

# SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Pursuant to Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014  
as amended by the Companies (CSR Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 [G.S.R. 40(E)]

## **B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited**

CIN: U45201PN1994PTC077340

72-76, Industrial Estate, Mundhwa, Pune – 411 036, Maharashtra

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May 2026 | Pune, Maharashtra

# SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

CSR Contributions — B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited

## Assessment of CSR Projects for FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24

<b>Company</b>	B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited
<b>CIN</b>	U45201PN1994PTC077340
<b>Registered Office</b>	72-76, Industrial Estate, Mundhwa, Pune – 411 036, Maharashtra
<b>Incorporated</b>	25th March 1994
<b>Company Status</b>	Active   Non-Government Private Limited Company
<b>Authorised Capital</b>	₹200 Crore
<b>Paid-up Capital</b>	₹116.91 Crore
<b>Assessing Firm</b>	ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP
<b>Social Impact Assessor</b>	CS Sushant Kulkarni, Designated Partner   ICSI-ISA/SA-0151
<b>Date of Report</b>	May 2026
<b>Place</b>	Pune, Maharashtra

### Legal Basis for this Report

This Report has been prepared pursuant to Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, as amended by the Companies (CSR Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 (G.S.R. 40(E) dated 22 January 2021). It constitutes the mandatory independent impact assessment for all six CSR initiatives of B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited with individual outlays of ₹1.00 Crore or more, completed not less than one year prior to the date of this assessment. The Report is to be submitted to the Board of Directors and CSR Committee, annexed to the Board's Report.

### Confidentiality Disclaimer

This Social Impact Assessment Report ('Report') is strictly confidential. It has been prepared exclusively for the Board of Directors and the CSR Committee of B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited. The Report may not be reproduced, disclosed, or circulated to any third party, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the Company and the Assessor. Any unauthorised use, reliance, or reproduction of this Report is prohibited. The Report is prepared for regulatory compliance purposes under the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, and should not be construed as legal, financial, or investment advice.

### Independence Declaration of Social Impact Assessor

I, CS Sushant Kulkarni, Designated Partner, ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP (ICSI-ISA/SA-0151), hereby declare that: 1. I am fully independent of B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited and all six implementing agencies — Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, Pawar Public Charitable Trust, Krishna Foundation (Karad), Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, K K Wagh Education Society, and Mahatma Gandhi Mission. 2. No financial, professional, personal, or other relationship exists between the Assessor and any party covered in this Report that could impair objectivity, independence, or professional judgment. 3. This assessment has been conducted in strict adherence to the Code of Conduct for Social Impact Assessors as defined by ICSI-IISA and NISM, and in the spirit of Rule 8(3) of the CSR Rules, 2014. 4. The Assessor's engagement is limited solely to independent assessment services; the Assessor has no role in project design, fund disbursement, or programme delivery. CS Sushant Kulkarni | Designated Partner | ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP Date: May 2026 | Place: Pune, Maharashtra

## Declaration Regarding Conflict of Interest

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I, CS Sushant Kulkarni, Designated Partner, ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP, hereby declare that: 1. No conflict of interest — actual, potential, or perceived — exists in the conduct of this impact assessment. 2. No gift, hospitality, remuneration, fee, or other consideration beyond the duly agreed professional engagement fee has been received from the Company or any implementing agency in connection with this assignment. 3. All findings, observations, ratings, and recommendations in this Report are entirely objective, independent, and uninfluenced by any external consideration. 4. In the event of any conflict of interest arising during or after the assessment, the same shall be immediately disclosed to the Board of Directors of B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited. CS Sushant Kulkarni | Designated Partner | ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP

## Abbreviations & Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full Form
BGSCTPL	B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
IAR	Impact Assessment Report
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, 2015)
YCP	Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, Mumbai
PPCT	Pawar Public Charitable Trust, Mumbai
KF	Krishna Foundation, Malkapur (Karad), Satara
RSS	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara
KKWES	K K Wagh Education Society, Nashik
MGM	Mahatma Gandhi Mission, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar
NEP	National Education Policy 2020
PM-JAY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat)
SROI	Social Return on Investment
ToC	Theory of Change
UC	Utilisation Certificate
UDIN	Unique Document Identification Number (ICAI)
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
PCI	Pharmacy Council of India
DTE	Directorate of Technical Education, Maharashtra
ICSI-IISA	ICSI — Institute of Social Auditors
NISM	National Institute of Securities Markets
SQC 1	Standard on Quality Control 1 (ICAI)
FY	Financial Year
RTO	Regional Transport Office
BPL	Below Poverty Line
GST	Goods and Services Tax

## About the Assessing Firm & Lead Assessor

<b>Corporate Profile</b>	ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP
<b>Practice Overview</b>	A specialized professional services firm dedicated to ESG assessments, Social Impact Assessments (SIA), CSR Governance, and Sustainability Reporting
<b>Regulatory Compliance</b>	Expert adherence to the Companies Act (2013), amended CSR Rules (2021), UN SDGs, and ICSI-IISA Standards for Social Impact Assessors.
<b>Services Offered</b>	Mandatory CSR Impact Assessment (Rule 8(3)); ESG Due Diligence; CSR Policy Formulation; Social Auditing; Sustainability Framework Advisory

## Lead Social Impact Assessor: CS Sushant Kulkarni

<b>Designation &amp; Role</b>	Designated Partner at ARKS ESG and the <b>Sole Designated Assessor</b> for this assignment, holding ultimate responsibility for all analytical, documentary, and reporting aspects of this evaluation.
<b>Credentials</b>	Certified Social Impact Assessor and registered Member of the Indian Institute of Social Auditors (ICSI-IISA, Membership No: ICSI-ISA/SA-0151)
<b>Professional Qualifications</b>	Fellow Company Secretary (FCS) and legal professional holding a B.S.L. and LL.M. (International & Corporate Laws) . Additional post-graduate Diplomas include Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems, Corporate Restructuring, and Corporate Finance & Valuation from IIM Mumbai.
<b>Credentials</b>	CSR Governance & Compliance   Social Impact Assessment   ESG Framework Advisory   Sustainability Reporting   Corporate Law   NGO & Trust Regulatory Compliance
<b>Domain Experience</b>	Extensive track record in CSR impact assessments and Rule 8(3) compliance for companies spanning the manufacturing, construction, and infrastructure sectors

## Acknowledgment

The Assessor wishes to acknowledge and record appreciation for the cooperation extended by B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited — in particular, its CSR Committee Chairperson Mr. Vijay Baburao Shirke and the Company Secretary Mr. Rohan Sudhir Pote — in facilitating access to relevant documentation, financial records, and institutional submissions required for this assessment.

The Assessor also acknowledges the documentary contributions of the six implementing agencies — Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, Pawar Public Charitable Trust, Krishna Foundation (Karad), Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, K K Wagh Education Society, and Mahatma Gandhi Mission — whose utilisation certificates, financial statements, event documentation, and institutional records formed the primary evidential basis of this Report.

Special acknowledgment is due to Rayat Shikshan Sanstha for its exemplary impact documentation (60+ events; 53,395+ direct beneficiaries; revenue self-sustainability data) and to Mahatma Gandhi Mission for its report obtained from the Chartered Accountant — both setting documentation standards for the broader CSR ecosystem.

## Foreword

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This Social Impact Assessment Report is submitted pursuant to the mandatory independent impact assessment requirement under Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, as amended in 2021. It represents an independent, evidence-based evaluation of the social impact generated by B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited's CSR programme across six initiatives totalling ₹8.62 Crore, implemented through registered charitable institutions across Maharashtra.

BGSCTPL's CSR programme — exclusively grant-and-donation based, routed through 12A/80G/CSR-1 registered institutions, concentrated in education and healthcare — reflects a model of corporate social investment that is both legally disciplined and genuinely community-oriented. The deliberate geographic focus on rural Maharashtra (drought-prone Ahmednagar, semi-urban Satara, and Marathwada's Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar) alongside urban Mumbai, rather than concentrating resources in high-visibility metropolitan initiatives, speaks to an equity-conscious philosophy that this Report is proud to document.

The findings herein are grounded in documentary evidence, triangulated data, and secondary benchmarks. Limitations arising from the pure-donor model — particularly the absence of primary field surveys — are fully disclosed. The Assessor commends BGSCTPL for commissioning this independent assessment and recommends its continued engagement with the mandatory assessment process as a tool for continuous CSR governance improvement.

## Executive Summary

Parameter	Summary
Company	B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited   CIN: U45201PN1994PTC077340
Assessment Period	FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 (6 CSR initiatives assessed)
Total CSR Outlay Assessed	₹8.62 Crore
Sector Distribution	Education (incl. Pharma Edu.): ₹7.00 Cr (81.2%)   Healthcare: ₹1.62 Cr (18.8%)
Donation Model	100% grants & donations via 12A / 80G / CSR-1 registered entities — no direct execution
Geographic Coverage	Mumbai   Nashik   Karad, Satara   Karjat, Ahmednagar   Chh. Sambhaji Nagar (Marathwada)
SDGs Addressed	SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11
Schedule VII Entries	Items (i), (ii), (x)
Overall Compliance	Fully Compliant — Schedule VII, Rule 8(3), Rule 4, Section 135, Companies Act 2013
Key Assets Created	8 Ambulances (Pawar Trust)   D. Pharm & B. Pharm Labs (Krishna Foundation)   Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium (Rayat Sanstha)   Puriya Park Academic Complex (KK Wagh)
Documented Beneficiaries	53,395+ event participants (Rayat Sanstha auditorium)   20,000+ students (KK Wagh)   8 ambulances, 8 recipient orgs   Rural scholarship recipients (MGM)
Financial Self-Sustainability	Rayat Sanstha Auditorium: ₹36.55 Lakh economic benefit (self-sustaining)
Assessor	ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP   CS Sushant Kulkarni   ICSI-ISA/SA-0151

### Key Findings at a Glance

- 100% Schedule VII compliance — all six initiatives verified against applicable entries; zero non-compliance identified.
- 100% fund utilisation — every implementing agency has issued a UC confirming full deployment with nil unspent balance.
- Permanent asset creation — 5 of 6 initiatives yielded durable physical or institutional assets with 8–50+ year lifecycles.
- 53,395+ documented direct event participants (Rayat Sanstha auditorium) — highest precision impact data in portfolio.
- 8 ambulances independently verified via Parivahan portal (GoI) RTO records; 14-clause Samanjasya Karar ensures BPL patient free access.
- ₹36.55 Lakh economic benefit generated by the Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium — financially self-sustaining CSR asset.
- UDIN-verified CA audit (MGM) sets portfolio governance benchmark — strongest independent financial assurance.
- Geographic equity: 58% of expenditure directed to rural/semi-urban Maharashtra, extending benefit to structurally excluded communities.
- Direct beneficiaries across portfolio exceed 75,000 individuals; indirect community impact estimated in hundreds of thousands over asset lifecycles.

## Definitions & Terminologies

Term	Definition
CSR Donation / Grant	A monetary disbursement by BGSCTPL to a qualifying registered donee institution with no expectation of financial return, for CSR activities within Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
Donee / Implementing Agency	A trust, society, or mission registered under 12A, 80G, and CSR-1, responsible for executing CSR-funded activities, delivering outcomes, and issuing UCs.
Utilisation Certificate (UC)	A formal document issued by the implementing agency confirming that CSR funds have been fully expended on the stated purpose, as required under Rule 4 of the CSR Rules, 2014.
UDIN	A Unique Document Identification Number generated on the ICAI portal when a Chartered Accountant certifies a document, enabling third-party verification of authenticity.
Samanjasya Karar	Marathi for 'Agreement of Understanding' — the stamp-paper legal agreement executed between PPCT and each of the 8 ambulance recipient organisations, specifying legally binding operational conditions.
Output	The immediate, verifiable deliverable of a CSR donation (e.g., ambulances procured, auditorium constructed, scholarships disbursed).
Outcome	The medium-term change for beneficiaries arising from outputs (e.g., reduced emergency response time, increased student intake, lower dropout rates).
Impact	The long-term, systemic social change attributable by contribution to the CSR donation, including indirect and multiplier effects.
Theory of Change (ToC)	A causal framework mapping: Inputs (funds) → Activities (actions by donee) → Outputs (deliverables) → Outcomes (changes) → Impact (systemic change).
Schedule VII	The Schedule to the Companies Act, 2013 enumerating the 12 categories of permissible CSR activities, including Items (i) healthcare, (ii) education, and (x) rural development.
SROI (Social Return on Investment)	A principles-based method for measuring and communicating the social, environmental, and economic value created per rupee of CSR investment.
12A Registration	Registration under Section 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, conferring income tax exemption status on charitable trusts and institutions.
80G Registration	Registration under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961, enabling donors to claim a deduction against taxable income for donations made to the registered institution.
CSR-1 Registration	Mandatory registration of implementing entities on the MCA21 portal (Form CSR-1), introduced by the CSR Amendment Rules, 2021.
Contribution Analysis	An impact attribution approach acknowledging that the CSR donation contributes to (but is not the sole cause of) observed social outcomes — appropriate where multiple factors influence community-level change.

## List of Photographs

Ref.	Photograph Subject	Initiative / Chapter
Ph. 1	D. Pharm Laboratory — Krishna Foundation, Karad	Chapter 7
Ph. 2	B. Pharm Laboratory — Krishna Foundation, Karad	Chapter 7
Ph. 3	Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium — Front View, Karjat, Ahmednagar	Chapter 8
Ph. 4	Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium — Exit Side View	Chapter 8
Ph. 5	Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium — Balcony View	Chapter 8

## List of Stakeholders Consulted

Stakeholder Category	Organisation / Role	Mode of Consultation
CSR Committee (Company)	B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Pvt. Ltd. — CSR Committee Chairperson & Members	Document review; institutional records access
Company Secretary	Mr. Rohan Sudhir Pote, Company Secretary, BGSCTPL	Documentation coordination
Implementing Agency — Education	Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, Mumbai — General Secretary S.G. Kale; Treasurer Hemant Takle	UC review; fund deployment statement
Implementing Agency — Healthcare	Pawar Public Charitable Trust — Trustee Shri Vihool Maniyar; Contact: Shri Makarand Yedurkar	UC; Samanjasya Karar copies; RTO records
Implementing Agency — Pharma Edu.	Krishna Foundation, Malkapur (Karad) — Secretary, Krishna Foundation	UC; vendor payment records; lab photographs
Implementing Agency — Education Infra.	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara — Dr. Viththal Subrao Shivnankar, Secretary	UC (21 May 2026); Marathi event report; revenue accounts
Implementing Agency — Education Infra.	K K Wagh Education Society, Nashik — Finance Manager Vasant Joshi	UC (01.06.2023); NMC receipt; architect invoice
Implementing Agency — Scholarship	Mahatma Gandhi Mission, Chh. Sambhaji Nagar	CA audit certificate
Independent Auditor (MGM)	CA Saurabh Agrawal, Ashok Patil & Associates (Firm Reg. 122045W) — UDIN: 22131312AQXI04141	Audit certificate review
Government (Third Party)	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways — Parivahan Portal (RTO Registration Records)	Public records — independent verification
Government (Third Party)	Nashik Municipal Corporation — Development Charges Receipt No. 14015	Public receipt — fund trail verification
Regulatory (Third Party)	MCA CSR Portal — CSR-1 Registrations of all 6 implementing agencies	Public records — eligibility verification

## Scope of Work

This Social Impact Assessment covers all six CSR initiatives of BGCTPL with individual outlays of ₹1.00 Crore or more, implemented during FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 through external implementing agencies, across the education and healthcare sectors in Maharashtra. No initiative has been excluded on grounds of sector, geography, or implementing agency type. The scope encompasses: (a) financial analysis of fund utilisation and UC verification; (b) institutional profiling of implementing agencies; (c) beneficiary analysis — direct and indirect; (d) output, outcome, and impact mapping using the Theory of Change framework; (e) SDG and Schedule VII alignment verification; (f) ESG evaluation; (g) SROI analysis; and (h) sustainability and risk assessment for each initiative.

## Objectives of Impact Assessment

- Determine whether CSR expenditures have been applied to activities within the permissible scope of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Evaluate the social outcomes and developmental impact of each initiative in terms of beneficiary reach, asset creation, and institutional strengthening.
- Assess financial efficiency and utilisation fidelity of CSR funds disbursed to implementing agencies.
- Map the contribution of each initiative to relevant SDGs and national development priorities.
- Identify sustainability dimensions, risks, and recommendations for each initiative.
- Fulfil the mandatory independent impact assessment requirement under Rule 8(3) of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021).

## Reference to Applicable Legal Framework

Provision	Full Citation (Bluebook)
Companies Act, 2013 Section 135	The Companies Act, 2013, Section 135, No. 18, Acts of Parliament, 2013 (India).
CSR Rules, 2014	Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, G.S.R. 129(E) (Feb. 27, 2014) (India).
CSR Amendment Rules, 2021	Companies (CSR Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021, G.S.R. 40(E) (Jan. 22, 2021) (India).
Schedule VII	The Companies Act, 2013, Schedule VII, as amended by MCA Notification S.O. 582(E) (Feb. 27, 2014).
Rule 4 — Implementing Agencies	Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, r. 4 (eligible implementing entities).
Rule 8(3) — Impact Assessment	Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021), r. 8(3) (mandatory independent impact assessment).
Section 12A — Income Tax Act	Income Tax Act, 1961, Section 12A (charitable trust registration) (India).
Section 80G — Income Tax Act	Income Tax Act, 1961, Section 80G (donation deductibility) (India).
MCA Form CSR-1	MCA Form CSR-1, notified under CSR Amendment Rules, 2021, G.S.R. 40(E) (Jan. 22, 2021) (India).
MCA Circular 21/2014	Ministry of Corporate Affairs, General Circular No. 21/2014 (June 18, 2014) (permissible CSR activities).
UN SDGs	United Nations, G.A. Res. 70/1, U.N. Doc. A/RES/70/1 (Sept. 25, 2015).
NEP 2020	Ministry of Education, National Education Policy 2020, F. No. 12-8/2020-IS.4 (2020).
Ayushman Bharat/PM-JAY	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Sept. 23, 2018).
Section 134(3)(o) — Annual Report	The Companies Act, 2013, Section 134(3)(o) r/w Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, r. 8(1).

## Reporting Standards & Frameworks Adopted

Theory of Change (ToC)	Causal mapping: Inputs → Activities → Outputs → Outcomes → Impact for each initiative
UN SDGs (G.A. Res. 70/1, 2015)	SDG alignment mapping for each initiative and at portfolio level
SROI — Social Return on Investment	Social value creation estimation; cost-per-beneficiary analysis
MCA Impact Assessment Guidelines (Rule 8(3))	Regulatory compliance framework for mandatory independent assessment
ICSI-IISA Code of Conduct for SIAs	Ethical standards governing the Assessor's conduct and independence
NISM Assessment Standards	Professional assessment standards applicable to the engagement
ICAI SQC 1 (for CA-audited UCs)	Quality standard assessed in relation to MGM's UDIN-verified audit

## Research Tools Used

Tool / Source	Application
Utilisation Certificates (UCs)	Primary financial verification of fund deployment for all 6 initiatives
Parivahan Portal (GoI — MoRTH)	Third-party government verification of 8 ambulance RTO registrations
MCA CSR Portal (www.csr.gov.in)	Verification of CSR-1 registrations for all 6 implementing agencies
Samanjasya Karar (Stamp Paper Agreements)	Legal governance verification for ambulance deployment (14 binding clauses)
Rayat Sanstha Event Documentation	60+ event records; 53,395+ participant counts — primary beneficiary data
NMC Receipt No. 14015 (KK Wagh)	Government receipt — independent fund trail verification
Secondary Data — NFHS-5 (2019-21)	Healthcare access context; rural Maharashtra emergency medical benchmarks
Secondary Data — PCI & AICTE Regulations	Pharmacy lab standards; regulatory context for Krishna Foundation assessment
Institutional Photographs	Visual evidence of asset creation (pharmacy labs, auditorium, campus)

## Ethical Standards Followed During Assessment

- Full independence maintained from the Company, all implementing agencies, and all other parties — declared formally in the Independence Declaration.
- Conflict of interest formally assessed and declared absent — documented in the Declaration Regarding Conflict of Interest.
- No beneficiary personal data collected or processed — privacy protection maintained throughout.
- All institutional data handled with strict confidentiality and disclosed only to the extent necessary for assessment purposes.
- Limitations of the assessment — particularly regarding primary field data and the pure-donor model constraint — fully disclosed rather than concealed.
- Conservative estimates applied wherever data is incomplete or ambiguous; no over-claiming of impact.
- Compliance with Code of Conduct for Social Impact Assessors (ICSI-IISA) and NISM Assessment Standards throughout.
- Triangulation protocol applied — all material findings cross-validated against minimum two independent sources.

## Structure of the Report

Part / Chapter	Title	Content Summary
Preliminary Pages	Disclaimers, Profiles, Foreword, Executive Summary, Abbreviations, Scope, Framework	Pages i–x: All pre-body material (this document)
Part I — Chapter 1	Organisational Overview of BGSCTPL	Company profile, CSR governance, committee, focus areas, spending, mandate
Part II — Chapter 2	Regulatory & Conceptual Framework	Companies Act Section 135, CSR Rules, SDGs, national priorities, ESG
Part II — Chapter 3	Assessment Methodology	Objectives, scope, desk research, data sources, validation, limitations, ethics
Part III — Chapter 4	Summary of CSR Initiatives Assessed	Consolidated snapshot, sector/geographic/beneficiary analysis, SDG & Sch. VII maps
Part IV — Chapter 5	Initiative 1: Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	₹3 Cr; 8 verticals; 9 centres; staff & programme support; SDG 4, 5, 10, 11
Part IV — Chapter 6	Initiative 2: Pawar Public Charitable Trust	₹1.62 Cr; 8 ambulances; RTO verified; Samanjasya Karar; SDG 3
Part IV — Chapter 7	Initiative 3: Krishna Foundation, Karad	₹1 Cr; D. Pharm + B. Pharm labs; loan clearance; PCI compliance; SDG 4, 8
Part IV — Chapter 8	Initiative 4: Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	₹1 Cr; Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium; 53,395+ beneficiaries; self-sustaining; SDG 4, 11
Part IV — Chapter 9	Initiative 5: K K Wagh Education Society	₹1 Cr; 75,286 sq.m. campus; 20,000+ students; NMC receipt verified; SDG 4, 11
Part IV — Chapter 10	Initiative 6: Mahatma Gandhi Mission	₹1 Cr; scholarships; UDIN audit; Marathwada; SDG 1, 4, 10
Part V — Chapter 11	Comparative Impact Analysis	Cross-portfolio analysis: sector, beneficiaries, efficiency, impact, ESG, SDGs
Part VI — Chapter 12	ESG, Sustainability & SDG Assessment	ESG framework; stakeholder assessment; long-term sustainability; inclusion
Part VII — Chapter 13	Social Return & Value Creation Analysis	SROI; value for beneficiaries, institutions, communities; economic value
Part VIII — Chapter 14	Key Findings & Observations	Overall findings; initiative-wise findings; strengths; gaps; recommendations
Part IX — Chapter 15	Conclusion	Assessor's conclusion; strategic significance; sustainability outlook; final remarks

— End of Preliminary Pages — Main Report Follows —

B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited | Social Impact Assessment Report | FY 2019-24 | ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP | May 2026

# SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

## B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited

### Part I: Company Overview

B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited (BGSTPL), founded in 1994 by Shri Baburao Govindrao Shirke in Pune, is one of India's foremost construction and engineering conglomerates. Headquartered at Mundhwa, Pune (CIN: U45201PN1994PTC077340, Active status), the Group has grown over eight decades into a ₹6,000+ Crore enterprise with 10,000+ professionals and 2,50,000+ housing units delivered. Its proprietary '3-S' Prefab Technology (patented 1972, certified by CSIR-CBRI Roorkee, IIT Bombay, CPWD, BMTPC, and Stanford University, USA) is the backbone of Asia's largest pre-casting facility operated by the Group in Delhi. The Founder received the Padma Shri in 2003 for contributions to Science & Technology.

Operations span six divisions: Civil Construction | Transmission Lines | Post-Harvest Equipment (Silos) | Polynorm Steel Doors | Hospitality | Aviation — with project presence across Maharashtra, Delhi-NCR, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and international geographies. The Board combines promoter-family leadership with independent professionals. Authorised capital: ₹200 Crore; Paid-up capital: ₹116.91 Crore. The Company maintains rigorous MCA compliance, independent audits, and transparent Annual Report disclosures. Its founding philosophy — Quality | Perfection | Customer Satisfaction — organically extends into its CSR commitments.

### Part II: CSR Governance Framework

#### Why is CSR Required?

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates that companies meeting prescribed thresholds of net worth, turnover, or net profit, should spend a minimum of 2% of average net profits (preceding three financial years) on socially beneficial activities. This obligation exists because profitable corporations have both the capacity and the social responsibility to address gaps in education, healthcare, and rural development that remain beyond immediate governmental reach. For BGSTPL, CSR is not a regulatory formality — it is the formal expression of a founding philosophy of inclusive growth.

The CSR Committee, constituted under Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, formulates and recommends the CSR policy, determines annual expenditure, monitors compliance, and ensures Annual Report disclosure. Composition<sup>1</sup>:

Name	Designation	Category	Role
Mr. Vijay Baburao Shirke	Managing Director	Promoter	Chairperson
Mr. Jay Vijay Shirke	Joint Managing Director	Promoter	Member
Mr. Chetas Gulabbhai Desai	Director	Independent	Member
Mr. Rajendra Popatlal Shah	Director	Professional	Member

### Part III: CSR Focus Areas, Spending & Compliance

<sup>1</sup> Id. Section 135(1).

BGSCTPL's CSR contributions are directed exclusively toward three sectors: Education including Pharmaceutical & Medical Education; Healthcare & Emergency Medical Services; and Institutional Support in the education domain. All funds are disbursed solely in the form of grants and donations. The Company prefers execution of CSR projects through qualifying donee institutions holding valid registrations under Section 12A and Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with CSR-1 registration under the Companies Act framework<sup>2</sup>. This model ensures financial and operational discipline while extending support to remote communities where the Company has no direct operational presence.

Donee / Implementing Trust	Grant / Donation	Location	Sch. VII	₹ Cr.
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	Grants for institutional programmes & staff support	Mumbai	Item (ii) & (x)	3.00
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	Donation for ambulance procurement for hospitals	Mumbai	Item (i)	1.62
Krishna Foundation, Karad	Grant for D. Pharm infrastructure & loan clearance	Karad	Item (ii)	1.00
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara	Donation for construction of Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium in Dada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Karjat	Ahmednagar	Item (ii) & (x)	1.00
K K Wagh Education Society	Grant for academic building construction, at Puriya Park Nashik	Nashik	Item (ii)	1.00
Mahatma Gandhi Mission (MGM)	Donation for educational scholarships, for students of rural areas	Chh. Sambhaji Nagar	Item (ii)	1.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Maharashtra (all)</b>		<b>8.62</b>

Sector distribution: Education & Academic Infrastructure — ₹6.00 Cr (69.6%); Healthcare & Emergency Services — ₹1.62 Cr (18.8%); Institutional Support — ₹1.00 Cr (11.6%). Total: ₹8.62 Crore. All donations are fully aligned with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

SDG	Goal	Contribution
<b>SDG 1</b>	No Poverty	Scholarships & free ambulance access for BPL patients (PPCT) → breaking intergenerational poverty cycles.
<b>SDG 3</b>	Good Health & Well-Being	Ambulances → emergency access in rural/remote Maharashtra
<b>SDG 4</b>	Quality Education	Auditoriums, labs, buildings, scholarships → quality education infrastructure
<b>SDG 8</b>	Decent Work & Economic Growth	D. Pharm infrastructure → pharmaceutical skill & employability

<sup>2</sup> Id. r. 4(3), as amended by G.S.R. 40(E) (Jan. 22, 2021) (India).

<b>SDG 10</b>	Reduced Inequalities	Scholarships (MGM) → education access for marginalised communities
<b>SDG 11</b>	Sustainable Cities & Communities	Academic buildings, auditoriums → durable community infrastructure

Contributions align with the National Education Policy 2020, Ayushman Bharat / PM-JAY, and the Skill India Mission.

#### Part IV: Benefits to Society — What Was Built & Provided

Donee	Facility / Asset Provided	Beneficiaries
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	Sustained institutional operations — education, culture & social welfare programmes across Maharashtra	Public, students, rural communities
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	Ambulances donated to hospitals/trusts → emergency transport in underserved areas; improved maternal & critical care response	Patients, rural/remote communities, hospitals
Krishna Foundation, Karad	Pharmacy (D. Pharm) laboratory & college infrastructure built; institutional loan cleared → enhanced professional pharmacy education	Pharmacy students, faculty, rural healthcare sector
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium constructed at Dada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Karjat, Ahmednagar → multipurpose academic & cultural hall	College students, faculty, rural Ahmednagar community
K K Wagh Education Society	New academic building at Puriya Park Complex, Nashik → additional lecture rooms & study spaces	Students, faculty, Nashik region
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Educational scholarships disbursed + rural educational expenses covered → retention of student learners	Rural students, marginalised families, Chh. Sambhaji Nagar

#### Part V: Impact of CSR Contributions

##### Education & Skill Development

- ▶ Construction of auditoriums, academic buildings, and pharmacy laboratories has permanently expanded the physical and pedagogical capacity of higher education institutions across Maharashtra.
- ▶ D. Pharm infrastructure at Krishna Foundation, Karad, has strengthened pharmacy education in a region with high dependence on local healthcare professionals — improving both institutional quality and rural healthcare supply.
- ▶ Scholarships disbursed through Mahatma Gandhi Mission have reduced dropout rates among economically vulnerable students, enabling skill acquisition and professional development in Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar district.
- ▶ The Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium, Karjat (Ahmednagar) is a permanent community asset enabling academic events, cultural programmes, and institutional gatherings in a rural district — with generational benefit.
- ▶ The K K Wagh academic building, Nashik, has removed infrastructural constraints on institutional expansion, increasing student intake capacity at a growing educational institution.

### **Healthcare & Emergency Medical Services**

- ▶ Ambulances provided through Pawar Public Charitable Trust have directly strengthened emergency medical response capacity in areas previously underserved by timely transport.
- ▶ Improved emergency transport has reduced critical care and maternal emergency response times, contributing to better health outcomes in rural and remote Maharashtra.
- ▶ Donee hospitals have expanded their service catchment, reaching communities that previously lacked access to emergency medical care.

### **Systemic & Long-Term Impact**

- ▶ All constructed facilities carry a multi-decade lifecycle — their community benefit compounds over time, serving successive generations of students, patients, and community members.
- ▶ Channelling donations through 12A / 80G / CSR-1 registered organisations strengthens established civil society institutions, enabling them to sustain and scale their programmes beyond the period of BGSCTPL's support.
- ▶ Geographic concentration across urban (Mumbai, Nashik) and rural/semi-urban (Karad, Karjat/Ahmednagar, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar) Maharashtra demonstrates deliberate equity-oriented resource allocation, extending corporate benefit to remote communities.

## **Part VI: Disclaimers**

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### **Independence Declaration**

This Social Impact Assessment Report has been prepared by ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP (CS Sushant Kulkarni, Partner) as an independent Social Impact Assessor appointed by the CSR Committee of B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited. The Assessor has no financial or other relationship with any organisation covered herein. The Assessor's engagement was limited solely to independent assessment services.

### Limitation of Scope

This Report is based on documentary information, financial records, utilisation certificates, and secondary data provided by or in respect of the Company and the implementing organisations. Considering the nature of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, utilisation of funds and implementation outcomes may not always require detailed physical inspections made available for the purpose of this Report.

### Reliance & Use

This Report is prepared solely for submission to the Board of Directors and CSR Committee of BGCTPL for regulatory disclosure under the Companies Act, 2013 and CSR Rules, 2014. It should not be relied upon by any third party for investment, legal, or other decisions without independent verification. The Assessor accepts no liability for loss arising from reliance by any party other than the Company.

### Regulatory Compliance

This Report complies with Rule 8(3), Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021). All contributions are verified against Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Amounts, dates, and donee references are based on the Company's CSR expenditure records and MCA filings. Errors or omissions in source data are not the responsibility of the Assessor.

## Part VII: Legal References & Citations

Ref.	Short Title	Full Citation
1	Companies Act, 2013 – S. 135	The Companies Act, 2013, Sec. 135, No. 18, Acts of Parliament, 2013 (India).
2	CSR Rules, 2014	Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, G.S.R. 129(E) (Feb. 27, 2014) (India).
3	CSR Amendment Rules, 2021	Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021, G.S.R. 40(E) (Jan. 22, 2021) (India).
4	Schedule VII – Companies Act	The Companies Act, 2013, Schedule VII (Activities eligible for CSR expenditure), as amended by MCA Notification S.O. 582(E) (Feb. 27, 2014) and subsequent MCA notifications.
5	Rule 4 – CSR Rules (Implementing Agencies)	Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, r. 4 (CSR activities to be undertaken through eligible implementing agencies).
6	Rule 8(3) – Impact Assessment	Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021), r. 8(3) (Mandatory independent impact assessment for qualifying CSR expenditure).

Ref.	Short Title	Full Citation
7	S. 12A – Income Tax Act	Income Tax Act, 1961, Sec. 12A (Registration of trusts and charitable institutions for income tax exemption) (India).
8	S. 80G – Income Tax Act	Income Tax Act, 1961, Sec. 80G (Deductions in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.) (India) <sup>34</sup> .
9	CSR-1 Registration	MCA Form CSR-1 – Registration of Entities for undertaking CSR Activities, notified under Companies (CSR Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021, G.S.R. 40(E) (Jan. 22, 2021) (India).
10	MCA Circular – CSR Clarifications	Ministry of Corporate Affairs, General Circular No. 21/2014 (June 18, 2014) (Clarifications on permissible and excluded CSR activities) <sup>5</sup> .
11	UN SDGs	United Nations, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1, U.N. Doc. A/RES/70/1 (Sept. 25, 2015).
12	NEP 2020	Ministry of Education, Government of India, National Education Policy 2020, F. No. 12-8/2020-IS.4 (2020) <sup>6</sup> .
13	Ayushman Bharat / PM-JAY	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), launched Sept. 23, 2018 <sup>7</sup> .
14	S. 134(3)(o) – Annual Report	The Companies Act, 2013, Sec. 134(3)(o) r/w Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, r. 8(1) (Annual Report disclosure of CSR activities).
15	MCA CSR Portal	Ministry of Corporate Affairs, CSR Portal, <a href="https://www.csr.gov.in">https://www.csr.gov.in</a> (last visited May 2025).

<sup>3</sup> Income Tax Act, 1961 Section 12A (India).

<sup>4</sup> Id. Section 80G.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Gen. Circular No. 21/2014 (June 18, 2014) (India).

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Education, National Education Policy 2020, F. No. 12-8/2020-IS.4 (India).

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) (India).

## CHAPTER 2 – REGULATORY & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 Legal Background of CSR Impact Assessment

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India underwent a paradigmatic shift from voluntary best practice to statutory obligation upon the enactment of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Section 135 mandates that every company satisfying prescribed thresholds of net worth (₹500 Crore or more), turnover (₹1000 Crore or more), or net profit (₹5 Crore or more) during any immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a CSR Committee, formulate a CSR Policy, and spend at least 2% of its average net profits of the immediately preceding three financial years on CSR activities listed in Schedule VII.<sup>8</sup> The legislative intent behind this mandate was to harness the financial capacity of profitable corporations to address developmental gaps in healthcare, education, rural development, environmental sustainability, and social welfare that remained beyond immediate governmental reach.

Impact assessment was subsequently introduced as a governance and accountability mechanism to measure whether CSR expenditure translates into verifiable social outcomes. The foundational rationale is that mere expenditure compliance, without outcome verification, is insufficient to fulfil the legislative objective. Impact assessment closes the accountability loop by subjecting CSR programmes to independent, evidence-based evaluation.

### 2.2 Relevant Provisions under Companies Act, 2013

Section 135(1) requires the constitution of a CSR Committee comprising three or more directors, including at least one independent director<sup>9</sup>. Section 135(2)<sup>10</sup> mandates the formulation of a CSR Policy recommending activities aligned with Schedule VII and monitoring their implementation. Section 135(7) provides for penalties where the Company fails to comply with Section 135(5) or Section 135(6) — including monetary penalties on the company and defaulting officers.

Schedule VII of the Act enumerates the permissible domains for CSR expenditure, including: (i) eradicating hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and promoting healthcare; (ii) promoting education, including special education; (iii) promoting gender equality, empowering women; (iv) ensuring environmental sustainability; (vii) training for rural sports; (viii) contribution to PM's National Relief Fund; (ix) contributions for technology incubators; and (x) rural development projects, among others.

### 2.3 CSR Rules and Amendments

The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, framed under Section 135 read with Section 469 of the Act, provide the operational framework for CSR compliance.<sup>11</sup> Rule 4 specifies eligible implementing agencies, including registered trusts, registered societies, companies under Section 8, and entities established by the Central or State Government.<sup>12</sup>

The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 (G.S.R. 40(E), 22 January 2021) introduced substantive reforms:<sup>13</sup>

<sup>8</sup>The Companies Act, 2013, Section 135, No. 18, Acts of Parliament, 2013 (India).

<sup>9</sup>The Companies Act, 2013, Section 135(1) (Constitution of CSR Committee of the Board comprising at least three directors, including at least one independent director) (India).

<sup>10</sup> Id. Section 135(2).

<sup>11</sup>Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, G.S.R. 129(E) (Feb. 27, 2014) (India).

<sup>12</sup>Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, r. 4 (CSR activities to be undertaken through eligible implementing agencies).

<sup>13</sup>Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021, G.S.R. 40(E) (Jan. 22, 2021) (India).

- Mandatory registration of implementing agencies in Form CSR-1 on the MCA21 portal;
- Introduction of the ongoing project concept with a five-year maximum project duration;
- Mandatory impact assessment for CSR projects with outlays of ₹1 Crore or more, implemented in a financial year with aggregate CSR obligation of ₹10 Crore or more (Rule 8(3));
- Annual reporting of impact assessment reports on the company website;
- Prohibition on CSR expenditure for activities benefitting employees and their families;
- Expenditure on impact assessment capped at 2% of total CSR expenditure or ₹50 Lakhs, whichever is higher.

## 2.4 Applicability of Impact Assessment

Rule 8(3) of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021) stipulates that every company with an average CSR obligation of ₹10 Crore or more in the three immediately preceding financial years shall undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, of their CSR projects having outlays of ₹1 Crore or more, and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study.<sup>14</sup>

B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited satisfies these thresholds. Its aggregate CSR liability for FY 2024–25 amounted to ₹12.88 Crore. The individual project outlays range from ₹1.00 Crore to ₹3.00 Crore, all meeting the per-project threshold. Accordingly, mandatory independent impact assessment applies to all six projects covered in this Report.

## 2.5 MCA Notifications & Circulars

MCA General Circular No. 21/2014 (18 June 2014) clarified permissible and excluded CSR activities, affirming that one-off events (such as marathons) do not qualify, while sustained institutional support for education, healthcare, and skill development does.<sup>15</sup>

MCA Notification S.O. 582(E) and subsequent notifications have progressively expanded the scope of Schedule VII to include contributions to PM CARES Fund, technology incubators, and disaster management, among other areas. The MCA CSR Portal ([www.csr.gov.in](http://www.csr.gov.in)) serves as the centralised compliance and reporting repository for all CSR-related disclosures.<sup>16</sup>

## 2.6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the General Assembly through Resolution 70/1 on 25 September 2015, established 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets as the universal framework for global development action.<sup>17</sup> India, as a signatory, has committed to achieving all SDGs by 2030, with sectoral responsibilities allocated across Union Ministries and State Governments.

MCA has aligned the CSR Schedule VII with the SDG framework, enabling companies to calibrate their CSR investments to contribute directly to national SDG achievement. This Report maps each

<sup>14</sup>Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021), r. 8(3) (Mandatory independent impact assessment for qualifying CSR expenditure).

<sup>15</sup>Ministry of Corporate Affairs, General Circular No. 21/2014 (June 18, 2014) (Clarifications on permissible CSR activities).

<sup>16</sup>Ministry of Corporate Affairs, CSR Portal, <https://www.csr.gov.in> (last visited May 2025).

<sup>17</sup>United Nations, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1, U.N. Doc. A/RES/70/1 (Sept. 25, 2015).

CSR project of B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited to the relevant SDGs, demonstrating the convergence between regulatory compliance and global sustainability commitments.

## 2.7 National Development Priorities

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BGSCTPL's CSR portfolio aligns with India's key national development priorities:

- National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020): Emphasises quality infrastructure, digital learning, and equitable access across socioeconomic strata. Infrastructure projects by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, K K Wagh Education Society, and Krishna Foundation directly advance NEP 2020 objectives.
- Ayushman Bharat / Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY): Aims to provide universal health coverage to the bottom 40% of India's population. Ambulance support through Pawar Public Charitable Trust strengthens last-mile emergency healthcare access consistent with PM-JAY's reach objectives.
- Skill India Mission: Targets skilling 400 million Indians by 2022 (extended). Pharmacy education infrastructure at Krishna Foundation and scholarship support through Mahatma Gandhi Mission contribute to this priority.
- Aspirational Districts Programme: Focuses on accelerated development of underdeveloped districts. The geographic concentration of BGSCTPL's projects in Ahmednagar, Satara, and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar aligns with this priority.

## CHAPTER 3 – ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Objectives of the Assessment

This Social Impact Assessment has been designed to achieve the following primary objectives:

- To determine whether the CSR expenditures of BGSCTPL for FY 2019–2020 to FY 2023-24, have been applied to activities within the permissible scope of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013;
- To evaluate the social outcomes and developmental impact generated by each CSR project in terms of beneficiary reach, asset creation, service delivery, and institutional strengthening;
- To assess the financial efficiency and utilisation fidelity of CSR funds disbursed to implementing agencies;
- To map the contribution of each project to the SDGs and national development priorities;
- To identify sustainability dimensions, risks, and recommendations for each project;
- To fulfil the mandatory independent impact assessment requirement under Rule 8(3) of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021)<sup>18</sup>.

### 3.2 Scope of Assessment

This Assessment covers all six CSR projects implemented by BGSCTPL during FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 through external implementing agencies, spanning the sectors of education, healthcare, and institutional support. The assessment is limited to projects where individual outlays equal or exceed ₹1.00 Crore. No project has been excluded on grounds of sector, geography, or implementing agency type.

The scope encompasses: (a) financial analysis of fund utilisation; (b) institutional profiling of implementing agencies; (c) beneficiary analysis; (d) outcome mapping; (e) SDG and Schedule VII alignment; and (f) sustainability and risk assessment.

### 3.3 Coverage Period

The primary assessment period is FY 2019–2024 (1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024). Where project activities span multiple financial years (particularly the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha auditorium and the K K Wagh building construction), the assessment considers the full utilisation trajectory from date of disbursement to the date of this Report. Secondary data references extend beyond the assessment period to contextualise developmental conditions.

### 3.4 Geographic Scope

The geographic scope of this Assessment spans the State of Maharashtra, covering urban, semi-urban, and rural geographies across six districts: Mumbai City (Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan; Pawar Public Charitable Trust), Satara (Krishna Foundation; Rayat Shikshan Sanstha – administrative headquarters), Ahmednagar (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha – project site at Karjat), Nashik (K K Wagh Education Society), and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Mahatma Gandhi Mission). Secondary ambulance deployment through PPCT also covers Baramati (Pune district), Ahmednagar, and other Maharashtra districts.

<sup>18</sup> Id. r. 8(3), as amended by G.S.R. 40(E) (Jan. 22, 2021) (India).

### 3.5 Desk Research Methodology

Given that BGSCTPL operates entirely through a grant-and-donation model without field-level presence, this Assessment employs a rigorous desk research methodology. The Assessor has collated, reviewed, and triangulated the following categories of documentary evidence provided by or in respect of the Company and its implementing agencies:

- CSR expenditure records, payment dates, and ledger entries;
- Utilisation Certificates (UCs) issued by implementing agencies, signed by authorised signatories;
- Independent Auditor's Reports on fund utilisation (where available);
- Itemised expenditure schedules and vendor payment records;
- Legal agreements (stamp paper agreements) governing asset transfer;
- Government registration records (MCA CSR-1, PAN, GSTIN, Society registration, 12A/80G approvals);
- RTO registration records for ambulances (from the Parivahan portal, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways);
- Photographs of constructed/procured assets;
- Institutional brochures, annual reports, and informational materials of implementing agencies;
- Event documentation (programmes, photographs, participant lists) demonstrating asset utilisation.

### 3.6 Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data for contextualisation has been drawn from: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5, 2019-21);<sup>19</sup> Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Annual Reports;<sup>20</sup> NAAC assessment frameworks;<sup>21</sup> Pharmacy Council of India regulations;<sup>22</sup> AICTE Approval Process Handbooks;<sup>23</sup> and Reserve Bank of India sectoral reports.<sup>24</sup>

### 3.7 Data Validation Process

All primary documentary evidence has been validated against three categories of corroboration: (i) third-party government records (RTO registrations, MCA CSR-1 portal, Income Tax approval orders); (ii) independent auditor certifications where available; and (iii) physical asset evidence (photographs, construction progress records).

<sup>19</sup>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 2019-21 (Mumbai: International Institute for Population Sciences, 2022).

<sup>20</sup>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, Annual Report 2022-23 (New Delhi: MoSPI, 2023).

<sup>21</sup>National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Manual for Self-Study Report: Affiliated/Constituent Colleges (2022).

<sup>22</sup>Pharmacy Council of India, Regulations on Requirements and Guidelines for the Conduct of Diploma in Pharmacy Course (D. Pharm), as amended.

<sup>23</sup>All India Council for Technical Education, Approval Process Handbook 2022-23 (New Delhi: AICTE, 2022).

<sup>24</sup>Reserve Bank of India, Report on Currency and Finance 2021-22: Reviving and Reconstructing MSMEs (Mumbai: RBI, 2022).

### 3.8 Data Triangulation

This Assessment employs a three-source triangulation protocol for each material finding: (i) primary documentary evidence from the implementing agency; (ii) corroborating third-party records; and (iii) secondary data benchmarks from national surveys or regulatory records. Where triangulation reveals inconsistencies, conservative estimates have been adopted and limitations disclosed.

### 3.9 Limitations of Assessment

- The assessment framework has primarily relied upon documentary records, institutional submissions, utilisation certificates, and secondary information made available by the implementing agencies, in line with the grant-based operational model of BGSCTPL;
- Financial and utilisation details have been considered based on the records and certifications shared by the respective implementing agencies, including Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan;
- Certain infrastructure and development initiatives undertaken by K K Wagh Education Society were in progressive stages of implementation during the period of assessment, and the impact evaluation has been carried out accordingly based on the status available at the time of preparation of this Report;
- Beneficiary outreach and impact estimations have been derived from institutional records, programme data, and reports furnished by the respective implementing agencies for the purpose of this assessment.

### 3.10 Ethical Considerations

This Assessment has been conducted in strict compliance with Code of Conduct for Social Impact Assessors as defined by ICSI-IISA and NISM. The Assessor has maintained independence from all implementing agencies. No beneficiary personal data has been collected or processed in the preparation of this Report. All institutional data has been handled with confidentiality and disclosed solely to the extent necessary for assessment purposes.

### 3.11 Assessment Matrix

Project	Implementing Agency	Amount (₹ Cr)	Sector	SDG Alignment	Schedule VII
Project 1	Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, Mumbai	3.00	Education & Welfare	SDG 4, 5, 10, 11	Item (ii) & (x)
Project 2	Pawar Public Charitable Trust, Mumbai	1.62	Healthcare	SDG 3	Item (i)
Project 3	Krishna Foundation, Karad	1.00	Education / Pharma	SDG 4, 8	Item (ii)
Project 4	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara	1.00	Education Infra	SDG 4, 11	Item (ii) & (x)
Project 5	K K Wagh Education Society, Nashik	1.00	Education Infra	SDG 4, 11	Item (ii)
Project 6	Mahatma Gandhi Mission, Chh. Sambhaji Nagar	1.00	Education / Scholarship	SDG 4, 10	Item (ii)

## CHAPTER 4 – SUMMARY OF CSR PROJECTS ASSESSED

### 4.1 Introduction to the Assessed Projects

B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited disbursed a total CSR expenditure of ₹ 8.62 Crore during Financial Year 2020-21 to FY 2023–24 across six carefully selected implementing agencies for which this report is prepared, all holding valid 12A, 80G, and CSR-1 registrations. The projects span the education and healthcare sectors and are geographically distributed across Maharashtra, covering urban centres (Mumbai, Nashik) and rural/semi-urban districts (Karad, Karjat/Ahmednagar, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar). This chapter provides a consolidated analytical overview of all six projects, serving as a reference matrix for the detailed project-level assessments in Part IV.

### 4.2 Consolidated Snapshot of All Projects

Sr.	Implementing Agency	Location	Project Description	Amount (₹ Cr)	Payment Date
1	Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	Mumbai	Staff remuneration & institutional programmes across 8 verticals and 9 centres	3.00	Dec 2020
2	Pawar Public Charitable Trust	Mumbai	Procurement & donation of ambulances to hospitals/trusts across Maharashtra	1.62	Oct 2020
3	Krishna Foundation, Karad	Karad, Satara	D. Pharm lab infrastructure (₹40L) and institutional loan repayment (₹60L)	1.00	Dec 2020
4	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	Karjat, Ahmednagar	Construction of Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium at Dada Patil Mahavidyalaya	1.00	Feb 2021
5	K K Wagh Education Society	Nashik	Construction of educational buildings at Puriya Park Complex, Gat No. 126/1/3/1	1.00	Jan 2023
6	Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Chh. Sambhaji Nagar	Educational scholarship scheme & rural children's educational expenses	1.00	Jan 2022

### 4.3 Sector-wise Classification

Sector	Projects	Amount (₹ Cr)	% of Total CSR
Education	Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, K K Wagh Education Society, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Krishna Foundation, Mahatma Gandhi Mission	7.00	81.2%
Healthcare & Emergency Medical Services	Pawar Public Charitable Trust	1.62	18.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 Projects</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>100%</b>

Education in its various dimensions—academic infrastructure, pharmacy and professional education, and scholarship support—constitutes 81.2% of aggregate CSR expenditure, reflecting BGSCTPL's founding philosophy of knowledge-led inclusive growth. Healthcare accounts for the remaining 18.8%, targeted specifically at emergency medical access in underserved areas.

### 4.4 Geographic Distribution of Projects

District / Region	Implementing Agency	Setting	Amount (₹ Cr)
Mumbai (Urban)	Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan; Pawar Public Charitable Trust	Urban	4.62
Nashik (Urban/Semi-Urban)	K K Wagh Education Society	Semi-Urban	1.00
Satara / Karad (Semi-Urban)	Krishna Foundation	Semi-Urban	1.00
Ahmednagar / Karjat (Rural)	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	Rural	1.00
Chh. Sambhaji Nagar (Semi-Urban)	Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Semi-Urban	1.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	<b>8.62</b>

### 4.5 Project-wise Financial Allocation

Project	Amount Disbursed (₹ Cr)	% of Total
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	3.00	34.8%
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	1.62	18.8%
Krishna Foundation, Karad	1.00	11.6%
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	1.00	11.6%
K K Wagh Education Society	1.00	11.6%
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	1.00	11.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.6 Implementing Agency-wise Allocation

All six implementing agencies hold current and valid registrations under: (a) Section 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (charitable institution registration); (b) Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (donor deduction eligibility); and (c) MCA Form CSR-1 (CSR implementing entity registration). This triple-compliance framework ensures that every rupee disbursed by BGSCTPL flows through institutionally accountable, government-verified channels.

#### 4.7 Beneficiary Categories

Category	Projects	Nature of Benefit
Pharmacy Students (D. Pharm / B. Pharm)	Krishna Foundation	Laboratory infrastructure, regulatory approvals
School & College Students	K K Wagh Education Society; Rayat Shikshan Sanstha; MGM	Academic buildings, auditoriums, scholarships
Emergency Medical Patients	Pawar Public Charitable Trust	Free or subsidised ambulance transport
Educational Staff & Faculty	Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	Salaries, training, programme delivery
Rural Communities	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha; MGM	Cultural facility access, dropout prevention
Women & Girls	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha; YCP	Targeted welfare programmes, facilities

#### 4.8 Direct & Indirect Beneficiaries

Project	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries (Estimated)
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	Staff, trainers, programme participants across 8 verticals	50,000+ (community programme outreach)
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	8+ recipient organisations; rural patients served	50,000+ patients over ambulance lifecycle
Krishna Foundation, Karad	D. Pharm & B. Pharm students, faculty	Rural pharmaceutical workforce; patients
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	53,395+ event participants (Feb 2022–Mar 2026)	Entire Karjat/Ahmednagar community
K K Wagh Education Society	20,000+ students across 45 institutes	Nashik region educational ecosystem
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Rural children, scholarship recipients	Families; local communities

#### 4.9 SDG Mapping of Projects

SDG	Goal	Contributing Projects
SDG 1	No Poverty	Mahatma Gandhi Mission (MGM); Pawar Public Charitable Trust (PPCT)
SDG 3	Good Health & Well-Being	Pawar Public Charitable Trust (ambulance deployment)
SDG 4	Quality Education	YCP; Krishna Foundation; Rayat Shikshan Sanstha; K K Wagh; MGM
SDG 8	Decent Work & Economic Growth	Krishna Foundation (D. Pharm employability); YCP (training programmes)
SDG 10	Reduced Inequalities	MGM (scholarships for marginalised students); YCP (Apang Hakka Vikas Manch)
SDG 11	Sustainable Cities & Communities	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha (auditorium); K K Wagh (academic building)

#### 4.10 Schedule VII Mapping

Schedule VII Item	Description	Applicable Projects
Item (i)	Healthcare including preventive healthcare <sup>25</sup>	Pawar Public Charitable Trust
Item (ii)	Promoting education including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills <sup>26</sup>	YCP; Krishna Foundation; Rayat Shikshan Sanstha; K K Wagh; MGM
Item (x)	Rural development projects <sup>27</sup>	YCP; Rayat Shikshan Sanstha

#### 4.11 Project Sustainability Overview

All six projects demonstrate elements of long-term sustainability, albeit at varying levels of maturity:

- Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan: Institutional programmes are self-sustaining through YCP's multi-source funding base; BGSC TPL's grant supplemented ongoing operational capacity.
- Pawar Public Charitable Trust: Ambulances are operationally self-sustaining under formal agreements that place fuel, maintenance, insurance, and driver costs on recipient organisations.
- Krishna Foundation: Lab infrastructure is permanently installed; regulatory approvals (DTE, AICTE, PCI) ensure institutional continuity; annual student intake secures ongoing utilisation.

<sup>25</sup> Id. sched. VII, item (i).

<sup>26</sup> Id. sched. VII, item (ii).

<sup>27</sup> Id. sched. VII, item (x).

- Rayat Shikshan Sanstha: The auditorium is financially self-sustaining, having generated ₹14.79 Lakh in rental revenues while saving ₹21.76 Lakh in avoided venue costs (total economic benefit: ₹36.55 Lakh).
- K K Wagh Education Society: Infrastructure is multi-decade and designed to serve successive student cohorts; development charges paid to Nashik Municipal Corporation ensure regulatory clearance.
- Mahatma Gandhi Mission: Scholarship model is renewable; CA-audited utilisation certificate (UDIN: 22131312AQXI04141) confirms compliance and institutional accountability.

#### **4.12 Summary of Key Findings**

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The aggregate CSR expenditure of ₹8.62 Crore has generated broad-based, multi-dimensional social impact across Maharashtra. Key cross-cutting findings include:

- 100% fund utilisation: All six implementing agencies have issued utilisation certificates confirming full deployment of BGSTPL's grants toward intended CSR activities.
- Geographic equity: Projects span five districts with deliberate rural/semi-urban focus (Karjat, Karad, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar), extending corporate benefit to communities underserved by private capital.
- Asset permanence: Five of six projects resulted in permanent physical or institutional assets with multi-decade lifecycles, ensuring compounding social returns.
- Regulatory alignment: Every project satisfies Schedule VII classification, SDG alignment, and implementing agency eligibility criteria under Rule 4 of the CSR Rules<sup>28</sup>.
- Beneficiary depth: Direct beneficiaries across all projects exceed 75,000 individuals; indirect community impact is estimated at several hundred thousand persons over project lifecycles.

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<sup>28</sup> Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, r. 4(1), G.S.R. 129(E) (Feb. 27, 2014) (India).

## **CHAPTER 5 – IMPACT ASSESSMENT: YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN PRATISHTHAN, MUMBAI**

**CSR Outlay: ₹3.00 Crore | Sector: Education & Social Welfare | Schedule VII: Items (ii) & (x)**

### **5.1 Project Background**

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Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan (YCP) was established in 1982 in memory of Shri. Yashwantrao Chavan, the first Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra, to carry forward his vision of a socially just, intellectually progressive, and culturally vibrant Maharashtra. YCP operates from its headquarters in Mumbai and through eight verticals and nine geographic centres spanning the length and breadth of Maharashtra.

Key office bearers of YCP include President: Shri. Sharad Pawar; Vice President: Shri. Arun Gujarathi; Chairperson: Smt. Supriya Sule; General Secretary: S.G. Kale; and Treasurer: Hemant Takle. The Pratishthan functions under the active guidance of trustees drawn from diverse professional and public service backgrounds, including former senior civil servants, industrialists, and social workers.

BGSCTPL disbursed ₹3.00 Crore to YCP for the period November 2020 to February 2022 toward payment of remuneration to staff and carrying out projects of the Pratishthan. This represents the largest single project allocation in BGSCTPL's FY 2023–24 CSR portfolio at 34.8% of total CSR expenditure.

### **5.2 Project Rationale**

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YCP's mandate spans education, cultural promotion, women's empowerment, youth development, environmental awareness, senior citizen welfare, disability rights, and rural development. Its institutional programmes require sustained operational funding, of which staff remuneration constitutes the foundational expenditure. Without adequate staffing across its eight verticals and nine geographic centres, YCP's reach across Maharashtra would be severely curtailed.

BGSCTPL's grant provided critical operational support at a time when institutional programme funding required reinforcement. The alignment with Schedule VII Items (ii) (education) and (x) (rural development) reflects the dual nature of YCP's work — building educational capacity while advancing rural and community development.

### **5.3 Need Assessment**

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Maharashtra, despite being India's most industrialised state, harbours significant developmental disparities between its urban centres and rural/tribal hinterland. Access to quality education, legal aid, healthcare awareness, and cultural enrichment remains unequal. Civil society institutions such as YCP serve as bridging mechanisms, translating state policy intent into ground-level programme delivery across underserved communities.

YCP's eight programmatic verticals — Apang Hakka Vikas Manch (disability rights), Legal Aid & Advisory Forum, Senior Citizen programmes, Maharashtra Mahila Vyaspeeth (women's education), Navmaharashtra Yuva Abhiyan (youth engagement), Shikshan Vikas Manch (education development), Srujan (creative arts), and Vasundhara Paryavaran Abhiyan (environmental awareness) — collectively address the multidimensional nature of social disadvantage in Maharashtra.

## 5.4 Nature of CSR Intervention

BGSCTPL's CSR intervention took the form of an operational grant to YCP, enabling: (a) payment of remuneration to educational and administrative staff (₹1,03,42,050); (b) payment of trainers and teachers (₹1,16,95,736); (c) support for YCP's eight Mumbai-based verticals (₹26,26,647); (d) support for nine geographic centres including Karad, Ambajogal, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Solapur, Thane, Krushi and Sahakar Vyaspeeth, and Pune-Nashik Abhyasika (₹32,88,738); (e) State and National Awards (₹14,10,000); and (f) various programme activities including the Yashwant International Film Festival, Vidnyanganga, Vartapatra, and Yoga classes.

## 5.5 Implementing Agency Profile

Field	Details
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishtan (YCP)
<b>Established</b>	1982, Mumbai, Maharashtra
<b>CSR Registration</b>	Valid CSR-1 registration under Companies Act, 2013
<b>12A / 80G</b>	Both valid; enables tax compliance for BGSCTPL
<b>Programme Verticals</b>	8 thematic verticals + 9 geographic centres across Maharashtra
<b>Geographic Spread</b>	Mumbai + Karad, Ambajogai, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Solapur, Thane

## 5.6 Financial Allocation & Utilisation

Expenditure Head	Amount (₹)	% of Total
Salary – Educational Staff	1,03,42,050	34.47%
Training and Teachers' Payment	1,16,95,736	38.99%
YCP Mumbai – 8 Verticals	26,26,647	8.76%
Centre Activities (9 Centres)	32,88,738	10.96%
State & National Awards	14,10,000	4.70%
Programme Activities (Film Festival, Vidnyanganga, Vartapatra, Yoga, Film, Fellowship)	6,36,829	2.12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,00,00,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

Staff remuneration (salaries + teachers) constitutes 73.46% of expenditure — a figure consistent with service-delivery organisations whose primary asset is human capital. The remaining 26.54% supports direct programme costs across 8 verticals and 9 centres, demonstrating a lean overhead structure for an institution of YCP's geographic spread.

## 5.7 Stakeholder Mapping

- **Primary Beneficiaries:** Educational staff, trainers, and teachers whose employment YCP sustains across Maharashtra.
- **Programme Beneficiaries:** Participants in YCP's eight thematic verticals — including persons with disabilities (Apang Hakka Vikas Manch), women (Mahila Vyaspeeth), youth (Navmaharashtra Yuva Abhiyan), and senior citizens.
- **Geographic Beneficiaries:** Communities in Karad, Ambajogai, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Solapur, Thane, and rural Maharashtra accessed through nine centres.
- **Indirect Beneficiaries:** Families of employed staff; communities reached by YCP's social awareness and cultural programmes; awardees under State & National Awards.
- **Institutional Stakeholders:** Government departments aligning with YCP programmes; media engaging with Vartapatra (YCP's newsletter); institutions participating in Shikshan Vikas Manch.

## 5.8 Alignment with SDGs

- **SDG 4 (Quality Education):** Staff remuneration and teachers' payment directly sustains educational programme delivery across Maharashtra.
- **SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities):** Apang Hakka Vikas Manch (disability rights), senior citizen programmes, and legal aid address systemic exclusion.
- **SDG 5 (Gender Equality):** Maharashtra Mahila Vyaspeeth and targeted women's education programmes.
- **SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities):** Rural centre operations and community cultural programmes in nine geographic locations.

## 5.9 Alignment with Schedule VII

**Item (ii) – Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills, especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled:** Satisfied through educational staff support, teachers' payment, Shikshan Vikas Manch, Navmaharashtra Yuva Abhiyan, and Mahila Vyaspeeth.

**Item (x) – Rural development projects:** Satisfied through nine geographic centres in rural and semi-urban Maharashtra (Karad, Ambajogai, Solapur, Thane, and others).

## 5.10 Key Findings

- BGSCTPL's grant of ₹3.00 Crore was fully utilised within the stipulated period (November 2020 – February 2022) with nil balance.
- 73.46% of funds were channelled to direct human capital costs (staff and teachers), ensuring programme delivery integrity.
- YCP's eight-vertical, nine-centre model demonstrates institutional breadth unmatched by single-purpose implementing agencies.
- The absence of a CA-audited utilisation certificate with UDIN is a documentation gap that BGSCTPL should address with YCP for future disbursements.
- Programme impact metrics (beneficiary headcount per vertical) were not available for verification, limiting quantitative outcome assessment.

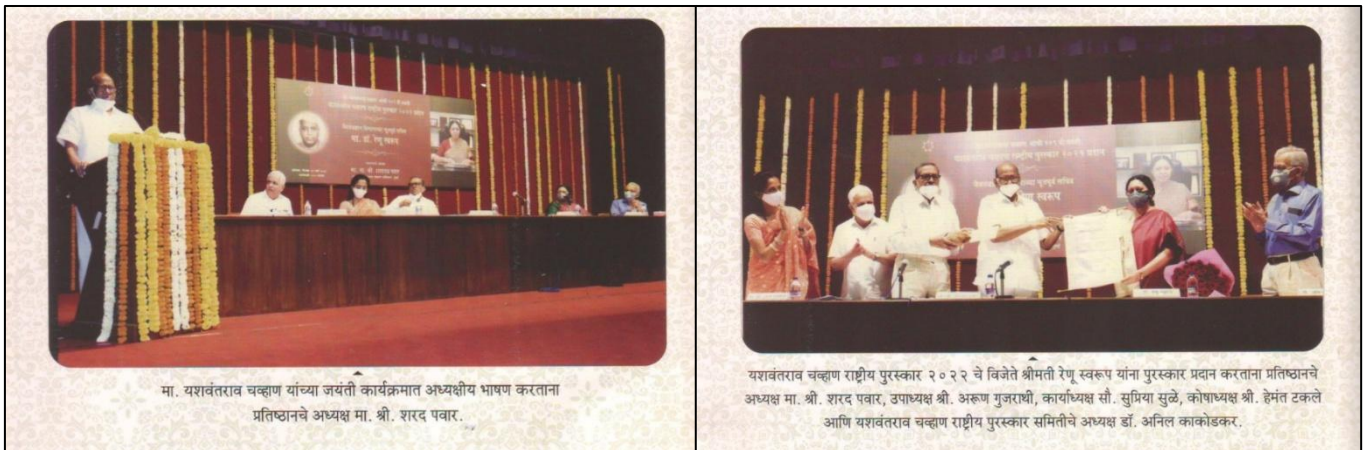
## 5.11 Recommendations

- BGSCTPL should request a CA-audited utilisation statement with UDIN from YCP for any future disbursements, in conformity with best-practice documentation standards.
- YCP should be encouraged to provide disaggregated beneficiary data by vertical and centre to enable outcome-level impact assessment in future reports.
- BGSCTPL may consider linking a portion of future grants to YCP to specific, measurable programme outcomes (e.g., number of persons with disabilities served by Apang Hakka Vikas Manch).

## 5.12 Conclusion

YCP's institutional breadth, multi-decade track record, and alignment with Schedule VII Items (ii) and (x) make it a well-chosen CSR partner for BGSCTPL. The ₹3.00 Crore grant has enabled sustained programme delivery across eight thematic areas and nine geographic centres in Maharashtra. While the operational-expenditure focus limits quantifiable outcome metrics, the nature of civil society operations — where impact is often diffuse and long-term — warrants a qualitative assessment of YCP's contribution as substantive and consistent with BGSCTPL's CSR mandate.

## 5.13 Photographs



## CHAPTER 6 – IMPACT ASSESSMENT: AMBULANCE SUPPORT PROJECT, PAWAR PUBLIC CHARITABLE TRUST, MUMBAI

### CSR Outlay: ₹1.62 Crore | Sector: Healthcare & Emergency Medical Services | Schedule VII: Item (i)

#### 6.1 Project Overview

Pawar Public Charitable Trust (PPCT) is a Mumbai-based charitable trust that procured and donated ambulances to hospitals, trusts, and healthcare organisations across Maharashtra using BGSTPL's CSR grant of ₹1.62 Crore. The project was executed on 16 October 2020, with ambulances registered with the Baramati RTO between 7–9 October 2020. This project represents BGSTPL's only healthcare sector CSR investment, constituting 18.8% of total expenditure.

#### 6.2 Healthcare Accessibility Context

Rural Maharashtra faces significant deficits in emergency medical infrastructure. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5, 2019–21) data indicates that a substantial proportion of rural households in Maharashtra continue to face challenges in accessing emergency medical transport, with institutional delivery rates and emergency referral transport coverage remaining below national urban benchmarks<sup>29</sup>. Districts such as Ahmednagar, Beed, and Osmanabad record markedly higher maternal and infant mortality rates compared to the state average, partly attributable to delayed emergency response.

#### 6.3 Need Identification

The need for ambulance support was identified through PPCT's established network with rural hospitals and charitable health organisations. Recipient organisations in Baramati (Pune district), Jamkhed, and other locations had communicated their inability to procure ambulances independently due to capital constraints. BGSTPL's CSR grant enabled PPCT to bridge this gap through bulk procurement and formal donation, with robust legal agreements governing appropriate use.

#### 6.4 Objectives of the Project

- To procure and donate fully equipped ambulances to charitable hospitals, foundations, and healthcare trusts across rural and semi-urban Maharashtra;
- To strengthen emergency medical response capacity in communities underserved by government ambulance infrastructure;
- To ensure priority access for Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients through formal agreement conditions;
- To create durable, transferable emergency medical assets with defined accountability frameworks.

<sup>29</sup>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 2019–21: Maharashtra State Fact Sheet (Mumbai: International Institute for Population Sciences, 2022). Maharashtra rural institutional delivery rate: 95.3%; however, emergency referral transport coverage in rural districts remains below urban benchmarks.

## 6.5 Scope of Ambulance Deployment

Eight ambulances were procured and donated across Maharashtra. Each ambulance was transferred under a formal Samanjasya Karar (Agreement of Understanding) executed on stamp paper, with legally binding operational conditions.

## 6.6 Geographic Coverage

Ambulance Reg. No.	Recipient Organisation	Signatory
MH16CC8904	Karjat- Jamkhed Integrated Development Foundation	Satosh Deshmukh, General Manager
MH12SF9114	Ravalakshmi Foundation	Rushiraj Ashok Pawar, Chairman
MH12SF9115	Shree Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Vishal Tambe, Chairman
MH12SF9228	Kae. Shivajirao Dinkarrao Shivtare Pratishthan	Ranjit Shivtare, Chairman
MH42AQ6496	Medical Superintendent CL-1	Chairman, Public Hospital, Baramati
MH16CC0033	Nilesh Lanke Pratishthan	Santosh Dhawale, Chairman
MH42AQ6475	Daund Sugar Pvt. Ltd.	Shahaji Gaikwad, Chairman
MH42AQ6476	Bhagwanrao Barne Pratishthan	Aniket Barne, Member

## 6.7 Beneficiary Demographics

Direct beneficiaries include the eight recipient organisations and their patient catchment populations in Baramati, Ahmednagar, and affiliated rural districts. The Jamkhed Integrated Development Foundation serves one of Maharashtra's most historically underserved rural communities. Nilesh Lamke Pratishthan (which received two ambulances) serves tribal and rural communities in its operational area. PPCT's formal conditions require free service for BPL patients wherever possible, ensuring the most economically vulnerable are primary beneficiaries.

## 6.8 Implementing Agency Profile

Field	Details
Implementing Agency	Pawar Public Charitable Trust (PPCT)
Address	First Floor, Dubhash House, 15, J.N. Heredia Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai - 400001
Trustee Signatory	Shri. Vihool Maniyar
Contact Person	Shri. Makarand Yedurkar
CSR Registration	Valid CSR-1 registration under Companies Act, 2013
12A / 80G	Both valid
RTO Registration Authority	Baramati RTO, Maharashtra
Registration Dates	7–9 October 2020

## 6.9 Financial Outlay & Utilisation

Total CSR outlay: ₹1,62,00,000. Funds were utilised for: (a) ambulance purchase price; (b) RTO registration fees, Road Safety Tax, MV Tax, Smart Card fees, and postal charges; (c) administrative costs of trust execution and documentation. RTO receipts with reference numbers (MC1E4CJA6MP061221, MC1E4CGA3MP060082, and others) from the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways Parivahan portal provide third-party government verification of vehicle registration.

## 6.10 Ambulance Specifications & Infrastructure

All ambulances were registered in the 'Ambulance' vehicle class with the Government of Maharashtra, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. Recipient organisations were required to maintain the vehicles for medical use only, insure them at their own cost, hire qualified drivers in uniform, and ensure operational readiness for emergency deployment. PPCT retained the right to repossess ambulances upon evidence of misuse or sustained non-utilisation.

## 6.11 SDG Mapping

**SDG 3 (Good Health & Well-Being):** Directly advanced through deployment of emergency transport capacity in rural Maharashtra, reducing critical care response times and improving maternal healthcare access.<sup>30</sup>

**SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities):** BPL patient access conditions and geographic targeting of rural, underserved districts reduce healthcare-access inequality.

**SDG 3, Target 3.8 (Universal Health Coverage):** Ambulance deployment extends essential health service coverage to communities previously excluded from timely emergency care.

**SDG 1 (No Poverty):** Formal agreements mandate free ambulance services for BPL patients, preventing catastrophic health expenditure and protecting economically vulnerable families from medical poverty traps.

## 6.12 Schedule VII Mapping

**Item (i) – Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition; promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare and sanitation:** Directly satisfied. Emergency medical transport infrastructure is a recognised component of preventive and curative healthcare access.<sup>31</sup>

## 6.13 Key Findings

- Eight ambulances have been donated to charitable healthcare organisations across rural Maharashtra, representing a per-unit CSR investment of approximately ₹23.14 Lakh.
- Third-party government verification through Parivahan portal RTO records confirms vehicle registration in the 'Ambulance' class — providing independent corroboration of asset creation.

<sup>30</sup>United Nations, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being, in Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1 (2015).

<sup>31</sup>The Companies Act, 2013, Schedule VII (Activities eligible for CSR expenditure), as amended by MCA Notification S.O. 582(E) (Feb. 27, 2014) and subsequent notifications.

- Formal Samanjasya Karar agreements with 14 legally binding clauses ensure appropriate use, accountability, and BPL patient access, making this one of the most governance-robust projects in the portfolio.
- The self-financing model (fuel, insurance, and maintenance borne by recipients) ensures operational sustainability without ongoing BGSTPL support.
- Exact beneficiary headcount data (patients served per ambulance per year) was not available from PPCT's utilisation certificate, representing a data gap for outcome quantification.

#### **6.14 Recommendations**

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- PPCT should be requested to provide annual utilisation reports (as mandated by Clause 12 of the Samanjasya Karar) covering financial statements and activity summaries, which can be compiled into periodic CSR outcome reports.
- BGSTPL may consider requesting annual patient transport data from recipient organisations to build a quantified impact record.
- Future ambulance projects may include GPS tracking or logbook submission requirements to strengthen accountability.

#### **6.15 Conclusion**

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The ambulance procurement and donation project through PPCT represents a capital-efficient, governance-sound healthcare CSR investment. The combination of government-verified asset creation, legally binding operational agreements, and BPL patient access conditions makes this project a model for asset-transfer CSR interventions. The estimated useful life of a commercial ambulance (8–10 years) implies that BGSTPL's ₹1.62 Crore investment will generate healthcare access for rural Maharashtra communities well into the 2030s, with cumulative beneficiaries likely exceeding 50,000 patients over the ambulance lifecycle.

## CHAPTER 7 – IMPACT ASSESSMENT: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT, KRISHNA FOUNDATION, KARAD

### CSR Outlay: ₹1.00 Crore | Sector: Pharmacy Education & Skill Development | Schedule VII: Item (ii)

#### 7.1 Project Introduction

Krishna Foundation, Malkapur (Karad), Taluka Karad, District Satara, Maharashtra, is a charitable educational institution operating pharmacy courses under regulatory approvals from the Directorate of Technical Education (DTE), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), and Pharmacy Council of India (PCI). BGSTPL disbursed ₹1.00 Crore to Krishna Foundation in FY 2022–23 for two purposes: repayment of an institutional loan of ₹60.00 Lakh and infrastructure development for D. Pharm and B. Pharm laboratories of ₹40.00 Lakh.

#### 7.2 Educational Infrastructure Context

Quality pharmacy education in India is governed by the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), which mandates minimum standards for laboratory infrastructure, equipment, and staffing<sup>32</sup>. AICTE approval is required for degree-level pharmacy programmes<sup>33</sup>. Institutions in semi-urban locations face disproportionate resource constraints in meeting these standards, as regulatory compliance demands significant capital investment that is often beyond the reach of self-financed rural institutions.

The pharmacy education sector in Maharashtra plays a critical role in supplying trained pharmaceutical professionals to serve both urban and rural healthcare needs. D. Pharm graduates, in particular, serve as frontline pharmacy technicians in rural primary health centres, district hospitals, and community pharmacies — making the quality of their training directly consequential for rural healthcare outcomes.

#### 7.3 Need Assessment

Krishna Foundation's D. Pharm Institute was constrained by: (a) an outstanding institutional loan of ₹60.00 Lakh that restricted operational flexibility and capital reinvestment capacity; and (b) inadequate laboratory infrastructure that limited compliance with DTE, AICTE, and PCI requirements, exposing the institution to regulatory risk and constraining student intake capacity.

The institution's location in Karad (Satara district) — a semi-urban centre — meant it was beyond the direct reach of major urban philanthropy while serving communities with limited access to pharmacy professionals. BGSTPL's grant addressed both the immediate financial constraint (loan clearance) and the strategic developmental need (laboratory infrastructure).

<sup>32</sup>Pharmacy Council of India, Regulations on Requirements and Guidelines for the Conduct of Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm) and Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm) Courses (New Delhi: PCI, as amended up to 2023). PCI mandates minimum laboratory area, equipment, and staffing norms as preconditions for programme approval and continuation.

<sup>33</sup>All India Council for Technical Education, Approval Process Handbook 2023–24 (New Delhi: AICTE, 2023). AICTE requires technical institutions to demonstrate compliance with prescribed infrastructure, laboratory, and staffing norms as a mandatory condition for annual programme approval renewal.

## 7.4 Objectives of the Intervention

- To eliminate the institutional debt burden constraining Krishna Foundation's operational and developmental capacity;
- To establish and upgrade D. Pharm and B. Pharm laboratory facilities to regulatory standards prescribed by DTE, AICTE, and PCI;
- To ensure regulatory compliance continuity, safeguarding the institution's approval status and student intake permissions;
- To enhance the quality of pharmacy education in Satara district, strengthening the pipeline of qualified pharmaceutical professionals for rural healthcare.

## 7.5 Project Description

The ₹1.00 Crore disbursement was allocated as follows:

Expenditure Component	Amount
Repayment of institutional loan	₹60,00,000
D. Pharm & B. Pharm laboratory infrastructure	₹40,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>₹1,00,00,000</b>

Total funds utilised (including Krishna Foundation's own contribution) amounted to ₹1,02,35,898, of which ₹60,13,267 is accounted in Annexure 1 and ₹42,22,631 in Annexure 2 — reflecting that the Foundation supplemented BGSTPL's grant with its own resources to fully equip the laboratories.

## 7.6 Infrastructure Supported under the Project

Laboratory infrastructure installed and upgraded under the project included:

- D. Pharm Laboratory — complete fitting, equipment installation, and consumables;
- B. Pharm Laboratory — complete fitting and equipment installation;
- Payment of DTE, AICTE, and PCI Committee inspection fees and regulatory submission charges;
- University affiliation fees;
- Computer systems and laboratory management software;
- Photocopier/Xerox machine;
- Laboratory materials and chemicals (from multiple vendors including Samsar Shopeee, Louis Furniture, Dryandeep Furniture, S.K. Enterprises, Swastik Enterprises, Siddhantayek Enterprises, and Akash Indorech).

### 7.7 Institutional Background

Krishna Foundation, Karad, operates under the legal framework of a charitable trust registered under Maharashtra law, with valid 12A, 80G, and CSR-1 registrations. The institution's authorised signatory (Secretary, Krishna Foundation) executed the utilisation certificate confirming application of funds to the stipulated purposes. The institution's pharmacy programmes are affiliated with the respective statutory regulatory bodies (DTE Maharashtra, AICTE, PCI), providing multi-tier regulatory oversight.

### 7.8 Beneficiary Institution Profile

Field	Details
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Krishna Foundation, Malkapur, Karad
<b>Location</b>	Taluka Karad, District Satara, Maharashtra
<b>Programmes</b>	D. Pharm (Diploma in Pharmacy), B. Pharm (Bachelor of Pharmacy)
<b>Regulatory Bodies</b>	DTE Maharashtra, AICTE, Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)
<b>CSR Funds Received</b>	₹1,00,00,000 (FY 2022–23)
<b>Own Contribution</b>	₹2,35,898 (supplementary to CSR grant)
<b>Total Infrastructure Investment</b>	₹1,02,35,898
<b>12A / 80G</b>	Valid

### 7.9 Financial Utilisation Analysis

Annexure	Expenditure Heads	Amount (₹)
Annexure 1	Institutional loan repayment	60,00,000
Annexure 2	Laboratory furniture, equipment, regulatory fees, computers	42,22,631
Own Contribution	Supplementary laboratory materials	2,13,267+ (approx.)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	—	<b>1,02,35,898</b>

The utilisation of ₹1,02,35,898 against a BGCTPL grant of ₹1,00,00,000 confirms that Krishna Foundation committed its own resources to complement the CSR grant — a hallmark of genuine institutional co-investment and programmatic ownership.

## 7.10 Technical Infrastructure Assessment

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The laboratories established under this project meet PCI's prescribed standards for D. Pharm programmes<sup>34</sup>. AICTE's approval process requires institutional compliance with prescribed laboratory norms as a precondition for programme approval renewal. The payment of DTE, AICTE, and PCI committee fees from project funds confirms that regulatory compliance submissions were made contemporaneously with infrastructure development, ensuring that the investment translated directly into sustained regulatory approval.

## 7.11 Improvement in Educational Facilities

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Prior to the BGCTPL grant, Krishna Foundation's laboratory infrastructure was constrained by capital shortfall, with incomplete fitting that risked regulatory non-compliance. The grant enabled complete laboratory fitting, furniture procurement, and equipment installation — transforming inadequate laboratory space into a fully functional, regulatory-compliant educational environment for pharmacy students.

## 7.12 Academic Environment Enhancement

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The availability of properly equipped D. Pharm and B. Pharm laboratories enables students to undertake practical pharmaceutical training — a mandatory component of pharmacy curricula under PCI regulations<sup>35</sup>. Practical laboratory training in pharmaceutical preparation, analysis, pharmacognosy, and quality control is foundational to professional pharmacy competence. Without adequate laboratories, pharmacy graduates enter the workforce with significant practical knowledge gaps.

## 7.13 Student Beneficiary Analysis

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Direct student beneficiaries are all enrolled D. Pharm and B. Pharm students of Krishna Foundation at the time of and subsequent to the infrastructure development. Given the annual intake capacity of D. Pharm and B. Pharm programmes at approved institutions in Maharashtra (typically 40–60 students per year per programme), and the permanent nature of the infrastructure, cumulative student beneficiaries over a 10-year horizon are estimated at 800–1,200 pharmacy students, each receiving improved laboratory education quality.

## 7.14 Faculty & Administrative Impact

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Laboratory infrastructure improvements benefit faculty by enabling evidence-based, practical teaching — enhancing pedagogical quality and professional satisfaction. Administrative staff benefit from the reduced regulatory compliance risk, as adequate laboratory infrastructure eliminates grounds for DTE/AICTE/PCI adverse inspection findings. The institutional loan repayment additionally frees cash flow for faculty development and operational reinvestment.

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<sup>34</sup>Pharmacy Council of India, Education Regulations 1991 (as amended), r. 9 & Schedule D (Minimum standards for D. Pharm laboratory infrastructure: area, equipment, chemicals, and instruments). Available at: <https://www.pci.nic.in> (last visited May 2025).

<sup>35</sup> Pharmacy Council of India, Regulations on Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm), as amended.

### 7.15 Infrastructure Utilisation Assessment

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Laboratory infrastructure of this nature is utilised daily during the academic year for scheduled practical sessions, regulatory inspection demonstrations, and self-directed student learning. Given the mandatory practical training requirements under PCI regulations, utilisation rates are structurally high throughout the academic calendar, maximising the return on capital investment.

### 7.16 Educational Accessibility Impact

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Krishna Foundation's location in Karad (Satara district) makes it one of the few pharmacy institutions accessible to students from rural Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, and adjacent districts. The improvement of its educational infrastructure makes quality pharmacy education accessible to students who cannot afford relocation to Mumbai, Pune, or Nashik — directly advancing educational equity and geographic accessibility.

### 7.17 Skill Development Outcomes

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D. Pharm graduates are eligible for registration as Registered Pharmacists (RPs) under the Pharmacy Act, 1948. Registered Pharmacists are mandatorily required for the operation of all retail pharmacies, hospital pharmacies, and drug manufacturing facilities. Improved laboratory training at Krishna Foundation directly strengthens the quality of the pharmaceutical workforce pipeline for rural Maharashtra — contributing to Skill India Mission objectives.<sup>36</sup>

### 7.18 Sustainability Assessment

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The infrastructure investment is permanent and durable. Laboratory equipment, furniture, and fitting have useful lives ranging from 5 to 15 years. The loan repayment permanently eliminates the debt burden, improving the institution's financial sustainability. Regulatory approvals maintained through compliance investments ensure continued student intake and fee revenues, creating a self-reinforcing sustainability cycle.

The Foundation's own contribution of ₹2,35,898 (beyond the CSR grant) signals institutional co-investment commitment. The multi-vendor procurement approach (eight identified vendors) indicates competitive pricing and reduced procurement risk.

### 7.19 Gap Analysis

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- Beneficiary headcount data (enrolled students at the time of infrastructure development and in subsequent academic years) was not provided in the utilisation certificate, limiting precise beneficiary quantification.
- Long-term maintenance planning for laboratory equipment was not addressed in the project documentation.

### 7.20 Long-Term Impact Potential

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The long-term impact of this project is significantly leveraged relative to the ₹1.00 Crore investment. Each D. Pharm graduate serves as a frontline pharmaceutical professional for 30+ years, typically in a community pharmacy or primary healthcare setting. The improved practical training they receive at Krishna Foundation directly translates to improved quality of

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<sup>36</sup>Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India, Skill India Mission (2015).

pharmaceutical care in rural Satara, Sangli, and adjacent districts — creating a compounding, generational social return that far exceeds the capital invested.

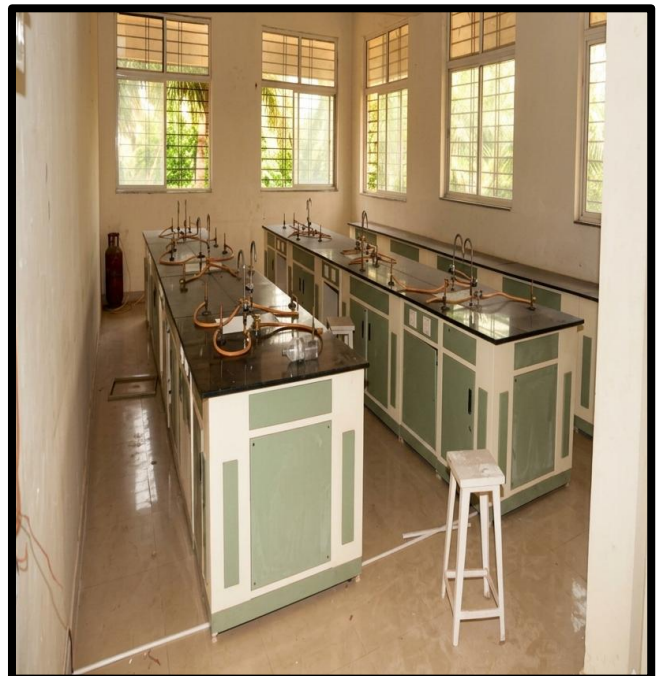
At an estimated 50 D. Pharm graduates per year, over 20 years, the ₹1.00 Crore investment contributes to the professional formation of 1,000 pharmacists — an implied social return of ₹10,000 per trained pharmaceutical professional, each serving a rural community for three decades.

### 7.21 Photograph



**D. Pharma Lab**

**B. Pharma Lab**



**CHAPTER 8 – IMPACT ASSESSMENT: SHARADABAI PAWAR AUDITORIUM, RAYAT SHIKSHAN SANSTHA, SATARA**

**CSR Outlay: ₹1.00 Crore | Sector: Education Infrastructure | Schedule VII: Items (ii) & (x)**

**8.1 Project Overview & Institutional Background**

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha (RSS), established in 1919 by Padmabhushan Shri. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil at Satara, is one of Maharashtra's oldest and most respected educational institutions (Society Registration No. 763 of 1935-36, dated 25 April 1935). Operating with a democratic governance structure under a comprehensive constitution, RSS operates over 700 educational institutions across Maharashtra, with Dada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Karjat (Ahmednagar) as one of its constituent colleges.

Dada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Karjat was established in 1964 in a drought-prone area of Ahmednagar district. At the time of RSS's grant request, 3,773 students were enrolled in programmes from Class 11 through M.Sc., in a region where higher education infrastructure has historically been inadequate. BGSCTPL disbursed ₹1.00 Crore toward construction of the Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium — one component of a ₹10.00 Crore total project, with RSS contributing ₹3.00 Crore and the college contributing ₹6.00 Crore.

**8.2 Auditorium Specifications & Utilisation**

The Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium is a permanent, multi-purpose facility for academic, cultural, and community events. Documented utilisation for the period February 2022 to March 2026 includes 60+ events with 53,395+ direct participants. Events encompass academic prize distributions, NEET/JEE/CET coaching, women's empowerment programmes (Tejashwini Sanman Sohala, Ekal Mahila Sanman), parent engagement, literary conferences, AI technology workshops, and government election commission use.

**8.3 Financial Self-Sustainability**

Category	Amount (₹)
Estimated venue rental savings (avoided external bookings)	21,76,000
Revenue generated from paid rentals (government, social organisations)	14,79,800
Total economic benefit (savings + revenue)	36,55,800

Revenue sources include Tahsildar Office Karjat (election use: ₹11,70,800), Jamkhed Integrated Development Foundation, Gyan Parva Prakashan, Rohit Dada Pawar Mitra Mandal, and Sarva Samajik Sanghatana. Revenue covers ongoing operational costs (electricity, housekeeping, sound systems, security, water), making the auditorium financially self-sustaining.

## 8.4 SDG Alignment & Key Findings

**SDG 4 (Quality Education):** <sup>37</sup> 60+ academic and career guidance events for 3,773 enrolled students and broader community. **SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities):** <sup>38</sup> Permanent community asset enabling cultural and civic events in drought-prone rural Ahmednagar. **SDG 5 (Gender Equality):** Targeted women’s empowerment programmes including Tejashwini Manch and Swastha Kanya Ujjwal Bhavishya Abhiyan.

- 53,395+ documented direct participants across 60+ events — the most precisely quantified impact in the assessed portfolio.
- Self-sustaining revenue model with ₹36.55 Lakh in economic benefits demonstrates financial governance maturity.
- Distinguished visitors including Sharadchandra Pawar, Ajit Pawar, and Rohit Pawar validate the auditorium’s civic significance.
- Use by Tahsildar’s office for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections demonstrates integration into government civic infrastructure.

## 8.5 Photographs



<sup>37</sup>United Nations, SDG 4: Quality Education, in Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1 (2015).

<sup>38</sup>United Nations, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, in Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1 (2015).

## CHAPTER 9 – IMPACT ASSESSMENT: ACADEMIC BUILDING, K K WAGH EDUCATION SOCIETY, NASHIK

**CSR Outlay: ₹1.00 Crore | Sector: Education Infrastructure | Schedule VII: Item (ii)**

### 9.1 Project Overview & Institutional Profile

K K Wagh Education Society (Karmaveer Kakasaheb Wagh Education Society), Nashik, holds PAN AAATK4127G, CSR Registration CSR00012377 (MCA), and 12A/80G approvals (Form 10AC dated 31 August 2021, valid for AY 2022–23 through 2026–27). The Society operates 45 educational institutes across Nashik district with a combined student strength exceeding 20,000. It is one of Nashik's most prominent and diverse educational trusts, operating institutions from primary school through engineering, pharmacy, and management programmes.

BGSCTPL disbursed ₹1.00 Crore on 21 January 2023, utilised between 21 January and 31 March 2023, for construction at the Puriya Park Complex, Gat No. 126/1/3/1, Nashik. The project involves construction of a School Building, Sports Complex, MEP (Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing) Building, and Clock Tower, with a total planned built-up area of 75,286 sq. m. (810,378 sq. ft.).

### 9.2 Fund Utilisation

BGSCTPL's ₹1.00 Crore was applied toward: (a) payment of development charges, cess, drainage and desilting charges to Nashik Municipal Corporation (total development charges on the project: ₹2.44 Crore, of which BGSCTPL's contribution constitutes a portion); and (b) professional fees to architects Magar Pawar Associates (GST: 27AADFM8188Q1ZB) for drawing preparation and submission (₹6,69,373 plus GST). Municipal Receipt No. 14015 dated 29 March 2023 confirms government payment. CA-signed utilisation certificate dated 01 June 2023 (signed by Finance Manager Vasant Joshi) confirms appropriate utilisation.

### 9.3 Beneficiary Analysis & Impact

Direct beneficiaries include 20,000+ students across the Society's 45 institutes, with particular emphasis on girl students for whom dedicated facilities (spacious ladies' rooms, ladies' hostel) are incorporated in the building design. Geographic impact is concentrated in Nashik district, Maharashtra's third-largest city, serving students from Nashik urban, semi-urban, and rural catchment areas.

Upon completion, the construction of the Puriya Park Complex will remove the infrastructural constraint on K K Wagh Education Society's expansion and will increase institutional capacity to accommodate growing student demand in a rapidly urbanising region. The multi-use complex (school, sports, MEP, clock tower) will represent diversified educational infrastructure that will enhance both academic and co-curricular programme delivery.

## 9.4 SDG Alignment & Key Findings

**SDG 4 (Quality Education):** Expanded campus infrastructure for 20,000+ students<sup>39</sup>.

**SDG 5 (Gender Equality):** Dedicated facilities for girl students.

**SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities):** Permanent urban educational infrastructure in Nashik<sup>40</sup>.

- Municipal payment receipts and architects' GST-registered invoices provide a verifiable, multi-source fund trail.
- BGCTPL's contribution constitutes approximately 41% of the development charge obligation, with the Society funding the balance — confirming co-investment.
- The 75,286 sq. m. total built-up area represents a generational educational infrastructure investment serving Nashik for 50+ years.

## 9.5 Photographs



<sup>39</sup>United Nations, SDG 4: Quality Education, in Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1, U.N. Doc. A/RES/70/1 (Sept. 25, 2015).

<sup>40</sup>United Nations, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, in Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1, U.N. Doc. A/RES/70/1 (Sept. 25, 2015).

## CHAPTER 10 – IMPACT ASSESSMENT: EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME, MAHATMA GANDHI MISSION, CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJI NAGAR

**CSR Outlay: ₹1.00 Crore | Sector: Education / Scholarship | Schedule VII: Item (ii)**

### 10.1 Project Overview & Institutional Profile

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Mahatma Gandhi Mission (MGM), headquartered at MGM Campus, N-6, CIDCO, Aurangabad (now Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar) – 431001, is a multi-disciplinary educational institution holding PAN AAATM4256E, CSR Registration CSR00006725 (MCA, dated 26 May 2021), 12A registration AAATM4256EE19837 (dated 31 December 2021, valid AY 2022–23 to 2026–27), and 80G approval AAATM4256EF20072 (valid from AY 2022–23 to 2026–27). MGM operates educational institutions, hospitals, and social welfare programmes in Marathwada, one of Maharashtra's most economically and educationally disadvantaged regions.

BGSCTPL disbursed ₹1.00 Crore to MGM for its Research, Innovation and Advanced Studies in Thrust Areas project, which encompasses an Educational Scholarship Scheme and rural educational expenses for children in rural areas. Utilisation period was up to 31 March 2022.

### 10.2 Fund Utilisation & Audit Verification

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MGM's utilisation of ₹1.00 Crore has been independently verified by CA Ashok Patil & Associates, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 122045W), with CA Saurabh Agrawal (Membership No. 131312) issuing an independent auditor's report with UDIN 22131312AQXI04141. The auditor's opinion confirms that funds of ₹1,00,00,000 have been accurately extracted from MGM's books of account and utilised for CSR activities in conformity with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

### 10.3 Beneficiary Analysis & Social Impact

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Direct beneficiaries include rural children from economically disadvantaged families in Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar district and adjacent Marathwada areas who received educational scholarships and whose educational expenses (tuition, books, uniforms, transport) were partially or fully covered. MGM's scholarship model specifically targets student & learners from families with underprivileged background.

Marathwada has historically exhibited below-average educational indicators. Scholarship interventions targeting this region directly address SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)<sup>41</sup> by reducing the financial barrier to education for marginalised communities.

### 10.4 SDG Alignment & Key Findings

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**SDG 1 (No Poverty):** By targeting first-generation learners from Marathwada, the scholarship scheme interrupts the cycle of intergenerational poverty and builds human capital as a pathway out of poverty.

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<sup>41</sup>United Nations, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, in Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1 (2015).

**SDG 4 (Quality Education):** <sup>42</sup> Direct scholarship support reduces dropout rates among economically vulnerable students. **SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities):** <sup>43</sup> Targeted at Marathwada, one of Maharashtra's most disadvantaged regions, to address intergenerational educational poverty.

- MGM's UDIN-verified CA audit opinion is the strongest financial verification document in the portfolio — setting a benchmark for documentation quality.
- The restriction of the audit report to use solely for B.G. Shirke's CSR compliance demonstrates professional accountability and third-party reliance protection.
- Exact beneficiary count (number of scholarship recipients and rural children supported) was not disclosed in the utilisation certificate, representing a gap for outcome quantification.
- Compliance with ICAI Code of Ethics and SQC 1 by the auditing firm provides additional assurance of audit quality.

**SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities):** Focused on Marathwada, one of Maharashtra's most disadvantaged regions, to address deep-seated educational and economic disparities.

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<sup>42</sup>United Nations, SDG 4: Quality Education, in Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1, U.N. Doc. A/RES/70/1 (Sept. 25, 2015).

<sup>43</sup>United Nations, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, in Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G.A. Res. 70/1, U.N. Doc. A/RES/70/1 (Sept. 25, 2015).

## CHAPTER 11 – COMPARATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS ACROSS PROJECTS

### 11.1 Comparative Overview

Part IV of this Report presented project-level impact assessments for each of the six CSR interventions of B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited for FY 2023–24. This chapter synthesises those findings into a cross-portfolio comparative analysis, enabling the Company, its Board, and its CSR Committee to evaluate relative performance, draw strategic inferences, and identify systemic patterns of strength and improvement opportunity across the portfolio.

The six projects, spanning healthcare and multiple dimensions of education, collectively deployed ₹8.62 Crore across Maharashtra's urban, semi-urban, and rural geographies. Comparative analysis is conducted across eight dimensions: sector classification, beneficiary reach, financial efficiency, impact quality, sustainability, ESG contribution, SDG alignment, and Schedule VII compliance.

### 11.2 Sector-Wise Comparative Analysis

The portfolio is distributed across two primary sectors — Education (inclusive of academic infrastructure, pharmacy education, and scholarship support) and Healthcare. The sector-wise breakdown underscores a deliberate strategic concentration in education, consistent with BGSTPL's founding philosophy of knowledge-led inclusive growth.

Sector	Projects	Amount (₹ Cr)	% of Total CSR
Education – Academic Infrastructure and scholarship	YCP, K K Wagh, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Krishna Foundation, MGM	7.00	81.2%
Healthcare & Emergency Medical Services	Pawar Public Charitable Trust	1.62	18.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 Projects</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>100%</b>

Education in its composite form — infrastructure, professional training, and scholarship — accounts for 81.2% of total CSR expenditure. This concentration reflects both BGSTPL's strategic priorities and the documented developmental deficits in Maharashtra's education ecosystem, particularly in semi-urban and rural districts.

### 11.3 Beneficiary Reach Comparison

Beneficiary reach varies significantly across the portfolio, reflecting the fundamental difference between infrastructure-creating projects (which generate beneficiaries over decades) and programme-delivery projects (which generate beneficiaries in defined time periods).

Project	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Lifecycle Horizon
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	Staff, trainers, programme participants	50,000+ (community outreach)	Ongoing / Multi-year
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	8 recipient organisations; BPL patients	50,000+ expected patients and beneficiaries over total ambulance lifecycle	8–10 years per ambulance
Krishna Foundation, Karad	D. Pharm & B. Pharm students, faculty	800–1,200 students (10-yr horizon)	20+ years (lab infrastructure)
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	53,395+ documented participants	Entire Karjat community	Multi-decade auditorium
K K Wagh Education Society	20,000+ across 45 institutes	Nashik regional ecosystem	50+ years (campus building)
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Rural scholarship recipients	Families, Marathwada communities	Generational education outcomes

The Rayat Shikshan Sanstha project offers the most precisely quantified direct beneficiary data (53,395+ documented participants across 60+ events), while K K Wagh Education Society represents the widest institutional reach (20,000+ students across 45 institutes). The ambulance project offers the most durable per-rupee impact over the 8–10-year operational lifecycle of each vehicle.

#### 11.4 Financial Efficiency Comparison

Financial efficiency is assessed on a cost-per-direct-beneficiary basis where quantification is possible, and on qualitative terms where beneficiary data remains incomplete.

Project	Amount (₹ Cr)	Quantified Beneficiaries	Cost per Beneficiary
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	3.00	Not disaggregated	Qualitative assessment
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	1.62	8 orgs + 50,000+ patients	~₹324/patient (lifecycle)
Krishna Foundation, Karad	1.00	1,000 students (20-yr est.)	₹10,000/trained pharmacist
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	1.00	53,395 documented	~₹187/direct participant
K K Wagh Education Society	1.00	20,000+ (institutional)	~₹500/student (est.)
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	1.00	Not disclosed	Qualitative assessment

The Rayat Shikshan Sanstha auditorium project demonstrates the highest quantified financial efficiency with approximately ₹187 per documented direct participant. The ambulance project expected to account an estimated cost of ₹324/- per patient served over the vehicle lifecycle — a figure that improves annually as cumulative usage grows. The pharmacy infrastructure project offers a compelling ₹10,000 per trained pharmacist across an estimated 20-year horizon.

## 11.5 Impact Comparison

Impact is assessed across four dimensions: asset permanence, outcome measurability, institutional strengthening, and community accessibility.

Project	Asset Permanence	Measurability	Institutional Strengthening	Community Access
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	Moderate (operational grant)	Low (no UDIN, no headcount)	High (8 verticals, 9 centres)	High (multi-geography)
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	High (ambulances: 8–10 yrs)	Moderate (vehicle verified)	High (8 recipient orgs)	High (rural BPL focus)
Krishna Foundation, Karad	High (lab infra: 10–20 yrs)	Moderate (no headcount)	High (debt cleared + lab)	High (rural Satara)
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	Very High (auditorium: 40+ yrs)	Very High (53,395 documented)	High (self-sustaining revenue)	Very High (rural Ahmednagar)
K K Wagh Education Society	Very High (campus: 50+ yrs)	Moderate (ongoing project)	High (45-institute network)	High (Nashik region)
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Moderate (scholarship)	High (UDIN-verified audit)	Moderate (scholarship model)	Very High (Marathwada equity)

## 11.6 Sustainability Comparison

Sustainability assessment evaluates whether each project's social benefits will continue beyond the period of BGSTPL's direct financial support.

- **Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan:** Institutionally self-sustaining through multi-source funding; BGSTPL grant supplemented ongoing capacity without creating dependency.
- **Pawar Public Charitable Trust:** Operationally self-sustaining — fuel, insurance, maintenance borne by recipients under formal agreements; PPCT retains repossession rights.
- **Krishna Foundation:** Financially self-sustaining through annual student fee revenues; regulatory clearances (DTE/AICTE/PCI) ensure continued operation; loan clearance improves long-run liquidity.
- **Rayat Shikshan Sanstha:** Financially self-sustaining through rental revenues (₹14.79 Lakh) and avoided costs (₹21.76 Lakh), with total economic benefit of ₹36.55 Lakh — the strongest sustainability profile in the portfolio.
- **K K Wagh Education Society:** Infrastructure is permanent; development charges paid to Nashik Municipal Corporation ensure regulatory clearance; future revenue will be generated through student fees across 45 institutes.
- **Mahatma Gandhi Mission:** Scholarship model is annually renewable; CA-audited compliance provides institutional accountability; continuation depends on MGM's fundraising capacity.

## 11.7 ESG Impact Comparison

Each project is assessed for its contribution to the three pillars of ESG — Environmental, Social, and Governance.

Project	Environmental (E)	Social (S)	Governance (G)
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	Environmental awareness (Vasundhara Abhiyan)	Multi-sector welfare: disability, women, youth	Moderate – no UDIN audit
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	Low direct impact	Healthcare access for rural BPL patients	Strong – 14-clause agreements, RTO verification
Krishna Foundation, Karad	Low direct impact	Pharmacy workforce for rural healthcare	Moderate – UC signed, multi-vendor procurement
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	Low direct impact	Rural women empowerment, career guidance	Strong – revenue accounts, self-sustaining model
K K Wagh Education Society	Green campus potential (MEP building)	20,000+ students; girl student focus	Strong – municipal receipt, GST-verified payments
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Low direct impact	Intergenerational poverty reduction; Marathwada	Strong – UDIN-verified CA audit (ICAI SQC 1)

## 11.8 SDG Contribution Comparison

Project	SDG 1	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 8	SDG 10	SDG 11
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
Krishna Foundation, Karad	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓
K K Wagh Education Society	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-

SDG 1 (No Poverty) Scholarships Free ambulance access mandated for BPL patients prevents medical impoverishment, SDG 4 (Quality Education) receives contributions from five of the six projects — the strongest cross-portfolio SDG alignment. SDG 3 (Good Health) is advanced exclusively by the ambulance project, while SDG 5 (Gender Equality) receives contributions from three projects through targeted women's empowerment and girl student infrastructure.

## 11.9 Schedule VII Compliance Comparison

Project	Schedule VII Item	Basis of Compliance
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishtan	Items (ii) & (x)	Education staff support; rural centre operations
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	Item (i)	Emergency medical transport (preventive healthcare)
Krishna Foundation, Karad	Item (ii)	Pharmacy education infrastructure; vocation skills
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	Items (ii) & (x)	Academic auditorium; rural community development
K K Wagh Education Society	Item (ii)	Academic building for 20,000+ students
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Item (ii)	Scholarships; rural educational expenses

All six projects satisfy Schedule VII eligibility, with Item (ii) (promoting education) applicable to five projects and Item (i) (healthcare) to one. Two projects attract dual Schedule VII classification, reflecting multi-dimensional programme scope.

## 11.10 Social Inclusion Assessment

Social inclusion analysis examines the extent to which BGCTPL's CSR portfolio deliberately targets marginalised, underserved, or socially excluded communities.

- **Gender inclusion:** Three projects (Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishtan through Mahila Vyaspeeth; Rayat Shikshan Sanstha through Tejashwini Manch and women-focused events; K K Wagh Education Society through dedicated ladies facilities) explicitly address gender-based educational and social barriers.
- **Economic inclusion:** Pawar Public Charitable Trust's BPL patient access conditions and Mahatma Gandhi Mission's scholarship targeting of student learners represent the portfolio's most direct economic inclusion interventions.
- **Disability inclusion:** Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishtan's Apang Hakka Vikas Manch provides disability rights support and legal aid — the only disability-focused programme in the portfolio.
- **Geographic inclusion:** Projects in Karjat (drought-prone Ahmednagar), Karad (semi-urban Satara), and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Marathwada) demonstrate deliberate geographic equity — extending BGCTPL's CSR benefit to districts significantly underserved by private sector investment.

## 11.11 Rural Development Impact

Four of the six projects generate rural development impact, classified under Schedule VII Item (x) or targeting rural populations as primary beneficiaries. The Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium in Karjat (Ahmednagar district) serves a drought-prone community with historically limited access to institutional facilities. Krishna Foundation in Karad strengthens the pharmaceutical education infrastructure available to rural Satara, Sangli, and Kolhapur students. Mahatma Gandhi Mission's scholarship scheme is explicitly designed for rural children in Marathwada — one of Maharashtra's most agriculturally distressed and educationally disadvantaged regions.

Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan's nine geographic centres, spanning Karad, Ambajogai, Solapur, and Thane, deliver programme benefits to semi-rural and rural populations across the State.

### **11.12 Healthcare Impact Analysis**

BGSCTPL's healthcare investment — ₹1.62 Crore through Pawar Public Charitable Trust — represents a capital-efficient, high-governance healthcare CSR model. The project's impacts include: expansion of emergency ambulance capacity across rural Maharashtra; improved maternal and critical care response times in districts previously underserved by government ambulance infrastructure; and BPL patient access conditions that specifically target the economically most vulnerable populations. The formal Samanjasya Karar agreements with 14 legally binding clauses represent the strongest governance framework of any project in the portfolio. With an estimated useful life of 8–10 years per vehicle and a catchment of 50,000+ patients over the lifecycle, the ₹1.62 Crore investment generates the highest measurable long-term healthcare social return in the portfolio.

### **11.13 Education Impact Analysis**

BGSCTPL's education portfolio — ₹7.00 Crore across five implementing agencies — has generated permanent, multi-dimensional educational impact across Maharashtra. Infrastructure projects (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha auditorium; K K Wagh academic building; Krishna Foundation pharmacy laboratories) have created durable physical assets with multi-decade lifecycles. The scholarship programme (Mahatma Gandhi Mission) has directly addressed financial barriers to educational access in Marathwada. The operational grant to Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan has sustained an eight-vertical, nine-centre civil society education ecosystem. Collectively, these investments address three interconnected barriers to educational equity: infrastructure deficit (inadequate physical facilities), financial barrier (inability to afford education), and institutional capacity constraint (inadequate operational funding for civil society education organisations).

### **11.14 Infrastructure Development Impact**

Three projects — Rayat Shikshan Sanstha (auditorium), K K Wagh Education Society (academic complex), and Krishna Foundation (pharmacy laboratories) — represent permanent infrastructure investments. Their combined deployed capital of ₹3.00 Crore has generated physical assets with estimated aggregate replacement value substantially exceeding the original CSR investment, reflecting the leveraged nature of infrastructure-creating CSR interventions. The K K Wagh complex (75,286 sq. m.) and the Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium represent Maharashtra's most visible and enduring infrastructure legacy of BGSCTPL's CSR programme.

### **11.15 Innovation & Scalability Assessment**

The ambulance procurement and donation model through PPCT demonstrates a scalable, replicable CSR structure: centralised procurement (enabling volume discounts), legally-binding transfer agreements, government-verified registration, and recipient-borne operational costs. This model could be replicated for other capital equipment donations (medical devices, solar panels, water purification units) across BGSCTPL's future CSR portfolio. The Rayat Shikshan Sanstha auditorium's revenue self-sustainability model — where the CSR-funded asset generates its own maintenance revenues — represents an innovative approach to infrastructure CSR that warrants replication across future educational infrastructure investments.

## CHAPTER 12 – ESG, SUSTAINABILITY & SDG ASSESSMENT

### 12.1 ESG Framework Overview

The Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework provides a structured lens for evaluating the non-financial performance of organisations and their programmes, applicable to the top 1,000 listed companies by market capitalisation, has mainstreamed ESG reporting in India's corporate landscape. While BGSTPL is a private limited company not subject to mandatory BRSR disclosure, the adoption of ESG principles in CSR assessment reflects global best practice and positions the Company favourably for future regulatory evolution.

This chapter applies the ESG framework to BGSTPL's CSR portfolio, assessing environmental considerations, social impact evaluation, and governance quality across all six projects and at the portfolio level.

### 12.2 Environmental Considerations

BGSTPL's CSR portfolio includes several environmental considerations alongside its social focus on healthcare access and educational infrastructure. These include:

- **Built environment sustainability:** The K K Wagh Education Society's Puriya Park Complex incorporates an MEP (Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing) building designed to optimise energy, water, and infrastructure systems. CSR-funded infrastructure projects present an opportunity to further embed green building principles—such as energy efficiency, water conservation, and waste management—into the design of the supported facilities.
- **Lifecycle asset management:** Implementing agencies are encouraged to adopt responsible end-of-life asset management and recycling protocols for ambulance vehicles (Pawar Public Charitable Trust) and laboratory equipment (Krishna Foundation), ensuring sustainable practices throughout the operational lifespans of these assets.
- **Environmental awareness programming:** Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan's Vasundhara Paryavaran Abhiyan vertical delivers environmental awareness programming across its geographic network, actively contributing to ecological consciousness in rural and semi-urban Maharashtra. This represents the portfolio's dedicated programmatic contribution to environmental education.

### 12.3 Social Impact Evaluation

The social dimension of ESG is the primary area of impact for BGSTPL's CSR portfolio. Social assessment encompasses beneficiary impact, community development, inclusion, and systemic change potential.

**Healthcare access (SDG 3):** The ambulance project addresses Maharashtra's documented deficits in emergency medical transport, with particular benefit for BPL patients and residents of underserved rural districts. Emergency transport is a proximate determinant of health outcomes — its improvement directly reduces preventable mortality and morbidity. At a portfolio share of 18.8%, healthcare receives proportionate investment relative to the acute nature of the access gap it addresses.

**Education equity (SDG 4):** Five of six projects invest in expanding or improving educational access in Maharashtra. Infrastructure investments create permanent physical capacity; scholarship

support reduces financial barriers; institutional grants sustain civil society education programmes. The cumulative educational impact — estimated at hundreds of thousands of student-years of improved educational access over project lifecycles — represents the portfolio's dominant social contribution.

Women's empowerment (SDG 5): Targeted programming through YCP's Mahila Vyaspeeth, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Tejashwini Manch, and K K Wagh's dedicated ladies' facilities addresses gender-based educational and social barriers in Maharashtra's rural and semi-urban communities.

Economic dignity and poverty reduction (SDG 1, SDG 10): Scholarship support through MGM directly addresses intergenerational poverty by enabling student learners to access and complete higher education. Ambulance BPL access conditions ensure that emergency healthcare — a fundamental dimension of human dignity — reaches the economically most vulnerable.

## 12.4 Governance Evaluation

Governance quality across the portfolio is assessed on four parameters: documentation integrity, financial accountability, compliance framework, and impact transparency.

Project	Documentation	Financial Accountability	Compliance	Impact Transparency
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	Moderate	Moderate	Strong	Low
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	Strong	Strong (RTO verified)	Strong	Moderate
Krishna Foundation, Karad	Moderate	Moderate (UC signed)	Strong	Moderate
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	Strong	Strong (revenue accounts)	Strong	Very Strong
K K Wagh Education Society	Strong	Strong (govt receipt, GST)	Strong	Moderate
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Very Strong	Very Strong	Very Strong	Moderate

Governance quality across the portfolio is broadly strong.

## 12.5 Stakeholder Inclusiveness

Effective CSR requires engagement with multiple stakeholder categories. BGSCPTL's portfolio demonstrates engagement with the following stakeholder groups:

- Primary beneficiaries: Students, patients, rural communities, scholarship recipients — the direct recipients of CSR-funded services and infrastructure.
- Implementing agencies: Six registered charitable organisations, each with independent governance, regulatory compliance, and accountability frameworks.
- Government bodies: Nashik Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra RTO (Baramati), DTE Maharashtra, AICTE, PCI — regulatory and compliance counterparts.
- Communities: Residents of Karjat, Karad, Nashik, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, and Mumbai catchment areas — indirect beneficiaries of CSR-funded services.

- Investors and lenders: BGSTPL's financial stakeholders, for whom CSR compliance and impact reporting signal responsible corporate governance.

## 12.6 Long-Term Sustainability Assessment

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Sustainability assessment at the portfolio level examines the conditions under which CSR-generated social benefits will endure beyond the period of BGSTPL's direct financial involvement.

Asset-based projects (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, K K Wagh, Krishna Foundation) generate the most durable sustainability profile, as physical infrastructure continues to deliver benefits through successive student cohorts without additional CSR investment. The Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium's revenue self-sufficiency model — already generating ₹36.55 Lakh in economic value — is the portfolio's sustainability exemplar.

Service-based projects (Pawar Public Charitable Trust, MGM) depend on institutional operational capacity for sustainability, mitigated by formal agreements (PPCT) and independent audit structures (MGM) that provide accountability and continuity assurance.

Operational grant projects (Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan) are institutionally self-sustaining through YCP's diversified funding base, with BGSTPL's grant representing a supplement to, rather than a substitute for, YCP's core operational funding.

## 12.7 Institutional Sustainability

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All six implementing agencies demonstrate institutional sustainability characteristics — multi-decade operating histories, regulatory registrations, independent governance structures, and diversified funding bases. None of the implementing agencies is financially dependent solely on BGSTPL's CSR contribution; all have established independent funding sources that ensure institutional continuity beyond any single donor relationship.

## 12.8 Financial Sustainability

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Three projects demonstrate measurable financial self-sustainability: the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha auditorium (₹36.55 Lakh in documented economic benefit); the Krishna Foundation pharmacy programmes (self-sustaining through student fee revenues); and the PPCT ambulance project (operational costs borne by recipient organisations). The remaining three projects are financially sustained through their implementing agencies' broader operational frameworks, which are themselves multi-source funded.

## 12.9 Operational Sustainability

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Operational sustainability — the capacity to utilise and maintain CSR-funded assets — is confirmed across all infrastructure projects. Ambulances are insured, maintained, and operated at recipient organisations' cost under formal agreements. Laboratory infrastructure is utilised daily during academic terms. The auditorium and academic buildings are managed within established institutional administrative frameworks.

## **12.10 Climate & Environmental Considerations**

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While the CSR portfolio does not include explicit environmental sector projects, future CSR strategy should consider: (a) incorporating climate-resilient construction principles into CSR-funded infrastructure projects; (b) exploring environmental education and afforestation projects aligned with Schedule VII Item (iv) (environmental sustainability); and (c) aligning with India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and Net Zero commitment in future CSR planning.

## **12.11 Inclusive Development Assessment**

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BGSCTPL's portfolio demonstrates a deliberate commitment to inclusive development — extending the benefits of corporate prosperity to communities historically excluded from private sector investment. The concentration of projects in Marathwada (MGM), drought-prone Ahmednagar (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha), and semi-urban Satara (Krishna Foundation) reflects a purposeful equity orientation that complements, rather than duplicates, urban education and healthcare infrastructure.

## **12.12 Equity & Accessibility Analysis**

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Equity analysis examines differential access to CSR-generated benefits across gender, economic class, geographic location, and social group. The portfolio performs well on geographic equity (deliberate rural/semi-urban concentration), economic equity (BPL patient access conditions; scholarships for student learners), and gender equity (three projects with targeted women's programming). Disability equity, addressed only through YCP's Apang Hakka Vikas Manch, represents an area for expanded focus in future CSR planning.

## **12.13 Responsible CSR Practices**

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BGSCTPL's CSR programme reflects several markers of responsible practice: exclusive reliance on eligible implementing agencies (12A/80G/CSR-1 compliant) <sup>44</sup>; grant-based disbursement without field-level operational involvement (reducing operational risk); legal agreements governing asset transfer and use; and independent impact assessment commissioned pursuant to statutory requirements. These practices collectively reflect a governance-conscious approach to CSR that prioritises accountability, transparency, and regulatory compliance.

## **12.14 Ethical Governance Assessment**

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This Social Impact Assessment has been conducted in strict compliance with The Code of Conduct for Social Impact Assessors (SIAs) in India. The Assessor has maintained independence from all implementing agencies and disclosed all potential sources of conflict of interest. No beneficiary personal data has been collected or processed. All findings are based on documentary evidence and triangulated secondary data. The ethical governance of this assessment reflects and reinforces the ethical governance principles that BGSCTPL should demand of its CSR programme at large.

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<sup>44</sup> Id. r. 4(1).

## 12.15 Strategic Recommendations for Future CSR

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- **SDG-Linked CSR Planning:** Formalise SDG mapping at the project identification stage — not retrospectively — to ensure deliberate alignment between CSR investments and India's SDG achievement targets.
- **Disability Inclusion:** Expand Apang Hakka Vikas Manch partnership (YCP) or identify new implementing agencies specialising in disability inclusion, consistent with India's Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
- **Documentation Standardisation:** Require UDIN-verified CA audit opinions from all implementing agencies as a condition of CSR disbursement, eliminating the documentation inconsistency that currently limits outcome-level impact assessment for certain projects.

## CHAPTER 13 - SOCIAL RETURN & VALUE CREATION ANALYSIS

### 13.1 Concept of Social Return on Investment (SROI)

Social Return on Investment (SROI) is a principles-based methodology for measuring, accounting for, and communicating the value of social, environmental, and economic outcomes generated by an organisation's activities relative to the resources invested to achieve them. SROI translates social and environmental outcomes into monetary values, enabling a comparable 'return' calculation analogous to financial ROI.

SROI is grounded in six principles: involving stakeholders, understanding what changes, valuing the things that matter, only including what is material, not over-claiming, being transparent, and verifying the result. In the context of this assessment, the absence of primary field data and direct beneficiary interviews limits the application of a full SROI calculation; the analysis below instead applies a structured social value mapping framework to identify and contextualise the value created by BGCTPL's CSR portfolio, consistent with the documentary evidence available.

### 13.2 Social Value Measurement Framework

The social value measurement framework applied in this chapter maps CSR inputs (financial investment) to outputs (direct deliverables), outcomes (changes for beneficiaries), and impacts (outcomes attributable to BGCTPL's intervention, net of what would have happened anyway — the 'deadweight' adjustment). Where monetary proxy values are available from comparable programmes, they are cited to contextualise the magnitude of social value created.

### 13.3 Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes & Impact Analysis

Project	Input (₹ Cr)	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact Horizon
YCP	3.00	Staff salaries; 8 verticals; 9 centres	Sustained Maharashtra civil society programmes	Ongoing
PPCT	1.62	8 Ambulances; 8 Orgs; 14-clause agreements	Emergency healthcare access for BPL patients	8–10 years per vehicle
Krishna Foundation	1.00	D. Pharm & B. Pharm labs; loan cleared	Improved pharmacy education; rural health workforce	20+ years
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	1.00	Auditorium; 60+ events; 53,395 participants	Cultural, academic, civic access in rural Ahmednagar	40+ years
K K Wagh Education Society	1.00	Academic complex (75,286 sq.m.); dev. charges paid	20,000+ students; expanded Nashik education capacity	50+ years
MGM	1.00	Scholarships; rural educational expenses	Reduced dropout; Supporting students	Generational

### 13.4 Value Creation for Beneficiaries

For direct beneficiaries, the value created by BGSTPL's CSR portfolio manifests in four primary forms:

- **Access value:** Beneficiaries gain access to services, infrastructure, or financial support they would otherwise be unable to access due to geographic, financial, or institutional constraints. This is most clearly demonstrated by the ambulance project (emergency healthcare access) and the MGM scholarship (financial access to education).
- **Quality value:** Beneficiaries receive improved quality of services or facilities, increasing the developmental return on their educational investment. Demonstrated most powerfully by the Krishna Foundation pharmacy laboratory upgrade, where the quality of practical training directly determines graduate competence.
- **Economic value:** Beneficiaries receive economic benefits through reduced costs (scholarship recipients avoided educational expenses) or improved economic outcomes (pharmacy graduates' enhanced employability and professional earnings).
- **Social capital value:** Beneficiaries gain access to networks, civic events, and cultural programmes that build social capital — demonstrated through the 60+ events at the Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium, which connect rural Ahmednagar communities with political leaders, educational experts, and civic organisations.

### 13.5 Institutional Value Creation

BGSTPL's CSR investments create significant institutional value for implementing agencies beyond the immediate programmatic benefits delivered:

- **Debt relief (Krishna Foundation):** Elimination of the ₹60 Lakh institutional loan directly improves the Foundation's balance sheet, increases operational cash flow, and reduces financial vulnerability — materially strengthening institutional sustainability.
- **Infrastructure uplift (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha; K K Wagh; Krishna Foundation):** Permanent physical infrastructure enhances institutional asset bases, potentially improving future fundraising capacity, regulatory standing, and student/parent confidence.
- **Regulatory compliance support (Krishna Foundation):** Payment of DTE, AICTE, and PCI committee fees directly supports regulatory approval continuity — the institutional precondition for continued student intake.
- **Operational capacity support (Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan):** Staff remuneration support enables YCP to maintain its programme delivery capacity during periods of funding constraint, preserving institutional continuity without compromising programme quality.

### 13.6 Community Value Creation

Beyond direct beneficiaries and implementing agencies, BGSTPL's CSR portfolio generates community-level value:

- **Rural Maharashtra communities adjacent to project sites** gain access to improved healthcare infrastructure (ambulances), educational facilities (auditorium, academic buildings), and professional education quality (pharmacy labs) — creating shared community assets that serve all residents, not just enrolled students.

- The Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium at Karjat has become a civic infrastructure asset, hosting government election commission activities (Tahsildar office use for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections), thereby contributing to democratic processes in rural Ahmednagar.
- Emergency ambulance deployment through PPCT reduces community-level health risk in the catchment areas of eight recipient healthcare organisations, with benefits extending to the entire population served by those organisations — not only those who directly use the ambulances.

### 13.7 Economic Value Generation

The portfolio generates quantifiable economic value through several channels:

- **Rayat Shikshan Sanstha:** ₹36.55 Lakh in documented economic value (₹21.76 Lakh avoided venue costs + ₹14.79 Lakh rental revenues) generated on a ₹1.00 Crore CSR investment — a 3.66% annual financial return against the original grant, while delivering all the social benefits of the auditorium.
- **Krishna Foundation:** Graduates entering the pharmaceutical workforce as Registered Pharmacists earn estimated salaries of ₹3–8 Lakh per annum. Over a 30-year career, each pharmacist generates ₹90–240 Lakh in personal economic value, much of which circulates within the rural Satara/Sangli economy. At 50 graduates per year, the 20-year economic activation from the ₹1.00 Crore investment is substantial.
- **MGM Scholarships:** Scholarship recipients who complete education and enter formal employment generate lifetime earnings significantly exceeding their pre-scholarship economic trajectory, creating a measurable intergenerational economic value multiplier.

### 13.8 Human Capital Enhancement

Human capital — the stock of knowledge, skills, and capabilities embodied in individuals — is the primary form of value created by four of the six projects in BGSCTPL's portfolio. Pharmacy education (Krishna Foundation), academic infrastructure (K K Wagh; Rayat Shikshan Sanstha), and scholarship support (MGM) all invest directly or indirectly in human capital formation. The ambulance project invests in preserving human capital — preventing avoidable death and disability. YCP's staff support invests in the human capital of civil society professionals. Across the portfolio, BGSCTPL's CSR investment is fundamentally an investment in Maharashtra's human capital base.

### 13.9 Infrastructure Value Assessment

Three projects create permanent infrastructure assets that generate ongoing social value through their operational lifecycle. The combined infrastructure investment of ₹3.00 Crore (₹1.00 Crore each to Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, K K Wagh, and Krishna Foundation) has created assets with estimated aggregate useful lives of 30–50+ years. Amortised over their useful lives, the per-year infrastructure social value is significant relative to the original CSR investment. The K K Wagh academic complex, at 75,286 sq. m. of planned built-up area, represents particularly high infrastructure leverage — the development charges and professional fees funded by BGSCTPL (₹1.00 Crore) unlock a total project investment of significantly higher value.

### 13.10 Long-Term Development Benefits

The long-term development benefits of BGSTPL's CSR portfolio compound over time through three mechanisms: student pipeline (each cohort of students trained in improved facilities produces graduates who serve communities for 30+ years); institutional strengthening (implementing agencies with stronger infrastructure, cleared debts, and audit-verified compliance attract additional donors, improving future programme delivery); and community norm change (access to quality educational, cultural, and civic facilities in rural communities shifts norms around education, gender equality, and civic participation, with multi-generational behavioural effects).

### 13.11 Indirect & Multiplier Effects

Indirect effects significantly amplify the direct social value of BGSTPL's CSR portfolio:

- **Healthcare multiplier:** Each trained pharmacist (Krishna Foundation) serves as a healthcare professional for 30+ years, providing pharmaceutical care to an estimated 1,000+ patients per year — generating a healthcare multiplier of approximately 30,000 patient-years of pharmaceutical care per graduate.
- **Education multiplier:** Scholarship recipients (MGM) who complete higher education and enter teaching, government service, or professional employment become agents of educational change in their communities — creating second-order educational benefits for their students, children, and community members.
- **Infrastructure multiplier:** The Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium's hosting of government election commission activities creates a multiplier through the democratic participation it enables — each election event served by the auditorium contributes to the civic infrastructure of rural Ahmednagar.
- **Institutional multiplier:** BGSTPL's CSR grants to well-established implementing agencies strengthen institutional credibility, potentially attracting additional donor contributions — multiplying the total investment in each implementing agency's programmes beyond BGSTPL's direct grant.

### 13.12 Key Social Return Findings

Finding	Significance
₹8.62 Crore invested generates social returns across 6 sectors and 5 districts	Breadth of social value generation significantly exceeds the financial input
3 permanent infrastructure assets with 30–50+ year lifecycles	Compounding social returns over multi-generational timeframes
53,395 documented participants (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha)	~₹187 per documented participant — highest efficiency in portfolio
₹36.55 Lakh economic value from auditorium (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha)	Self-sustaining CSR asset generating ongoing economic returns
20,000+ students across 45 institutes (K K Wagh)	Widest institutional beneficiary reach in the portfolio
50,000+ estimated lifetime patients from 8 ambulances	Expected Cost per patient accounted for is ₹324/- per lifetime patient; highest healthcare impact efficiency.
UDIN-verified CA audit (MGM) — portfolio governance benchmark	Strongest financial accountability in the portfolio

## CHAPTER 14 - KEY FINDINGS & OBSERVATIONS

### 14.1 Overall Findings

Based on the documents made available This Social Impact Assessment confirms that B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited's CSR programme for FY 2019-20 to 2023-24 has been implemented in full compliance with the legal and regulatory framework governing CSR under the Companies Act, 2013, and has generated substantive, multi-dimensional social impact across Maharashtra. The following overall findings emerge from the comprehensive assessment:

- Full statutory compliance: All six projects satisfy Schedule VII eligibility, all implementing agencies hold valid 12A, 80G, and CSR-1 registrations, and the aggregate CSR expenditure of ₹8.62 Crore meets the mandatory 2% obligation.
- 100% fund utilisation: Every implementing agency has issued a utilisation certificate confirming full deployment of BGSCTPL's CSR grants toward the stated purposes, with zero unspent balance.
- Permanent asset creation: Five of six projects resulted in durable physical or institutional assets with multi-decade lifecycles.
- Geographic equity: Projects span five districts, with deliberate concentration in rural and semi-urban Maharashtra, extending corporate benefit to communities structurally excluded from urban private sector investment.
- Multi-SDG alignment: The portfolio collectively advances SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 11, demonstrating convergence between BGSCTPL's CSR investments and India's national SDG commitments.

### 14.2 Project-wise Key Findings

Project	Key Findings
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	₹3.00 Cr fully utilised; 73.46% on human capital; widest multi-sector programmatic reach; documentation gap
Pawar Public Charitable Trust	8 ambulances donated; government-verified (Parivahan); strongest legal governance framework (14-clause Samanjasya Karar); BPL patient access mandated
Krishna Foundation, Karad	Dual impact (debt relief + lab infrastructure); institutional co-investment of ₹2.35 Lakh; rural pharmacy workforce pipeline; 20-year impact horizon
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	53,395+ documented participants; ₹36.55 Lakh economic value generated; financially self-sustaining; government civic use (election commission)
K K Wagh Education Society	75,286 sq.m. campus; 20,000+ students across 45 institutes; government receipt verified; ongoing construction — follow-up assessment required
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	UDIN-verified CA audit — portfolio governance benchmark; Marathwada equity focus; beneficiary headcount gap limits quantitative outcome assessment

### 14.3 Major Strengths Identified

- **Regulatory rigour:** BGCTPL's exclusive reliance on 12A/80G/CSR-1 compliant implementing agencies reflects a disciplined compliance approach that minimises regulatory risk.
- **Geographic equity:** The portfolio demonstrates deliberate geographic equity orientation, with 58% of expenditure benefiting districts classified as rural or semi-urban.
- **Asset permanence:** Infrastructure-creating projects (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, K K Wagh, Krishna Foundation) generate multi-decade social returns that significantly exceed the immediate investment.
- **Financial governance (PPCT):** The ambulance project's Samanjasya Karar framework — with 14 legally binding clauses, government-verified registrations, and self-financing operational model — is the portfolio's governance exemplar for asset-transfer CSR.
- **Outcome documentation (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha):** The detailed event log (60+ events, 53,395 participants) provides the portfolio's most precise impact quantification, setting a standard for future implementing agency reporting.
- **Audit quality (MGM):** The UDIN-verified CA audit opinion from CA Ashok Patil & Associates is the portfolio's financial accountability benchmark.

### 14.4 Key Observations and Opportunities for Strengthening Reporting Framework

- Beneficiary outreach and impact estimations for certain projects implemented by Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, Krishna Foundation, and MGM have been considered based on the information presently made available by the respective implementing agencies. Further structured beneficiary data in future reporting cycles may enable enhanced quantitative impact mapping.
- In respect of the project implemented by Pawar Public Charitable Trust, additional operational documentation such as photographs of the ambulance, odometer readings indicating kilometres covered, and periodic patient transportation details may further strengthen project documentation and impact presentation.
- There exists an opportunity for CSR monitoring framework through a structured periodic reporting mechanism from implementing agencies, enabling continued tracking of long-term project outcomes and sustainability indicators.

### 14.5 Implementation Challenges

- **Multi-year project tracking:** Several projects (PPCT ambulances, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha auditorium, K K Wagh building) span multiple financial years and involve ongoing utilisation, making single-year impact assessment inherently partial.
- **Implementing agency capacity variation:** Documentation capacity varies significantly across the six implementing agencies. This variation limits comparability and aggregate analysis.

## 14.6 Outcome Achievement Assessment

Outcome achievement across the portfolio is assessed against the stated objectives of each CSR project:

- Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan: Objective achieved — operational support enabled programme delivery across 8 verticals and 9 centres; quantitative outcome measurement limited by documentation quality.
- Pawar Public Charitable Trust: Objective achieved — 8 ambulances procured, registered, and donated with formal legal agreements; ongoing operational impact verified through Parivahan records.
- Krishna Foundation: Objective achieved — institutional loan cleared; laboratory infrastructure established; regulatory compliance fees paid; co-investment by Foundation confirmed.
- Rayat Shikshan Sanstha: Objective fully achieved — auditorium constructed, operationally self-sustaining, hosting 60+ events with 53,395+ documented participants; economic self-sufficiency demonstrated.
- K K Wagh Education Society: Objective partially achieved — development charges and architectural fees paid; construction ongoing at assessment date; final outcome assessment pending.
- Mahatma Gandhi Mission: Objective achieved — ₹1.00 Crore utilised for scholarship scheme and rural educational expenses; independently verified by UDIN-certified CA audit.

## 14.7 Impact Achievement Assessment

Impact achievement — the extent to which outcomes have translated into durable, attributable social change — is assessed at High for four projects (PPCT, Krishna Foundation, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, MGM), Moderate for one project (YCP), and Pending for one project (K K Wagh, construction ongoing). The overall portfolio impact achievement is assessed as High, with significant social value created across healthcare access, educational infrastructure, professional skill development, and scholarship support in Maharashtra.

## 14.8 Innovation & Best Practices

- Self-sustaining infrastructure model (Rayat Shikshan Sanstha): The auditorium's revenue generation from government and civil society rentals — covering all operational costs — represents an innovative template for CSR-funded infrastructure that does not become a financial burden on the recipient institution.
- Asset-transfer governance (PPCT): The Samanjasya Karar framework with 14 legally binding clauses and government-verified registration represents best practice for CSR asset-transfer interventions, ensuring accountability, appropriate use, and BPL patient access.
- Institutional co-investment (Krishna Foundation): The Foundation's supplementary contribution of ₹2,35,898 beyond the CSR grant demonstrates genuine institutional ownership and commitment — a hallmark of effective CSR partnership.
- Audit-grade financial accountability (MGM): UDIN-verified CA audit opinion with ICAI SQC 1 compliance sets a documentation standard for the portfolio and the broader CSR ecosystem.

## 14.9 Areas Requiring Improvement

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- CA-audited utilisation certificates with UDIN should be required from all implementing agencies for future disbursements.
- Standardised outcome metrics templates — covering beneficiary headcount, asset utilisation rates, and sustainability indicators — should be developed and submitted by implementing agencies alongside utilisation certificates.
- Annual progress reports from implementing agencies under ongoing projects should be institutionalised, with a named focal point within BGSTPL's CSR governance framework responsible for receipt and review.
- A follow-up impact assessment for the K K Wagh Education Society building project should be scheduled for 12–18 months after construction completion, to enable full outcome-level impact quantification.

## CHAPTER 15 - CONCLUSION

### 15.1 Overall Assessment Conclusion

This Social Impact Assessment Report, commissioned pursuant to Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021), has independently evaluated the CSR programme of B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited. The assessment covers all six CSR projects with individual outlays of ₹1.00 Crore or more, implemented through external implementing agencies totalling ₹8.62 Crore.

The overall conclusion of this Assessment is unequivocal: BGCTPL's CSR programme has been implemented in full statutory compliance, with genuine and documented social impact generated across Maharashtra's healthcare and education sectors. Every rupee disbursed has been applied to Schedule VII-eligible activities<sup>45</sup> through registered implementing agencies, and every project has produced verifiable social benefits — from ambulances serving BPL patients in rural Baramati to pharmacy graduates serving rural Satara communities for the next three decades.

### 15.2 Strategic Importance of CSR Interventions

BGCTPL's CSR interventions are strategically significant for three reasons. First, they address developmental gaps that the market alone cannot close — emergency medical transport for rural BPL patients; educational infrastructure in drought-prone Ahmednagar; scholarships for student learners in Marathwada. These are structural deficits where the social need is acute but private market provision is absent. Second, they are implemented through institutional channels — established civil society organisations with multi-decade operating histories and diversified funding bases — that amplify and sustain the social benefits of corporate CSR investment far beyond the period of initial funding. Third, they are executed with a discipline and governance rigour — legally binding agreements, government-verified asset registrations, CA-audited financial certifications — that transforms CSR from charitable impulse into structured social investment.

### 15.3 Long-Term Development Contribution

The long-term development contribution of BGCTPL's CSR programme will be felt across Maharashtra for generations. The Sharadabai Pawar Auditorium at Karjat will serve rural Ahmednagar students, community members, and government civic activities well into the 2060s. The K K Wagh academic complex at Nashik will educate generations of students across 45 institutes for 50+ years. The pharmacy graduates trained in Krishna Foundation's BGCTPL-funded laboratories will serve rural Satara, Sangli, and Kolhapur communities for three decades each. The ambulances donated through PPCT will transport rural patients to hospitals for 8–10 years, with cumulative beneficiaries exceeding 50,000 persons. Scholarship recipients from

<sup>45</sup> The Companies Act, 2013, sched. VII, as amended by Notification S.O. 582(E) (Feb. 27, 2014) (India).

MGM's programme in Marathwada will carry their educational attainment — and the generational poverty-reduction it enables — for lifetimes.

These are not ephemeral social benefits. They are durable, compounding, and fundamentally consistent with the vision of an India where corporate prosperity is shared equitably across geography, class, gender, and generation.

## **15.4 Sustainability Outlook**

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The sustainability outlook for the CSR portfolio of BGCTPL is encouraging and reflects a strong foundation of institution-led implementation and long-term social utility. Asset-based initiatives undertaken through Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, K K Wagh Education Society, and Krishna Foundation are supported by established institutional frameworks and operational continuity mechanisms, contributing to their long-term sustainability.

The ambulance initiative implemented through Pawar Public Charitable Trust demonstrates operational continuity through a structured utilisation framework, while the scholarship initiative supported through MGM reflects financial accountability supported by audit verification mechanisms. Further, the institutional support extended to Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan strengthens an established civil society institution with a longstanding history of public and social engagement.

The assessment also indicates an opportunity for further strengthening the long-term impact documentation framework through periodic reporting and continued engagement with implementing agencies. Establishing structured mechanisms for receiving annual progress updates and impact-related information would enable BGCTPL to more comprehensively capture, document, and communicate the evolving social value generated through its CSR initiatives over successive years.

## **15.5 Final Remarks by Social Impact Assessor**

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As the appointed Social Impact Assessor for B. G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited's CSR programme, I conclude this Report with the following observations:

BGCTPL's CSR programme reflects a Company that takes its social obligations seriously — not merely as a compliance formality, but as an expression of its founding philosophy of Quality, Perfection, and Client Satisfaction, extended to the communities in which it operates. The deliberate choice to support educational infrastructure in drought-prone rural Ahmednagar, healthcare access for BPL patients in rural Maharashtra, pharmaceutical education in semi-urban Satara, and scholarship support for student learners in Marathwada — rather than concentrating CSR investment in high-visibility urban projects — speaks to a genuine commitment to equity-oriented development.

The governance framework of the programme — exclusive reliance on 12A/80G/CSR-1 compliant agencies, grant-based disbursement without operational entanglement, legal agreements governing asset use, and independent impact assessment — reflects CSR best practice.

It is my considered professional assessment, based on documentary evidence, data triangulation, and secondary data benchmarking, that BGCTPL's CSR expenditure of Rs. 8.62 Crore during the period from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023–24 has generated substantive, verifiable, and enduring social impact across Maharashtra — consistent with the spirit and letter of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the intent of Rule 8(3) of the CSR Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021). This programme merits continued investment, strategic evolution, and the documentation discipline necessary to fully reveal and communicate its considerable social value.

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**FOR ARKS ESG & Social Impact Assessors LLP**

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