

Executive Summary of Impact Assessment

Polycab India Limited (“Polycab”) initiated five major Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects focusing on **Education, Healthcare, Environment, Rural Development, and National Heritage, Art and Culture**, each undergoing a thorough independent impact assessment. These projects were implemented across diverse locations including Halol, Ghoghamba, Jambughoda, Waghodia, Godhra and Hadala in Gujarat; Silvassa and Daman in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman; and Mumbai, Pune and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar in Maharashtra. With this extensive reach, Polycab’s CSR endeavours positively impacted **more than 6,80,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries**, reflecting Polycab’s dedication to addressing important social issues while aligning with global sustainability objectives.

The independent impact assessments not only evaluated the effectiveness of these initiatives but also highlighted their contribution to advancing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Research Methodology					
Sector	Year of Implementation	Key Stakeholders	Study Tools	Total Respondents	Location
Education	FY 2023–25	Students, parents, teachers, SHG women & youth	Survey, KII, FGD	1,490	Halol, Silvassa, & Mumbai
Healthcare	FY 2023–24	Patients, families, doctors & hospital staff		950	Halol, Ghoghamba, Daman, Pune & Chh. Sambhaji Nagar
Environment	FY 2023–24	Community households, farmers & WMC members		275	Baska, Pratapura & Hansapura
Rural & Community Development	FY 2023–24	Livestock-owning households, volunteers, Panchayat & vets		40	Halol Taluka & Godhra
Heritage, Art & Culture	FY 2023–24	Visitors, students & teachers		50	Daman, Hadala

Education Programme

Implemented across Halol (Gujarat), Silvassa (Dadra & Nagar Haveli) and Mumbai (Maharashtra), the twelve-component education portfolio reached 10,990 beneficiaries (5,949 direct and 5,041 indirect). It strengthened access to quality education and the holistic development of children and youth from underserved communities through smart classrooms, STEM and computer laboratories, vocational and skill training (sewing, computer and village livelihood programmes), co-curricular activities for girls (martial arts and Bharatanatyam), Anganwadi strengthening, institutional support to the Vidya Bharti Sainik School in Silvassa, and distribution of educational accessories in Mumbai.

Findings of the study:

- Smart classes improved subject clarity, with students reporting strong confidence in Physics (91.6%), Environmental Science (88.0%), Chemistry (83.2%) and Mathematics (78.4%); 96.8% reported better overall understanding and 98.4% improved academic scores.
- 85.3% of sewing trainees took up income-generating stitching work and 90.7% received certification; in computer training, 100% reported improved knowledge and confidence; and 100% of village-SHG trainees reported income generation and financial independence.
- At strengthened Anganwadi centres, 100% reported improvement in children’s activeness and confidence and 99.0% in speaking and social skills; 3,004 students in Mumbai received accessories that improved attendance and comfort.
- 100% of participants in the girls’ martial arts training reported improvements in personal safety, physical strength, discipline, and self-confidence.
- 100% of surveyed parents reported an improvement in students’ confidence, discipline, responsibility, and physical health resulting from the Bharatanatyam dance training.
- 100% of students reported increased confidence in using digital devices through computer lab practice, and 100% reported a positive change in school attendance after engaging with the lab.
- 100% of respondents at Vidya Bharti Sainik School reported improvements in leadership qualities, school attendance, and academic performance, alongside a 100% reported improvement in school facilities and study spaces.

Impact created:

- **Improved Learning Outcomes:** smart classes and STEM labs raised academic performance, with A+ scores rising from 9.2% to 48.4% in Physics and from 0% to 53.6% in Chemistry.
- **Livelihood & Women’s Empowerment:** vocational sewing and SHG training enabled sustained income generation and financial independence among women and girls.
- **Reduced Financial Barriers:** distribution of educational accessories eased the cost of schooling and supported regular attendance.

Healthcare Programme

Implemented across Halol and Ghoghamba (Gujarat), Daman, and Pune and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Maharashtra), the six-component health portfolio reached 6,67,488 beneficiaries (3,89,897 direct and 2,77,591 indirect). It strengthened primary, preventive and tertiary care through village-level Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) services in Halol; the 4C nutritional-support programme for tuberculosis, anaemia, leprosy, HIV and malnutrition patients in Daman; free dialysis via the ANP Care Foundation in Pune; community breast-cancer screening in Halol; ophthalmic surgical support at Tajpura Eye Hospital; and tertiary infrastructure strengthening at Dr. Hedgewar Multispeciality Hospital.

Findings of the study:

- 100% of Mobile Medical Unit beneficiaries accessed free consultations and medicines at the doorstep, with about 2,000 patients served monthly across 20–21 villages and 80% follow-up compliance.
- In the 4C nutritional programme, 97.3% reported improved health, 98.6% reduced financial burden, 99.5% expressed satisfaction, and 100% recorded measurable weight gain.
- Breast-screening camps reached first-time participants for 77.0% of women, raised “very good” awareness to 88.3%, and 95.5% received PSWF-supported follow-up treatment.
- 100% of sessions and consumables for dialysis patients were free, 93.8% of chronic renal patients successfully maintained their medically required treatment frequency of 3 times per week, and waiting times were minimized.
- 100% of ophthalmic surgical patients at Tajpura Eye Hospital, experienced vision improvement, 90.0% subsequently resumed or upgraded their active livelihoods.
- 100% of respondents at Dr. Hedgewar Multi-Specialty hospital reported direct infrastructure improvements, 95.0% confirmed modern equipment enhanced diagnostic quality, and 90.0% observed upgraded medical service delivery.

Impact created:

- **Improved Access to Primary Healthcare:** village-level MMU services reduced dependence on distant facilities and expanded coverage across underserved villages.
- **Reduced Financial Burden:** free consultation, medicines, dialysis, surgery and nutrition support lowered out-of-pocket costs for economically vulnerable households.
- **Strengthened Institutional Capacity:** tertiary infrastructure upgrades enhanced diagnostic, treatment and patient-care capacity serving over 15 districts.

Environment Programme

Implemented in Baska, Pratapura and Hansapura villages of the Halol and Waghodia talukas (Gujarat), the environment portfolio reached 1,485 beneficiaries (1,140 direct and 345 indirect). It addressed rural sanitation and water security by combining a “waste-to-wealth” Solid Waste Management model in Baska village (implemented with Concept Biotech), covering door-to-door collection, scientific segregation and recycling into utility items and direct pond-deepening water conservation in Pratapura and Hansapura villages.

Findings of the study:

- Awareness of waste segregation rose from 42.0% at baseline to 100% post-intervention, with 96.8% of households adopting segregation and 98% receiving daily door-to-door collection.
- Open plastic disposal fell from 74.4% to near zero (96.4% now channel waste through the Safai Karamchari), and irrigation access rose from 12.0% to 96.0% as farmers pumped water directly from the deepened ponds.
- 100% confirmed water availability in wells for a longer duration and higher water levels, and 92.0% reported improved water quality.
- 100.0% of farming respondents utilized desilted pond soil on their agricultural land, with 96.0% strongly confirming a measurable improvement in soil fertility.

Impact created:

- **Circular Economy & Behavioural Change:** institutionalised segregation and “waste-to-wealth” recycling converted village waste into utility items such as benches, bricks and tiles.
- **Water Security:** 100% confirmed higher groundwater tables and longer well-water availability for drinking, irrigation and livestock.
- **Agricultural Livelihoods:** average irrigated area expanded from 1.04 to 6.84 acres, enabling two-cycle (Kharif and Rabi) farming and reducing seasonal migration.

Rural & Community Development Programme

Implemented across 15 villages of Halol Taluka and the Godhra region (Gujarat), the rural and community development portfolio reached 1,814 beneficiaries (1,407 direct and 407 indirect). It comprised two complementary animal-welfare interventions: Pashu Arogya Saathi (PAS), a village-level first-response veterinary system delivered by trained community volunteers, and Jivkalyan Panjrapole, Godhra, an institutional cattle shelter providing professional veterinary care, including for animals rescued from illegal slaughter routes. Together, the two interventions addressed a continuum of animal welfare deficits from the village household to the institutional shelter in one of Gujarat's most livestock-dependent rural regions.

Findings of the study:

- 100% of Pashu Arogya Saathi beneficiaries were aware of the project and had used its services, and 100% were satisfied with the knowledge and skills of trained volunteers.
- 100% confirmed that first aid before a veterinary doctor's arrival helped control the animal's condition early, and 100% reported a shift toward preventive cattle-management practices after awareness sessions.
- At Jivkalyan Panjrapole, 100% positively assessed all three dimensions of shelter quality, namely cleanliness, nutrition and water provision.
- At Jivkalyan Panjrapole, 100.0% of respondents confirmed the elimination of open community waste-dumping spots and cleaner public roads around the facility.
- Care for old and injured cattle constituted the primary form of institutional support utilized, as cited by 85.0% of the facility's survey respondents.

Impact created:

- **Improved Animal Health:** early stabilisation by trained volunteers and supervised shelter care improved cattle health and reduced illness and deaths at the village level.
- **Reduced Cattle Abandonment:** 100% perceived a reduction in abandonment, indicating a sustained deterrent effect extending beyond the facility.
- **Institutional Animal Welfare:** A clean, well-managed shelter provided protection, nutrition and professional veterinary care for rescued and abandoned cattle.

National Heritage, Art & Culture Programme

Implemented at Daman Fort (Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman) and Hadala village (Gujarat), this portfolio benefited 430 direct beneficiaries through two community-development initiatives: the Fort Garden Beautification and Heritage Garden Development at Daman Fort (landscaping, lighting, fountains, walkways and a children's park, institutionalised through handover to the Daman Municipal Corporation for maintenance), and the Hadala Bhal High School Library Provision, a fully equipped library with furniture, electrification, a curated book collection and smart-board technology.

Findings of the study:

- 92.0% of visitors rated the fort surroundings as "very aesthetic" and experienced the environment as "extremely pleasant" following development.
- 96.0% of students used the Hadala library daily for curricular study and competitive-examination preparation, and confirmed its resources were adequate for exam preparation.
- 100% used the smart board and digital equipment, and 100% cited concentration, easy book access, good environment and proper lighting as the most valued features.
- Regular community integration was achieved at the Daman Fort project, with 48.0% of surveyed visitors utilizing the transformed public space on a daily basis.
- 96.0% of respondents affirmed that public visitors actively maintained cleanliness and treated the area with greater care following the heritage garden development.

Impact created:

- **Heritage Preservation:** 96.0% strongly agreed that the garden development contributed to preserving the cultural heritage of Daman Fort.
- **Enhanced Public Space & Civic Pride:** 100% agreed the project created a serene, attractive public space, with improved civic behaviour and cleanliness.
- **Improved Educational Access:** a fully equipped library provided dedicated study space and resources in a village that previously had none.

Conclusion

Polycab's interventions improved access to quality education and digital learning, expanded affordable primary, preventive and specialised healthcare, strengthened rural water security and sanitation, protected the livestock-based livelihoods of vulnerable households; and enhanced public heritage and educational infrastructure. Recurring themes across the assessments include high beneficiary satisfaction, behavioural change sustained beyond the implementation period, reduced out-of-pocket costs for economically vulnerable households, and strong alignment with national programmes and the SDGs. Collectively, the findings affirm the relevance and effectiveness of Polycab's community-led, partnership-based CSR model and support its continuation and selective scale-up in the geographies surrounding the company's operations.