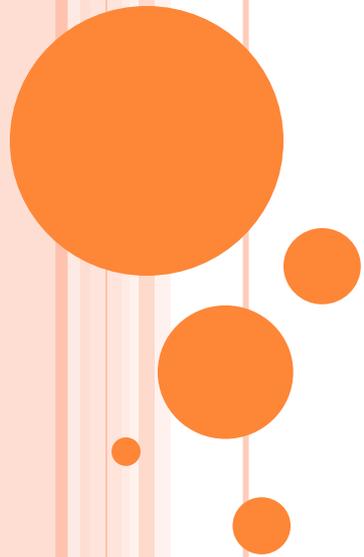


**IMPACT EVALUATION OF IIFCL'S CSR PROJECT FOR DISTRIBUTION
OF ASSISTIVE AIDS AND APPLIANCES TO PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES (PwDs) IN MIZORAM AND TELENGANA**



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INTRODUCTION

- Globally, around 785-795 million persons aged 15 years and older are living with disability based on 2010 population estimates.
- In India, as per Planning Commission around 5% people live with disability. A report by the World Bank states that while estimates vary, there is growing evidence that persons with disability are around 40-80 million
- Social protection is increasingly recognized by government and development agencies as an important component of poverty reduction and development.
- The requirement for providing aids/appliances, which is essential for the social, economic and vocational rehabilitation of the Differently Able Persons, has come into sharp focus, particularly after the enactment of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act-1995, which came into force in 1996.

BACKGROUND

- It has been the constant endeavor of the IIFCL to provide the Differently Able Persons with aids/appliances at minimum costs.
- Through its CSR activity 389 beneficiaries were benefitted in Mizoram and Telengana states where as 151 beneficiaries are provided support from Aizawl (Mizoram) and 238 from Mahabubnagar (Telangana).
- Improving the quality of life of people with different grades of various types of disabilities is a difficult and challenging task. Disabled individuals were neglected in the community because of inaccessibility to services and lack of opportunities like health services, schools, vocational education programs, and jobs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- The broad objective of the study is to find out the impact of the IIFCL's, initiative for distribution of Assistive Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

This objective may be achieved by the following sub objectives.

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

STUDY METHODOLOGY

- A mix of Descriptive and Exploratory impact assessment research design was used for the data collection and analysis.
- Quantitative structured data collection schedule was used for feedback from beneficiaries and qualitative analysis was made out of the information.
- Socio Cultural impact assessment model was used for the study.
- Out of all the beneficiaries benefited in the CSR programme around 30% were selected randomly

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

STUDY METHODOLOGY

- Semi structured exploratory data collection schedule for the study were as followings
 - Beneficiaries' data collection schedule was to capture the acceptability, feedback and general views on the programme. The effectiveness on work life through this equipment.
 - Stakeholder's data collection schedule was to generate information of the distribution programme conducted
 - Case study format was open ended capturing details on depth understanding of the successful usage
- The information collected were converted to soft form and entered into SPSS software for analysis.
- The data were presented in frequency tables, chart and graphs

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

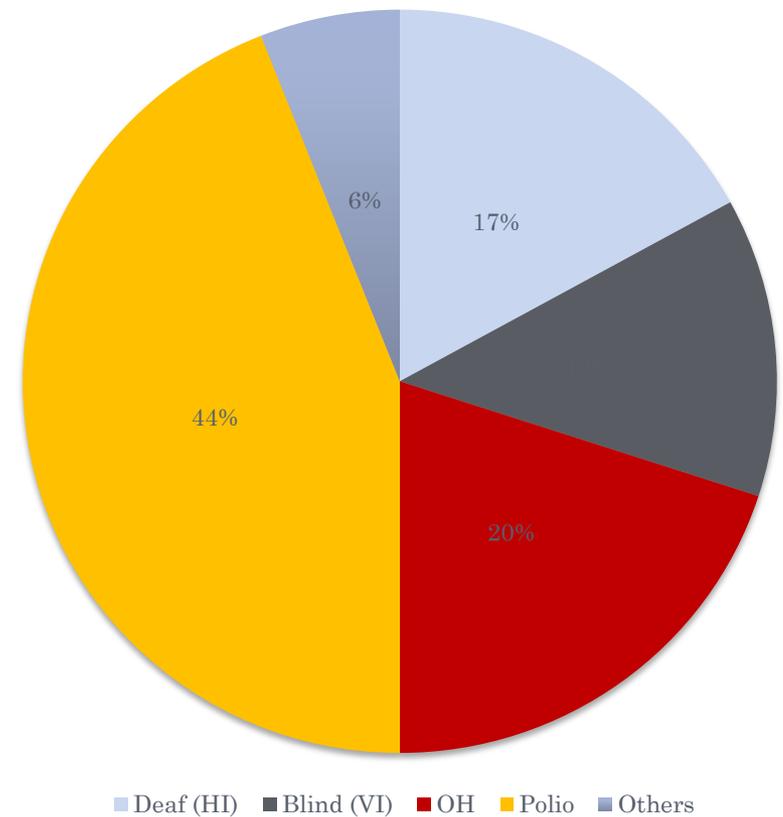
○ *Demographic details of the beneficiaries*

- In total 115 no of beneficiaries were interviewed. Out of this 70 in Mahbubnagar and 45 in Aizwal districts. Although the targeted beneficiaries were from weaker section of the society with disabilities. It is found that 40% of the beneficiaries were from rural areas in the nearby villages of distribution center.
- Around 52% male and 48% female candidates were covered under the scheme. Almost 61% SC, 32% ST and rest are from general category were covered under the scheme. Few Minority candidates were also included.
- Average household size is with 4 members' family and mean age of 31 years of the beneficiaries. Almost all household were semi pucca houses with Minimum household income of Rs 8000 per month. Educational backgrounds of the candidates were Matriculation.
- Around 40% disclosed the fact that their families have other sources of earnings and the sources are mostly house rent/labour/other earning member in the family/part time businesses as well.
- Out of all beneficiaries more than 20%of them are higher qualification such as graduates. It is found that majority of them are illiterate or just gone to school without any formal educational qualification.
- About 38% of the respondents were found to have own land irrespective of the area. But most of the land areas held by them are not irrigated and suitable for cultivation.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

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

Types of disabilities



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

- *Awareness about the welfare activities and benefits received*
 - To mobilize and enlist the beneficiaries there were various methods adopted by the District welfare officer and ALIMCO people. It is found that 70% beneficiaries came to know through word-of-mouth, 53% from near and dears.
 - Out as a few i.e. less than 15% of the respondents who were already aware of Govt./NGO welfare schemes and activities, were not at all cognizant of the CSR activities delivered by IIFCL.
 - Every awardees thanked the organization's (IIFCL) initiatives to come out for them and extending a helping hand to them. Almost each of the beneficiaries was confident except for the few who claim that they never experienced any difference.

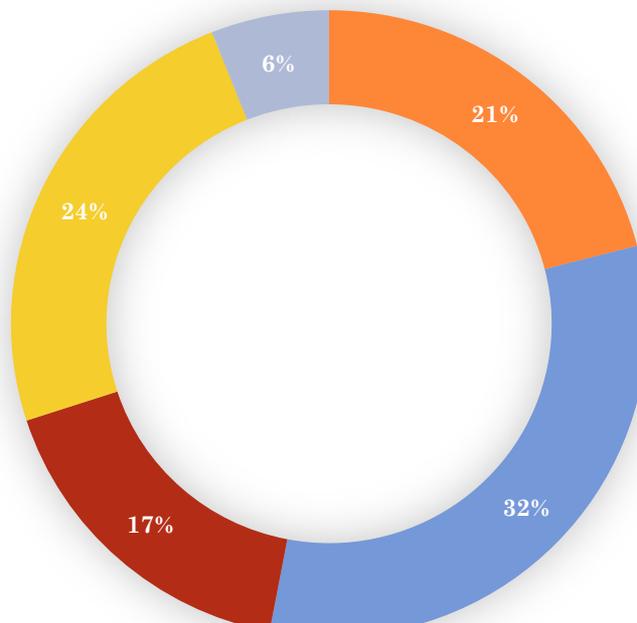
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Means of awareness/communication regarding

scheme

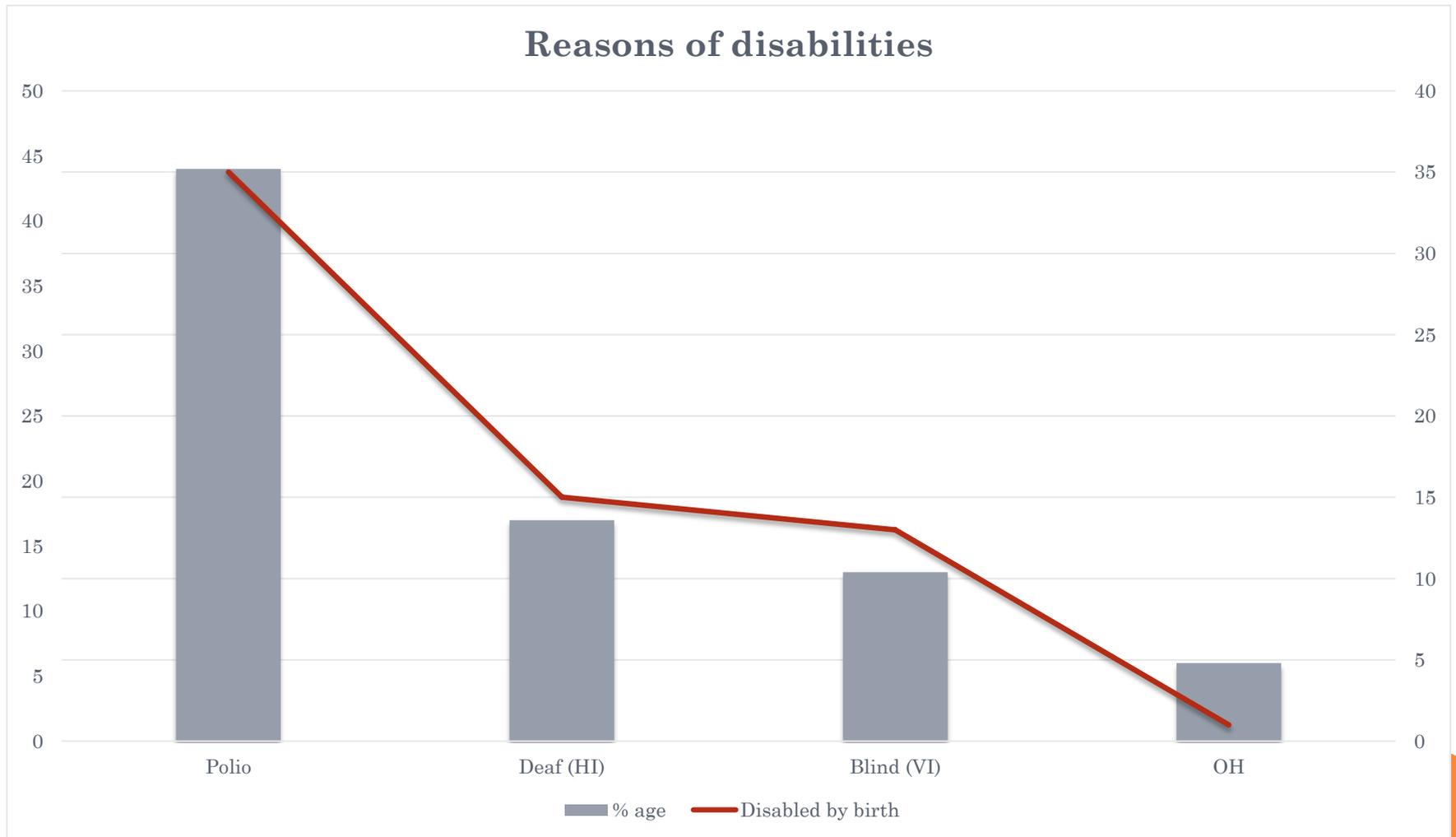
| Center | Mass Media | Print Media | Word-of-mouth | Govt. mobilization | Friends/ Neighbors |
|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Mehbubnagar | 30% | 23% | 70% | 44% | 50% |
| Aizwal | 35% | 22% | 72% | 38% | 56% |
| Overall | 32%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

Changes experienced by the beneficiaries



■ Able to strive for dream ■ Mobilization increased ■ Able to listen to all & interact ■ Now have friends ■ No change

REASONS OF DISABILITY



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

○ *Impact of the aids / gadgets provided*

- Overall 98% of the beneficiaries agree that they have received the benefits, aids or gadgets from them IIFCL CSR initiatives.
- Out of the products received more than 85% feel that the quality of product is very good and useful for them. It is evident that the needy people were benefited out of the scheme and its impact.
- Different type of products was distributed to the beneficiaries in the selected areas. All type of products claimed in the ToR were proved to be received by the disabled people.
- Almost 94% of the respondents, in this case, agreed that the aids were of great help and they themselves are capable of doing a lot more which had always been invincible for them.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Materials received and the quality of the product

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

Details of the disability aids available/found among selected beneficiaries

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

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

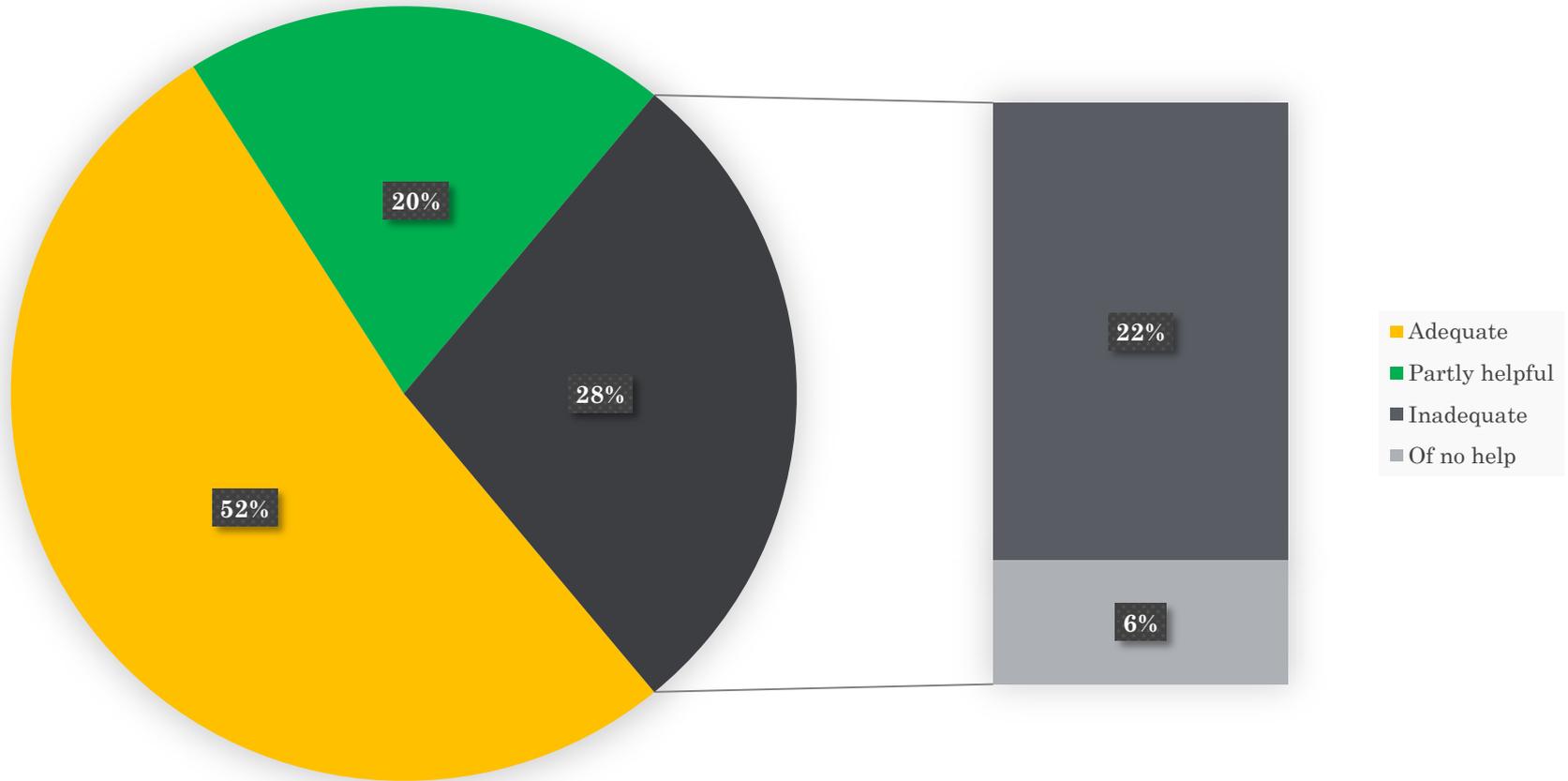
○ *Impact of the aids /gadgets provided*

- About 52% of the respondents opined confidently that the gadgets were sufficient and 20% of the respondents were revealed not to be fully satisfied with the gadgets as there always remained a need of supporting hand to use the gadget/aid. They (20%) also expressed that with just initial support of a third person.
- It was observed that most of the awardees i.e. nearly 80% enjoyed complementary services post award of the gadgets and the rest 20% opted to remain silent on this aspect as they either had not used the tool regularly or the awardees was a kid in the event of which the family member(s) responded and confessed the non-usage of the gadgets by the disability victims.
- In 47% of the cases it was found that the complementary services were delivered as per the commitment whereas in 33% of the cases the services were precisely delayed.
- It is observed that among the members received and utilizing the equipment more than 75% of them are satisfied with the use and performance of the equipment/aid given to them.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

○ *Impact of the aids/gadgets provided*

Impact of the aids/gadgets



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

- **Technicality and post delivery services received**

Stages that make CSR activities complete



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Satisfaction level of the selected beneficiaries

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



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

○ *Impact on self/family/society*

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

CASE STUDIES

B.Laxmi of Mehaboobnagar is a perfect example of someone who has converted a disability into an opportunity. She contracted Polio when she was eight months old and has not been able to hold. Since the distribution of Aids by IIFCL there was remarkable change in life style as well life of this person. She could work with artificial limb and work herself for daily needs. She is happy and blessed for this remarkable support.



IIFCL in collaboration with Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India [ALIMCO], organised distribution camp for Assistive Aids and Appliances to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) at different location of Aizwal. Vanlatruati is unable to walk properly like other. Deep down inside she knows that she was happy and grateful for what IIFCL has did for her. Now she could walk and go to places with the support stick. She could help her mother in different works at her shop and helps in earning for her life.

SUGGESTION/ RECOMMENDATION

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

CONCLUSION

The current evidences, based on the use of schemes and the impact of assistance for the disabled people, their families in selected area were found to be helpful. The increasing attention of Government on social assistance and empowerment of disabled people is encouraging.

Although there are specific concerns and questions around social assistance for disabled people, there is a notable overlap between many of the schemes in India. Issues of dependency, cash or help in-kind, targeted support, universal approaches, and affordability all have their parallels in the mainstreaming process.

The key areas of advocacy, civil society participation, sound legislation and a broad approach of 'transformation' or 'investment' are also important in pushing the social protection system. Given the universal right to social protection among disabled people IIFCL's initiative is estimated to be an effective instrument for poverty reduction and social empowerment.



THANK YOU !

