. During the primary research ~90% of women beneficiaries responded that their monthly income has changed because of the support provided under “Saksham Gram” program. The project contributed to a rise in women’s income levels. Around 79% of beneficiaries reported that their monthly earning enhanced by Rs 5,000 per month and ~19% experienced



income growth between Rs 5,000 to 10,000. It reflects a positive outcome in expanding women’s skill and business activities. This financial stability encouraged greater confidence and decision-making power among women within their households.

b) Social Empowerment and Self-Reliance

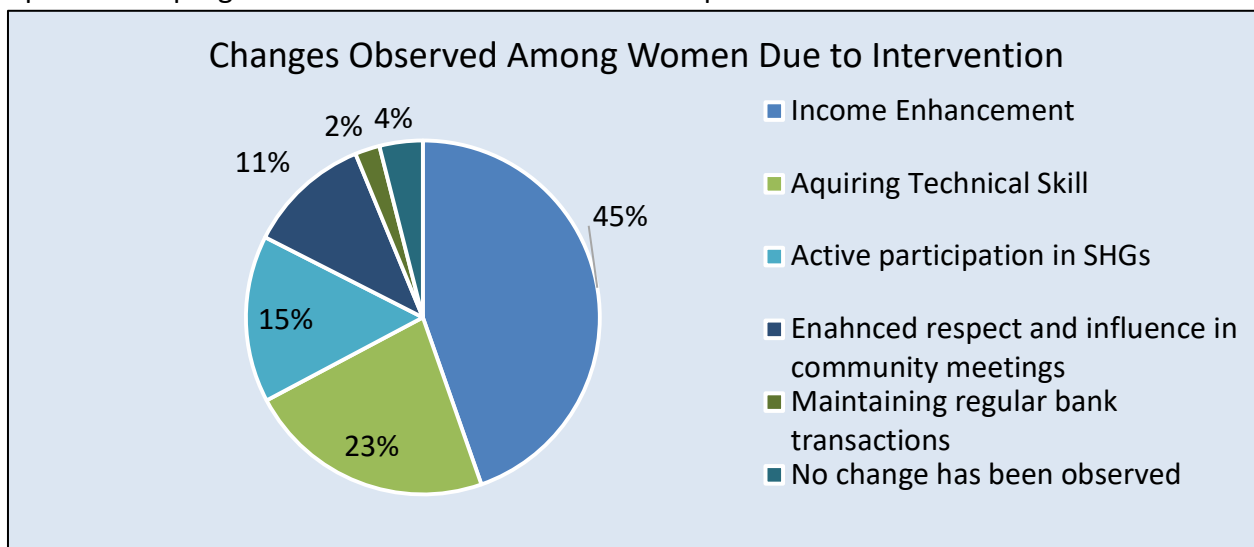
The program had a social impact on women’s life, with over 95% of women beneficiaries reported that it increased self-reliance among them. and improved family status. Women gained greater respect and recognition within their communities, with over 96% women reported that their social standing enhanced after joining the program. The initiative also fostered solidarity among participants through group learning and peer mentoring, through the formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) that promote savings and micro-entrepreneurship.

c) Enhanced Decision Making Power

The program has created positive impact on women’s empowerment, household decision making. After completing training, ~93% of women reported feeling more empowered to make financial and career related decisions and their status within the family improved after they started earning. It reflects growing confidence, independence, and respect among trained women in both personal and community spaces.

d) Changes Observed at the Individual Level

At the individual level, ~45% of the women beneficiaries observed a clear increase in income, while ~23% gained new technical skills and ~15% became active participants in activities of SHGs. Additionally, ~11% felt more respected and influential in community meetings. It shows positive impact of the program in both economic and social empowerment of the women.



Case Study: Manthepuri Vinnu: Driving Towards Self-Reliance

Manthepuri Vinnu, a 25-year-old graduate from Ramakrishnapur of Warangal district. He belongs to an agriculture based family. In his village, there was a growing demand for trained drivers, especially for tractors and cultivators, as many farmers lacked driving skills or valid licenses. To meet this need, Vinnu enrolled in the Driving Skill Training Program conducted in Huzurabad under the initiative.

The training was delivered by two experienced trainers using two vehicles, providing hands on learning for a small group of four participants. Through the program, Vinnu not only learned to drive but also successfully obtained his driving license, fulfilling a long-standing personal goal. Some of his batchmates went on to buy their own tractors, while others found employment in nearby towns and cities, contributing to improved financial stability for their families.

For Vinnu, the training was more than just a technical course, it was a gateway to independence. By driving on his family farm and assisting other farmers, he increased his family's income and reduced their reliance on external labor. His success inspired other youth in his community to join similar programs, seeing driving as a reliable means of livelihood and self-employment.

Vinnu believes that driving is a lifelong skill that can open diverse income opportunities, such as starting small driving schools or transport services. He also emphasized the need for more trainers, extended training duration, and stipends to support trainees' travel and learning expenses.

e) Enhanced Decision Making Power

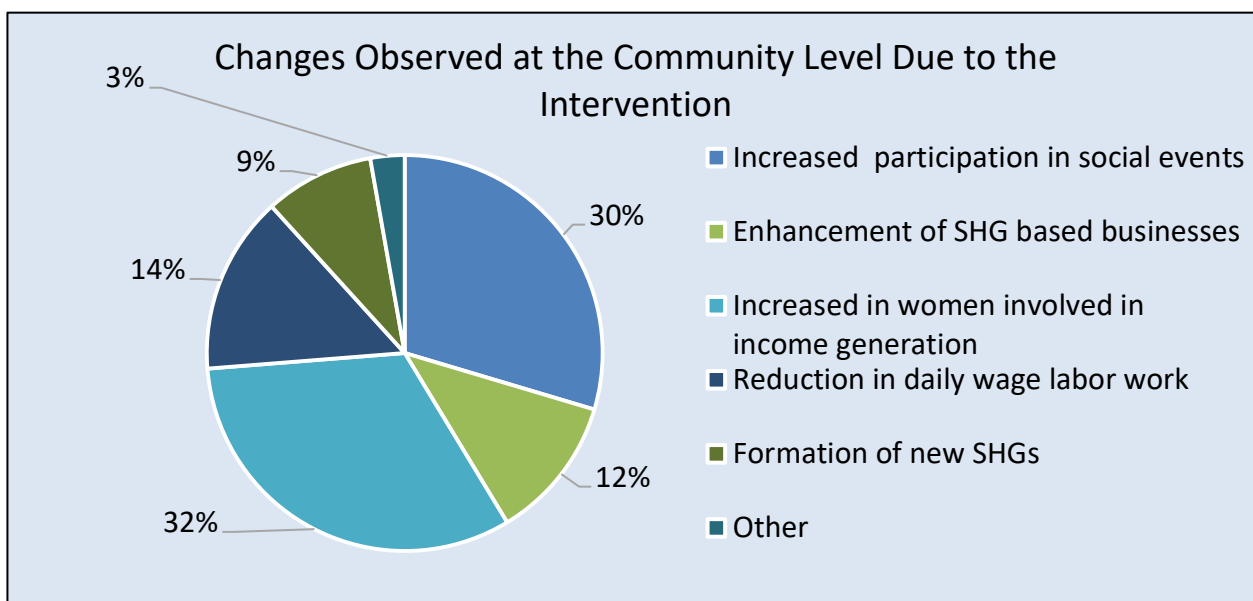
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g) Changes Observed at the Community Level

At the community level, collective participation by women led to broader changes within the villages. About 32% of respondents observed an increase in their involvement in income-generating activities, and ~30% reported greater participation in social events. Furthermore, 12% noted the expansion of SHG based businesses, and new SHGs were formed in several locations, creating an ecosystem for women’s economic cooperation and peer support.



v. Case Study of Entrepreneurs

Kondapaka Manjula: Empowerment through Computer Embroidery Training

Kondapaka Manjula, a 37-year-old graduate from Metpally (Karimnagar), represents the aspirations of many rural women seeking to improve their livelihoods through modern skill-based opportunities. Before joining the Computer Embroidery Training under the Saksham Gram Project supported, she had no prior experience with embroidery work or exposure to computerized

embroidery machines. Her curiosity to learn a new and in demand skill, combined with encouragement from local coordinator, motivated her to enrol in the program.

The training, conducted in Huzurabad. It was designed to introduce participants to the fundamentals of computerized embroidery, including machine operation, thread setting, safety practices, and understanding single head and multi head embroidery systems. The two month course combined both theoretical and practical learning, ensuring that trainees gained hands on experience with embroidery machines. She explained that five trainers were there for the batch and the learning environment was comfortable, and each participant received individual attention. Manjula rated the teaching highly effective, though she felt the training duration could have been slightly extended for more in-depth practice.

While the training equipped Manjula with valuable technical knowledge, the high cost of purchasing a computer embroidery machine limited her ability to start her own venture. Despite this, she described the experience as “life-changing”, as it boosted her self-confidence, enhanced her technical literacy, and gave her a sense of empowerment. Manjula now believes she can take up any work with the right support and plans to explore ways to continue practicing her skills through shared access or cooperative ownership of embroidery machines.

She also recognizes the long term potential of computer embroidery as a livelihood option, especially for women entrepreneurs. In her view, it can provide consistent income opportunities during festive and wedding seasons, and its market can grow through local boutiques and tailoring units. However, she emphasized the need for continued post training support, particularly access to credit, machines, and job linkages, to help women like her convert their training into sustainable employment.

Similarly, **Shanigarapu Rajitha**, a 29-year-old woman from a farming family, exemplifies the impact of the Women Skill Development Project. Educated up to the intermediate level, she had spent several years working as an agricultural labourer before enrolling in the tailoring training program. Her enthusiasm and leadership motivated many other women in her village to participate. Three-month tailoring course was conducted in her village by a master tailor, where Rajitha offered her own home as the training venue. After completing the training, she and other participants began taking local stitching orders, earning Rs 1,500 to 2,000 per month. Encouraged by this success, Rajitha invested in her own sewing machine and started a small tailoring business, earning a steady income of about Rs 2,000 monthly. Beyond improving her family’s finances, she became a mentor and role model for other women, sharing her skills and encouraging them to pursue self-employment. Her journey from a daily wage labourer to a confident entrepreneur and community leader reflects how skill development, determination, and community support can drive women’s empowerment and create lasting socio-economic change in rural areas.



3.2.3. Organic Farming Initiative

The Organic Farming Initiative, implemented under the Saksham Gram Project aimed to promote sustainable agriculture practices among rural farmers by reducing dependence on chemical inputs and improving soil health. The initiative focused on training farmers in natural farming methods, providing organic input kits, and building awareness about eco-friendly cultivation techniques that enhance productivity, profitability, and long-term sustainability.

i. Project Objective

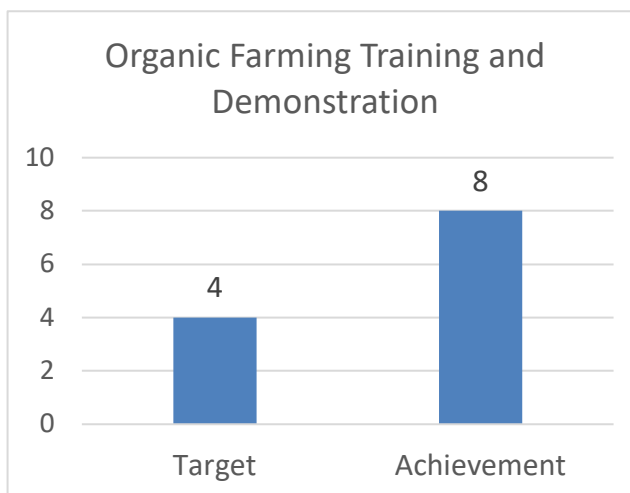
The project was designed to:

- a) Promote organic and eco-friendly farming methods for long-term soil fertility and sustainability.
- b) Reduce the dependence of farmers on chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- c) Improve crop yield, input efficiency, and farmers' income through organic techniques.
- d) Support farmers with inputs, training, and market linkages to strengthen organic farming systems.

ii. Implementation and Farmer Participation

The project was implemented in multiple villages through Gram Mitras, who helped identify and mobilize interested farmers. Training sessions and on-field demonstrations were conducted to build farmers' technical knowledge of organic methods. The project team successfully conducted 8 organic farming training and demonstration, doubling its initial target of 4.

The training focused on practical techniques such as the preparation and use of biofertilizers (jeevamrut and panchagavya), biopesticides, green manuring, crop rotation, and natural pest management using neem based solutions. Farmers were also guided on maintaining farm records, composting, and preparing for organic certification.



iii. Support Provided by Rallis India

Tata Rallis provided farmers with organic input kits that included biofertilizers, biopesticides, and composting units. Regular follow-up visits were conducted to monitor crop performance and offer technical guidance. The company also assisted farmers with soil testing, water management support, and advice on irrigation infrastructure to improve productivity during dry periods. Some farmers were guided on building storage units to minimize post-harvest losses and on maintaining proper financial planning through savings and emergency funds.

iv. Key Outcomes

The project has brought visible improvement in both productivity and sustainability for participating farmers. Before joining the project, farmers relied heavily on chemical inputs, which increased costs and gradually reduced soil fertility. After adopting organic methods, they reported:

- a) Improved crop yield and soil fertility, leading to long-term productivity gains.
- b) Reduction in input costs due to the use of self-prepared organic fertilizers and compost.

- c) Healthier produce and better environmental outcomes through chemical-free cultivation.
- d) Improved income stability, as many farmers now sell surplus produce locally while using part of their yield for household consumption.

Case Study: Thallapally Srinivas
Promoting Sustainable Farming through Organic Practices

Thallapally Srinivas, a 46-year-old farmer from Narsingapur village, Karimnagar, shifted from chemical based farming to organic cultivation through the Saksham Gram Project. He learned about the program from Gram Mitra and joined to improve soil health and reduce input costs. Through training, he learned to prepare bio-fertilizers like Jeevamrut and Panchagavya, use neem-based pest control, and practice crop rotation and composting.

Program supported in organic input kits and regular follow up visits. Srinivas reduced input expenses and improved crop productivity. His income increased, allowing him to invest in irrigation and storage facilities while saving for emergencies. He now consumes part of his organic produce and sells the rest locally.

Despite initial challenges mainly adapting to new tools and changing traditional methods Srinivas persisted and successfully integrated organic practices into his routine. As a result, his farm's productivity and income improved noticeably, and he reinvested part of his earnings into irrigation infrastructure and storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses. He also set aside funds for savings and emergencies, strengthening his family's financial resilience.

Currently, Srinivas uses part of his organic produce for household consumption and sells the surplus within the village, ensuring both food security and local supply. Looking ahead, he is eager to diversify his income by producing organic inputs and promoting organic farming among fellow farmers. He believes that continued adoption of these practices builds stability, morale, and confidence within the farming community.

Srinivas's success shows how organic farming can boost productivity, cut costs, and ensure sustainability. His journey reflects the growing shift toward eco-friendly farming practices that improve livelihoods and promote long-term soil health.

v. Challenges and Adaptation

While the shift from conventional to organic farming brought multiple benefits, farmers initially faced challenges such as adapting to new tools, managing pest control without chemicals, and understanding record keeping for certification. Continuous technical guidance and peer learning among farmers helped them overcome these challenges. Over time, farmers gained confidence in managing their farms organically and began sharing knowledge with others.

vi. Future Scope and Sustainability

Most participating farmers have expressed willingness to continue and expand organic practices. They are also exploring diversified income sources such as producing and selling bio-inputs, compost, and other farm byproducts. Farmers believe that continuing these practices builds routine, stability, and motivation within the farming community. However, they emphasized the need for market linkages, collective branding, and training continuity to ensure the long-term success of organic farming.

3.3. Education

The Promotion of Primary Education initiative under the Saksham Gram Project, implemented by Rallis India in 9 schools of Karimnagar and Warangal districts. It focused on strengthening foundational learning and improving access to quality education for children in rural communities. The project aimed to reduce school dropouts, enhance academic performance, and foster holistic child development through Village Learning Centres (VLCs), Shikshan Ranjan Kendras, and the active involvement of Shikshak Mitras (village educators). Project appointed 9 teachers in each of the selected schools.

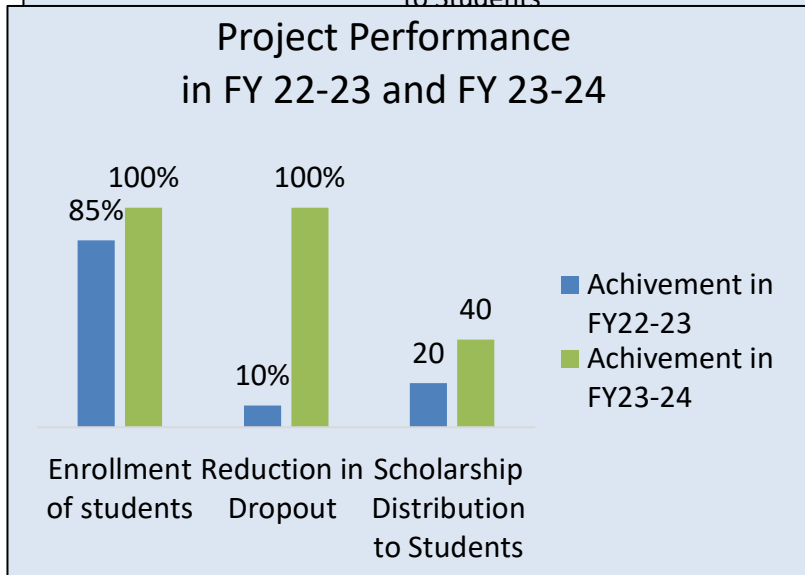
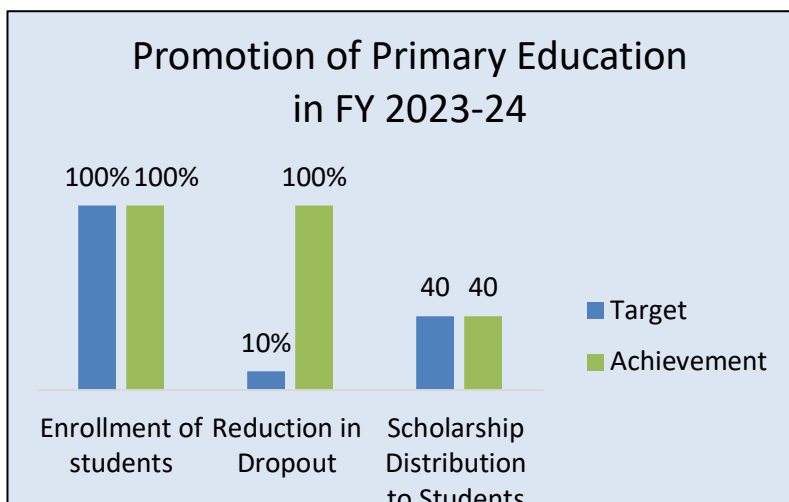
3.3.1. Project Objectives

The project focused on addressing educational gaps, strengthening learning outcomes, and ensuring inclusive and sustainable community participation. The project aimed to:

- Ensure 100% enrolment of eligible children in schools and reduce dropouts.
- Strengthen foundational learning through remedial education and after school support.
- Provide scholarships and incentives to encourage consistent school attendance.
- Promote community involvement in children’s education and enhance parental participation.
- Build the capacity of Shikshak Mitras and schoolteachers to improve learning outcomes.

3.3.2. Project Outcome

The project achieved remarkable progress in promoting education across villages in Karimnagar and Warangal districts. In the FY 2023-24, it ensured 100% enrolment of all eligible children in schools and successfully reduced the dropout rate to zero, surpassing the set target of 10%. Additionally, 40 students received scholarships, which is double the number achieved in the previous financial year (FY 2022–23). Project improved school participation, ensuring educational continuity, and enhancing students’ motivation and academic engagement in the region.



3.3.3. Implementation

The project was delivered through Village Learning Centres (VLCs). Or Community Learning Centres (CLCs), which served as community based learning hubs. These centres provided after school tutoring, remedial learning, and activity based teaching to improve children's academic performance and overall well-being.

Shikshak Mitras are trained local educators who played a central role in facilitating learning, conducting home visits, and engaging with parents to ensure regular attendance. They also organized extracurricular activities, awareness sessions, and mother child interaction programs to enhance both learning outcomes and social development.

Rallis India supported the centres with educational materials, digital aids, and continuous teacher training. Partnerships with local schools and community organizations ensured alignment with the state curriculum and improved coordination with formal schooling systems.



3.3.4. Impact of the Project

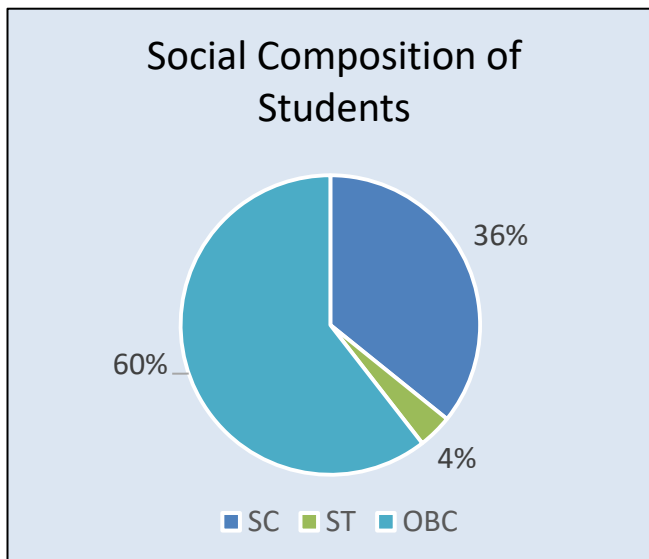
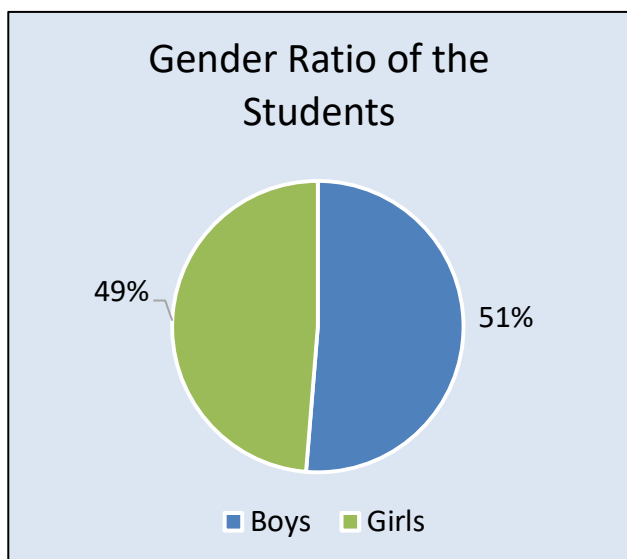
The project has led academic and social improvements among rural children. Teachers and parents observed better reading, writing, and comprehension skills, along with improved study habits and confidence among students.

a) Inclusive Education for the Children from Marginalised Section

Project demonstrated social and gender inclusion in its implementation. It ensured participation from diverse social groups. In July'24 total 271 students of 1st to 5th std were enrolled. All the students belong to marginalised sections of the society. Around 60% of students were belonging to the OBC category, 36% from SC and 4% from ST. It reflects equitable outreach to marginalized sections of society.

Project succeeded in promoting equal access to education for both genders. The gender ratio indicates near parity, with 51% boys and 49% girls. Project emphasized on inclusive approach, ensuring that educational opportunities reach all sections of the community, particularly those who are economically and socially disadvantaged. It fostered equity and social empowerment through education.

b) Enhancement of Learning Level

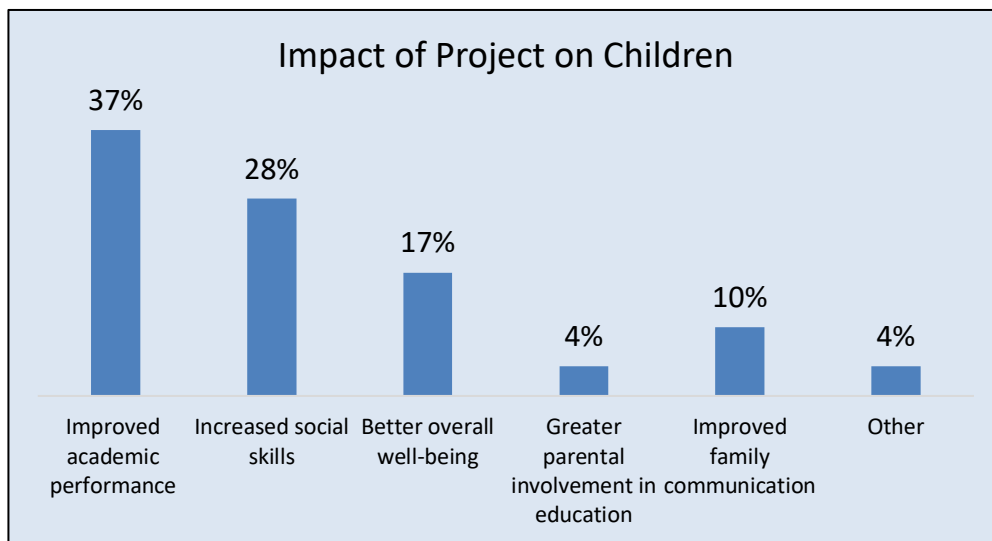


The VLCs have a measurable impact on children’s learning level and overall development. Primary research shows that, around 74% of the parents responded positively that their children demonstrated significant improvement in their ability to read and write, while 26% responded that their children showed moderate improvement. It highlights the project’s success in strengthening foundational literacy skills. A similar trend was observed in children’s behaviour and study habits, where 74% of the parents responded that their children has shown notable progress. It indicates better discipline and learning engagement. Parental involvement has also increased substantially, with over 74% of parents reported that frequent positive interactions with teachers and



the VLC increased, it fostered a supportive home learning environment. Through the Saksham Gram project children gained access to structured learning environments and personalized support which were previously unavailable in their villages. It has also enhanced parent-teacher collaboration and increased community ownership of education, creating a culture that values learning and child development.

The project contributed to children's holistic growth ~37% of parents noted improved academic performance, 28%



observed enhanced social skills, and 17% reported better overall well-being of their children. It demonstrates that VLCs improved academic learning and built stronger family school relationships and promoted socio-emotional development, creating a lasting impact on both students and their communities.

3.3.5. Case Studies

Case Study: Transforming Rural Education through the Saksham Gram

According to Mr. N. Nageshwar Rao, a teacher associated with the program for over a year, the project has impacted both students and the wider community. Most children enrolled come from socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, where irregular attendance and poor foundational skills were common challenges. The Shikshan Ranjan Kendras (SRKs) and VLCs established under the project provided structured, supportive environments for students to enhance their literacy, numeracy, and overall academic performance.

Mr Rao explained that the project's educational interventions were carefully aligned with the local learning needs and cultural context. Teaching methods incorporated local examples, play based learning, and activity based approaches, making education relatable and engaging. Teachers have adopted innovative practices such as the "play-way" method, which helped in sustaining interest and curiosity among students while improving comprehension and creativity.

He told that a key highlight of the project is the integration of technology and digital tools within the learning process. CLCs provided access to computers and learning materials, enabling children to develop essential digital and soft skills such as communication, teamwork, and problem solving. These interventions resulted in measurable improvements, students displayed greater confidence, improved academic performance, and better classroom participation.

Mr Rao further added that the project also enhanced parental engagement in education. Parents reported increased communication with teachers and greater involvement in their children's academic progress. This created a strong ecosystem of shared responsibility between schools, families, and the community.

He explained that the program’s monitoring and resource allocation are efficient and transparent, ensuring maximum utilization of materials and infrastructure. Continuous training and capacity building initiatives for teachers have further strengthened classroom delivery and educational quality. Looking ahead, the project aims to ensure long term sustainability by fostering community ownership. Local partnerships, regular monitoring, and capacity building of village educators have been established to ensure that learning centres continue to function effectively even beyond the project’s direct support.

Some other case studies:

Thanugula Anjali, a B.A. graduate from a marginalized community, broke social barriers to become a r Shikshak Mitra in her village. Despite facing caste-based resistance, her determination and outreach efforts gradually built community trust. With training and mentorship from Tata Rallis, she turned the VLC into a vibrant hub of learning, inspiring social inclusion and gender equality. Today, her VLC operates in two shifts and stands as a model of educational transformation.

Similarly, Yelka Saujanya, a widowed mother from Narsingapur, rebuilt her life after joining the Saksham Gram Project as a VLC teacher. The opportunity provided her with both financial stability and social respect. Through training and guidance, she became an effective and creative educator, engaging students and empowering her community.

Among students, K. Raman Kumar from Baopet village stands out. Coming from a poor farming family, he was once irregular in school. Encouraged by the Gram Mitra and the VLC team, he improved his attendance and performance. Now he is performing well in academics. Raman dreams of becoming a doctor, inspiring other families in his village to value education and send their children to the VLC.

3.4. Health

Rallis India implemented “Rural Health and Nutrition” initiative to improve the health, nutrition, and food security of rural communities in Karimnagar and Warangal districts. The project focused on 3 major components promoting kitchen gardens, increasing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) awareness, and supporting routine vaccinations for women and children. It was designed to help families adopt healthy practices, reduce malnutrition, and improve overall wellbeing through sustainable and community led interventions.

3.4.1. Implementation and Coverage

During FY 2023-24, the project achieved all its planned project targets. A total of 2,750 kitchen gardens were established across villages, ensuring households had regular access to fresh vegetables. In addition, 32 awareness sessions on maternal and child health were

Health Intervention in FY 2023-24	Target	Achievement
Kitchen garden	2750	2750
MCH awareness session	32	32
Vaccination of U-5 children and women	100	100

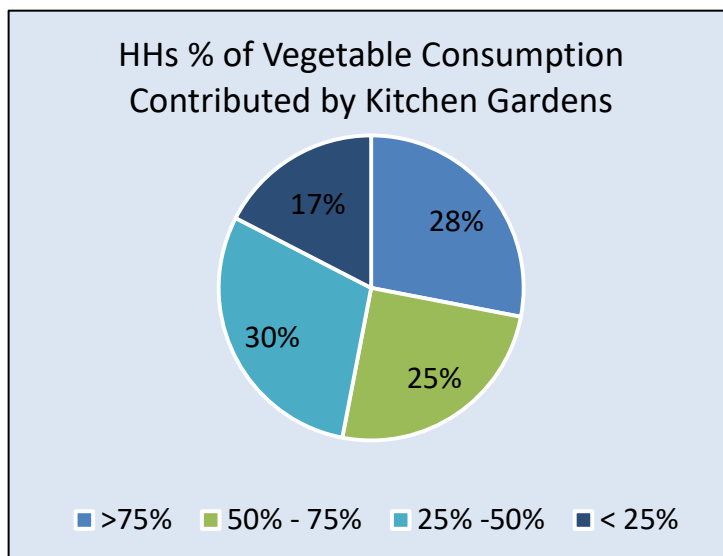
organized, focusing on nutrition, hygiene, and preventive care. The program also conducted 100 vaccination drives for women and children under the age of five in the targeted geography.

3.4.2. Impact of Kitchen Gardens on Nutrition and Food Security

a) Impact on Household Nutrition and Food Security

The kitchen garden initiative became one of the most impactful components of the program. Primary survey data shows that over 60% of households benefited directly from kitchen gardens and related health activities. Among these, 65% of families reported consuming vegetables from their gardens almost daily, while another 30% used them weekly. For many, this practice replaced the need to purchase vegetables from markets, saving costs and ensuring freshness.

Around 28% of households responded



that they met over 75% of their weekly vegetable consumption from their gardens. It has led to



improved household diets, better nutritional intake, and enhanced food security throughout the year.

b) Improved Dietary Diversity

The project also encouraged families to include a diverse range of foods in their daily meals. It was found through the primary research that ~44% of Households (HHs) consumed fruits, vegetables, and proteins at least 3-4 times a week, and 23% ate a balanced diet daily. This improvement in dietary diversity reduced dependency on limited staple foods and improved the nutritional status of rural households.

c) Improved Children Nutrition

Children under five year had significant benefit. Around 61% of households reported visible improvement in their children's health and nutrition, reflecting better dietary intake and increased awareness among mothers.

3.4.3. Vaccination and Health Awareness

The project strengthened access to preventive healthcare. The data indicates that almost 80% of eligible children were vaccinated, either through project led drives or with support from local health departments. It was possible due to consistent awareness campaigns and collaboration with local ASHA and Anganwadi workers. However it was observed that ~20% HHs were faced challenges and did not vaccinate their children.

The MCH awareness sessions conducted during the year helped women understand the importance of nutrition during pregnancy, child immunization schedules, and sanitation practices. These sessions also encouraged open discussions on women's health issues, creating a supportive environment for behavioural change.

3.4.4. Improvement in Overall Well-being and Community Impact

The project strengthened food and health security across participating villages. Around 83% of respondents acknowledged that their household food security and wellbeing improved due to these interventions, with 49% reporting significant positive change. Families expressed that having a kitchen garden ensured daily access to vegetables and built a responsibility toward better health.

Mostly women managed the kitchen gardens, they contributed to household nutrition and income stability and also gained confidence and leadership within their communities. The initiative improved physical health and advanced social empowerment.

3.5. Community Governance and Empowerment

Community Governance and Empowerment project aimed to bridge the gap between rural citizens and government welfare systems. It focused on enabling households to access social welfare schemes, promoting digital and financial literacy, and strengthening local governance institutions. The project empowered individuals, especially women, to actively participate in governance and improve their financial inclusion and livelihood security.

3.5.1. Project Objectives

Objectives of the Community Governance and Empowerment Project are given below:

- a) Develop connectivity between villages and government services
- b) Facilitate access to government schemes
- c) Improve efficiency and transparency in governance
- d) Promote awareness and accountability

3.5.2. Project Outcome

a) Facilitating Access to Government Schemes

The project helped community members connect with key Telangana government welfare schemes, such as Mahalakshmi Scheme, Kalyana Lakshmi Yojana, Gruha Jyoti, Aasara Pension, Rythu Beema, Runa Mafi etc. Cumulatively 181 beneficiaries availed support between year 2019 and Dec'24, through these schemes under the convergence initiative, receiving a combined amount of Rs 1.05 crore, ensuring financial relief and social security for rural families.

Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Amount Received through Scheme (In Rs)	Documents Submitted by Project team along with the Application
Kalyana Laxmi	15	15,16,740	Marriage certificate, Photos, Adhar, Marriage Card, Bank Passbook
Runamafi	52	15,50,000	Evidence of Agriculture, Adhar, PAN card and marginal farmer Bank Passbook
Gruha Jhothi	46	3,53,280	Evidence of residence, Electric Meter Document, Adhar, PAN card and Bank Passbook
Asara Pension	56	11,28,960	Evidence of age, PWD, residence, Electric Meter Document, Adhar, PAN, Bank, Passbook
Rithu Beema	12	60,00,000	Evidence of death, Residence proof, Adhar, PAN card, Bank Passbook
Total	181	1,05,48,980	

The project team actively supported beneficiaries in preparing and submitting applications for these schemes, ensuring all required documents were in place and it also helped in liaison with the govt department.

It is found through the primary research that, 53% received support in all their applications, while 39% received support for at least one scheme.

Since the team did not charge any monetary fee for their services, each beneficiary contributed through “Shramdan” (voluntary labor) equivalent to four days of work, valued at Rs 550 per day. In total, 181 beneficiaries performed 724 days of Shramdan, amounting to an estimated value of Rs 3,98,200. It fostered a spirit of community participation and ownership in accessing government welfare schemes.

Brief description of each of the schemes is given below:

- i. **Mahalakshmi Scheme:** It is a flagship women empowerment initiative, which provides financial assistance of Rs 2,500 per month to women who are heads of their families. In addition, the scheme offers LPG cylinders at a subsidized price of Rs 500 and free RTC bus travel across the state. The program aims to reduce the financial burden on women, promote their mobility, and enhance their role in household and community decision-making.
- ii. **Kalyana Lakshmi Yojana:** It provides financial support to BPL families for the marriage of their daughters. Eligible families receive one time assistance to cover marriage related expenses. It offers financial relief to poor households and helps prevent child marriages and promotes social equality by supporting distressed families.



- iii. **Gruha Jyoti Scheme:** Under this scheme, all eligible households receive up to 200 units of free electricity per month for domestic use. With the current electricity cost in Telangana at Rs 4.8 per unit, this support saves families ~ Rs 960 per month. The scheme helps reduce the cost of living for low income households and ensures access to electricity without financial stress, improving their quality of life.
- iv. **Aasara Pension Scheme:** It provides monthly pensions of Rs 4,016 to elderly citizens, widows, persons with disabilities, weavers, beedi workers, and other vulnerable groups. It is designed to ensure social security and dignity for disadvantaged populations. The scheme supports livelihood stability and provides regular income to families that depend on limited or no sources of earning.
- v. **Runa Mafi Scheme :** It offers debt relief to farmers by waiving their outstanding agricultural loans up to Rs 2 lakh. It aims to reduce rural indebtedness and support farmers facing financial distress due to crop failures or poor market conditions. Scheme provides farmers with an opportunity to rebuild their livelihoods and continue farming without economic burden by freeing them from debt.

b) Facilitating Access to other Government Schemes

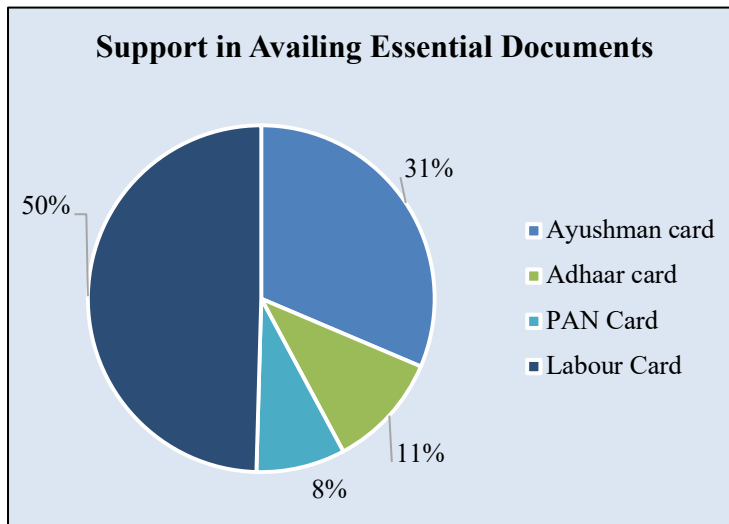
Project team also supported in convergence for other Govt schemes. A total of 203 beneficiaries availed financial and livelihood support amounting to Rs 5.43 crore through four major Telangana Govt schemes.

- i. **B.C. Bandhu Scheme:** It provided Rs 29 lakh to 29 beneficiaries belonging to the backward classes. It aims to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment by offering financial assistance to start small and medium businesses. Beneficiaries used the financial support to establish auto services, milk parlors, hotels, welding shops, general stores, saloon shops, water plants etc for creating self-employment opportunities.

Name of Scheme	Amount Received (in Rs)	No of Beneficiaries
B C Bandhu	29,00,000	29
Dhalitha Bhandhu	4,10,00,000	53
KCR Kit	5,46,000	42
Sheep Scheme	98,75,000	79
Total	5,43,21,000	203
- ii. **Dalitha Bandhu Scheme:** It offered Rs 4.10 crore to 53 beneficiaries, focuses on empowering Dalit families by providing direct financial support to set up sustainable enterprises and promote economic independence. Beneficiaries invested in income generating assets such as tractors, trailers, autos, cars, JCB machines, harvesters, dairy farms, fertilizer shops, supermarkets, general stores, paint shops, and buffaloes etc. Several beneficiaries also started cell shops, ladies' emporiums, and cement brick units etc.
- iii. **KCR Kit Scheme:** With Rs 5.46 lakh distributed among 42 women beneficiaries, this health initiative supports pregnant women by providing maternity kits containing essential items for mother and child care, promoting institutional deliveries and maternal health.
- iv. **Sheep Scheme:** Supporting 79 beneficiaries with Rs 98.75 lakh, this scheme aims to improve livelihoods among the Golla and Kuruma communities by providing loan of Rs 1.25 lacs to establish sheep units. It aimed to boost rural incomes and strengthen the livestock economy.

c) Facilitating in Availing Essential Documents

The project team helped community members obtain essential government identification and benefit documents. A total of 446 individuals availed support in getting essential documents in FY 2023-24. Among them, 140 people received Ayushman Cards for healthcare coverage, 48 obtained Aadhaar Cards, 37 secured PAN Cards, and 221 received Labour Card for MGNREGA employment related benefits. It strengthened community access to welfare schemes, financial inclusion, and essential social security benefits.



d) Capacity Building of Community Members

Project implemented initiatives to strengthen local capacities and promote inclusive development. During FY 2023-24, a total of 24 Financial and Digital Literacy sessions were organized, enabling community members to manage finances effectively, understand digital transactions, and access online government services.

Additionally, 4 Capacity Building sessions for Community Based Organization (CBO) members were conducted to

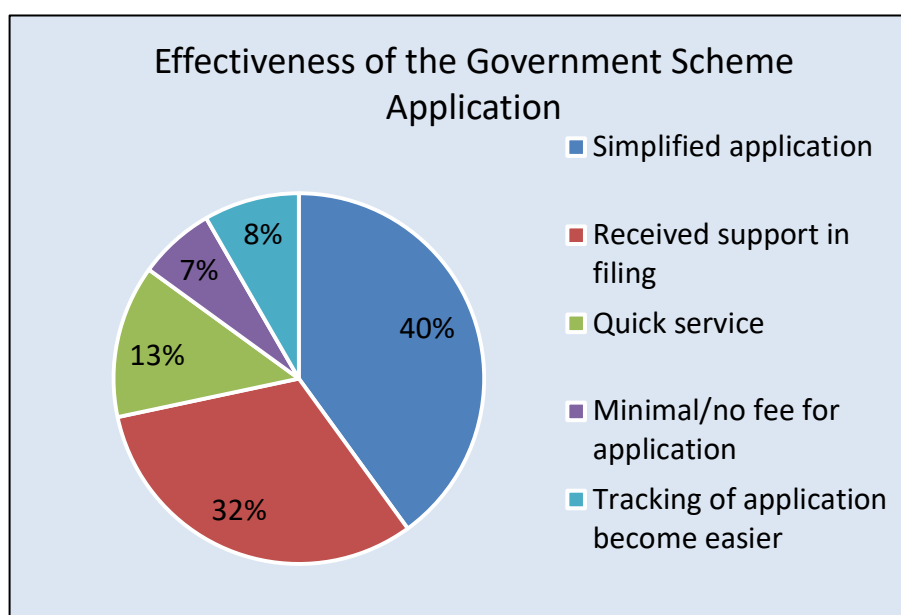
Initiatives in FY 2023-24	Target	Achievement
Financial and Digital literacy sessions	24	24
Capacity building of CBO members	4	4
Disaster preparedness sessions	16	16

enhance leadership, planning, and coordination skills among local representatives. It aimed to empower CBOs to actively participate in village development processes and improve governance transparency. Further, 16 Disaster Preparedness sessions were organized to equip communities with knowledge and practical strategies for managing risks during natural calamities. These sessions emphasized community-based response mechanisms and resilience planning.

3.5.3. Project Impact

a) Effective in Access to Government Schemes

The Project had an impact on improving access to government schemes and financial inclusion in rural communities. It simplified the application process, with 39% of respondents confirming that the procedures became easier to understand and follow. Around 31% of



beneficiaries received direct support in filling out forms, which reduced dependency on intermediaries and minimized errors during submission. Additionally, 13% of participants appreciated the quick service and timely response from field team, while 6.5% reported that applications required either no fee or a minimal charge, reducing the financial burden on poor families. Another 8% stated that tracking applications became more transparent and convenient, ensuring accountability and confidence among villagers.

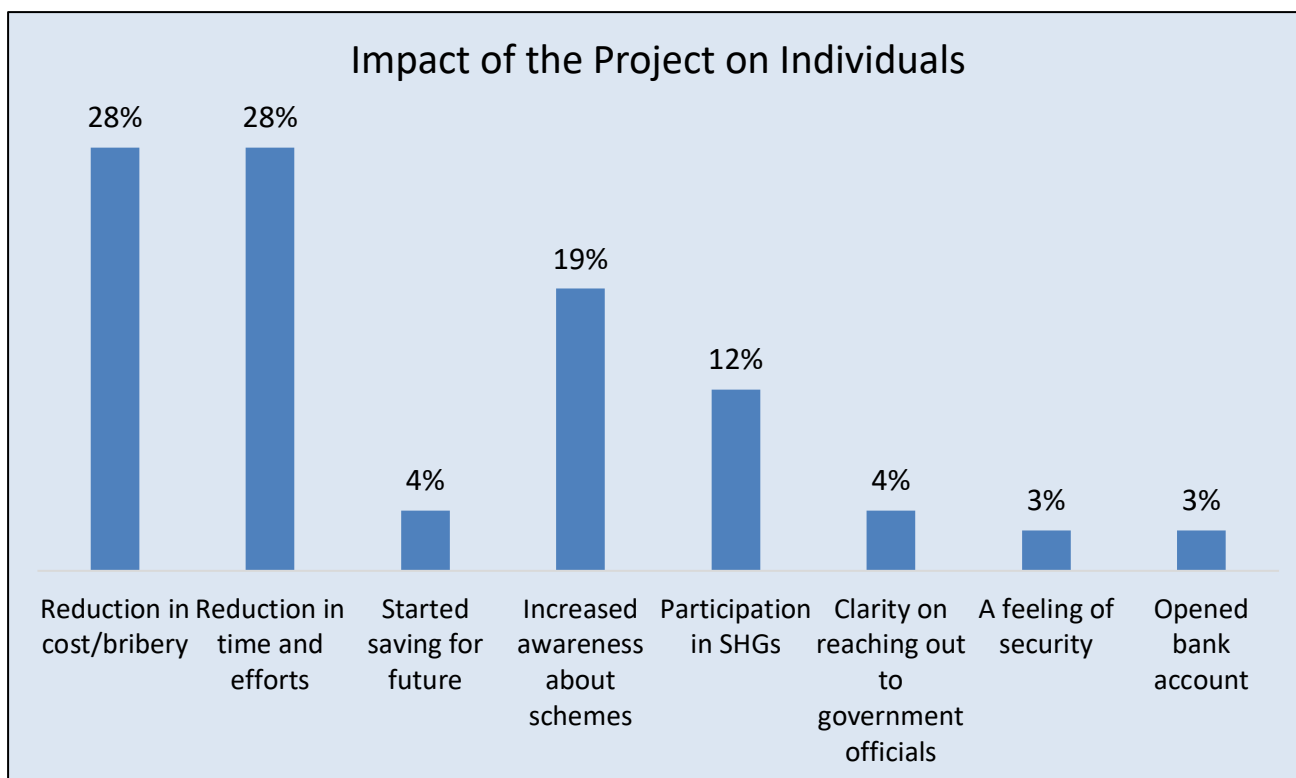
Project improved transparency, reduced time and cost, and built trust between villagers and government institutions making welfare schemes more accessible and efficient for marginalized communities.

b) Impact of the Project on Individual

Project brought tangible improvements to individuals’ lives by simplifying access to government schemes and promoting financial inclusion. About 28% of beneficiaries experienced a reduction in cost of application of scheme or reduction in bribery, another 28% benefited from a reduction in time and effort during the application process.

Nearly 19% reported increased awareness about government schemes, which helped them make informed decisions and access new opportunities. Around 12% became active members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), strengthening their financial and social participation. A few beneficiaries also began saving for the future and gained clarity in reaching out to government officials, reflecting enhanced confidence.

Additionally, some beneficiaries felt a greater sense of security through insurance coverage and



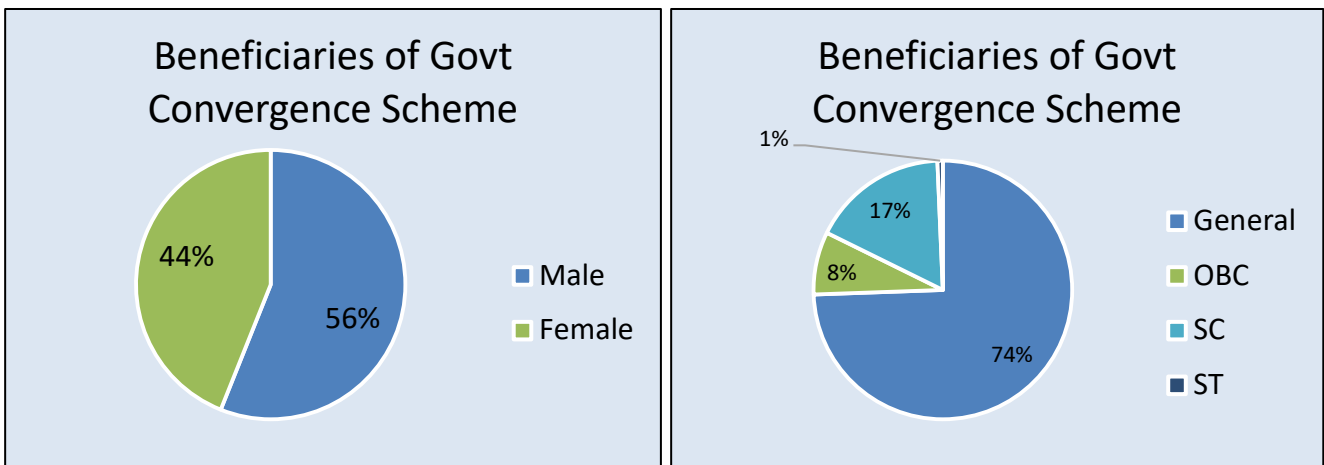
opened new bank accounts, signaling growing financial inclusion in rural areas. Overall, the project empowered individuals to access resources independently and engage confidently with local governance systems.

The project reduced bureaucratic delays and dependence on middlemen, ensuring timely submission of documents. Women beneficiaries especially valued the sense of security provided by access to

insurance and pension schemes. The program also encouraged financial inclusion, with some participants opening new bank accounts to manage benefits and savings. The support of Gram Mitras and community volunteers under the project proved instrumental in helping rural citizens access schemes smoothly.

c) Inclusive Participation: Gender and Social Inclusion

Around 56% of beneficiaries were male and 44% were female. This near balanced participation highlights inclusion of women in accessing the government schemes. Similarly, project brought social inclusion as ~26% beneficiaries belong to marginalized section. It underscores the project's effort to reach marginalized and economically weaker sections.



4. Analysis

The observations and findings through primary research of the “Saksham Gram” program have been analysed on the OECD-DAC global framework REECIS as below:

4.1. Inclusiveness

The Saksham Gram project targeted women, youth, smallholders, and marginalized communities. It delivered services at the doorstep. Field teams and Gram Mitras actively identified and mobilized vulnerable households.

It demonstrated inclusiveness by ensuring balanced participation across gender, social, and educational backgrounds.

a) Gender Inclusion

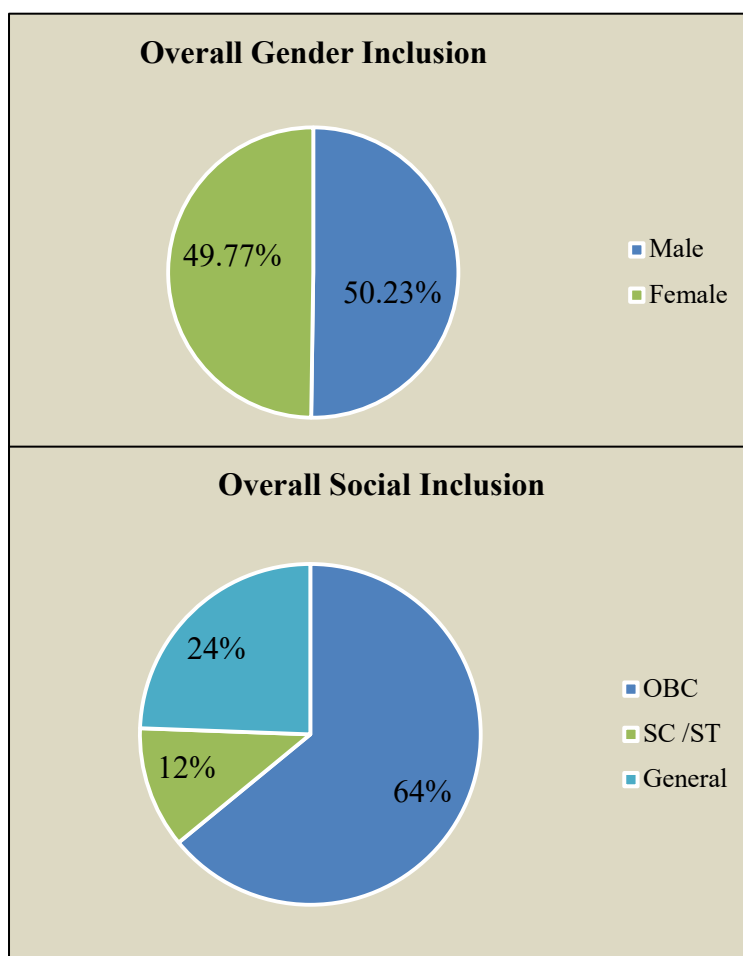
The project kept gender balance a priority. Overall Male (50.23%) and female (49.77%) representation was nearly equal, showing gender equity in project access and benefits. Women received dedicated skilling, sewing machines, and support to form SHGs. Women beneficiaries reported increased self-reliance and improved household decision-making.

b) Social Inclusion

The project reached socially marginalized communities. Around 64% of beneficiaries belonged to OBC and ~12% to SC / ST groups, showing priority to marginalized sections. School and VLC enrolment prioritized children from OBC, SC and ST backgrounds (60% OBC, 36% SC, 4% ST). Rationed scholarships, home visits, and local Shikshan Mitras removed barriers to learning for children.

The program also reflected religious inclusion, with 97% Hindu, 2.3% Muslim,

and 0.46% Christian participants. It covered all community members from all educational level from those who never attended school (~9%) to graduates and postgraduates ensuring opportunities suited to diverse learning capacities.



c) Economical and Geographical Inclusion

The program focused on economic inclusion. It trained youths and placed them in jobs or enterprises. It trained women in tailoring and embroidery and engaged them in livelihood activities. It supported households to access government welfare schemes and lowered entry barriers to social protection. Services were decentralized. Village Learning Centres, local digital centres, and Organic plot demonstrations etc brought services close to people. It built sustained inclusion through capacity building. It ran financial and digital literacy sessions, CBO training, and disaster preparedness workshops to strengthen local governance links.

4.2. Relevance

Saksham Gram project was relevant to the socio-economic realities of selected villages in Karimnagar and Warangal districts. The project design and implementation directly responded to the priority needs identified in the need assessment studies, which highlighted gaps in livelihoods, education, health, and governance systems.

Selected villages are predominantly agrarian, with small and marginal farmers, mainly depending on rain-fed agriculture and facing challenges like irregular rainfall, low productivity, limited irrigation, and lack of market access. Saksham Gram addressed these issues by promoting organic farming, introducing Agri based enterprises, and supporting youth and women in developing alternative income sources through skill-based training. Project created self-employment and job opportunities within the villages, reducing dependence on seasonal migration.

The project's education interventions were equally relevant. The need assessment highlighted a shortage of teachers, low learning levels, and irregular attendance among children. Saksham Gram's establishment of Village Learning Centres (VLCs) and appointment of Shikshak Mitras improved access to quality learning and reduced dropout rates.

The community governance and empowerment component of the project was another critical response to local needs. The need assessment had shown that villagers struggled with documentation and access to government welfare schemes due to low literacy and bureaucratic barriers. Through Gram Mitras and digital literacy sessions, the project helped families access welfare benefits.

4.3. Effectiveness

The project interventions improved economic stability and social inclusion and built local capacity, enhanced self-reliance, and fostered a sense of community ownership. Saksham Gram addressed both immediate and long-term needs of the region by integrating livelihoods, education, health, and governance under one framework, making it effective and impactful initiative for inclusive and sustainable rural transformation.

In terms of livelihood enhancement, project effectively tackled challenges of unemployment, lower income level and lack of alternate income sources. Project introduced diversified livelihood options through skill training and enterprise creation. Youth were trained and placed in jobs or self-employment, directly addressing rural unemployment and migration issues. Establishing local enterprises such as flour mills, digital centers, driving services, vegetable trolleys, and mini rice mills responded to the identified need for village based economic activities and reduced dependence on

external markets. The promotion of organic farming further addressed agricultural sustainability concerns by reducing input costs and improving soil fertility.

The women's empowerment component effectively responded to the limited income opportunities, low financial literacy, and weak participation of women in economic decision making. Through the Women Skill Development and Employability project, women were trained engaged in income generating activities such as tailoring, embroidery, and beauty services.

The education interventions it resolved the educational gaps such as high dropout rates, shortage of teachers, and poor foundational learning. Establishment of Village Learning Centres (VLCs) and appointment of Shikshak Mitras provided addressed the educational exclusion of marginalized groups. By creating community-based learning hubs, the project resolved both accessibility and quality related education needs.

In the health and nutrition domain, it addressed child malnutrition, and low access to preventive healthcare as major gaps. Project effectively responded through the establishment of kitchen gardens, MCH awareness sessions, and vaccination drives.

In the area of community governance and empowerment it addressed weak institutional linkages, low awareness of government welfare schemes, and dependency on intermediaries. The project successfully bridged this gap by facilitating access to key state welfare programs such as Rythu Beema, Dalitha Bandhu, Gruha Jyoti, Aasara Pension, and Kalyana Lakshmi. The project also assisted in obtaining essential documents like Aadhaar, PAN, and Ayushman cards directly resolving the access to documentation issues.

4.4. Efficiency

The project used resources efficiently to maximize reach and impact. It met or exceeded most targets (youth trained and placed, kitchen gardens, enrolment, scheme facilitation) while delivering services across eight villages with the same set of Gram Mitras, VLCs and partner trainers. Community contribution through "shramdan" and use of local trainers and SHGs reduced implementation costs and built ownership. Interventions were implemented within timeline and at scalable level. Efficiency limits remain in a few areas such as ~20% of households missed vaccination drives and enterprises need stronger market linkages and working capital.

4.5. Coherence

a) Alignment with Government of India Schemes

The project's integrated approach covering livelihoods, education, health, and governance reflects a convergence model that complements national priorities for rural development, women's empowerment, skill enhancement, and inclusive growth.

Skill Development and Livelihood Promotion

The project's Youth Skill Development and Employability and Women Skill Development and Employability initiatives align with the objectives of:

- i. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** By training youth and facilitating self-employment, placements, project supports DDU-GKY's mandate of enhancing employability of rural youth aged 15-35 years through skill training and placements.

- ii. **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** The project's community based vocational trainings in driving, computer literacy, and digital services are consistent with PMKVY's objectives of skill certification and employability enhancement.

Women Empowerment and Gender Equality

The Women Skill Development and Employability Project and the formation of SHGs are closely aligned with:

- iii. **Mission Shakti (Ministry of Women & Child Development):** By empowering women through skills, financial literacy, and self-employment, the project contributed to Mission Shakti's goal of making women self-reliant and enhancing their role in decision-making.
- iv. **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** The project's focus on women led enterprises, tailoring and embroidery training, SHG formation, and livelihood promotion corresponds directly with NRLM's goal of enabling poor women to access sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- v. **Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK):** The mentoring support, peer learning, and SHG strengthening under Saksham Gram reflect PMMSK's objective of providing community-level support for women's social and economic empowerment.

Agriculture and Sustainable Farming

The Organic Farming Initiative under Saksham Gram aligns with the following programs:

- vi. **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** The promotion of natural fertilizers, bio-pesticides, and crop rotation practices reflected the goals of PKVY, which encourages chemical-free, sustainable agriculture.
- vii. **National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):** The initiative's focus on soil health, eco-friendly farming, and organic input kits directly supported NMSA's objectives of sustainable farming systems and climate resilience.

Health, Nutrition, and Sanitation

The Rural Health and Nutrition Initiative of the project complement several GoI health and nutrition schemes:

- viii. **Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission):** The establishment of kitchen gardens and MCH sessions aligned directly with Poshan Abhiyaan's goal of improving maternal and child nutrition through community-based interventions.
- ix. **National Health Mission (NHM):** The project's vaccination drives and collaboration with ASHA and Anganwadi workers strengthened NHM's objective of achieving universal immunization and preventive healthcare in rural areas.

Governance, Inclusion, and Social Security

The Community Governance and Empowerment component of the project aligns with the Government's vision for transparent, participatory, and inclusive governance:

- x. **Digital India Mission:** The establishment of digital service centers and financial and digital literacy sessions promoted digital inclusion and align with the mission's goal of empowering citizens through digital access.
- xi. **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):** By supporting over villagers in obtaining Aadhaar, PAN, labour, and Ayushman cards, the project contributed to PMJDY's vision of universal access to banking and social security.
- xii. **Aadhaar Enabled Service Delivery:** Simplifying access to government benefited and reduced middlemen reflect the principles of Aadhaar-based direct benefit transfer (DBT).
- xiii. **Social Welfare Schemes (Aasara Pension, Dalitha Bandhu, Kalyana Lakshmi, Rythu Beema, Gruha Jyoti):** The project's convergence approach directly assisted rural families in availing these schemes, helping beneficiaries receive financial support. This fostered inclusivity and strengthens last mile delivery of welfare.

b) Coherence with SDGs

SDG	Project Contribution
SDG 1: No Poverty	Created local employment, increased household incomes, supported access to welfare schemes, and reduced migration.
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	Promoted kitchen gardens and organic farming, improving dietary diversity and reducing malnutrition.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	Conducted vaccination drives, MCH sessions, and improved preventive healthcare through awareness.
SDG 4: Quality Education	Increased school enrolment, reduced dropouts, and improved learning outcomes through VLCs and Shikshak Mitras.
SDG 5: Gender Equality	Trained women, engaged in livelihoods, strengthened SHGs, and enhanced women's decision-making power.
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	Promoted safe water use and hygiene practices through awareness under health and sanitation interventions.
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Created enterprises, trained youth, and enabled entrepreneurship through local enterprise support.
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	Targeted marginalized communities (ST/SC/OBC) beneficiaries to promote social inclusion.

SDG 13: Climate Action	Promoted climate-resilient agriculture practices and reduced chemical use through organic farming.
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4.6. Impact

The impact of the project observed in livelihoods, education, health, and governance. The project addressed the systemic challenges such as agricultural distress, limited non-farm opportunities, low education levels, poor nutrition, and weak institutional access.

a) Livelihood and Economic Impact

Project strengthened the economic base of rural households. Through targeted skill development, enterprise creation, and agricultural interventions, the project helped families diversify income sources, reducing dependency on farm based or migratory employment.

The training and enterprise support project fostered financial resilience. Beneficiaries who once earned irregular daily wages developed steady income streams through self-employment and small businesses. This led to greater household savings, and improved financial planning.

It instilled a sense of self-reliance and dignity of work. Youth who once migrated to nearby cities for casual labor began to perceive entrepreneurship as a sustainable and respectable career path. Women, previously confined to unpaid domestic roles, gained agency as income earners and decision makers. Their visible contribution to family income altered household dynamics, reduced gender dependency, and improved their social standing in the community.

The promotion of organic and sustainable agriculture created ecological as well as economic impact. Farmers who transitioned from chemical to organic inputs observed improved soil health, reduced input costs, and more stable yields. It contributed to both environmental restoration and economic viability.

b) Educational and Social Impact

Project bridged learning gap, reduced dropouts, and fostered a culture of education in communities where schooling was once irregular and undervalued. By establishing Village Learning Centres (VLCs) and supporting local Shikshak Mitras, the project restored confidence among parents and students in rural education.

The most visible impact has been the strengthening of foundational learning. Children who earlier struggled with reading and writing developed core literacy and numeracy skills, boosting their academic performance and motivation to continue schooling.

Another significant change has been the revival of parental involvement in education. Earlier, parents viewed schooling as the government's responsibility. Project encouraged families to participate in their children's learning journey.

Inclusion of local women as teachers and learning facilitators created employment and elevated women's social role as community educators and leaders.

c) Health and Nutrition Impact

Health and nutrition interventions under the project created visible improvements in the wellbeing of rural families, particularly women and children. By integrating health awareness with kitchen garden, it changed everyday household practices related to food, hygiene, and preventive care.

The introduction of kitchen gardens improved dietary diversity by regular inclusion of leafy greens, pulses, and vegetables.

MCH sessions deepened community understanding of nutrition, pregnancy care, vaccination, and hygiene, it built preventive health awareness that continues beyond project activities.

d) Governance and Institutional Impact

Project strengthened grassroots governance and bridged the access gap between rural citizens and government systems. Through structured facilitation, digital literacy, and documentation support, the project democratized access to entitlements. Families were able to secure pensions, marriage assistance, agricultural relief, and housing subsidies. This access improved financial security and restored citizens' trust in public institutions.

The introduction of Gram Mitras as local facilitators within villages ensured that administrative processes became approachable, transparent, and responsive.

5. Best Practices, Suggestions and Conclusion

5.1. Best Practices of the Program

a) Community Mobilization through Local Facilitators

The project mobilized communities through local actors. Gram Mitras and Shikshak Mitras who lives within the same villages, conducted door-to-door outreach, building strong personal trust. This localized approach ensured deeper community engagement, high participation, and clear understanding of project services among beneficiaries.

b) Decentralized and Doorstep Service Delivery

Decentralization was a key operational strategy. Interventions such as Village Learning Centres (VLCs), Community Digital Centres, and on-field organic farming demonstrations brought services directly to people's doorsteps. This reduced travel costs and time barriers for marginalized families, ensuring equitable access and community ownership.

c) Demand Driven and Context Specific Interventions

All project interventions were designed based on needs identified in the Need Assessment Study. Skill trainings matched local market gaps, such as driving, digital services, flour milling, and tailoring. Organic farming demonstrations addressed soil fertility, irrigation, and input challenges. This ensured that every activity was relevant and immediately useful for local livelihoods.

d) Gender and Social Inclusion as a Core Principle

Gender and social inclusion were integrated into every project component. Women received dedicated skill training, sewing machine support, and entrepreneurship mentoring. Educational and livelihood interventions prioritized OBC, SC, and ST communities. As a result, gender participation reached near parity, and women's confidence and decision-making power improved significantly.

e) Linking Skills to Sustainable Enterprises

The program linked vocational training with enterprise creation and local market demand. Training in driving, digital services, tailoring, and agri-based activities was paired with access to start-up tools and financial assistance. This converted skills into sustainable livelihoods, reducing unemployment and rural migration.

f) Integration of Behaviour Change in Health and Nutrition

Health and nutrition initiatives combined practical interventions with behaviour change. Kitchen gardens improved food access, while MCH sessions educated families on hygiene, diet, and preventive care. This dual approach changed long-term habits, leading to sustained improvements in household nutrition and wellbeing.

5.2. Suggestions for Improvement of the Program

1. Beneficiary Level :

a. **Build Local Skill Ecosystem and Enhance Post-Training Market-Driven Mentorship Networks**

While the project's skill development and enterprise creation components have led to income gains and higher self-reliance, numerous beneficiaries especially youth continue to face challenges such as market access, unstable demand, and lack of raw materials or working capital. Establishing structured post-training mentorship "circles" led by successful local entrepreneurs and market actors. Also instead of focusing only on individual training batches, the project can create micro skill clusters (e.g., tailoring, computer embroidery etc.) within villages. These clusters can be linked with local MSMEs, government skill programs, and markets.

b. **Collective Asset Ownership Models**

Many women trained in computer embroidery, tailoring, and other skills struggle to acquire capital-intensive equipment independently. Introducing co-ownership models, such as shared machinery banks and digital centers run by SHGs or youth groups, can spread capital risk, ensure continuous equipment utilization, and lower entry barriers for marginalized entrepreneurs. Encourage Panchayat and Gram Mitra to manage and jointly upgrade shared assets, while rotating operational responsibility among members to build management skills and enhance group cohesion.

c. **Align Training with Emerging Market Demands**

Shifting focus from skill development programs from saturated trades like tailoring to emerging sectors such as solar equipment maintenance, EV servicing, and digital livelihoods. Training should be delivered through group models, enabling shared access to resources and improved market reach. This approach will better align beneficiary capacities with evolving economic opportunities and foster sustainable rural growth.

2. Program Level:

a. **Introduce a Livelihood Progress Dashboard**

After the training or livelihood support, there was a need for a structured system to track each beneficiary's progress over the next six months, including challenges faced in income, employment, and social mobility. Such ongoing monitoring helps identify trade level gaps early, that can be catered in next consecutive year with same trade implementation.

Develop a digital 'Livelihood Progress Dashboard' to track each trainee's income, employment, and mobility in real time. This will enable both field and CSR teams to visualize project impact, facilitating data-driven adaptation and effective scale-up decisions.

5.3. Conclusion

The Saksham Gram project has created a visible transformation in the social and economic landscape of the villages in Karimnagar and Warangal. It strengthened livelihoods, enhanced education, improved health outcomes, and empowered communities through holistic, inclusive and participatory approaches. The project helped rural families move toward greater self-reliance and stability by building local capacity, promoting skill development, and improving access to essential services. Women gained confidence and decision-making power, youth found dignified income opportunities, and communities developed stronger connections with governance systems. The project fostered collective ownership, built local leadership, and inspired behavioural change across communities. Overall, Saksham Gram stands as a successful model of community driven rural development, demonstrating how targeted interventions can lead to lasting improvements in quality of life and social empowerment.

6. List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AYUSHMAN	Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CLC	Community Learning Centre
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoI	Government of India
GoT	Government of Telangana
HH	Household
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KII	Key Informant Interview
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NHM	National Health Mission
NMSA	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NRP	Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OBC	Other Backward Classes
OCED / OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OCED-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMSK	Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
REECIS	Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Coherence, Impact, and Sustainability (OECD-DAC evaluation framework)
RTC	Road Transport Corporation
RUBY	Rallis Ujjwal Bhavishya Yojana

SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Castes
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDP	Skill Development Program
SHG	Self-Help Group
SHS	State Health Society
SHS	State Health Society
SRK	Shikshan Ranjan Kendra
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SWM Rules	Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
TaRa	Tata Rallis Livelihood Program (TaRa Initiative)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VLC	Village Learning Centre
VOC	Vocational