

Nalco's Chemistry With Community: A Study Of Kanyabeda Village In Angul District

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Abstract: This article puts light on the socio-economic changes came to the lives of the local inhabitants with the establishment of a manufacturing giant like NALCO. The studies found that majority of the people are changing their lifestyle. Further as an interface the study establishes a close relationship between community and industry. This article has developed the research design based on a review of the available literature. It describes objectives, methodology, scope of the study. A profile of Kanyabeda village, Findings and analysis are core analytical chapter of the study. The socio-economic loss of gain of Kanyabeda village due to the operations of NALCO are analyzed here. It summarizes the conclusions and offer suggestions.

Key words: CSR, Community, Socio-economic changes, NALCO

I. Introduction

A corporate is essentially a business element included in a wide range of economic activities where in manufacturing is a conspicuous action. During the time spent manufacturing, go with expends certain normal assets fitting in with the general public, however it pays for it. Every manufacturing process causes harm to the nature by the abuse of regular assets, contamination and mischief to the earth from various perspectives (extraction of minerals, arrival of effluents after production; and contamination of water, soil, air, and so on.). We keep on empowering setting up assembling organizations since we require items, livelihood and income as expenses. Nonetheless, the law endorses a satisfactory level of contamination i.e. the gushing. However, profluent gets collected and over a timeframe it achieves inadmissible levels. At that stage, it is unrealistic to close the business the same number of hobbies are created simultaneously, similar to livelihood, subordinate auxiliaries and income as duties to the administration. Coherently, the polluter must pay for the harm and to repair the same, that is actually the premise for the idea of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Since harm done to the nature can't be repaired, and can't be remunerated as cash, the idea of CSR is attempting to discover a money related proportionality to the harm done

1. Background of the Study

The study has been designed to measure the socio-economic impact of National Aluminum Company (NALCO) - a Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) on its periphery. With the advent of NALCO, there have been positive and negative changes on the periphery. The PSU has been instrumental in bringing out pollution, causing health problems among the inhabitants of its periphery. At the same time, the company has also been carrying out a lot of activities through its CSR projects. Nalco has a CSR policy allocating 3% of its net profit as against the minimum of 2% recommendation as enshrined in the New Company Act 2013. Nalco spends 1% of its net profit for its periphery, 1% beyond its periphery and 1% through Nalco's CSR foundation. First 2% is spent through the Governmental machinery. Nalco donates 2% of its Net profit to the government machinery who plans and executes the CSR projects and the report is submitted to Nalco. The researchers have taken Kanyabeda as the canvas of their study

1.1. Kanyabeda- The Village Profile

Kanyabeda village is located 145 km on road to the Northwest from Bhubaneswar, the capital of the Odisha. The village comes under north side of the Angul district and northwest of the Banarpal block. It is located at a distance of 8 km to the east of district headquarters of Angul. It is bounded by Kurudul and Kandsar village on the North, Chelipada on the South and Anchula on the West-North. It is about 7 kms to the west from Banarpal, the block headquarters. Lingrariver is located 10 Km away from the Kanyabeda village to south-west and Nandira flows 4 Km away from the village to the north. The village comes under NALCO Nagar.

1.2. The People

Table 1 shows that Kanyabeda village has a total population of 1410 according to the survey made in 2011 by District Planning and Statistical Office of the Angul. It is found that Scheduled Cast (SC) constitute 24.06% of the population. 54.63% (772) of the people belongs to OBC which is majority caste group of the village. General castes from 9.4% (237). Scheduled Tribes are a minority with only 3.4%. Out of 898 total literates, 359 belong female and 539 are male. Only 898 persons of the village are literates. The sex composition of the village shows that about are 52.44% male and 47.34% are female.

Table-1 Distribution of population of Kanyabeda village by Caste, Sex and Literacy Rate: 2011

Categories	Male	Female	Total Population	Percentage
SC	180	157	337	23.90
ST	24	25	49	3.4
OBC	405	380	785	55.67
General	132	107	239	16.95
Total	741	669	1410	100.00
Percentage Distribution	52.55	47.45	100.00	----

Source: District Planning and Statistical Office

1.3. Resources

The village is situated on plain area. It has mainly red soil which is fit for paddy, vegetables and china peanut cultivation. Lingra River passes through the east direction of the village. But the village is not affected by the flash floods of river during the rainy season. The village enjoys 120-130 degree cm rainfall per annum that is neither high nor low. But the actual rainfall is fluctuating.

1.4 Literacy and Level Of Education

If the literacy is defined on the basis of a person's ability to write and read something, then number of literate is 898. Education is mainly absent in the labour community. After coming of NALCO, people have gained education. Most of them are not only literate but also their level of awareness increase about developmental and welfare activities by Govt.

Economic Activities

Occupational distribution of the population reveals that bulk of the people in the village depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. But as agriculture is purely seasonal, they have to depend on other sources for employment and income. Most of the people mainly ST, SC and OBC (chasa) people are engaged in paddy and vegetables cultivation from December to December.

Institution

There is one M.E school in the village, but there is no library. One Angnwadi and one mini-Anganwadi center are functioning in the village. There is no bank in this village particularly, but branches of Sate Bank Of India(SBI) and UCO bank are facilitating the credit system in the village. But all these financial institution are located at NALCO town which are 3kms and 4kms respectively away from the village. Therepitha temple is in the end of the village and one Siba Temple is also situated in the village. One youth club is also functioning in the village.

Infrastructure

The village is served by a pucca cement road which connects main road of Angul with Kanyabeda. One PMGYS road also connects village Kanyabeda to kurudul village. The DPS School and SVM colleges are situated in NALCO which is near by 2 kms from Kanyabeda village. Medical facility is not so good in the village. But NALCO medical is located nearby village. One Government Medical is at Angul district which is 7 kms away from the village. The police station is 3 kms away from the village. Drinking water facility is not adequate. 4tube-wells are there in the village. people are using river water for bathing as well cooking purpose. Tube wells are used for drinking purpose, The postal and Tele-communication system is not satisfactory in this village. No post office at Kanyabeda village. But one post office is situated at kurudul which is near by Kanyabeda village. Neither any mobile network tower nor STD center is available in the village. People are very much dependent of Banarpal and Angul towers which are respectively 3 Kms and 7 Kms away from the villager.

Development Activities and Programmes

Kanyabeda is one of the village in the Banarpal Block of Angul District .Even through majority of the households come under BPL category,few are beneficiaries of IAY. In respect of education the U.P and M.E School do not have sufficient teaching staff. Only 2 teacher are there in two schools,175students.only 15 to 16 household have Kishan Credit Card. There is no specific building for the Anganwadi and Mini- Anganwadicentre. The Government employment programme like MGNREGS is not so effective.

Standard Of Living

Standard of living is not satisfactory in the village and it is quite visible to the open eye. They have to struggle for their existence .Most of the houses are made up of mud .The normal roof is made from straw. Some of the households are the beneficiaries of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) but the impact of the programmed is not quite satisfactory .

Review Of Literature

The practice of CSR in India is subject to much debate and criticism. Proponents argue that corporations benefit from CSR activities in multiple ways by operating with a perspective broader and longer than their own immediate, short-term profits. Critics argue that CSR distracts from the fundamental economic role of businesses. Others argue that it is nothing more than superficial window-dressing.

India has a long rich history of close business involvement in social causes for national development. CSR in India is known from ancient time as **social duty** or **charity**, which through different ages is changing its nature in broader aspect, now generally known as **CSR**. From the origin of business, which leads towards excess wealth, social and environmental issues have deep roots in the history of business. India has had a long tradition of corporate philanthropy – the spirit of active goodwill toward others. Industrial welfare has been put to practice since late 1800s. Historically, the philanthropy of business people in India has resembled western philanthropy in being rooted in religious belief. Business practices in the 1900s that could be termed socially responsible took different forms: philanthropic donations to charity, service to the community, enhancing employee welfare and promoting religious conduct. Corporations may give funds to charitable or educational institutions and may argue for them as great humanitarian deeds, when in fact they are simply trying to buy community good will.

Perception and practices of CSR in India

The empirical investigations on CSR in India have revealed that CSR practices have been restricted to a limited set of practices, viz., community development (education, health, social issues), and HR practices (**Kumar, 2003**). Within these practices one cannot overlook the importance placed on the ‘community development’ practices dominating every other CSR practice. This is very much unlike the CSR practices reported in the east and western countries where major emphasis is provided to the environment aspects.

Sahoo (2011) mapped out four families of CSR which helps provide a context for understanding the emerging model of corporate responsibility in India. Looking across the current practices of leading Indian corporations, a number of core elements emerge.

- *Community development*: Most large companies either have their own foundations or contribute to other initiatives that directly support the community upliftment, notably in health, education, and agriculture.
- *Environmental management*: Environmental policies and programmes are now standard, and many companies have implemented the ISO 14 001 system throughout their businesses.
- *Workplace*: Growing out of long-standing commitments to training and safety is a more recent emphasis on knowledge and employee well-being.

Pradhan and Tripahty (2013)highlighted in their paper is an attempt to study the CSR activities of some corporate, both in public and private sector. The study would specifically focus on their social assistance towards empowering women. This study will focus on the CSR activities of two companies-one is Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL), a private enterprise and another is National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), a Public Sector Undertaking(PSU)company.

Prabhakarand Mishra (2013)analyzed the study of CSR status in India, this can give insight to what extent companies can follow the CSR. He would like to through light on CSR for Indian organization which would be helpful for both economic and social interest which would be futuristic majors to provide valuable information as well as suggest on their CSR practices and performance.

II. Objectives

The study has following objectives.

- (i) It describes the state of the socio-economy of Kanyabeda village.
- (ii) It makes an assessment of the socio-economic and environmental impact of NALCO on the neighbouring Kanyabeda village in Angul district of Odisha.

III. Methodology

The study processes both secondary and primary materials. The secondary data have been gathered from the concerned government functionaries, offices of the NALCO, library at Behrampur University, Angul and the internet. The secondary information have been used to describe the profiles of NALCO and Kanyabeda village. The core issues of research problem are added through primary data collected from the study village. A specifically designed questionnaire-cum-schedule (Appendix-1) has been used to collect fast hand information from one hundred randomly selected sample household of Kanyabeda. The primary data gathered from field survey have been tabulated through primary and secondary stages to develop. Analysis table in Ms excel software simple statistical techniques like percentages and averages have been used to infer conclusion with respect to the objectives.

Scope Of The Study

The present study has been conducted in Kanyabeda- a village located in the periphery area of Nalco, Anugul. The present work studies the socio-economic impact of Nalco's operation and its CSR activities on the Kanyabeda village.

IV. Findings And Analysis

All the one hundred sample households of Kanyabeda village are classified on the basis of their stated annual income into nine groups, with an interval of Rupees one lakh. While the lowest income class is up to Rs 1 lakh. The highest group has annual income aboveRs. 8 lakhs.

Table 2 shows that the average family size is 4.00, which relatively low. The highest family size of 5 members occur in the income group of Rs 4 to 5 lakhs. The female population in the village is less than the male population. There are 163 female members as against 237 male members. Total population is 400.

Table 2 Family size of the sample households

Sl. No	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	Male	Female	Total Population	No. of total Families	Average size
1	Up to 1	36	31	67	16	4.18
2	1-2	33	29	62	16	3.87
3	2-3	13	10	23	8	2.87
4	3-4	44	17	61	14	4.35
5	4-5	19	11	30	6	5.00
6	5-6	23	18	41	12	3.41
7	6-7	20	13	33	8	4.12
8	7-8	19	18	37	9	4.11
9	Above 8	30	16	46	11	4.18
10	Total	237	163	400	100	4.00
11	Percentage Distribution	59.25	40.75	100.00

Source: Compiled from field Survey

Table 3 shows that people of the lowest income group have the lowest literacy i.e 52.23 and most of them have studied up to 10th class. According to the sample there is positive relation between income and literacy, as both are increasing. The literacy rate of sample population is 66.50%.

Table 3: Level of education of the Sample family members

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	Up to 10 th	+2	+3	P.G	Total	Total population	Literacy
1	Up to 1	28	7	0	0	35	67	52.23
2	1-2	12	9	9	3	33	62	53.22
3	2-3	10	7	6	0	23	23	100.00
4	3-4	14	5	19	6	44	61	65.57

5	4-5	10	7	0	0	17	30	56.66
6	5-6	10	2	13	5	30	41	73.17
7	6-7	12	3	10	3	28	33	87.5
8	7-8	13	6	9	2	30	37	83.33
9	Above8	7	8	9	2	26	46	56.52
10	Total	116	54	75	21	266	400	66.50
11	Percentage	29.00	13.50	18.75	5.25	66.50	100.00	----

Source: Compiled from field survey

Table 3 shows the age wise distribution of the sample households under different income ranges. The family members of the sample households are categorised into four age groups, such as above 60 years, 40-60, 20-40 and below 20 years.

It is quite clear from Table 4 that majority of the family members (156) are in the age class of 20-40 years. The members in this group form 39 percent of the total. It is followed by the below 20 age group, constituting 20 percent of the total. On the other hand the older people of above 60 years age group constituted nearly 7.5 of the total. Overall the family members coming under the age groups of below 20 years and above 60 years are depending upon the persons in the 20-60 age group for their sustenance.

Table 4: Age wise distribution of the sample

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	Below 20	20-40	40-60	Above 60	Total	Percent
1	Up to 1	20	24	23	0	67	16.75
2	1-2	21	18	23	0	62	15.5
3	2-3	2	11	8	2	23	5.75
4	3-4	12	23	21	5	61	15.25
5	4-5	6	11	8	5	30	7.5
6	5-6	6	17	14	4	41	10.25
7	6-7	4	13	12	4	33	8.25
8	7-8	6	17	9	5	37	9.25
9	Above 8	3	22	16	5	46	11.5
10	Total	80	156	134	30	400	100.0
11	Percentage Distribution	20.00	39.00	33.50	7.50	100.00

Source: Compiled from field survey

Property Of The Household

Table 5 reflects that the house property of the households under different income groups. Eleven households under the high income range of above 8 lakh have Pacca houses worth Rs 95.5 lakh. On the other hand 6 out of 12 households under lower income group (up to Rs 1 lakh) have Katcha houses.

Table 5: House property of the households

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	No. of Households	Property of the household (No. of houses)			
			Katcha	Pacca	Total	Value (Rs in lakhs)
1	Up to 1	16	6	12	18	62.5
2	1-2	16	0	16	16	78.00
3	2-3	8	0	8	8	51.00
4	3-4	14	0	14	17	80.00
5	4-5	6	0	6	12	83.00
6	5-6	12	0	12	18	91.5

7	6-7	8	0	8	9	93.5
8	7-8	9	0	9	14	94.00
9	Above 8	11	0	11	20	95.5
10	Total	100	6	96	132	729.00

Source: Compiled from field survey

Table 6 reflects that 20.78% of the total dry land of the village is owned by the farmers belonging to the low income group below Rs.1 lakh, which is highest in the sample. The families of the income group of Rs. 2 lakh to 3 lakh possess that lowest area of dry land is 5.4 % and the people of high income group have 11.68 % of land area. 77 acres dry owned by all the sample households of the village.

Table 6: Distribution of dry land according to ownership

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	Up to 1 Acre	1 to 2 Acres	2 to 3 Acres	Total dry land (Area in acres)	Percent
1	Up to 1	8	6	2	16	20.78
2	1-2	6	0	2	8	10.38
3	2-3	2	2	0	4	5.4
4	3-4	12	0	0	12	15.58
5	4-5	7	4	0	11	14.28
6	5-6	5	0	0	5	6.4
7	6-7	3	2	0	5	6.4
8	7-8	6	1	0	7	9.09
9	Above 8	5	0	4	9	11.68
10	Total	54	15	8	77	100.00
11	Percentage	70.12	19.48	10.38	100	-

Source: Compiled from field survey

Table 7 shows that 23.19% of total wet land is with the lower income group of below Rs 1 lakh and 8.79% of total wet land is under high income group in the village. The farmers of between Rs.5 to 6 lakhs income group have second highest wet land area, which is 17.39%.

Table 7: Wet land owned by the sample households

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	Up to 1 Acre	1 to 2 Acres	2 to 3 Acres	Total wet land (Acres)	Percent
1	Up to 1	14	0	2	16	23.19
2	1-2	2	0	2	4	5.7
3	2-3	4	0	0	4	5.7
4	3-4	6	3	2	11	15.94
5	4-5	6	0	0	6	8.7
6	5-6	8	1	3	12	17.39
7	6-7	4	0	0	4	5.8
8	7-8	0	3	3	6	8.79
9	Above 8	3	1	2	6	8.79
10	Total	47	8	14	69	100.00
11	Percentage	70.12	19.48	10.38	100	-

Source: Compiled from field survey

Socio-Economic Condition

Table 8 shows that major source of income of higher income group is service. The major occupation of 7 households in the income group of above Rs. 8 lakh is service. Similarly 7 households belonging to lower income group of below Rs. 1 lakh had earned their major source of income from agriculture. After the coming of NALCO, the people of Kanyabeda are involving more in non-agricultural activities.

Table 8: Major source of income of the Sample households

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakh)	Service	Agriculture	Business	Total
1	Up to 1	3	7	6	16
2	1-2	7	6	3	16
3	2-3	2	4	2	8
4	3-4	3	5	6	14
5	4-5	4	1	1	6
6	5-6	7	2	3	12
7	6-7	5	2	1	8
8	7-8	6	0	3	9
9	Above 8	7	1	3	11
10	Total	44	28	28	100
11	Percentage	44	28	28	100

Source: Compiled from field survey

Table 9 reflects that majority of the households (60) are engaged in paddy cultivation. Then the second highest is vegetables, in which 45 households are engaged. Farmers of higher income groups have less crops diversification than lower income group.

Table 9: Crops raised by the farmers of Kanyabeda (No. of households)

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	Paddy	Green grams	Red grams	Peanuts	Vegetables	Total
1	Up to 1	8	2	0	6	6	22
2	1-2	11	0	0	8	9	28
3	2-3	5	0	1	4	4	14
4	3-4	8	0	0	5	7	20
5	4-5	7	5	0	6	5	23
6	5-6	5	1	1	1	3	11
7	6-7	4	0	0	1	2	7
8	7-8	6	0	0	3	4	13
9	Above 8	6	1	1	5	5	18
10	Total	60	9	3	39	45	157

Source: Compiled from field survey

Table 10 reveals the people employed in non-agricultural activities by the sample households of different income classes of the study village. It is found that 154 family members of 100 households are employed in non-agricultural activities. 27 members of the families of higher income group (above Rs. 8 lakh) are employed non-agricultural activities. Whereas 16 members of lower income group (below Rs.1 lakh) are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

Table 10: Distribution of family members employed in non-agriculture activities in Kanyabeda village

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	No of households	Employed in non-agricultural activities (No of family members)	Percentage from total
1	Up to 1	16	16	10.40
2	1-2	16	19	12.34
3	2-3	8	9	5.84
4	3-4	14	20	12.98

5	4-5	6	9	5.84
6	5-6	12	22	14.30
7	6-7	8	17	11.03
8	7-8	9	15	9.74
9	Above 8	11	27	17.53
10	Total	100	154	100.00

Source: Compiled from field survey

Table 11 depicts that after the coming of NALCO there is a change in the educational environment. . In the sample of 100 households with 400 members, 29% have received education up to class X. Another 38% of members are educated above class X. The member of educated persons, prior to establishment of NALCO was very much lower.

Table 11: Distribution of educated family members in Kanyabeda

Sl. No.	Income Range (Rs in lakhs)	Change in no of family members educated		
		Up to Class X	Above Class X	Total
1	Up to 1	28	7	67
2	1-2	12	20	62
3	2-3	10	22	23
4	3-4	14	26	61
5	4-5	10	5	30
6	5-6	10	20	41
7	6-7	12	16	33
8	7-8	13	17	37
9	Above 8	7	19	46
10	Total	116	152	400
11	Percentage Distribution	29.00	38.00	-----

Source: Compile from field survey

Table 12 reveals the opinion on women empowerment by the households under different income ranges. 67 out of total of 100 household have reported that there is women empowerment through employment. The sample households own some livestock like pig, cow, sheep, goat, bullock etc. which provide various types of economic benefits.

Table 12: Opinion on women empowerment by the sample households

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	Women empowerment (no of households)		
		Yes	No	Total
1	Up to 1	5	11	16
2	1-2	12	4	16
3	2-3	2	6	8
4	3-4	14	0	14
5	4-5	0	6	6
6	5-6	12	0	12
7	6-7	6	2	8
8	7-8	5	4	9
9	Above 8	11	0	11
10	Total	67	33	100

Source: Compiled from field survey

Changes In Economic Condition

Table 13 reveals the change in economic condition after coming of NALCO under different income ranges. Eight households have BPL card under the income range (below Rs. 1 lakh). 99 households have deposited their savings in different Banks. 6 household have also taken loan from Banks under income range in the lowest income bracket. Total average amount per family is Rs19,001,996

Table 13: Change in economic condition after coming of NALCO

Sl. No.	Income Range (Rs in lakhs)	No Of HHs	Change in economic condition		
			Bank Account		Average amount per family (per annum in Rs)
			Deposit (No of households)	Loan (No of households)	
1	Up to 1	16	15	6	35,000

2	1-2	16	16	14	64,375
3	2-3	8	8	0	143,750
4	3-4	14	14	7	3,428,871
5	4-5	6	6	3	3,00,000
6	5-6	12	12	1	33,00,00
7	6-7	8	8	0	5,00,000
8	7-8	9	9	0	65,00,000
9	Above 8	11	11	0	7700,000
10	Total	100	99	31	19,001,996

Source: Compiled from field survey

Table 14 reveals that the developmental scheme given by NALCO to the local people of Kanyabeda. The distribution so sample households under different income range and developmental scheme is further classified into two heads viz. Government, and NALCO. 17 households benefited for Government and 18 households are benefited out of 100. That is 35 percent which very low rate. High income group are bigger benefited through NALCO developmental scheme rather than lower income group (3 lakh-4 lakh) middle income range are getting highest benefit from NALCO that is 7 households.

Table 14: Developmental scheme by the sample household

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	No of households	Developmental Scheme	
			Government	NALCO
1	Up to 1	16	10	0
2	1-2	16	0	2
3	2-3	8	0	2
4	3-4	14	5	7
5	4-5	6	0	1
6	5-6	12	0	0
7	6-7	8	2	0
8	7-8	9	0	1
9	Above 8	11	0	5
10	Total	100	17	18

Source: Compiled from field survey

Table 15 shows that the people of Kanyabeda received compensation from NALCO. In the total sample, 31 households of different income ranges received compensation to the tune of Rs.,86,451

Table 15: Compensation received by the sample households of Kanyabeda from NALCO

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	Total no of households	No. Of households compensated by NALCO	Average Per family(Rs)	Total (Rs)
1	Up to 1	16	6	33,33.33	19,998
2	1-2	16	7	371,428.57	25,99,996
3	2-3	8	3	366,666.66	10,99,998
4	3-4	14	5	3,000,00.00	15,00,000
5	4-5	6	1	2,000,00.00	2,00,000
6	5-6	12	2	5,000,00.00	10,00,000
7	6-7	8	4	4,000,00.00	16,00,000
8	7-8	9	0	00	00
9	Above 8	11	3	33,333.33	99,999
10	Total	100	31	1,86,451	5,779,991

Source: Compiled from field survey

Table 16: Suggestions given by the people of Kanyabeda under different income range

Sl. No.	Annual income range (Rs in lakhs)	No Of households	Code for suggestions							Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Up to 1	16	0	0	0	6	0	8	2	16
2	1-2	16	1	2	0	8	0	5	0	16
3	2-3	8	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	8
4	3-4	14	0	1	1	1	2	7	2	14
5	4-5	6	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	6

6	5-6	12	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	12
7	6-7	8	0	0	0	2	0	4	2	8
8	7-8	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9
9	Above 8	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11
10	Total	100	1	3	1	30	2	41	22	100

Source: Compiled from field survey

Codes:

1. NALCO should create awareness among local people.
2. Top level officers should be involved positively.
3. Peripheral developmental activities, should be based on people's opinion and requirement.
4. NALCO should invest in education of people.
5. Representatives of local people such as Sarpanch, M.P., and M.L.A. should participate in management.
6. NALCO should provide electricity free of cost.
7. NALCO should manage its ash ponds properly, so as to avoid leakage.

III Conclusions

This is the core chapter of the dissertation. The information received from 100 households of Kanyabeda are processed and analyzed with reference to the objectives of the study. The sample household are classified into nine income groups. The sex ratio is adverse to women. The average family size is 4 members. Larger families have higher income. The main activities are paddy and vegetable cultivation. But the paddy land holding size is low. The literacy rate in the sample is 66.50% and 18.75% of the population have degree (+3) or higher level of education. So far as occupational distribution is concerned, 28 families pursue agriculture and business. On the non-agricultural activities, 22 members of the 12 households are involved.

Women of the village have formed self-help groups like BinapaniSelf help, some of the women have exposure to employment. The people have reported that their standard of living has improved over time due to NALCO. On the other hand, due to the activities of NALCO, the households have suffered different diseases like Malaria, Typhoid etc. attributed to water pollution and air pollution. Low productivity of land is due to leakage of ash ponds of NALCO.

After coming of NALCO there is change in economic condition of the village. As per the sample survey, 99 households have bank accounts which indicates better standard of living of the people. People of higher income groups have benefited from NALCO developmental scheme like housing and providing comfort goods to them. NALCO is providing school one U.P school, junior college (SVM) SwaraswatiVidhyaMandir for the people of the village. However, people of Kanyabeda have emphasized NALCO on provision of free electricity. NALCO is also providing transportation (road) and medical facility to the people. The people are also benefited through NALCO health camp and eye camp which come under peripheral development activity of NALCO. Tube-wells have been established by NALCO for providing safe drinking water to the people. People of Kanyabeda received compensation by NALCO through their land. The main problem is due to damage to crops and leakage of ash ponds. Therefore, NALCO should manage its ash ponds properly.

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