Dalmia cement
FUTURE TODAY

cement! sugar! refractories! power!

Ref: DCBL/ENV/KSPCB-Form-V/Cement/2024-25/ 569 **Date: 22.09.2025**

To,
The Environmental Officer.
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.
Plot No. 6816/1/P-5, 5th Cross.
Harinagar,Chikkodi – 591201.
Karnataka.

Sub: Environment Statement Report (Form-V), Cement & Captive Power Plant of M/s Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited, Belagavi. for Fy 2024-25

Dear Sir,

We are hereby submitting the Environment Statement in From-V for the financial year 2024-25. We would also like to submit that we are adhering to all the stipulated conditions in CFO dated 24.08.2021 and subsequent corrigendum for CFO dated 17.09.2021

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the same.

Thanking you.

For M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, Belagavi

For, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited. Belagavi

Head - EHS, Authorized Signatory

Authorized Signatory

CC: The senior Environment Officer, Karnataka state Pollution Control Board #49 'Parisara Bhavana ', Church Street, Bangalore-560001.

Encl : Form-V : Cement & Captive Power Plant.

Environment Statement

CEMENT PLANT AND CAPTIVE POWER PLANT

FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-2025

ENVIRONMENT CELL
DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED | BELGAUM KARNATAKA

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT (FORM-V)
(See Rule 14)

Environmental Statement for the financial year 2023-24 ending with 31st March 2024

PART-A

(i)	Name and Address of the Owner / Occupier of the industry	M/s. Dalmia Cements (Bharat) LTD., Yadwad Village, Mudalagi Taluk, Belagavi District, KARNATAKA.
(ii)	Operation or process	Cement Manufacturing
	Industry category primary-(STC Code)	Not applicable
	Secondary-(STC Code)	
(iii)	Production Category- units	Red Category Cement – 4.0 MTPA Clinker – 2.6 MTPA Power Plant – 40 MW
(iv)	Year of establishment	2015
(v)	Date of the last environmental statement submitted	30-08-2024

PART-B

(i) Water consumption m^3/D:

Process : 222.89 m^3/Day

Cooling : 150.62 m^3/Day

Domestic : 293.59 m^3/Day (Including Domestic water consumption & Green Belt development)

Name of Products	Process water consumption per unit of products	
	During the previous financial year (2023-24)	During the current financial year (2024-25)
Clinker	0.044 KL/MT	0.036
Cement	0.001 KL/MT	0.014
Power	1.151 KL/MWh	0.91

(ii) Raw material consumption;

Name of Raw Materials*	Consumption of raw material per MT of Clinker Product	
	During the previous financial year (2023-24)	During the current financial year (2024-25)
Limestone	1.358	1.401
Laterite	0.018	0.035
Red mud	0.003	0.001
Pet Coke	0.060	0.061
Slag	0.040	0.000
GCP Dust	0.026	0.028
Granite Dust	0.000	0.000
Slit Dust	0.013	0.013
Iron Ore	0.00	0.001

Name of Raw Materials*	Consumption of raw material per MT of Cement Production	
	During the previous financial year (2023-24)	During the current financial year (2024-25)
Gypsum	0.031	0.0615
fly ash	0.189	0.3133
Clinker	0.764	1.484
Limestone	0.016	0.0385
Slag	0.000	0.0652

Name of Raw Materials*	Consumption of raw material per MWh of Power Generation	
	During the previous financial year (2023-24)	During the current financial year (2024-25)
Domestic Coal	Power Plant is under Shutdown	
Indonesian Coal		
US Coal		
Australian Coal		

* Industry may use codes if disclosing details of raw material would violate contractual obligations, otherwise all industries have to name the raw materials used.

Dalmia cement

Environmental Statement 2024-25
M/s. Dalmia Cements (Bharat) Limited

Name of the Raw Material (in Tons)	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Total
Raw Meal	**257432**	**276076**	**188203**	**269475**	**258062**	**260409**	**61832**	**234840**	**174233**	**233262**	**203649**	**192737**	2610210
Limestone	243308	259833	177085	250629	240782.54	243693	58179	222896	167477	225529	196606	185485	2471503
Al. Laterite	7970	6912	3131	7659	6330	6184	1148	5282	3409	4804	4424	4782	62035
GCP Dust	6093	6564	4600	6708	5617	4148	1257	4907	3347	1792	2129	2470	49632
Red Mud	61	0	1505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1566
IRON ORE Tailings						639	0	0	0	1137	490	0	2266
IRON ORE	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	267
Slit Dust	0	2767	1882	4479	5332	5478	1248	1755	0	0	0	0	22941

Name of the Raw Material (In Tons)	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Total Coal Consumption	10499	10358	7176	10944	11238	12084	3439	9086	6572	9946	8923	7774
Pet Coke Domestic	4294	8681	2584	2542	3536	2544	688	2935	2348	3978	3569	3206
Pet Coke Import	6205	1677	4592	8402	7702	9540	2751	6152	4224	5968	5354	4568

Name of the Product (in Tons)	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Clinker	178330	181188	126498	186429	173311	176473	45144	154514	113929	158426	137887	131538
Cement OPC	97045	111217	89536	84260	111389	96329	89974	82226	85047	105512	99826	109501
Cement PPC	74820	88886	81745	56817	72848	69734	69263	7202.308	0	0	0	0
Cement DSP	30389	30029	25082	17260	22473	21284	22676	22111	26597	26688	26853	27955
Cement PCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50006	78045	87948	74474	96447

Name of the Raw Material (in Tons)	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Limestone	3123	4453	3887	3361	4449	3854	3598	3289	3148	4289	3993	4270
Chemical Gypsum	216	859	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gypsum	6449	7157	4868	5541	5479	5454	5525	4843	5691	6704	6887	6981
Slag	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10001	15653	17590	14895	19289
Fly Ash (DFA)	27171	31848	30687	20419	26281	23599	27558	22879	29436	28681	25991	31406
Fly Ash (WFA)	4092	5976	3915	3320	4129	5432	1661	2099	3705	4407	3004	4643

PART-C

Pollution discharged to environment/unit of output:

Pollutants	Quantity of Pollutants discharged (mass/day)	Concentration of Pollutants discharged (mass/volume)	Percentage of variation from prescribed standards with reasons.
(a) Water			
No waste Water is discharged outside the plant. Wastewater generated from the captive power plant was completely treated in ETP and treated water has been utilized in cement plant for cooling purpose. Domestic wastewater was treated in STP an utilized for Gardening purpose. The extract of Inlet and treated wastewater analysis reports for 2022-23 for ETP and STP has been enclosed as Annexure-1.			Within the prescribed standards

(b) Air				
Stack Attached to	Pollutants	Quantity of pollutants in emissions (Kg/day)	Concentration of Pollutants in Emissions (mg/Nm^3) Avg	Percentage of variation from prescribed standards with reasons
Kiln	PM	158	13.75	-86.25
Coal Mill	PM	10	8.62	-91.38
Cooler	PM	75	10.38	-89.62
Cement Mill-1	PM	25	6.62	-93.38
Cement Mill-2	PM	4.0	4.26	-95.74
CPP	PM	Shutdown		

Hazardous & Other Wastes	Total Quantity (Kg)	
	During the previous financial year (2023-24)	During the current financial year (2024-25)
1. From Process, (Waste oil/used oil)	Nil	Nil
2. From PCE	Nil	Nil
3. From Process/Mechanical/Electrical Equipment		
3.1 Waste Grease	Nil	Nil
3.2 Waste Oil (Cat-5.1)	20.3 KL	13.82 Kl
3.3 Batteries	5.86 MT	38 Nos
3.4 E-Waste	2.68 MT	3.55 Tons

PART-E
Solid Wastes

Solid Wastes	Total Quantity (Kg)	
	During the previous financial year (2023-24)	During the current financial year (2024-25)
a. From Process		
1. Fly ash from Captive Thermal Power Plant	Nil	Nil
b. From Pollution Control Facility STP & ETP	Nil	Nil
c. Quantity re-utilized 1. STP & ETP 2. Fly ash from CPP	Nil	Nil

PART-F

Please specify the characteristics (in terms of concentration and quantum) of Hazardous as well as solid wastes and indicate disposal practice adopted for both these categories of wastes.

Usage of Alternative Fuels in the Cement Kiln

The use of Alternative Fuels and Raw Materials (AFR) in cement kilns plays a vital role in promoting sustainable development, pollution control, and resource conservation.

Sustainable Development
Circular Economy: AFRs like RDF, biomass, and industrial waste support the circular economy by converting waste into energy.
Reduced Fossil Fuel Dependency: Substituting coal and pet coke with AFRs lowers reliance on non-renewable resources.

Carbon Footprint Reduction: Many AFRs, especially biomass, are carbon-neutral or have lower net CO_2 emissions.
Pollution Control
Lower NOx and SOx Emissions: As discussed earlier, AFRs can reduce NOx emissions due to lower combustion temperatures and reburn effects.
Waste Incineration with Energy Recovery: Cement kilns operate at high temperatures and long residence times, making them ideal for safely destroying hazardous organic compounds.
Reduced Landfilling: Using waste as fuel prevents it from ending up in landfills, reducing methane emissions and leachate pollution.
Resource Conservation
Energy Recovery from Waste: Materials like plastics and RDF have high calorific value, making them effective energy sources.
Use of Industrial By-products: Materials like spent solvents, used oils, and sludge can replace raw materials or fuels, conserving virgin resources.
Mineral Substitution: Some AFRs also contain mineral components that can partially replace raw materials like limestone or clay.

Benefit Area	AFR Contribution
Sustainable Development	Reduces fossil fuel use, supports circular economy
Pollution Control	Lowers NOx/SOx, destroys hazardous waste
Resource Conservation	Saves energy and raw materials, reduces landfill

AFR (Alternative Fuels and Raw materials) usage in cement kilns can contribute to reducing NOx emissions, though the extent and effectiveness depend on several factors including the type of AFR, combustion conditions, and kiln design.
Reburn Mechanism:

Low-grade alternative fuels often promote reburn reactions, which occur when hydrocarbons from the fuel react with NOx in the combustion zone, converting it back to nitrogen (N_2) and reducing overall NOx emissions.
Lower Flame Temperatures:
AFRs typically burn at lower temperatures than fossil fuels. This can reduce the formation of thermal NOx, which is temperature-dependent 2.
Staged Combustion:

In modern calciner designs, AFRs can be fed at specific points to create staged combustion zones. This helps in controlling oxygen availability and temperature, both of which influence NOx formation
Flameless Combustion Zones:
In calciners, the mixing of raw meal with combustion gases moderates' temperatures and leads to flameless combustion, which is less conducive to NOx formation.
Use of Biomass and Waste-Derived Fuels:

Fuels like RDF, biomass, and plastics have different combustion characteristics compared to coal or pet coke. Their use can alter the combustion chemistry in ways that reduce NOx emissions.
Coal/Pet coke: Burn at high temperatures with stable, intense flames, which promote thermal NOx formation due to high-temperature oxidation of nitrogen in the air.
RDF/Biomass/Plastics: Often burn at lower temperatures and produce less intense flames, reducing the conditions favorable for thermal NOx formation.

Fuel Type	Combustion Temp	Volatile Content	NOx Impact
Coal/Pet coke	High	Low	High NOx
RDF	Medium	High	Lower NOx
Biomass	Low to Medium	High	Lower NOx
Plastics	Medium	High (hydrocarbons)	Lower NOx

Hazardous Waste:
The Hazardous waste generated from Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., Belagavi under 5.1 category is of two types; Non-recyclable waste oil and waste grease. Both are being collected in closed barrels and then stored scientifically at Hazardous Waste storage shed on impervious concrete platform built per Hazardous and Other Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. The non-recyclable waste oil is co-processed into kiln.

Solid Waste:
There were no fly ash and bottom ash generation in the plant for the FY 2024-25 as Coal based Captive power plant for non-operational. No solid Waste processed in cement manufacturing directly. The Dust collected by ESP's and bag filters installed for controlling air pollution from kiln, grinding mills, packing house, storage silos and various transfer points is recycled at appropriate stages of production. Hence no solid waste is generated from the cement manufacturing process at Dalmia Cement Bharat limited, Belgaum Unit.
Domestic garbage is composted and used as manure in the plantation. Sludge from sewage treatment plant is dried and used as manure for green belt development.

PART-G

Impact on Pollution Control Measures taken on conservation of natural resources and consequently on the cost of production.

- **The unit is involved in manufacturing of cement by advanced, cost effective and environmentally friendly dry process technology. The unit is designed and established with ZERO discharge facility with fail safe arrangements for control and prevention of pollution. All the stack and fugitive emissions are controlled by pollution control devices such as ESPs, Bag filters and Bag houses. The wastes collected in bag filters and bag houses have been used back completely in the cement manufacturing process. The operation of these air pollution control systems is interlinked with process operations to ensure its operability while plant is running at any point of time. The efficacy of these air pollution control and water pollution systems are analyzed and ensured at fixed intervals by OEMS, AAQMS installed at site and also by MOEF certified NABL accredited laboratory.**

- **Action taken to control the particulate and gaseous emissions in all stacks.**
  Our plant was commissioned in 2015 with all state of art technology of modern generation pollution control equipment.

- **Particulate Matter:**
  Our fabric filter reverse air bag house is designed for longer bag life, minimal maintenance and reliable cost-effective operation that can deliver emissions below 25 mg/Nm^3. The fabric filter technology includes sophisticated gas and dust distribution system, perfect bag to cage match

and the convenience of online maintenance and focuses on long bag life time, minimal maintenance and reliable, cost effective operation.

Unique Features Fabrik Filters RABH include:

- ✓ Unique gas distribution screens - Provide optimized gas distribution
- ✓ Advanced control system – The smart pulse controller ensures efficient operation and increase filter life time.
- ✓ Long filter bag technology – results in smaller equipment footprint and reduces overall maintenance costs.
- ✓ Proprietary cage design – the star shaped cage design improves bag life time by minimizing abrasion.

The proprietary cage design provides fewer bag to cage contact points, thus filter bag lifetime is increased and flex fatigue is reduced. Long filter bag technology contributes to low operating and maintenance costs, as the number of bags and cages are minimized. The unique gas distribution system in combination with pre-separation of dust, means that there is less dust load on bags resulting in fewer cleaning cycles and minimizing compressed air consumption. The smart pulse controller automatically adjusts pulse duration, interval and pressure, which further minimizes the use of compressed air.

- **Sulphur Dioxide:**

Pyro process design includes a pre-calciner system that functions as a perfect scrubber, which removes 100% of SO_2 from fuels and raw materials entering the calciner. SO_2 can however escape through a kiln bypass. This is controlled by optimization of oxygen in the kiln, burner settings and temperature and quality of fuel canto some extent.

Up to 30% SO_2 reduction is formed in the upper cyclone stages of the preheater can be reduced by reaction with the naturally occurring CaO present in the pyro system. CaO is formed in the calciner, and gas and dust containing high amounts of CaO can be directed to the upper stages for SO_2 reduction.

- **Oxides of Nitrogen:**

The Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd, Belagavi has installed Selective Non-catalytic Reduction System to control NOx emissions from Kiln.

Nitrogen oxides are formed by the oxidation of nitrogen during the fuel combustion process. The formation of thermal NOx is a function of the flame temperature, flame turbulence, the amount of nitrogen and oxygen available for the thermal reaction, and the gas phase residence time at high temperature. To reduce the amount of thermal NOx formed, one or more of these variables needs to be minimized. The formation of fuel and feed NOx is not as well understood as the thermal NOx formation. In general, however, the greater the concentration of nitrogen in the fuel and feed, the greater the fuel NOx emissions. Therefore, reducing the amount of fuel and feed-bound nitrogen should reduce the contribution of the fuel and feed NOx. The typical NOx emissions from a cement plant depend upon the type of the cement kiln. For any given type of kiln, the amount of NOx formed is directly related to the amount of energy consumed in the cement-making process. Thus, measures that improve the energy efficiency of this process should reduce NOx emissions in terms of lb. of NOx/MT clinker. With the rising costs of energy and the very competitive cement market, greater attention is being paid to increasing overall energy efficiency, such as through reduction of over burning of clinker and improvement in gas-solids heat transfer. Continuous emissions monitoring of CO, NOx, and O_2 provide an indication of kiln conditions and also provide inputs for process control.

Selective Non-catalytic Reduction (SNCR) This control technique relies on the reduction of NOx in exhaust gases by ammonia or urea, without using any catalyst, with the same reactions as in the case of the SCR process. Because of low capital and maintenance costs associated with this technology vis-à-vis other end-of-pipe technologies like SCR and oxidative methods, it is likely to command attention in the near future within the industry. This approach combines a low initial capital cost and avoids the problem related to catalyst fouling and replacement associated with SCR technology. SNCR requires injection of the reagents in the kiln at a temperature between 870 to 1,090 ^{o}C (1,600 to 2,000°F). In principle, any of a number of nitrogen compounds may be used as SNCR reagents (e.g., cyanuric acid, pyridine, and

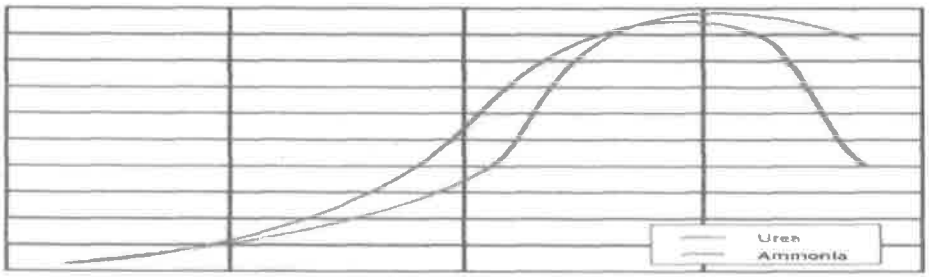
ammonium acetate). However, for reasons of cost, safety, simplicity, and by-product formation, ammonia and urea have been used in most of the SNCR applications. The selection of reagents is process and temperature specific. At higher temperatures, urea decomposes to produce ammonia, which is responsible for NOx reduction. In cement kiln applications, ammonia typically has performed best as the reducing reagent.

Because no catalyst is used to increase the reaction rate, the temperature window is critical for conducting this reaction. At higher temperatures, the rate of a competing reaction for the direct oxidation of ammonia, which actually forms additional NOx, becomes significant. At lower temperatures, the rates of NOx reduction reactions become too slow resulting in too much unreacted ammonia being released to the atmosphere (i.e., ammonia slip). The effective temperature window range can be lowered to about 700°C (1,300°F) by the addition of hydrogen along with the reducing agent. (24) Addition of hydrogen can promote SNCR reactions (enhanced SNCR), but high levels of sulfur oxides may interfere with this reaction.

The NOx reduction efficiency of SNCR depends upon the temperature, oxygen, carbon monoxide, and residence time, as well as the ammonia and NOx concentrations in the fiue gas. Injection of ammonia at a NH3:3 NOx proportion of 1 to 1.5 will reduce NOx emissions between 60 to 80 percent. Using a molar ratio of 0.5 will give NOx reductions of approximately 40 percent.

- **The effectiveness of SNCR:**

SNCR is the process of injecting ammonia or urea (18-20%) in a water solution into the high temperature zone between 1550°F-2000OF to oxidize the nitrogen oxide by causing different chemical reactions, which leave nitrogen and wafer as byproducts that are then discharged as exhaust (via the flue) back into the environment. Typically, 90-95% of NOx in flue gas is NO. SNCR technology intercepts a majority of the available chemical reactions to take place and renders them down in high percentages to safer gasses.



Since SNCR is an injection of ammonia-water, no modifications need to be made to your pre-existing kilns. Simply put, you dose the meal mixture H'i//t the ammonia solution when if reaches the target temperatures and chemical reaction does the rest. Your factory needs to have space for unloading and storage for the additional materials necessary to transmit the ammonia-water. The machinery needed for SNCR is rather simple: Pump, Pump Skid, Ammonia Flow Control Unit, Convey Piping and Lances, Measurement of Ammonia Feed, Temperature Monitors, and NOx Measurement in Flue Gas Exit.

SNCR efficiency has been demonstrated to reduce NOx emission by up to 70% (NOx emissions are not federally regulated, but State regulations vary from 50-90% reduction in cement plants). Stack Testing is the means for evaluating SNCR efficiency as it tests the levels of NOx released into the environment. To ensure proper SNCR efficiency, a cement plant's combustion efficiency needs to be regularly monitored to maintain optimum temperatures between 1550°F-2000°F otherwise the ammonia 7 urea will not interact properly with the combusting cement mixture.

- **Fugitive emissions:**

The company has taken the following measures to prevent fugitive emission.

- All the materials are being stored in covered yard by which reduction in fugitive emission is achieved.

- The conveyor belts are fully covered due to which fugitive emission is controlled.
- Clinker and cement are being stored in silos due to which fugitive emission is controlled.
- logging system has been installed at Raw material handling area and conveyor belts for further reduction of fugitive emission.
- Water sprinkling for dust suppression on the road and other dust generation points in and around the plant is being done to control the fugitive emissions.
- Utilization of fly ash for the manufacturing of cement is being done to avoid landfilling of waste.
- Development of extensive green belt in and around the plant to abate the pollution.

PART-H

Additional measures/investment proposal for environmental protection including abatement of pollution.

- Continuous efforts are always being made to maintain the environment clean and dust free and installed pollution control system and also adequate quantity of Pollution Control Equipment ie. ESP, Bag House, Water Sprinkler, STP, Green Belt Development.
- **Regularly monitoring ambient air quality, Noise level and stack monitoring and water analysis.**
- Construction of internal road inside the plant to reduce fugitive dust emission in phase manner.
- Scheduled maintenance and monitoring of all Air Pollution Control Device's (APCD'S) like Bag liters and Bag House are being regularly under taken to ensure their efficient op e rations in order to keep emissions level within the prescribed limit.
- Awareness programs like plantation activities, Slogan competition, drawing competition and essay competition was organized for employees & families of employees /or awareness on environment protection on 5" June (World Environment Day).
- Green belt development and tree plantation is on-going process and doing new plantation to increase the bio-diversity of the area.
- Rain water harvesting tank has been constructed at the plant area, for recharging ground and thereby reducing the consumption of surface water.

PART-I
(Miscellaneous)

Any other particulars in-respect of environmental protection and abatement of pollution;

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. is highly serious and committed to comply with environment norms, rules and regulations in all aspects covered. A panorama of environmental promotional activities has been depicted in Environmental Statement, which also gives a view of extensive green belt development, dense forest created in plant premises, along with a compliance status of emission norms under various laws by laws of Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981.

We have always given priorities to the directions and timely programs of state pollution control boards, took lead in implementing those programs, along with a strong compliance of environmental norms.

In addition to complying with the legal norms and standards, the company also undertakes several social projects as part of its social responsibility initiatives and has thus incurred several expenditures on several measures, including those for protection of the environment. In the financial year 2019-20, under "Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan," we have taken up steps to collect Municipal Solid Waste from surrounding Municipal Corporation and its scientific disposal in to Kiln.

- **Pollution Control:**

Our cement plant is of new art of technology ensuring minimum use of natural resources and low

emission level.

a) We have provided completely closed semi-circular coverage for storage of rawmaterials like lime stone, coal and additives.

b) Clinker silo ensuring no outside/open storage of clinker.

c) Pneumatic fly ash conveying system

d) SNCR system for controlling NO_x emissions

e) Continuous Emission Monitoring System **(CEMS)** for stacks of Kiln-Raw mill, Coalmill, Clinker Cooler, Cement mill and Captive power plant.

f) Online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System installed and data displayed on digital display board at main gate.

g) Environment expenditure is : 3,48,56,518 Rupees

- **Green Belt Development:**
  Extensive Green belt developed within the plant and boundary area by planting various local spices were identified in consultation with forest department.

Plantation Detail:

GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT REPORT – 2017-2025											
Sr. No	**Unit**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**TOTAL**
1	No. of Trees Planted	230	4484	8066	1884	2500	2800	2900	1700	4635	29199
2	Area Covered (Ha)	0.85	16.04	22.07	0.750	2.0	2.5	2.5	0.65	3	50.36
3	Survival Rate (%)	91	93	93	95	95	95	81.3	82	95	91.14

Green Belt inside the plant premises

Authorised signatory

Dalmia
Bharat Foundation

Transforming Lives,
Creating Happiness

PARIVARTAN

ANNUAL NEWS ISSUE OF **BELGAUM**

2024 -25

Dalmia Bharat Foundation
Yadwad village, Mudalagi
Taluk Belgavi, Karnataka-
591136

Dear All,

Greetings from Dalmia Bharat Foundation.

We trust this note finds you well. It's with great pleasure that Dalmia Bharat Foundation (DBF) Team reflects on the incredible journey undertaken annually in the FY 25, and we are thrilled to share our collective achievements through the pages of our Annual CSR Magazine - Parivartan

Team DBF,
Belgaum

Villages	Population
10	27,903

LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

Power Sprayer Pump Distribution

- 700 beneficiaries were supported with chargeable power sprayer pumps to improve crop care, through application of pesticides, insecticides, and nutrients.
- Each beneficiary is expected to generate an annual income of Rs 36,500 by enhancing agricultural productivity and crop yield.

Goat Rearing Support

- 189 farmers were supported for goat rearing to promote small livestock-based income opportunities.
- Each beneficiary is expected to generate an annual income of Rs 15,350.

Sewing Machine Support

- 70 beneficiaries were supported with sewing machines on a cost-sharing basis to promote tailoring as a sustainable livelihood option.
- Each beneficiary is expected to generate an annual income of Rs 48,000.

Fertilizer and Onion Seed Broadcaster Support

- 300 farmers were supported with fertilizer and onion seed broadcaster machines to enhance agricultural efficiency and increase crop yield.
- Each beneficiary is expected to earn an annual income of Rs 15,000 through improved farming practices.

Tarpaulin Sheet Distribution

- 500 farmers were provided with tarpaulin sheets to assist in post-harvest handling and protection of produce.
- Each beneficiary is expected to earn an annual income of Rs 18,000 through reduced crop losses.

Agricultural Equipment Support

1. 350 farmers were supported with essential agricultural tools including sprayers, weeders, seeders, and ploughs to enhance productivity and reduce manual labour.
2. Each beneficiary is expected to earn an annual income of Rs 8,000.

Livelihood Fund Support to SHG Associations

1. Two Self-Help Group (SHG) Associations were supported with Rs 4.00 lakh each to promote sustainable livelihood activities among their members, benefiting a total of 80 individuals.
2. The support enabled SHG members to undertake income-generating activities such as grocery shops, poultry rearing, and food stalls, etc.
3. Each beneficiary is expected to earn an annual income ranging from Rs 36,000 to Rs 60,000.

Azolla Cultivation Support

1. 50 farmers were supported with resources and equipment for Azolla cultivation, a nutrient-rich livestock feed aimed at reducing fodder costs and improving productivity.
2. Each beneficiary is expected to generate an annual income of Rs 11,840.

Vermicompost Product Support

1. 50 farmers were supported for vermicompost production to promote organic farming and improve soil fertility.
2. Each beneficiary is expected to earn an annual income of Rs 24,200.

NABARD Watershed Programme

- 664 individuals benefited under the Manami Watershed Programme through diverse activities including drip irrigation, vermicompost units, Azolla tank construction, agroforestry, bund plantation, kitchen gardening, training, organic farming, seed treatment, and use of green manure.
- The initiative also supported weather-based advisory services through IMD forecasting and focused on inclusive growth via the Women and Landless Development Fund.
- The programme actively engaged 30 Self-Help Groups comprising 317 members, promoting collective development and sustainable livelihood practices in the region.
- Each beneficiary is expected to earn an annual income ranging from Rs 18,000 to Rs 45,000.

CASE STUDY

Small Loan, Big Impact: How Shivlila Became a Kirana Store

Shivlila Kenjol, a 36-year-old woman from Belagavi, Karnataka, worked as a daily wage laborer. With a meagre monthly income of Rs 4,000, she struggled to meet the basic needs of her family on a daily basis. Under this Gram Parivartan initiative, she received a loan of Rs 10,000 from her Unnathi Gram Abhivrddhi Sangha (SHG Federation), through which she established a General Kirana store in her village. With continued support and guidance her shop enabled her to significantly improve her income. She now earns an annual income between Rs 96,000 to Rs 1,20,000. She now contributes to household expenses with dignity and serves as an inspiration for other women in her village to pursue self-employment and economic empowerment.

GRAM PARIVARTAN

(An action towards bringing change)

Villages	Households	Population
07	3,803	19,318

The Gram Parivartan Program was launched with the aim of providing livelihoods that are economically sustainable, ecologically responsible, and socially equitable. The objective is to foster sustainable economic progress within selected communities, where household chosen for participation is expected to achieve an additional annual income of Rs. 1,00,000. This can be achieved through individual or group interventions and can function independently or converged with government programs.

3,269 Households Mapped

3,705 Interventions Planned

1,969 Households with Additional Income

HH distributed in different Income slabs				
<25K	25K-50K	50K-75K	75K-1L	>1L
684	705	362	122	96

DIKSHa

Nurturing Futures:
Empowering Youth Through
Skill Development

Skill development of rural youth plays a vital role in unlocking their potential and creating avenues for a brighter future. By providing tailored training programs and workshops, we equip them with the tools to excel in various trades and professions. This not only enhances their employability but also empowers them to contribute effectively to their communities' growth and development.

Updates of Financial Year 2024-25

Trades Offered	Youth Trained	Youth Placed
04	510	358

Trades offered

1. Assistant Beaty therapist
2. Sewing Machine Operator
3. Customer Relationship Management
4. Assistant Electrician

Highest Placement

Trade Name:
Customer Relationship Management
Name of the Candidate:
Abhishek Gajanan Patil
Job Location:
Headquarters army **canteenSalary per Annum:**
Rs. 2,16,000

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Primary Health Center Inauguration

- A new 6-bed capacity Primary Health Center building was inaugurated with support from the Taluk Panchayat and the local MLA to strengthen rural healthcare infrastructure.
- A total of 28,333 people are expected to benefit from improved access to primary healthcare services.

General Health Check-up Camp

- A general health checkup camp was organized at Tondikatti village in collaboration with J.G.Co. Hospital, Ghataprabha to provide accessible healthcare services to the rural community.
- 330 beneficiaries received health consultations, and free medicines were distributed to all patients.

Indigenous Milch Animal Exhibition

- An exhibition was organized at Yadwad on the occasion of Nandi Kugu Raita Jatre to promote the conservation of indigenous milch animals. The event featured stalls showcasing best practices in animal husbandry and the model village concept.
- 5,000 beneficiaries attended the exhibition, gaining insights into sustainable livestock practices.

Water Tanker Support to Murarji Residential School

- Two water tankers, each with a capacity of 5,000 liters, were provided to Murarji Residential School, Yadwad to enhance water storage facilities.
- 250 students and members are expected to benefit from improved water availability at the school.

Malaria and Dengue Awareness Program

- Malaria and Dengue Awareness program was organised at Murarji Residential School, Yadwad.
- 247 Students were educated on the symptoms, treatment, and prevention of Malaria and Dengue, along with the distribution of a first aid kit to the school.

CONVERGENCE WITH GOVT. SCHEMES: (FY 2024-25)

S. No	Schemes	No. of Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total
1	PM Employment Generation Program	1	1	2
2	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.	80	66	146
3	PM Vishwakarma Yojana	4	0	4
4	NABARD	427	76	503
5	Old Age Pension (Widow Pension etc.)	4	6	10
6	PM Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	80	56	136
7	PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana	1	0	1
8	E-Sharma CARD	17	13	30
9	PM jeevan Jyothi Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	39	13	52
10	National Rural Livelihood Mission	0	83	83
Total		653	314	967