Foreword

HULCO has been consistently working to facilitate the provision of quality housing and urban infrastructure in the country, through its mainstream mandate. The organization has also actively worked over the decades to supplement the government’s efforts to reach the benefits of economic growth to each and every segment of society, through its initiatives to promote sanitation, cost-effective construction technologies and disaster mitigation measures and rehabilitation, much before the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) was mandated by law.

The Companies Act 2013, brought the idea of CSR to the forefront, for the purpose of involving the corporate sector in the equitable delivery of the fruits of development and growth, and making the corporate sector a partner in the country’s development agenda. Through its CSR activities, HULCO has been working to improve the quality of life of the deprived sections and to promote inclusive growth, environment protection, and development of backward regions. Our holistic and humane CSR policy further the cause of achieving sustainable human settlements by adopting the Triple Bottom Line approach to reach the unattained and scale the unmeasured. So, whether we provide shelter for the homeless or build schools in a community, we transform rural areas with drinking water, community centres, classrooms, etc. or work to improve the urban landscape, we are working to effect the real change towards sustainability.

This publication presents a snapshot of varied and extensive activities being carried out across the length and breadth of India, as a part of our CSR programs. Many of the initiatives are effectively complementing government programmes to improve sanitation, skill development, night shelters and otherplugin interventions. The transformation of lives of the underprivileged and marginalized, indeed is a direct credence to our motto of ‘Proximity with Social Justice’.

Dr. R. K. Kant
Chairman & Managing Director
HUDCO—At the Helm of Nation Building

The Housing & Urban Development Corporation was set up in 1970 by the Government of India, under the fourth Five Year Plan (1964-74), for funding housing and urban development programmes to accelerate the pace of housing and urban development in the country. The main objectives of the Corporation include providing long-term finance for housing, urban development programmes and setting up of new or satellite towns, promoting and providing consultancy services for designing and planning of housing and urban development programmes, and administration of the money received from the Government of India and other sources as grants or otherwise, for the purposes of financing or undertaking housing and urban development programmes in the country.

Since inception, HUDCO has financed over 17,000 housing and infrastructure projects. HUDCO’s support to more than 17 million houses in the country in both rural and urban areas, includes staff housing, rental housing, slums and services projects, slum-upgradation, disaster rehabilitation, women’s co-operatives, etc., has made it the largest facilitator of housing delivery in the country. Besides, HUDCO has been continuously working to accelerate the pace of providing quality urban infrastructure in the country. Over the decades, HUDCO has transformed the urban landscapes of the country by financing the entire spectrum of infrastructure services ranging from roads, water supply, hospitals, schools, airports and waste to energy. HUDCO also has extensive experience in financing new and satellite towns, SEZs, IT parks, industrial infrastructure and providing design consultations for redeveloping towns. HUDCO offers consultancy services, promotes research and capacity building, apart from propagating the use of green and innovative construction technologies to ensure sustainable development for the future.

Corporate Vision

“To be a leading Techno-Financial Institution Promoting Sustainable Habitat Development for Transforming the Lives of People”

Corporate Mission

“To Promote Sustainable Habitat Development to Enhance the Quality of Life”
HUDCO Corporate Social Responsibility - Commitment to Social Transformation

The main objective of HUDCO’s CSR Policy is to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner in consultation with stakeholders, so as to ensure upliftment of the marginalized and underprivileged sections of society to promote inclusive socio-economic growth, empowerment of communities.

In order to bring about a qualitative and quantitative difference in the lives of people, there has been a consistent effort to support and initiate projects across the country, furthering the framework in accordance with the objectives and values of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.

1. Support to Annie Reliant to provision of basic amenities viz. sanitation through provision of toilets/communal pit for use toilets etc., provision of drinking water and right to education etc.
2. Support to slum redevelopment projects, including environmental improvement in low income habitats, sanitation/asset creation etc.
3. Support to projects for setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans, setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and orphans or destitute persons, providing basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter, health and education etc. for the poor and vulnerable sections of society, viz. SC/ST/Adivasis etc.
4. Supporting and propagating community-based skill training and livelihood development and supporting projects of livelihood development.
5. Supporting projects promoting education, including special education to the differently-abled, through provision of classrooms, multi-purpose halls, setting up of libraries and schools, anganwadi centers and other projects for promoting education.
6. Supporting projects for the differently-abled through provision of disability aid/apparel and tools etc., as means of livelihood and supporting provision of facilities/stipends for health care, ambulances.
7. Support to sustainability projects viz. water, waste or energy management, promotion of renewable sources of energy etc.
8. Supporting projects for the preservation and reclamation of heritage/monuments of national importance for enhancement of culture, including training/merit building towards promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts and for provision of basic amenities/facilities at monuments/heritage sites and heritage sites/landscape/heritage sites.
9. Support to rural development projects such as setting up community centres, community toilets, drinking water supply, lighting, anganwadi, primary health centres and provision of education through setting up of class rooms etc.
Shelter Solutions: Addressing a Basic Need

Housing is absolutely essential to human flourishing. Without stable shelter, it all falls apart.

— Matthew Desmond
While housing has been recognized as a basic need for survival, it has also been established that providing adequate housing not only contributes towards general well-being and asset creation, but also catalyses the overall social and economic growth of a family. In spite of this understanding of the importance of housing, millions continue to exist with inadequate or no access to even basic shelter.

As a premier techno-financing organisation in the housing sector, HUDCO’s operations are guided by its corporate vision and mission statements that highlight the organization’s commitment to promote sustainable habitat development for enhancing the quality of life and transforming the lives of people.

This commitment is also reflected in the CSR projects, that adopt a humane approach to provide need-based shelter solutions for all strata of society in every part of the country. The intention is to identify and support projects that would help to achieve environmental sustainability while improving the living conditions of the weaker sections of the community. The short-term, long-term and supportive housing interventions, for homeless individuals and families, have physical, social, and psychological benefits, leading to greater empowerment and inclusion of marginalized in society.

Night Shelters: Meeting the Needs of the Shelterless

Urban Local Bodies

Across the length and breadth of the country, there are millions of needy people, women, and children who are homeless. These include migrant labourers, informal sector workers, street children, persons affected by natural disasters, the sick, differently abled, poor and working class who live on pavements, streets, under bridges, under overpasses, and informal huts.

In keeping with the principle of reaching the un-reached sections of society, HUDCO has partnered with urban local bodies across India to help in the construction of night shelters (huts) accommodation, with basic facilities like toilets, kitchens, storage and common areas, to provide safe, affordable and accessible living spaces. These shelters are set up in areas and areas of dense concentration of people depending on their location. These include slums, slum colonies, shanty areas, and areas near transport nodes, parks, and panchayats.
Sheltering the Unserved
Night Shelter at Thottada, Kannur
Kanur and Thalassery Municipalities

To cater to the requirements of Kannur and Thalassery Municipalities for people who are old, mentally challenged, estranged senior citizens and patients suffering from chronic diseases, a night shelter has been built with the PEDCO assistance at Kannur City. The building with an area of 344.36 sq. mtrs. consists of an excellent common office, recreation hall, a basic kitchen with bathroom facility. The building has been constructed with the concept of self-maintenance, self-support after fulfilling the needs of the disabled and hence need assistance to perform their daily needs. The night shelter is operated and maintained by an NGO under the supervision and guidance of a committee headed by the District Collector and is provided to old citizens of the city provided collected by these two Municipalities.
Night Shelters in Hospitals
Greater Chennai Corporation

Government hospitals in metropolitan cities are overcrowded and patients and their attending families, from economically weaker sections of the society, often have to queue to get access to medical facilities in large cities. The attending family members of such patients spend a lot of money during the extended treatment period.

Recognising the need, GBCOC has partnered to provide safe and affordable shelter options by extending support to the construction of night shelters in several hospitals in Chennai. Night shelters have been constructed in Stanley Hospital, Government Dr. Rammanohar Murugan Hospital, Kasturba Hospital and the Coimbatore Child Health Centre.

These shelters provide a clean and well-ventilated space to stay, with storage space and separate toilet and washing facilities. In addition, the shelters are also close to an affordable food stall managed by the Corporation, which provides food at subsidized rates.
Night Shelter at Chetla Haat Road, Kolkata
Kolkata Municipal Corporation

ILOCC has supported the Kolkata Municipal Corporation for the construction of five night shelters in different parts of the city to provide shelter for migrant labour and pavement dwellers.

The night shelter at Chetla Haat Road specially caters to the needs of women and children. It houses around 60 people, providing a safe haven for them. The shelter is equipped with basic amenities such as a kitchen, toilet, and a prayer room for community activities.
Short Stay Home Naga Mothers Association, Kohima
Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Nagaland

HQCC has supported the setting up of a short-stay home facility for HIV and AIDS patients coming to Kohima for treatment from different parts of Nagaland. The Home is linked with the Nagaland State Authority and provides much-needed accommodation for patients.
Dormitory Facilities for Rural Haat Project, Bengaluru

The Rural Haat at Swami Vivekananda Road, Bengaluru was designed to conserve and promote the cultural heritage of the region by providing the ambience of a village market with syntheses of crafts, food and cultural activity through a unique kiosk which displays the cultural richness and enhances the rural patriotism therewith.
Rehabilitation Work in the Aftermath of Natural Disasters
Leh District Administration

In the aftermath of the landslide, apart from the loss of lives, there was large scale damage and destruction of property. Traditionally houses in the region have 3-4 rooms containing concepts with mud walls and interstices, low pitched roofs and notched/vertically lapped/conditioned materials. The people affected by the landslide were accommodated in tents and other temporary shelters, which were inadequate to provide protection from the harsh winter when temperature drops as low as minus 30 degrees. The district administration advised 300 families in the Leh Community to alleviate the climatic challenge and the agency had provided shelter before the onset of winter. Instead, the agency provided temporary shelters consisting of a 10x10 roll on, which alleviated the condition, would not have provided adequate relief. The material chosen for the roof was PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) tracted panels sandwiched between precoated galvanized iron sheets on either side.

The design and technology was finalized only after a detailed dialogue and consultation with the community. The 360 DCU team and community representatives went to any camps in Leh where houses for any personnel had been constructed using the materials.

HDCU facilitated construction of 133 houses in a record time of 95 days. A quick assessment survey to gauge the beneficiary satisfaction revealed that the Roll panel rooms were warmer compared to traditional houses constructed with mud walls.
Disaster Rehabilitation Works at Singtam, East Sikkim

Urban Development & Housing Department, Government of Sikkim

The 2011 Sikkim earthquake, with a moment magnitude of 6.1, occurred within the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, near the border of Nepal and the state of Sikkim. It caused deaths and loss of property. Several buildings collapsed in Sikkim, including Singtam. HUDCO provided grant assistance to rebuild dwelling units for the victims at Singtam, near the Yeshi River through the JNNURM scheme.
Sustainable Residential Cluster for Urban Poor
Gadeg – Betagari City Municipal Council

A demonstration project to construct a sustainable residential cluster with utility and social infrastructure facilities for urban poor was supported by GOQCI to demonstrate the sustainable low housing cluster model. The beneficiaries of the project are a locality and economically disadvantaged group belonging to the scheduled tribe category, who lived in unhealthy kutchas, rented individual houses, in scattered locations. They predominantly carry out the traditional job of shoe making, repairing and making handloom products.

Each beneficiary is allotted a housing unit of 3m x 6m, which has a total built-up area of 18.35 sq. metres comprising a room, a bed room, a kitchen, staircase bath in each. All the units have adequate lighting with windows and ventilations to improve cross ventilation. The design provides scope for future vertical expansion taking into consideration the individual family’s experiences, functional requirements, future aspirations as per the family-size and educational level and income. The house design has incorporated community open spaces and plays areas, etc. mostly.

The beneficiaries participated in the construction of their own house and got trained in construction techniques, thereby acquiring skills to supplement their family income. The beneficiaries can make their own replacement and maintain the cluster in future.
SHELTER SOLUTIONS
Empowering Through Skill Development

Only the people who take learning, growth and skills development into their own hands will be tomorrow's leaders.

— Ali Washington
Skill and knowledge development are the driving force behind the economic growth of a country. Skill building is an important instrument to increase the efficacy and quality of labour for improved productivity and growth.

With a large percentage of the Indian population being either in the working age group or below the age of twenty-five, India can become the global source hub for skilled workforce, if we can create a training pool of persons, by training them to adapt skills and attitudes suited to the dynamic market scenario. The challenge is to expand the skill training facilities and improve the quality of training. Towards this end, the Government of India has launched a National Skill Development Mission and a National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

In line with the government's efforts, HULCO CSR initiatives offer opportunities to make the potential workforce future ready and to improve their employability quotient by providing need-based training for persons of different socio-economic backgrounds.

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**Training Women Construction Workers**

Kudumbashree

The construction industry is the backbone of the nation's housing and infrastructure development. In this male-dominated sector, the majority of the work force is semi-skilled or unskilled. As a radical departure from tradition, Kudumbashree, the agency implementing the state poverty alleviation mission, Government of Kerala, conducted skill transformation programs for women construction workers. The mission aimed at empowering women through imparting skills in masonry, construction techniques, facility management, drumming, electricity, site supervision, project management and encouraging their entrepreneurial skills.

The skill-upgradation training helped the poor, unskilled women labourers to get better wages and improved their confidence and ability to independently undertake any skilled work. Kudumbashree also facilitated the formation of registered groups of women, which could perform certain tasks in order to generate economic income and liaison with government projects and builders. The training not only improved the standard of living of unskilled construction workers, but also linked the trained women with the mainstream economy to ensure accessible livelihood opportunities.
Revival of Heritage Crafts & Dying Skills
National Culture Fund

To revitalize traditional craft techniques used in different historical monuments and to upgrade the skills of artisans to repair and restore damaged and lost portions of archaeological monuments, the National Culture Fund has been awarded skilled workers in stone masonry, lead work, traditional plaster work, stone carving, silversmithing, metal and wood carving, wood carvings, etc.

The training organized in collaboration with the National Institute of Crafts and Design, New Delhi, was aimed at achieving excellence in conservation and decorative elements of architectural features and preparing a pool of highly skilled artisans who may be employed with ACIO to work on various restoration projects across the country. The trainees also address the need for skilled craftsmen in the built heritage sector to ensure that the authenticity and originality of built heritage historic sites is maintained, besides providing an improved understanding of traditional building materials and proper techniques for their usage.
Skilling the Underprivileged
National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation

Self-development training programmes were organized for self-empowerment among the beneficiaries and their dependents, to make them self-reliant, enable them to take up jobs or engage in commercially gainful activities, encourage self-employment and acquire new skills for occupational advancement of their families.

Various training was provided through central and state-government training agencies and training institutions in various trades including data entry, financial accounting, retail sales, beauty culture, and trade unions. A special commercial motor driving training programme was organized for women members. The trainees were given stipends during the training period and were helped to get their driving licenses.

Formal Inauguration Skill Development Training Programme

Safai Karamcharis, Finance & Development Corporation

Housing & Urban Development Corporation, Mumbai

Bank Account Opening

Date: 26th January 2016

Self Development Training Programme

Deli 36, Kutia Main Market, Kutia Gamin, Delhi-110981

E-mail: info@skdfdc.org

Tel: 011-46609810

Website: www.skdfdc.org

Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (SKDFDC) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

Commercial Motor Driving Training

Date: 26th January 2016

Self Development Training Programme

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Skilling the Differently Abled
The National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation

NHDC organises several training programmes for skill development of the differently abled. These include training in several machine-operated course capabilities, DTP/Tower printing, mobile repairing, food and beverages, radio and television, repair, basic training in repair and maintenance of electrical appliances. However, most NHDC products only provide for recurring expenditure of the training and stipend support during the training duration. Equipment could not be provided for the trainees.

As mobility is a constant for differently abled persons, providing equipment/food cards to each of the successful trainees could help them utilise the skills acquired during the training for self-employment, even from the comfort of their homes. The aid would serve as a link between training and starting a small venture to become self-employed. HUDCO provided equipment/food cards to the training through its social outreach activities. The Social Rehabilitation Centres (SARCOs) at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Agra, Indore, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, and other major cities.
Rehabilitation Block at Central Prison – I, Puzhal, Chennai
Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Ltd.

Spread over 979 acres, the Central Prison, Puzhal houses 800 inmates. Various correctional programmes are conducted in the campus, to provide prisoners an opportunity for reformation and rehabilitation. A self-employment unit helps prisoners get employment and get self-employed after release from prison.

A rehabilitation block was proposed with the objective of making a suitable place to conduct training programmes for the prison inmates as part of rehabilitation measures. The rehabilitation block with a total built up area of 599 sq m, was built with sandwich panels and sheeted cladding. Solar lights have been installed around the rehabilitation area.

Rehabilitation Block, Central Prison-1, Chennai
TNP Police Housing Corporation Ltd.
Skill Development Centres

Urban Local Bodies

HUDCO has supported the construction of skill development centres in various parts of the country including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Odisha and Telangana. These buildings now house permanent training facilities for the local government's skill development programmes, with the aim of enhancing the economic growth of the community. By equipping training in various vocational skills, these centres provide information and guidance on government programmes.

The skill development centres are located near urban slums and are also being used for immunization camps, community health check-ups, nutrition & health education, preschools, and educational and recreational activities for children. Apart from serving as training centers for unemployed youth, some also serve as night shelters for the duration of the training for families coming from outside the town.
Sanitation: Stewardship for a Healthy Nation

Sanitation is more important than political independence.
— Mahatma Gandhi
Sanitation refers to the provision of facilities and services for safe disposal of human urine and feces and includes the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease, therefore universal toilet use and hygiene behaviour change is essential to make a substantial and sustainable impact on public health.

NODCO’s CSR interventions to facilitate universal access to sanitation, through provision of toilets and solid waste management, will contribute to the National Health Mission objective of making urban India free from open defecation and achieving 100% effective management of municipal solid waste.
Public Toilets

MUDCO has supported the construction of public toilets all over the country, including pay & use toilets, toilet complexes/toilet and bedroom complexes at bus stations, nightshalas, aerodromes and other public places. These public facilities go a long way in ensuring cleaner cities, by making sanitation facilities accessible to citizens of all socioeconomic strata.
Toilets in Kumbh Mela

IIT Kanpur

HUDCO supported the installation of the Pre-Activated Zero-Discharge Toilet System (ZDS) at the Kumbh Mela site, Triveni Sangam at Allahabad. This toilet system is designed to save water and land waste. The separate solid, liquid, and gaseous waste is separated using a two-stage decontamination system in front of the toilet. This method is effective in reducing the need for grey water. The system is easy to install as there is no requirement for either sewage or electrical power supply or motor-driven devices.
Electronic Toilets
Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

Electronic Toilets are becoming more common in urban areas, providing a clean and accessible sanitation option. These toilets are designed to be hygienic and user-friendly, with features such as automatic doors and temperature-controlled sanitization.

The electronic toilet is a self-contained unit that includes a toilet with a seat, a washbasin, and a mirror. The toilet is automated, with sensors that detect when a user is present and activate the flushing mechanism. This reduces the risk of cross-contamination and ensures a hygienic environment.

The electronic toilet features a touchless handwash area with soap and a paper towel dispenser. The toilet also has a flushing system that uses water from the washbasin to flush the bowl. This helps to conserve water and reduce the need for additional plumbing.

The electronic toilet is ideal for public areas where traditional sanitation facilities may be inadequate, such as parks, schools, and commercial buildings. It provides a clean and reliable sanitation option that can help to improve public health and reduce the spread of diseases.

In conclusion, the electronic toilet is a sustainable and hygienic sanitation option that can help to improve public health and reduce the impact of traditional sanitation facilities on the environment. As urban areas continue to grow and demand for sanitation services increases, the electronic toilet will become an increasingly important part of urban sanitation infrastructure.
Solid Waste Management: An Imperative for Sustainable Cities

Waste generation and inadequate collection, transport, treatment and disposal of this waste poses a major environmental challenge to city governments and citizens alike. It is imperative that our environment and public health are viewed as the important factor of waste management infrastructure in the journey to achieve sustainable and healthy cities. HUDCO’s initiatives have prioritized the waste management needs of city governments.

HUDCO has supported projects in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Odisha to provide dumper trucks, garbage bins, advanced garbage management machinery and collection mechanism. 
Energy: The Source of Life

Because fossil fuels are not only a finite resource but hazardous to the environment, it is imperative that we diversify the resources used in generating electricity.

— Noer Gasepo
Energy is a key input for the economic growth of a nation. With increasing prosperity, the demand for energy is constantly on the rise. The negative socioeconomic and environmental costs of using conventional fossil fuel based energy options, has shifted the focus to clean and renewable energy sources.

Over the years, IUCOOS CSR efforts have pushed for renewable energy solutions that can make energy affordable and accessible to all. In line with IUCOOS vision and mission, to further sustainable habitat development for an improved quality of life, projects to tap solar and wind energy have been encouraged and prioritised. This has brought a perceivable change in awareness, and translated into better vegetation, that will go a long way in reducing the carbon footprint of communities.

Solar Energy: Harnessing The Sun for Infinite Power
Solar Power Pack in a School Building at Jakampudi, Vijayawada
Vijayawada Municipal Corporation

Vijayawada Municipal Corporation was given assistance for providing Solar Power Pack to Schools at ANNM Housing colony at Jakampudi, Vijayawada which caters to children from economically weaker section households. The implementation of this project would lead to reduction in energy consumption and emission of greenhouse gases.
Solar Lighting Systems in Deshapriya Park, Kolkata
Kolkata Municipal Corporation

HUCOVA efforts to install solar lighting systems in Deshapriya Park has resulted in reduced energy bills for the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, conservation of power and cost-effectiveness. The solar power produced in the park is sold to the grid and the sale receives the power sold back.

The project has demonstrated the use of solar energy not just to the municipal authorities, but also to the large number of people who visit the park after dark.
LED Lighting: For a Brighter & Cleaner Future
Installation of SPV LED Street Lights and High Mast Lighting Systems
Hager Pallava Bhatta & Hager Pallava Taktalgah
In Ilona (District: Junagadh) and Tahalgah (District: Dhrangad), HUGCO has promoted an environment of safety and accessibility with an initiative to supply economic and energy-efficient street lighting and high-mast systems. The provision of streetlights to areas that did not have such a facility, has made it possible for residents to enjoy a better and secure place to stay for longer hours, leading to greater amenities of socio-economic development.

The green and energy-efficient technology not only reduces energy demand but also improves the overall function. The added advantage of the use of renewable energy is that there is no additional pressure on the conventional grid and the projects in these have supplemented the grid infrastructure.

Costs of energy (COE) of the solar-powered lighting system is less than the pure gas-powered system with low emissions and higher environmental performance and this has given an impetus for local governments to opt for the highly efficient photovoltaic systems.

Wind Energy: Riding the Winds of Change
Demonstration Wind Power Project, Naya Raipur
Ghatsilaghat State Renewable Energy Department

Six wind turbines were installed in the central park and central park (South) in front of the new administrative building in Naya Raipur under demonstration project with the objective of creating awareness among the public and entrepreneurs regarding the feasibility, importance and utility of wind power projects in the state of Chhattisgarh.

Over 4000kwh of power is being generated by each of the wind turbines. Currently, the electricity generated is being used for lighting the two parks.
Provision of LED Tubes and Fixtures at Bus Bhawan and Bus Depots
Telangana State Road Transport Corporation

In order to improve energy efficiency and reduce electricity consumption in the state road transport system in Greater Hyderabad, the existing lamps and tube lights in the Bus Bhawan and 30 bus depots have been replaced with energy-efficient LED tubes and fixtures. Apart from savings in electricity bills to the tune of Rs. 3.25 lakhs per month, the LED lighting without fluctuation and heat generation, and uniform lighting has increased productivity and reduced instances of accidents to the commuters.
Education and health are the two most important characteristics of human capital that make individuals more productive. The health and educational status of the population is important not only for individual well-being, but also for social and economic prosperity of the nation. Therefore, investment in either of the sectors impacts better outcomes in the other. Investing in education and health provides the way out of poverty and are necessary conditions for increasing standards of living.

Access to quality basic education is imperative to achieve balanced growth and development, apart from reducing social and regional inequalities. Similarly, a robust healthcare system is important to enhance quality of human life and shift the demographic to higher age groups. To enable them to join the mainstream for inclusive growth, public agencies responsible for building schools with adequate infrastructure and providing adequate healthcare equipment sometimes require extra funding. To be able to improve access for those previously excluded from education, particularly girls, physically challenged, the rural poor and weaker sections of society, corporate assistance towards improving education and healthcare facilities complement the concerted government efforts being made to improve the quality and access to these facilities.

**Enhancing the Learning Environment**

**Improved Education Infrastructure**

**Schools & Universities**

With the increasing demand for quality education at affordable rates, the pressure on admission in public schools has increased and consequently there is a shortage of classrooms and supporting infrastructure. Improvement of school infrastructure by means of constructing additional classrooms, subsidizing or providing funds for class rooms, has been a focus of KUDCO CSR interventions in several states. The initiative has improved the school-going experience of children in many cities and towns.

Another area of intervention is KUDCO associated with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Rehabilitation University, Lucknow for the purchase of physiotherapy and sanitation operated auto rickshaws to transportation facilities for differently-abled students.
Adding Value to Medicare
Provision of Medical Equipment Aids & Appliances
State Governments

Augmenting health care facilities has been at the core of NUDCO's CSR support to the health sector, especially to serve the economically weaker sections, for whom access to high-quality hospitals in large cities is a challenge. NUDCO has supported state governments by providing ambulances with life support equipment, thereby contributing to making medical services accessible even in rural and remote areas.

Besides, NUDCO has partnered with the Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India to organize camps at various locations, for distribution of wheelchairs, hearing aids, artificial limbs, eyeglasses, and other assistive devices to differently-abled people.
Habitat Improvement for Better Quality of Life

If we wish to rebuild our cities, we must first rebuild our neighborhoods. And to do that, we must understand that the quality of life is more important than the standard of living.

— Harvey Milk
Improving the Cityscape

Urban Local Bodies

The NUECOC’s corporate mission and vision emphasize the promotion of sustainable habitat development to ensure a good quality of life for the citizens. Towards this goal, NUECOC has supported efforts to improve the urban landscape, including the establishment and maintenance of public spaces, parks, waterfronts, roundabouts, and intersections, which have improved the living environment and quality of life of citizens of these cities.

Below & After improvement of Susha Circle, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

Habitat Improvement

The expanding city limits cater to a rising urban population, which in turn demands an improved quality of life in the form of adequate physio-social infrastructure like roads, toilets, and peri-urban areas. This quality of living environment plays a crucial role in people’s physical, mental, and social well-being. If planned and managed well, cities can be great places to live. However, there is an urgent need to ensure that cities and human settlements are inclusive, safe, and resilient. This would go a long way in achieving sustainable urban development.

A healthy city is defined by the World Health Organization as “one that is continually creating and improving those physical and social environments and expanding those community resources which enable people to mutually support each other in performing all the functions of life and developing to their maximum potential.” To achieve a good living environment, city governments need to ensure adequate open spaces, upkeep of physical and cultural heritage, and other community assets, ensure smooth and inclusive mobility options, apart from maintaining the quality of natural resources.
Preserving Cultural Heritage
Conservation of Sunderwala Mahal, Sundar Nursery, Delhi

The Aga Khan Trust for Culture

The conservation of the 16th-century garden tomb of Sunderwala Mahal, inside the Sundar Nursery, protected by the Archaeological Survey of India as a structure of national importance, is part of the larger project of Sunder Nursery Heritage Park, which has been implemented since 2017 by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, under the patronage of DPIC. DTCDDC supported the conservation efforts with the objective of restoring the architectural character by reconstructing missing portions, thereby retaining the presentation form of the basic architectural elements, in order to enhance the cultural significance of the structure. The conservation programme included installation of red sandstone flooring, excavating the structure, and restoration of the tombs. The conservation efforts included major repairs including removal of existing cement concrete and lowering ground floor level in front.

The conservation of the tomb has enhanced the value of the nursery and developed the area into a major draw for Delhi’s visitors and tourists to the city. Besides, the conservation efforts generated at least 15,000 man-days of employment for craftsmen involved in the restoration work. The project seeks to establish that conservation and development are not mutually exclusive; in fact, they should and can become part of a larger planning process. It is demonstrated that cultural heritage conservation can provide a model for social and economic development of the community.
Restoration, Renovation & Maintenance of Siddhesvara Dham Complex, Namchi, South Sikkim

Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation, Government of Sikkim

To revitalize and maintain the tourist destination of Namchi, Sikkim, the Government of Sikkim has supported the repairing of gates, fortunings, floors & pavements, annual operation & maintenance of the complex for 5 years.
Community Assets

In any settlement, big or small, there are social and physical infrastructure requirements which go a long way in making the life of citizens better. MUDCO has contributed to the building of roads, community buildings, roundabouts etc. In beginning, small towns and villages.

Inauguration of Mural Crete Concrete Road, Hanumangapatti, Salem District
Architect: Rajesh

Community Centre, Villia, Tallapalle

H. Narsimha Reddy, Gounderpet Town, Karimnagar
Cobbler Shed at Tibet Road, Gangtok
Gangtok Municipal Corporation

To improve the working conditions of cobblers who work on the roadside, HMDC partnered with the City Corporation to build a permanent and weatherproof workplace for the cobblers to set up their workshops. The cobbler shed consists of 3 stores at 3 levels, with a sloping roof. Now, both the cobblers and their customers have a clean area to work in and get their shoes and bags repaired.
Bridging the Gap
Foot Overbridge at Jagadhri
Municipal Corporation, Yamunanagar

The installation of foot overbridge at Jagadhri railway station over Shamshur-Ambala high level crossing at Moradabad has provided accessibility to the railway platform from both sides of the railway line.

Apart from providing safe access across the railway line, it was also a big relief to the residents of the town as well as to the passengers of the daily drawn assistant population residing on the other side of railway station in colony & slum area (near Industrial Colony, Anand Colony, Abidpur, Anand Colony, New Colony, Gurna Bugari etc.), who had to travel a long distance to reach their destination, on the other side of railway track.