



**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ**  
RAJENDRANAGAR, HYDERABAD- 500 030



**MINISTRY OF  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

# Annual Report

## 2018- 2019



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## 2018-2019



National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj  
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India  
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030

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## VISION

The vision of NIRDPR is to focus on the policies and programmes that benefit the rural poor, strive to energise the democratic decentralisation processes, improve the operation and efficiency of rural development personnel, promote transfer of technology through its social laboratories, Technology Park and create environmental awareness.

As a “think-tank” for the Ministry of Rural Development, NIRDPR, while acting as a repository of knowledge on rural development, would assist the Ministry in policy formulation and choice of options in rural development to usher in the change.



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## ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| AARDO       | : | African-Asian Rural Development Organisation                              |
| APOs        | : | Assistant Project Officers  |
| BDO         | : | Block Development Officer   |
| BMMU        | : | Block Mission Monitoring Units  |
| CIRDAP      | : | Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific          |
| CICTAB      | : | Centre for International Cooperation and Training in Agricultural Banking |
| CCDUs       | : | Community Capacity Development Units                                      |
| CEO         | : | Chief Executive Officer   |
| CBO         | : | Community-based Organisation  |
| CFTs        | : | Cluster Facilitation Teams  |
| DCCBs       | : | District Central Cooperative Banks  |
| DDU-GKY     | : | Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana                             |
| DPRO        | : | District Public Relations Officer   |
| DRDA        | : | District Rural Development Agency   |
| DMMU        | : | District Mission Monitoring Unit  |
| ETC         | : | Extension Training Centre   |
| FPOs        | : | Farmer Producers Organisations  |
| GIS         | : | Geographic Information Systems  |
| IBDLP       | : | Integrated Basin Development and Livelihood Promotion Programme           |
| ICT         | : | Information and Communication Technology                                  |
| ICDS        | : | Integrated Child Development Services                                     |
| IIWM        | : | Indian Institute of Water Management                                      |
| ISRO        | : | Indian Space Research Organisation  |
| ITEC        | : | Indian Technical Economic Cooperation                                     |
| IEC         | : | Information, Education and Communication                                  |
| IWMP        | : | Integrated Watershed Management Programme                                 |
| MGNREGA     | : | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act                    |
| MIS         | : | Management Information System   |
| MoRD        | : | Ministry of Rural Development   |
| NABCONS     | : | NABARD Consultancy Services   |
| NERLP       | : | North East Rural Livelihood Project                                       |
| NGO         | : | Non-Governmental Organisation   |
| NIRDPR-NERC | : | NIRDPR-North-Eastern Regional Centre                                      |
| NMMU        | : | National Mission Monitoring Unit  |



|        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
| NRLM   | : | National Rural Livelihoods Mission                      |
| NRRDA  | : | National Rural Roads Development Authority              |
| NSAP   | : | National Social Assistance Programme                    |
| PHED   | : | Public Health Engineering Departments                   |
| POs    | : | Project Officers  |
| PIAs   | : | Project Implementing Agencies                           |
| PRI    | : | Panchayati Raj Institution                              |
| PESA   | : | Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas)               |
| PMGSY  | : | Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana                        |
| PHED   | : | Public Health Engineering Department                    |
| RDDs   | : | Rural Development Departments                           |
| PMKSY  | : | Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana                  |
| RGPSA  | : | Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan            |
| RSETI  | : | Rural Self-Employment Training Institute                |
| RWSS   | : | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation                       |
| SAGY   | : | Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana                              |
| SBM    | : | Swachh Bharat Mission                                   |
| SCAAP  | : | Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme       |
| SFC    | : | State Finance Commissions                               |
| SHG    | : | Self-Help Group   |
| SIRDPR | : | State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj |
| SRLM   | : | State Rural Livelihood Mission                          |
| SRRDA  | : | State Rural Roads Development Agency                    |
| SSA    | : | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan                                   |
| SWSM   | : | State Water Sanitation Mission                          |
| WSOs   | : | Water Sanitation Organisations                          |
| ToTs   | : | Training of Trainers                                    |
| ZP     | : | Zilla Parishad  |

## CHAPTER – 1 Overview

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Rural Development, is a premier national centre of excellence in rural development and panchayati raj. It builds capacities of rural development functionaries, elected representatives, financial institutions, community-based organisations and other stakeholders through inter-related activities, inter-alia, of training, research & consultancy, technology transfer, etc. Originally established as National Institute of Community Development in 1958 at Mussoorie, the Institute was shifted to its Hyderabad Campus in 1965 and renamed as National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) in 1977. Recognising the need for more focus on strengthening panchayati raj system and capacity building of functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions, as per the decision of the General Council of the Institute, the name of NIRD has been changed as National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) w.e.f December 4, 2013. The Institute is located in the serene rural surroundings of Rajendranagar, in a campus spread over an extent of 174.21 acres and about 15 km away from the historic city of Hyderabad. The Institute celebrated its golden jubilee year of establishment in 2008.

The Institute undertakes the following activities with a focus on strengthening rural development and panchayati raj:

- i. Organise training programmes, conferences, seminars and workshops for senior-level development professionals, elected representatives, bankers, NGOs and other stakeholders
- ii. Undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research
- iii. Study functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions and rural development programmes across the States
- iv. Analyse and propose solutions to problems in planning and implementation of the programmes for rural development
- v. Develop content and disseminate information through periodicals, reports, e-modules and other publications

The Institute has the mandate to facilitate development of rural poor and enhance their quality of life. Considering the huge and varied challenges faced in this regard, NIRDPR, as an apex Institute, has to address the training and capacity development needs of a large clientele. Needless to mention that training and capacity building of development functionaries and elected representatives is the sine qua non in the entire rural development process to make the policy formulation and programme implementation effective. The Institute acts as a “think-tank” to Government of India and the State governments with special attention to the initiatives and programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj and undertakes training and research, including action research on various flagship programmes. The services of the Institute are also available to other Ministries/Departments of the Central and State governments, banking institutions, public and private sector organisations, civil societies, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other national and international agencies connected with rural development. In about six decades of its existence, NIRDPR has been playing its own modest but credible role to facilitate qualitative changes in programme management through a process of training, research, action research, consultancy, information dissemination and information building. This has enabled the Institute to emerge as the National Apex Institute in the area of rural development and Panchayati Raj.

Established in 1983 at Guwahati, the North-Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) of NIRDPR caters to the capacity building needs of development

functionaries of the north-eastern region. During 36 years of its existence, NERC has developed expertise and experience in serving the specific training and research needs of the region.

A brief overview of the performance of the Institute on major areas of coverage during 2018-19 is given below.

## 1.1 Training and Capacity Building

The Institute has been organising training programmes, workshops, seminars, etc., on themes relating to rural development and panchayati raj. NIRDPR has the expertise and good infrastructure to train senior and middle-level development functionaries engaged in policy formulation, management and implementation of rural development programmes and various other stakeholders of rural development covering community-based organisations, representatives of financial institutions, technology agencies, NGOs, etc. The focus of these programmes is on the modalities and mechanisms of programme management with special reference to process aspects which will help the developmental professionals to achieve the expected goals and objectives of the initiatives. The training programmes are intended to create knowledge base, develop skills and infuse right attitudes and values. The Institute has been enlarging its canvas of training activities every year and has been successful in making them more need-based and focused. It could achieve a very high rate of satisfaction of participants by evolving and adopting new training methodologies and techniques on continuous basis. Besides, the findings of the research studies and action research are utilised in training programmes as training inputs. There has been an increase in the number of training programmes of the Institute over the years on sustained basis. There was significant increase in the number of outreach programmes as well. Further, the Institute has been endeavouring to share its expertise and experience through international training programmes for the professionals of developing

countries for promoting sustainable rural development.

During 2018-19, as many as 1676 programmes were organised with a total of 54835 participants, as against 1598 programmes organised with 50206 persons in the previous year. During the year, NIRDPR organised several workshops, seminars, symposiums and national consultations and the deliberations of which were published as reports and books. Building the training capacities of its link institutions, i.e. the State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs), is integral to Institute's mandate. As part of it, 1348 off-campus/regional and networking programmes were organised at these institutions during the year. The Institute also organised 20 international training programmes at the instance of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and other organisations. It works in close coordination with international organisations like AARDO, CIRDP, UN Women, etc. Keeping in view the importance of capacity building of panchayati raj functionaries and elected representatives, the Institute has undertaken various initiatives in the form of development of training materials and trainers and resource persons focusing on Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Recognising the importance of the emerging application of geo-informatics in various rural sectors, Centre on Geo-Informatics Applications in Rural Development (C-GARD) of the Institute designs specialised programmes for imparting skills and improving knowledge levels in the latest Geomatics technology and tools.

As part of the mandate to strengthen the rural development institutional network in the country, NIRDPR, as a national apex organisation, provides guidance to all State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and Extension Training Centres. It also facilitates financial support under the Central Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for strengthening of the training infrastructure and faculty of these institutions. The Institute also

organises National Colloquium of State Secretaries of PR & RD and Heads of SIRDPRs/ETCs, in which the status and emerging development scenario and training, research and related issues of the SIRDPRs/ETCs are discussed and appropriate corrective measures are initiated. NIRDPR also organises capacity development programmes for the faculty of SIRDPRs and ETCs through various training programmes.

As part of special initiatives on training and capacity building during the year, a Training-cum-Workshop for Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and Members of Legislative Councils (MLCs), Management Development Programme (MDP) on Rural Development Leadership for District Collectors and a training action research project on 100+ Panchayat Cluster Development were organised.

## 1.2 Research and Consultancy

Research forms an important component of the perspective of NIRDPR. As part of it, the Institute examines and analyses the factors contributing to improvement of social well-being of rural people with a focus on the rural poor and other disadvantaged groups through action research and consultancy. Research conducted by the Institute is field-based in nature with emphasis on current rural development issues. It helps to understand various grassroots level issues pertaining to rural development. It also assists in policy formulation for rural development and forms an important input in the training programmes of the Institute. Further, NIRDPR conducts studies to identify contemporary problems and issues pertaining to programme implementation and to suggest alternative strategies for improving effectiveness of various programmes and schemes. The direct approach to tackling development issues related to the quality of life of the rural poor has been the focal area of research. The Ministry of Rural Development places increased importance on the feedback provided through the research studies taken up by the Institute. The Institute also undertakes location-specific action research in

which a theme or a model is field-tested, step-by-step, while actually implementing the project on the ground. Day-to-day interventions are modified according to the situation prevailing in the location. The main focus is to evolve people-centred approach in planning and implementation with local decision-making and participatory evaluation. It is, in fact, a process of learning while doing. In order to further strengthen the action-oriented initiatives of the Institute for effective implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation programmes, emphasis has been given on 'village adoption' by adopting villages from the remote and backward areas in different parts of the country. These studies will enable NIRDPR faculty members to keep themselves abreast of grassroots realities and development challenges. Besides, studies are taken up in collaboration with State Institutes of Rural Development and with other institutions. NIRDPR provides consultancy support to various international and national organisations on different development themes. The Institute also takes up studies on the request of Central ministries, State departments and other organisations.

About 149 research studies were carried out in 2018-19 under different categories. Out of these, 30 were initiated during the year 2018-19, which include 11 studies in collaboration with SIRDPRs, ETCs and National Institutes. Sixty-nine research studies were completed during the year 2018-19.

As far as Action Research is concerned, studies of previous years were continued during the year. Besides, studies on Design and Development of Roof Tiles, Floor Tiles and Paver Blocks using Compressed Stabilised Earth Process and Design and Development of a Waterless Urinal System for Improving the Situation of Girls' Urinals in School were initiated.

## 1.3 Technology Transfer

As part of the initiatives towards accelerating development and wide dissemination of appropriate and affordable technologies for

sustainable rural development, NIRDPR has established Rural Technology Park (RTP) in 1999. It aims at enhancing the livelihoods of rural poor through skill promotion and entrepreneurship development. The National Rural Building Centre at RTP showcases cost-effective models of rural houses with 40 different technologies. A Sanitation Park was also established with a good number of models of individual hygienic toilets which are affordable by the rural masses. A Rural Technology and Crafts Mela is organised every year to promote rural technologies, innovations, marketing of rural products, etc.

During 2018-19, various activities organised by the RTP include Rural Innovators Start-up Conclave (RISC), Workshop on Innovative Packaging, Rural Technology and Crafts Mela and a number of training programmes on various technologies to promote livelihoods.

### 1.4 Innovative Skilling and Livelihoods

With a view to facilitating the special initiatives of Ministry of Rural Development for innovative skilling and livelihoods, special projects and resource cells were established at NIRDPR. These include Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Cell, Resource Cell on Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Project Cell on Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), and S.R. Sankaran Chair. DDU-GKY is a skill training and placement programme of the Ministry of Rural Development with a focus on rural youth. NIRDPR is one of the Central Technical Support Agencies (CTSA) and national level coordinating agency for policy advocacy and administering the Standard Operating Procedures. It is envisioned to play a central role in providing training and implementation support to States and Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). The Resource Cell for DAY-NRLM is to facilitate capacity building and research activities for promotion of rural livelihoods. The Cell organises training programmes, workshops and seminars at NIRDPR, State Institutes of Rural

Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) and other institutions in different States. The RSETI Project Cell of the Institute is the nodal agency for infrastructure creation for RSETIs in the States in collaboration with banking organisations. As part of it, NIRDPR is given the responsibility of processing the proposals from various sponsoring banks for release of the funds provided by MoRD for building infrastructure. S.R. Sankaran Chair on Rural Labour was established by the Institute in 2012 with the funding support of MoRD, Gol. The main objective of the Chair is to promote research on issues that would enhance understanding and help in improving the conditions of rural labour.

### 1.5 Academic Programmes

The various initiatives for rural development from time to time have created demand for professionals to ensure their effective and efficient management. Keeping this in view, NIRDPR started a management education programme of one-year duration in 2008 in the form of Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM). The aim of the programme is eventually to create a large pool of professional programme delivery managers, whose induction is vital to the success of rural development programmes. In furtherance of the Institute's initiative for wider outreach, a Distance Education Cell (DEC) was established in the year 2010 and a one-year PG Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD) was introduced. To address the need for developing a well-trained set of specialised tribal development professionals, the Institute also started a one-year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Tribal Development (PGDTDM) in distance mode in January, 2013. Besides, Post Graduate Diploma Programme on Geo-spatial Technology Applications in Rural Development (PGDGARD) was commenced in August, 2015.

In the context of changing development scenario and the need for professionals with comprehensive understanding and competencies

for effective management, it was felt to have a programme of longer duration. Accordingly, in the year 2018, the Institute introduced two-year full-time PGDM-RM programme with approval from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi.

In the year 2018-19, the 15<sup>th</sup> batch of PGDRDM, 10<sup>th</sup> batch of PGDSRD, 7<sup>th</sup> batch of PGTDM and 3<sup>rd</sup> batch of PGGARD were completed. The fresh batches of these programmes were started during the year and were ongoing.

## 1.6 NIRDPR-North Eastern Centre, Guwahati

The North-Eastern Regional Centre of NIRDPR was established in 1983 at Guwahati with a view to orienting training and research activities to the specific needs of North-Eastern States of India. During 2018-19, 82 training programmes were conducted involving 2533 participants that included 55 programmes on campus and 27 off-campus programmes at SIRDs and other institutions in the region. Altogether, 18 studies were taken up during the year under different categories, namely research studies, case studies, collaborative studies and that of action research and village adoption. Six studies have been completed and the remaining 12 are under progress.

## 1.7 Policy Advocacy

NIRDPR, as an apex institute, is envisaged to serve as a think tank for the areas of rural development and panchayat raj. As part of this, the Institute undertakes action research and research studies, workshops, seminars, etc., on different facets and dynamics and provide inputs for policymaking and effective management of the various development programmes. These will provide good feedback to the Central and State governments about the nuances in development administration and management, especially at cutting edge level. Studies apart the various interactive and consultative workshops and seminars organised at the Institute also help in gaining an

understanding of the various issues relating to operational aspects and their implications for policy review and making. The areas taken up in this direction during the year 2018-19 include assessment of entrepreneurship for rural development, measuring energy expenditure pathways, time use, and food intakes in agricultural and rural livelihoods using accelerometer devices and Impact Assessment of PMAY-G Safe Rural Drinking Water Supply. An analysis of topical importance namely Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Suicides - An Empirical Study of Endemic States was conducted with a view to identifying the issues and concerns and to propose necessary policy measures and correctives.

## 1.8 Administration and Finance

Administration and Finance wings of NIRDPR support and facilitate faculty members in undertaking training, research and consultancy activities of the Institute. The policies of the Institute and strategies are determined by General Council. Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Mines is the President of the Council. The Management and Administration of the Institute is vested in Executive Council with Secretary, Rural Development as its Chairman. The Director General is the CEO and is responsible for the management of the Institute. The Academic and Research Advisory Committees help plan the training, research, action research, and consultancy and academic activities. Based on the recommendations of Dr. Y K Alagh Committee, the Institute has been restructured into Schools having centres within each School. As part of the Foundation Day celebrations of NIRDPR, various events were organised during the month of November, 2018.

The functions of the Finance and Accounts division of the Institute, inter alia, include budgeting, withdrawal of funds, accounting, classification of receipts and payments, preparation and compilation of Annual Accounts and submission of audited annual accounts to the Ministry in addition to rendering financial advice on various

matters relating to administration/training/projects for decision making by the Management.

NIRDPR has a mandate to disseminate information on rural development. The Institute continued its efforts in publishing literature on rural development issues during the year. The quarterly 'Journal of Rural Development' published by the Institute occupies a place of pride among leading academic journals on rural development and decentralised governance. NIRDPR Newsletter 'Pragati' in English and Hindi is published to provide wide publicity to training programmes

and highlight various activities undertaken by the Institute on a regular basis. The Institute is publishing a Quarterly Newsletter of Rural Self-Employment Training Institutions (RSETIs), namely 'Enterprise', covering news from various RSETIs across the country. Additionally, the Institute brings out more publications under Research Report series, Case Study series and Action Research series. NIRDPR Library has successfully completed the digitisation of institutional publications such as Research Highlights, training/reading materials, and faculty publications on rural development.

## CHAPTER – 2 Training and Capacity Building

Training and Capacity Building plays a pivotal role in rural development and strengthening panchayati raj. NIRDPR has the expertise and good infrastructure to train senior and middle-level development officials and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) engaged in policy formulation, management and implementation of rural development programmes. The programmes are intended to create knowledge base, develop skills and infuse right attitude and values among the participants. The focus is on capacity building of development professionals of the country for management of ongoing initiatives for rural development effectively and efficiently. The participants report high level of satisfaction as the Institute continuously innovates and adopts new training methods and techniques on a continuous basis. This has led to improvement in the quality of training programmes while making them more need-based and focused. The findings of the research, action research, village adoption and case studies are also utilised in the training programmes. The training programmes have attracted a significant number of international participants across the world, particularly from developing countries of Asia and Africa. NIRDPR is also engaged in the capacity building of State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs).

The detailed objectives of the training, coverage, methodology and processes in planning and management of training are given below.

### 2.1 Objectives

The programmes of the Institute are designed with the following objectives:

- Build awareness, improve skills, infuse right attitude and broaden knowledge of the development functionaries for effective programme planning and implementation.

- Develop strategies on emerging needs of rural population through workshops, seminars and consultations.
- Facilitate behavioural changes among development personnel towards passionate contribution to sustainable rural development.
- Familiarise the development functionaries with the best practices and success stories in managing the development programmes.

### 2.2 Clientele Groups

The programmes are designed for senior officials of the Central and State government departments dealing with rural development programmes, elected and official members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stakeholders including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), financial institutions, public sector undertakings (PSUs), academicians, international participants, etc.

### 2.3 Planning and Management of Training Programmes

The annual training calendar is developed juxtaposing the broad trends emerging in rural development vis-a-vis the vision and mission of the Institute. The outcomes of the Training Need Assessment conducted from time to time, the deliberations of the workshops & seminars, research findings and feedback from the training programmes are also factored in the preparation of the training calendar. The requirements for the off-campus courses are identified in consultation with SIRDPRs and State governments. The training needs of various programme divisions of the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj are also taken into account for drawing up the annual training calendar. Further, the feedback from the impact assessment report of IRMA on the activities of NIRDPR has also been taken into account while designing the training calendar.



As part of the efforts of the Institute to reach out to a larger number of stakeholders and more importantly to strengthen capacity building of functionaries at State and sub-State levels, programmes are planned in the form of off-campus and networking programmes. Besides, a series of 'Training of Trainers' programmes are also designed for the faculty members of the SIRDPRs/ETCs, State and district level resource persons and master trainers for facilitating capacity building in 'cascading mode.'

## 2.4 Training Methods

Keeping in view the varied nature of the training imparted and diverse profile of the participants, diverse and appropriate training methods are used. Some of these methods are lecture-cum-discussions, case studies, group discussions, panel discussions, exercises and hands-on sessions, role plays and simulation games, field visits, etc.

As part of the training methodology, presentations by the resource persons, both in-house and external, and sharing of experiences and interactions among the participants are facilitated. Field visits to ongoing developmental programmes introduce participants to the best practices and success stories which they can think of replicating in their respective States.

## 2.5 Training Quality Improvement Measures Committee (TQIMC)

In order to make the training more effective, taking up measures to improve the qualitative aspects of the training programmes have always been the priority of the Institution. In this regard, a Training Quality Improvement Measures Committee (TQIMC) was constituted with members drawn from internal and external subject experts to scrutinise the course designs and materials and suggest measures to improve the programmes. The TQIMCs meet once in a quarter to constantly upgrade the quality of the training.

## 2.6 Training Programmes: 2018-19

During the year, 1676 training programmes were organised. The year saw an all-time high number of training programmes in the history of the Institute with the highest number of participants of 54835. In order to meet the State-specific requirements and to enhance the capacities of the faculty members of SIRDPRs, ETCs and other RD&PR institutions, 1348 off-campus and networking programmes were organised by the NIRDPR and its Regional Centre. The average score of effectiveness of training programmes based on participants' feedback was 85 per cent.

The category-wise break-up of the training programmes conducted by the Institute is presented in Table-1 given below:

Table-1: Type of Programmes Organised during 2018-19

| Type                     | NIRDPR | NIRDPR-NERC | Total |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|
| Training Programmes      | 172    | 38          | 210   |
| Workshops & Seminars     | 82     | 16          | 98    |
| International Programmes | 20     |             | 20    |
| Off-campus Programmes    | 386    | 28          | 414   |
| Networking Programmes    | 934    |             | 934   |
| Total                    | 1594   | 82          | 1676  |

## 2.7 Profile of Participants

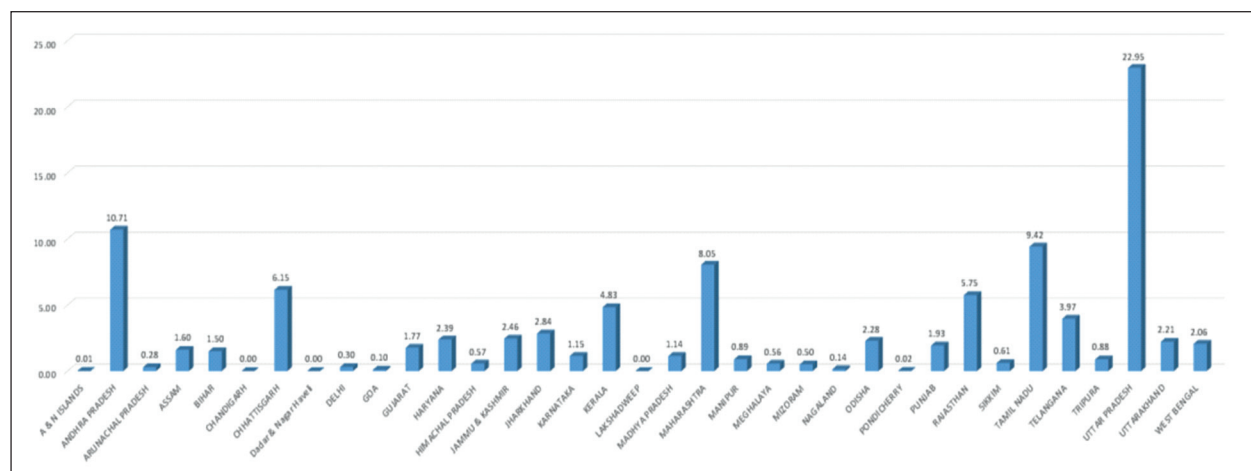
As seen from Table-2, majority of the participants of the training programmes were government officials. A sizable number of representatives from research and training institutes, non-

governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) and others, namely SHGs, farmers and youth, were also part of the group who got benefitted from the training programmes.

Table - 2: Profile of Participants

| S.No. | Category  | NIRDPR | NERC | Total |
|-------|---|--------|------|-------|
| 1     | Government Officials                                    | 7528   | 1798 | 9974  |
| 2     | Financial Institutions                                  | 151    | 215  | 366   |
| 3     | PRIs  | 2158   | 14   | 2172  |
| 4     | NGOs & CBOs   | 1107   | 64   | 1171  |
| 5     | National and State Institutes for Research and Training | 9752   | 170  | 9922  |
| 6     | Universities and Colleges                               | 448    | 10   | 458   |
| 7     | International   | 414    |      | 414   |
| 8     | Other Stakeholders                                      | 30078  | 262  | 30340 |
|       | Total   | 52284  | 2533 | 54817 |
|       | Women   | 9130   | 832  | 9962  |

Graph-1: State-wise Participation



As seen from the above graph, the States namely Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have taken maximum benefit of the training programmes of NIRDPR. They are followed by Chhattisgarh and Odisha. These six States alone contribute about 60 percent of the total participants of the Institute. Special efforts

are needed to encourage other States to take the benefit of training provided at NIRDPR.

Details of training programmes conducted and categories and month-wise participants at Headquarters and North-Eastern Regional Centre at Guwahati, Assam are given in Annexure-I.

## 2.8 Themes of Training

The overall aim of the programmes is to facilitate sustainable rural development by integrating economic and environmental dimensions through the empowerment of rural people. Themes have been planned keeping in view the capacity building needs of development professionals in the context of emerging rural scenario. The focus is on effective planning and management of the ongoing rural development flagship programmes and empowerment of PRI functionaries.

The main themes of programmes organised during the year include rural livelihoods and micro enterprises, Gram Panchayat Development Plan, convergence, social audit, good governance, rural credit management, solid waste management, natural resource management, applications of GIS and ICT technologies for rural development, etc. Specialised programmes to cater to the specific needs of flagship programmes like MGNREGA, PMKSY, PMGSY, DDU-GKY, DAY-NRLM, etc., and for the requirements emerging from time to time are also organised.

## 2.9 Important Themes of Programmes

Following are the different themes covered in the training programmes, workshops and seminars during the year.

### A) Training Programmes

#### ❖ Panchayati Raj

- Training-cum-exposure visit to the best practices in Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
- Integration of SDGs in implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan
- Strategies for creation and mobilisation of own-source revenues for Gram Panchayat
- Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions for effective service delivery
- Strengthening Gram Sabha and community-based organisations for participatory preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan

- Rural Local Governance and Participatory Planning
- Strategies for dovetailing agricultural development programmes with the Panchayati Raj system
- TISPRI-orientation & assessment of State-level master resource persons
- Participatory methods and techniques for preparation of comprehensive village development plan
- ❖ Rural Employment
  - Livestock rearing and promotion of organic farming for sustainable development of small and marginal farmers under NRLM
  - Value chains and marketing strategies for sustainable rural livelihoods
  - Integrating MGNREGA labour budget with GPDP activities for effective planning and Implementation of MGNREGS
  - Women empowerment under MGNREGS
  - Planning and identification of MGNREGS convergence projects addressing socio-ecological linkages, viability and governance issues
- ❖ Rural Livelihoods
  - Participatory tools and techniques for planning and development of rural livelihoods
  - Livelihood promotion for distress migrants and other vulnerable groups
  - Skill and entrepreneurship development for rural youth
  - Value chains and marketing strategies for sustainable rural livelihoods
  - Management of rural employment projects and poverty alleviation
- ❖ Rural Credit
  - Rural credit and follow-up of advances
  - Internal audit of RD programmes
  - Entrepreneurship and micro finance: connecting the dots in financial inclusion
  - Credit management in agriculture & MSE sectors

- Micro Finance & Financial Inclusion
- ❖ Natural Resource Management
  - Integration of MGNREGS-NRM activities through watershed approach
  - Climate-resilient production systems and promotion of agri-preneurship
  - Transformative interventions in governance and management, business development and sustainability of FPOs
  - More Crop per Drop under PMKSY
  - Innovative approaches for rainfed farming
  - Climate change impacts on natural resource management: adaptation and mitigation strategies
  - Biodiversity governance
- ❖ Application of Technologies
  - ICT Applications and e-Governance
  - Geospatial technologies for planning and management of PMGSY Roads
  - ICT and e-Governance applications for rural development
- ❖ Governance of rural development programmes
  - Tools and Techniques for result-based management, monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes
  - Participatory decentralised planning for effective services delivery
  - Performance monitoring of rural development programmes
  - Strategies for cluster governance in rural development
- ❖ Others
  - Training of Trainers (ToT) on community approaches to sanitation (CAS) to district and mandal-level officials of SBM (G) of Asifabad district
  - Experience sharing and module development on sustainable ODF
  - ODF sustainability and solid resource management for sanitation professionals
  - Development of social audit guidelines for NSAP
  - Training of Trainers programme on Community Approaches to Sanitation(CAS)
  - Gender mainstreaming in nutrition-sensitive agriculture
  - Rural development principles and models for CSR
  - Strategies for improving maternal infant and young child nutrition
  - methodology & techniques of social research
  - Strategies and options to cope with contemporary policy challenges in the rural informal sector
- B) Workshops and Seminars
  - Experience Sharing and Module Development on Sustainable ODF
  - Development of Social Audit Guidelines for NSAP
  - Capacity Building Workshop on Time and Motion Study
  - Strategies for Promotions of Preventive healthcare in Rural Areas
  - Social and Behaviour Change Communication for Poshan Abhiyaan
  - SBCC Workshop for Wash and SBM
  - Institutional Innovations for Rural Development through Public Action
  - Orientation of participating institutes to initiate work in adopted village clusters under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan
  - Capacity Building Programme on SAGY
  - Effective Implementation of PESA Act, 1996 in association with Akhila Bharatiya Vanavasee Kalyan Parishad (ABVK)
  - Effective Planning and Implementation of MGNREGA and NRLM Convergence for Women
  - Interactive Workshop for SIRDs & ETCs under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction in association with National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi

- Promoting Nature-Based Solutions for MGNREGS for Achieving SDGs 2030
- Regional Business Development Workshop of NABARD FPOs
- NIRDPR Regional Workshop on preparation of Village Development Plan under PMAGY and integration with GPDP

## 2.10 Regional Off-Campus Training Programmes

In order to meet the State-specific requirements in the field of rural development and panchayati raj, and to build the capacities of the faculty members of SIRDs, ETCs and other rural development and Panchayati Raj Institutions, 386 off-campus programmes were organised by NIRDPR and its regional centres. Besides, with a view to facilitating capacity building of functionaries at cutting edge level, 934 networking programmes through these institutions were also held. The focus of these training programmes was on areas such as Decentralised Planning, Micro Enterprise Development, Rural Technologies, Natural Resources Management, Rural Marketing, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Transparency & Accountability, e-Governance, Geographical Information System (GIS), Convergence, Organisational Behaviour and Interpersonal Skills, Project Management, Weaker Sections, Minorities, Women, Children and Disabled, Innovations in Rural Development, Disaster Management and Training of Trainers, amongst other programmes.

## 2.11 International Programmes

As part of efforts to share Indian experience for the benefit of developing countries, the Institute has been organising international training programmes on different themes of rural development. These programmes are conducted under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) & Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa Programme (SCAAP).

Fellowship schemes of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and also the collaboration with the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP) supports and coordinates the activities. During 2018-19, 20 international programmes were organised and 362 participants from developing countries attended the programmes. The participants were mainly from Asian, African and Latin American countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Ghana, Nepal, Myanmar, Mauritius, Malaysia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Yemen, South Africa, Nigeria, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, etc. The details of programmes and participants are as given below:

Table-3: International Programmes Conducted in 2018-19

| S. No. | Category     | No. of Programmes | No. of Participants |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1      | ITEC & SCAAP | 11                | 230                 |
| 2      | CIRDAP       | 4                 | 75                  |
| 3      | Others       | 5                 | 57                  |
|        | Total        | 20                | 362                 |

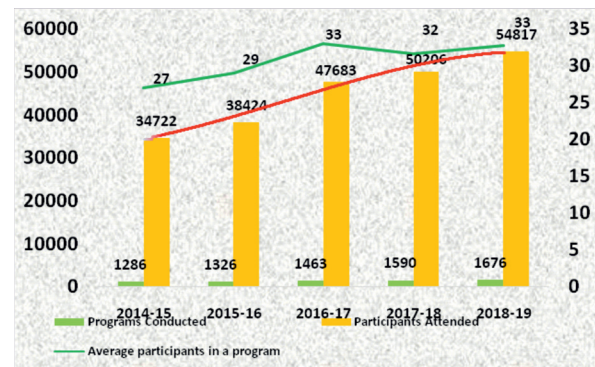
- a. ITEC and SCAAP Fellowship Programmes of Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India
- Empowerment of Women for Rural Development
  - Geoinformatics Applications in Rural Development
  - Planning and Management of Rural Housing and Habitat Projects
  - Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
  - Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes
  - Management of Rural Employment Projects and Poverty Alleviation
  - Good Governance for Management of Rural Development Programmes
  - Community-driven Rural Development
  - Training Methodology for Development Professionals

- Sustainable Agricultural Strategies for Rural Development
  - Participatory Planning for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development
  - Climate Resilient Housing Technologies
- b. MoRD-NIRDPR-CIRDAP Collaborative Programmes
- Waste to Wealth - Value Recovery from Agro Processing
  - Geospatial Information Management in Rural Development
  - Social Audit in Rural Development Programmes
  - Decentralised Governance and Delivery of Services – Way Good Governance
- c. Others
- Cooperatives and Rural development (2 CICTAB )
  - Water Resource Management for Sustainable Development (AARDO)
  - Exposure Visit of Delegation from the Northern Provincial Council, Sri Lanka
  - Exposure Visit of Officials from Bangladesh

## 2.12 Training Performance over the Years

The training performance during the past five years starting from 2014-15 is depicted in the figure given below. As evident from the figure, the performance has consistently improved over the years. There was an increase of 30 per cent and 57 per cent in the number of training programmes and trainees, respectively, during 2018-19 as compared to 2014-15. In comparison with the previous year (2017-18), the increase during 2018-19 in terms of number of programmes and trainees accounts to 5 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. The increase is mainly on account of increased focus on training on flagship programmes specially MGNREGA, DAY-NRLM and DDU-GKY.

Graph-2: Training Performance in the Last 5 Years



## 2.13 Training Performance - School-wise

The training performance of different Schools/Centres of the Institute is indicated in the following chart. It will be seen that the School of Rural Livelihoods has organised more number of programmes vis-à-vis other Schools. These programmes mainly related to MGNREGA which was the focus of capacity building programmes taken up by the Institute during 2018-19. School-wise performance is given below:

| Schools   | No. of Programmes |
|---|-------------------|
| School of Development Studies and Social Justice    | 48                |
| School of Rural Livelihoods                         | 1138              |
| School of Sustainable Development                   | 14                |
| School of Public Policy and Good Governance         | 24                |
| School of Local Governance                          | 113               |
| School of Science, Technology and Knowledge Systems | 226               |

## 2.14 Training Feedback

Performance of training programmes is assessed through e-evaluation on a five-point scale with reference to components such as training design, content, training methods, training materials,

speakers' effectiveness, boarding and lodging facilities, library facilities, etc., so as to take steps to improve the training programmes. The overall average score for the training programmes during 2018-19 was 85 per cent.

## 2.15 Impact Evaluation of Training Programmes

Impact of the programmes is objectively evaluated through a third party with a view to assessing the post-training utilisation and application of the learnings from the training programmes. During the year 2016-17, the impact evaluation was commissioned by engaging the services of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA), and the report was submitted during 2018-19.

The NIRDPR invited IRMA to do the impact of training programmes conducted by NIRDPR on the performance of the trained functionaries in the job context and in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of rural development initiatives in the field. Accordingly, IRMA submitted its report.

The study by IRMA covered only the training programmes that were conducted during the year 2014-15 for impact assessment. The assessment of the impact of the training programmes of NIRDPR was mainly based on an online survey of trainees and five regional workshops conducted to gather qualitative insights into the NIRDPR trainings and their outcomes.

The impact was captured in the study of IRMA mainly by comparing the situation before and after the training as revealed by the sample respondents. The data were analysed mainly by using descriptive statistics. In order to bring in time and resource efficiency, the study primarily relied on the online survey. The findings and recommendations of the study are briefed hereunder:

### 2.15.1 Profile of Trainings and Impact of Trainings of NIRDPR

The NIRDPR trainings aim generally at developing skillsets for junior and middle-level staff and orientation and perspectives for senior-level

functionaries. The attempt was to have more of field-based exposure and case-oriented delivery with a mixed use of Hindi and English. While most of the programmes were of open category, about 14.5 percent were dedicated in nature. In terms of goals, though there was a good mix of skill and knowledge building, to an extent there was a greater focus towards skill-building programmes – managerial and technical. Considerable diversity was observed in terms of the subjects and themes of the trainings. Prominently, the training programmes were of short duration in nature. International programmes accounted for about 8.1 percent of the total trainings having about 4.94 percent of the total participants. There was considerable geographical diversity in the composition of participants. More than two-thirds (68.47 percent) of the participants belonged to State government departments. Typically, NIRDPR trainees were male (80 per cent) of relatively younger age (average being 39 years) and held graduation degree (96 per cent). The majority of the respondents indicated that they had been motivated by their own organisations followed by NIRDPR/SIRD to attend the training programmes. Overall, the two major objectives as opined by the respondents, for attending the training programmes were to enhance their knowledge (78 per cent) and to acquire skills (44 per cent).

### 2.15.2 Impact of the Trainings

Overall, given the dire need for professional inputs in the rural development sector, the training programmes of NIRDPR had a positive impact. For a large majority of the participants, the trainings made a considerable impact on their knowledge and skill base. About 98 per cent of the respondents indicated that their knowledge about their area of work and/or outside their area of work has increased. There was both enhancement and diversification of knowledge. Besides knowledge, the impact of training was highly perceived through improvement in various skills. In all, about 96 per cent accepted that their managerial and/or technical skills have improved pursuant to trainings. Specifically, 66 per cent reported improvement in technical skills and 58

per cent reported improvement in managerial/soft skills. Though there is mixed learning that happened, when it came to focused skill development, apparently training programmes having technical skill development goal seemed to be having relatively higher impact vis-a-vis trainings with a focus on managerial skill development.

The improved knowledge and skills had, in turn, led to improved performance of the participants which reflected through the application of knowledge and skills gained. About 91 per cent of them were able to apply their enhanced knowledge and skills in improving their performance. The application of skills and knowledge was reported by way of improved decision making/solving problems (62 per cent), implementing existing projects more efficiently (59 per cent), and formulating/implementing new projects (46 per cent). Further, around 28 per cent respondents had offered at least one training programme based on knowledge skill gained. It was felt by the participants that the training programmes had a positive impact on their job or work as most of the respondents (93 per cent) indicated moderate to very high level of impact of the training programmes. The overall positive impact of the trainings was also indirectly corroborated by findings like improved perception about the trainees within the organisation, and trainees recommending similar trainings for their colleagues. As regards career advancement, majority (59 per cent) indicated that they did not experience any major changes like promotion or increment though many experienced a variety of routine changes like change of role or activity.

The regional workshops brought out very useful insights on the trainings of NIRDPR and SIRDs which to a great extent corroborated the findings from the main survey. Overall, the impact of trainings seems to be positive as felt by the workshop participants. ToTs have been of help in upgrading knowledge and competence of SIRD faculty. Lack of opportunities in transmitting the learning, inadequate infrastructure/facilities to apply the skills, and absence of proper chain to

transfer the knowledge were some of the major constraints identified that came in the way of implementing or disseminating skills at the ground level. Workshops revealed that training effectiveness was dependent on factors like design, content and pedagogy of the trainings that could be further improved.

### 2.15.3. Suggestions and Recommendations

The following are the major suggestions and recommendations arrived based on the findings of the study.

1. NIRDPR should continue to play its current role besides making relevant improvements and changes in the outreach and design of its training programmes. For a more systematic approach to training, NIRDPR may conduct comprehensive training needs assessment (TNA) regularly (say once in five years) covering various levels- local, district, State and national, and cadres. While NIRDPR may focus more on national/regional level trainings and ToTs, the SIRDs may be strengthened to offer State level and grassroots trainings.
2. Based on the TNA, NIRDPR may identify some of the general and basic training needs going beyond schemes, and launch training programmes which can help build the broader professional skills and abilities of the sector.
3. The ongoing training programmes to the extent possible should be designed as per the needs of the participants and projects. Identifying the right kind of participants is an important requirement to enhance training effectiveness. To the extent possible mismatches should be avoided. NIRDPR should develop some guidelines or norms for nomination of participants.
4. The training pedagogy requires improvements and innovations. Greater emphasis may be given to field visits and role plays that have scope for self-learning and practical exposure. More of practical examples and local-specific cases need to be included in the trainings. NIRDPR should invest in developing more of



such training materials. Use of the English language has become a major barrier for grassroots trainees for effective learning and communication, especially at NIRDPR level, which needs to be addressed suitably.

5. There is a need for constant upgradation of faculty's skills and expertise covering newer training techniques and meeting practical needs of projects. Proactive measure and policies may be needed to augment such abilities. Skill-based trainings should necessarily have practitioners and field-based persons as part of the training team. The feedback system should also be made more sensitive and transparent.
6. In terms of new or relevant areas of training, besides the ToTs for concurrently updating knowledge on ongoing schemes, NIRDPR/SIRDs may take up trainings on themes like self-development, project implementation and technology application, etc.

## 2.16 New Initiatives

During 2018-19, NIRDPR has undertaken a number of new initiatives and important ones are as follows.

### 2.16.1 Training-cum-Workshop for Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and Members of Legislative Councils (MLCs)

The Institute organised training-cum-workshop on 'New Strategies in Rural Development and Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals' for the Honourable MLAs/MLCs from May 8 to 11, 2018. The objective of the programme was to familiarise the members, specifically with new initiatives and strategies in rural development programmes. The training programme was inaugurated by Honourable Speaker of Telangana Legislative Assembly Shri Sirikonda Madhusudana Chary on May 8, 2018. Altogether, 48 legislators from 13 States attended the programme. As the constituencies represented by legislators were largely from rural areas, the training programme was designed to familiarise them with the ongoing

flagship programmes of rural development and also share best practices and grassroots realities. The training mainly intended to sensitise about the rural development ecosystem so as to help them in better appreciation of right policies and programmes for sustainable rural development.

### 2.16.2 Training programme on Management Development Programme (MDP) on Rural Development Leadership

The District Collector/District Magistrate is a pivotal post for spearheading various rural development programmes/initiatives/innovative interventions for addressing the poverty reduction and improving quality of life among rural people. It is also believed that those 2-3 years of posting in the district as District Collector/Magistrate is very crucial for the officers and his/her effective functioning to realise his/her full potential in various sectors.

There is a felt need to offer a training programme to the officers to help realise their potential in the early phase of their career by addressing various social sector issues prevailing in the districts, and fully equip them to connect with various supportive institutions like NIRDPR and similar agencies, where they can source solutions for their district-specific problems or get quick studies done for formulating an innovative scheme to address the local-specific problems. Therefore, MDP on Rural Development Leadership was launched during 2017-18 and continued during 2018-19.

The aim of this programme is to ignite the minds of the young IAS officers who are just entering into the early phase of working in district so that they could fully utilise their period of posting, and also to inspire and enable them to reap their full potential for the welfare of the district in particular and the country in general.

During the year 2018-19, one such programme was organised during January 8-12, 2018 in which 45 Collectors, Joint Collectors, Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads, Additional Deputy Commissioners, Deputy Development Commissioners, Deputy and Joint Secretaries, etc., from all over India attended.

This programme was appreciated by the participants in all respects such as course content, training methods, selection of topics, field visits, identification of eminent resource persons, boarding and lodging, etc.

### 2.16.3 100+ Panchayat Cluster Development Project

NIRDPR has launched an action research project to facilitate the preparation of quality Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GDP) in about 100+ Clusters covering about 500 Gram Panchayats across 19 States. The project was launched on 2nd October, 2018 at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. The project envisages a scientifically made professional Gram Panchayat Development Plan to ensure sustainable development in cluster of Gram Panchayats through capacity building, governance improvement and participatory planning. NIRDPR is collaborating with a number of non-governmental organisations under the project. The project mainly supports/mentors cluster of Panchayats through “Young Fellows” supported by corporates/NGOs and anchored by NIRDPR. Most of the funding is expected to be provided by corporates through their corporate social responsibility (CSR), and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The interventions are on project mode and continue for three years, by which time each selected cluster will evolve into an ideal “School of Practice” that can trigger similar development in the neighbouring Panchayats.

### 2.16.4 Foundation Day Celebrations

NIRDPR organised its 60<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day celebrations in the month of November, 2018. As part of it, a lecture on ‘People’s Planning: A Decentralized Strategy for Sustainable Development’ was organised on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2018. Besides, a film festival was also organised during 19-20 November, 2018 wherein feature films/documentaries/short films made by amateur/professional filmmakers/ documentary creators on the broad theme of rural development were screened. In addition, a ‘Rural Technology

and Crafts Mela’ was held as part of the celebrations from 29<sup>th</sup> November–3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2018. The theme of the Mela for the year was Innovation & Entrepreneurship- a Way Forward for Rural Transformation. The Mela provided a platform for showcasing rural innovations & technologies, crafts, handlooms & handicrafts, diversified art and culture of rural India.

### 2.16.5. The National Colloquium of Secretaries of RD & PR and Heads of SIRDPRs

The National Colloquium of Secretaries of RD&PR and Heads of SIRDPRs for the year 2018-19 was held at NIRDPR Hyderabad campus during 17-18 January, 2019. Colloquium is an annual event organised to review training and research performance, share best practices and new initiatives of the States, SIRDPRs and NIRDPR and to deliberate upon issues and concerns of training institutions. The colloquium provides direction to NIRDPR and SIRDPRs to plan training and research activities for effective implementation of various initiatives for rural development and panchayati raj for the ensuing year. The occasion also serves for stock-taking of issues relating to institution building in terms of infrastructure development, faculty requirements, networking with extension training centres and other institutions, etc.

Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (RD), GoI addressed the colloquium and shared national priorities and strategies. Ms Leena Jhori, Joint Secretary (Rural Livelihoods) and Ms Nita Kejriwal, Joint Secretary (Training), MoRD shared their experiences with the participants. Directors and senior faculty members of SIRDPRs, senior officials of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJ&E), and NITI Aayog were present, and they shared their requirements in terms of training needs.

Recent initiatives of the Govt. of India such as Poshan Abhiyaan (Nutrition Mission) and revamped Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAY-G) were also shared. As part of the training, need assessment presentations by the senior

officials of MoRD, MoWCD, MoSJ&E and NITI Aayog were made.

## 2.17 Networking with State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

Training for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj functionaries has a three-tier institutional setup with NIRDPR, SIRDPRs and ETCs at national, State and regional levels, respectively. NIRDPR has a mandate to strengthen the SIRDPRs and ETCs. As part of this effort, NIRDPR has been organising and coordinating the activities and events as indicated below:

### 2.17.1. National Colloquium of SIRDPRs

The National Colloquium of Secretaries of RD&PR and Heads of SIRDPRs for the year 2018-19 was held on the NIRDPR Hyderabad campus during 17-18 January, 2019 as explained in 2.16.5. This mainly achieves a healthy networking ecosystem.

### 2.17.2 NIRDPR-State Link Officers (SLOs) Scheme:

The scheme is in vogue for the last few years. Under the scheme, the NIRDPR faculty members are designated as State Link Officers (SLOs) to provide academic support to the State governments, the SIRDs & ETCs and other RD Training Institutions in the areas of training, research and action research.

### 2.17.3 Strengthening of SIRDPRs and ETCs

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), under the central scheme of 'Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning System' extends financial support for non-recurring and recurring items to SIRDs and ETCs.

Hundred per cent Central assistance is provided to SIRDPRs for non-recurring expenditure for strengthening of infrastructure development, including campus development works, procurement of teaching aids, office equipment, and furniture and fixtures. Besides, MoRD is also providing 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure

to the SIRDPRs in 'non-North-Eastern States' and 80 per cent of the recurring expenditure to the SIRDPRs in 'North-East States' and three Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand). In addition, 100 per cent reimbursement of expenditure on the salaries of seven core faculty members is provided to all SIRDPRs, on a year-to-year basis.

In respect of ETCs, Central assistance to ETCs is provided by MoRD at 100 per cent for non-recurring and up to a maximum of Rs.20 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure to enable them to cope with increased training load for capacity building of rural development and panchayati raj functionaries and PRI members.

NIRDPR has been mandated to channelise the funding support to SIRDs and ETCs by way of scrutinising the proposals and making SIRDPR-ETC specific recommendations to MoRD to consider sanction of funding support under the scheme. As part of the scrutiny of proposals, the Institute makes an appraisal of the institutions in terms of existing infrastructure, faculty position and training performance with special reference to flagship programmes for rural development and panchayati raj.

MoRD has revised the recurring and non-recurring guidelines vide MoRD Letter No. M-13015/01/2014-Trg., dated: 7.8.2017 effective from 1st April, 2017. As part of it, 'Model cost norms' for conducting training programmes have also been indicated.

### 2.17.4 Training Performance of SIRDPRs and ETCs

The 'network' of NIRDPR-SIRDPRs-ETCs has increased the spectrum of training activities both in terms of the increased number of programmes organised and coverage of clientele groups. With the launching of flagship programmes by MoRD and other Centrally sponsored development schemes, the Institutes were called upon to focus their training on these initiatives, among other State-specific programmes. The details of State-wise trainings conducted by SIRDPRs are given below:

Table-4: Training Programmes Conducted by SIRDPRs in 2018-19 (State-wise)

| S. No. | State             | SIRDPR                 | 2018-2019  |              |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|
|        |                   |                        | Programmes | Participants |
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh    | APSIRD                 | 2925       | 144120       |
| 2      | Arunachal Pradesh | SIRD, Itanagar         | 62         | 384          |
| 3      | Assam*            | SIRDPR, Guwahati       | 2037       | 110649       |
| 4      | Bihar             | BIPA&RD, Patna         | 32         | 1382         |
| 5      | Chhattisgarh*     | TPIP&RD, Raipur        | 3526       | 110700       |
| 6      | Goa               | GIRDA, Panaji          | 134        | 6174         |
| 7      | Gujarat*          | SIRD, Ahmedabad        | 219        | 42499        |
| 8      | Haryana*          | HIRD, Nilokheri        | 539        | 21352        |
| 9      | Himachal Pradesh  | HIPA, Shimla           | 108        | 2656         |
| 10     | Jammu & Kashmir   | IMPA&RD Srinagar       | 163        | 4890         |
| 11     | Jharkhand         | SIRD, Ranchi           | 86         | 3372         |
| 12     | Karnataka*        | ANS-SIRDPR, Mysuru     | 74         | 410460       |
| 13     | Kerala            | KILA, Kottarakara      | 163        | 5815         |
| 14     | Madhya Pradesh    | MG-SIRDPR, Jabalpur    | 3163       | 145624       |
| 15     | Maharashtra*      | YASHADA, Pune          | 109        | 3442         |
| 16     | Manipur           | SIRDPR, Imphal         | 632        | 22265        |
| 17     | Meghalaya         | SIRD, Nongsder         | 109        | 3733         |
| 18     | Mizoram           | SIRDPR, Aizawl         | 64         | 1886         |
| 19     | Nagaland          | SIRDPR, Kohima         | 43         | 1724         |
| 20     | Odisha*           | SIRDPR, Bhubaneswar    | 3380       | 101244       |
| 21     | Punjab*           | SIRDPR, Nabha          | 1083       | 39516        |
| 22     | Rajasthan         | IGPRS&GVS, Jaipur      | 103        | 11239        |
| 23     | Sikkim            | SIRDPR, Karfector      | 281        | 15540        |
| 24     | Tamil Nadu*       | SIRDPR, Marimalainagar | 2048       | 96654        |
| 25     | Telangana*        | TSIPARD, Hyderabad     | 5737       | 225906       |
| 26     | Tripura           | SIPA&RD, Agartala      | 188        | 4930         |
| 27     | Uttar Pradesh     | SIRD, Bakshi-ka-talab  | 5295       | 151364       |
| 28     | Uttarakhand       | UIRD&PR, Rudrapur      | 67         | 3156         |
| 29     | West Bengal*      | BRAIP&RD, Kalyani      | 1501       | 545508       |
|        | Total             |                        | 33871      | 2238184      |

\* These includes training programmes organised for capacity building of PRI functionaries through ETCs outreach programmes and SATCOM mode.

## CHAPTER – 3

## Research and Consultancy

Research is one of the principal activities of the NIRDPR covering all issues pertaining to rural development. The research activities enable us to understand emerging rural development issues arising from time to time and also learn from the practices in rural development. Thus, NIRDPR research enables the building of a database on successful rural development interventions and analysis of a wide range of socio-economic conditions with a view to providing policy alternatives.

### 3.1 Objectives

The research studies are conducted with the following objectives:

- Understanding the changing rural socio-economic scenario with a focus on rural development flagship programmes.
- Identifying major constraints in the implementation of rural development programmes
- Suggesting suitable policy and programme interventions for improving the overall performance of rural development programmes
- Developing course material for training programmes based on the research outcome
- Creating a body of knowledge in the areas of rural development and panchayati raj.

### 3.2 Research Themes and Focus Areas

Following are the broad themes and focus areas in which research has been taken up during the year.

- Poverty Alleviation
- Good Governance
- Rural Livelihoods
- Natural Resource Management
- Rural Infrastructure
- Rural Credit

- Geoinformatics and ICT Applications in Rural Development
- Human Resources
- Rural Employment and Related Issues
- Land Reforms and Agrarian Relations
- Social Audit
- Skill Training and Self-Employment
- Gender Relations through Development Interventions
- Promotion of Rural Technologies
- Local Self-Governing Institutions and Processes thereof
- Equity and Social Development Issues
- Provisions for Weaker Sections
- Disaster Management

### 3.3 Categories of Research

Keeping in view the quality and quantitative issues to be addressed, NIRDPR research is undertaken through five broad categories and these are:

- i. Research Projects/Studies
- ii. Case Studies
- iii. Collaborative Studies
- iv. Action Research & Village Adoptions
- v. Consultancy Studies & Projects

Research projects/studies are undertaken on macro-level issues by a group of faculty members. The case studies are basically focused on successful rural development practices having specific training value and scope for replications. The collaborative studies are especially undertaken by faculty members of SIRDPRs/ETCs, national institutions like ASCI, IRMA and NGOs, etc. Action Research and Village Adoption take the researchers much closer to problems and prospects at the grassroots while promoting rural development endeavours. Action Research endeavours to enrich the knowledge base among researchers to understand the issues facilitating

rural development processes. It is taken up in order to test the implementability and assess the outcomes of policy recommendations of research studies undertaken by the Institute.

In order to demonstrate the application of the models and implementation mechanisms recommended by the Institute based on research and action research, the village adoption scheme was initiated during 2012-13. The scheme also aimed at promoting capacities of faculty members to facilitate effective implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation programmes. The action research initiatives, specifically undertaken through village adoption studies, focus principally on the issues of understanding social dynamics, mobilising community for collective action, bridging the gap between development administration and villages, and facilitate sustainable development.

Given the expertise with faculty members and the wider attention garnered by the Institute, various ministries of Government of India and State governments, and corporate sector organisations approach NIRDPR to undertake specific objective-oriented research studies, evaluation studies, etc. These studies are classified as Consultancy Studies.

### 3.4 Research Tools and Techniques

Sample surveys, structured interviews, case studies, participatory learning approaches consisting of PRA techniques, content analysis, qualitative assessments and impact analysis are a few of the research tools and techniques adopted for the research studies.

### 3.5 Process of Approval of Research Proposals

A systematic approach is adopted while undertaking research studies on various themes identified. In the initial stage, the faculty members from a Centre are involved in a consultation under the guidance of Head of the Centre concerned. The research proposals thus made are then presented before Research Advisory Group (RAG)

for wider discussion and seeking suggestions. These proposals are improved thereby referring to Research Advisory Committee (RAC) consisting of external and internal experts, for comments and suggestions. The revised research proposals are then discussed in a formal meeting of RAC and after attending to the suggestions, the same are approved. In regard to research studies under the category of SIRDPR/ETC/Collaborative Institutions' studies, the proposals are referred to an internal committee of subject experts consisting of senior faculty members, for their comments and observations. On incorporation of suggestions, the proposals are then approved.

### 3.6 Quality Control Measures

Measures are also taken to ensure the quality of research. After completion of the study, the draft report is presented in the Study Forum for wider discussion. Based on the suggestions, the final version of the research report is made. At the time of publication, the research reports are referred to external subject experts for their comments so as to ensure the quality of research.

### 3.7 Research Studies Conducted: 2018-19

About 149 research studies were carried out in 2018-19 under different categories, viz. Research Studies, Case Studies and Collaborative Studies. Out of these, 30 were initiated during the year 2018-19, which include 11 studies in collaboration with SIRDPRs, ETCs and national institutions. The details of the studies taken up during the year 2018-19 are given in Annexure-II.

During 2018-19, 69 research studies were completed as detailed in Annexure-III. These studies were carried out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, while one was a pan-India study.

Since the span of research studies spills over the financial year, the studies completed during the year under reference consist of studies initiated during the previous years as well as some of the studies taken up in the current year. As per the timeframe, 50 studies are still underway and the details are presented in Annexure-IV. The category-wise research studies taken up are depicted in the Figure below.

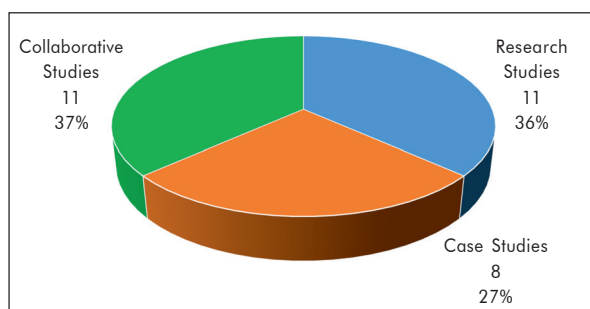


Figure-1: Categories of Research Studies taken up during 2018-19

### 3.8 Salient Features/Important Learnings of Completed Studies

#### 3.8.1 Distributional Equity of Rural Drinking Water: A Study on Inclusive Service Delivery

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) has been making a special effort since the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-12) for covering the SC/ST-concentrated villages with a view to reducing the inequity in drinking water service delivery. The MDWS is carrying out this exercise to be able to contribute to the 'inclusive growth' agenda of the Government of India. It is almost a decade now, since the beginning of inclusive policy in India.

This study attempts to answer the question as: To what extent the efforts of the MDWS have helped to narrow down the service delivery gap in drinking water provision, contributing to the inclusive service delivery policy of the government? This study has covered six Indian States, viz. (1) Bihar, (2) Jharkhand, (3) Assam, (4) Himachal Pradesh, (5) Tamil Nadu and (6) Uttarakhand covering 60 Gram Panchayats in 12 districts, involving 1200 respondents belong to SC/ST and non-SC/ST communities.

The study concludes that equity has been achieved in terms of (i) availability and

(ii) quality of water service delivered to the SC/ST communities. However, going by other essential parameters such as (iii) distance travelled, (iv) time spent, and (v) quantity of water delivered, inequity persists. The SC/ST communities still remain underserved.

#### 3.8.2 Safe Rural Drinking Water Supply – A Study on Reverse Osmosis Plants and Water ATMs in Selected States

The culture of setting up of reverse osmosis (RO) plants in rural water supply system is catching up fast in many States of India. The reason stated, often, is: "there is a quality problem in drinking water – chemical contamination such as excess fluoride, hardness, etc." The practice of setting up of RO plants started with some non-governmental organisations (NGOs), international non-governmental organisations (INGO) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects. Later on, State governments also started setting up RO plants in rural areas. Of late, it seems to be emerging almost as a fashion. Pragmatically, the decision to set up an RO plant must be driven by water safety concerns, and not fashion, or trend'. The trend noticed in many States of India makes one postulate, if Gram Panchayats in India are setting up this infrastructure based on facts in order to address water quality problems (or as a fashion to state that we also have RO Plant)?

The study covered 21 Gram Panchayats with RO plants from seven States, namely Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Gujarat, Punjab, and Rajasthan. Out of the 21 cases (GPs) studied 13 GPs have gone for RO plants so as to address water quality related problem, and the remaining eight GPs have set up RO plant, not on fact-based need. The hypothesis that RO plants are coming up as a trendy infrastructure, found to be true. The study found that in 62 per cent of the cases that the plants have come up so as to address some chemical contamination including fluoride in drinking water was required to be

removed by RO. In the remaining 38 per cent of the cases, where RO plants were setup, it has come about possibly because of lack of awareness about the nature of minerals in water that are harmful, and those that are essential.

### 3.8.3 Impact Assessment of PMAY-G: A Study Using Randomised Control Trials

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is an improvement over the previous rural housing programmes not only in terms of the criteria adopted for beneficiary selection but also in several other respects including the community participation and financing. However, there are hardly any studies carried out to understand the extent to which programme objectives of PMAY-G are being fulfilled to impact on rural social development. Therefore, this study is taken up with the objective of finding out the changes brought about by PMAY-G in physical facilities or subjective well-being of people.

The study covered 24 Gram Panchayats in 12 blocks, of 6 districts of 3 States. The States under study are (i) Madhya Pradesh [Plain], (ii) Odisha [Coastal] and (iii) West Bengal [hilly].

Taking into account the physical facilities such as type of house, electricity connection, kitchen, toilet and bathroom, natural ventilation, natural light, space for livelihood activities, etc., the study concludes that PMAY-G beneficiaries are much better than those yet to avail a house under the scheme. PMAY-G has reduced congestion in houses by providing two or more rooms. About 68 per cent of the households have mentioned about having got additional space for in-door livelihood activities. However, the convergence of PMAY-G with other programmes, such as drinking water connection, gas connection, etc., had been minimal.

### 3.8.4 Democratic Decentralisation and Tribal Self-governance: A study of Implementation of PESA Act, 1996 in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha

The study aims to explore the issues concerning tribal self-governance and tribal development

through democratisation, by way of assessing the implementation of the PESA Act, 1996 in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The findings of the study attempt to examine the capabilities of democratic reforms and implementation of legislations like that of PESA Act in playing a positive role in ensuring tribal self-governance, democratisation and local natural resource management. The study revealed that overall participation of elected representatives in the functioning of Panchayat was higher in Non-Scheduled Areas than the Panchayats of Scheduled Areas. However, with regard to participation of elected representatives belonging to SC and ST groups, it was quite higher in Panchayats of Scheduled Areas compared to their counterparts in Panchayats of Non-Scheduled Areas. The study, therefore, concluded that PESA Act has created a platform for the marginalised sections of society like the SCs and STs to voice their opinion and make meaningful contributions in governing local affairs, thereby contributing to their own political empowerment and social transformation. While the representatives belonging to SCs and STs exhibited limited political participation in the locality (such as political rallies, campaigning for general elections, etc.) when compared to non-SC/ST category, yet their involvement and participation within Panchayats was quite significant. Besides, participation of SC and ST members in Gram Sabhas was observed to be quite active in Panchayats of Scheduled Areas than Non-Scheduled Areas. The overall functioning of Gram Sabha was observed to be quite active with debates and deliberations about local issues in scheduled areas than Non-Scheduled Areas. In some of the Panchayats of non-scheduled areas of the study, Gram Sabhas was not taken seriously and meetings were not held regularly. However, in most of the Panchayats of scheduled areas, functioning of Gram Sabha was observed to be quite satisfactory. The study, therefore, concluded that the PESA Act has played a crucial role in ensuring tribal self-governance, and delivery of better development outcomes to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas.



### 3.8.5 Smart Village, Lakhpati Kishan: Case Study of Gram Panchayats in Khunti District, Jharkhand

The case study is a documentation of successful initiatives taken up by the Gram Panchayats in coordination with a civil society organisation (Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra, NBJK) and Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI) in Khunti district of Jharkhand to bring irreversible change in the quality of lives of 2500 households. Tata Trust with CInI launched 'Mission 2020 – Lakhpati Kisan: Smart Villages' programme in 2015, with the aim of making 101,000 tribal households 'lakhpatis'. The Mission 2020 has two goals: developing 17 blocks in four States (Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra and Gujarat) as regional drivers of development and bringing 101,000 households irreversibly out of poverty.

With the support from Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK) is working in five Gram Panchayats (Digri, Gutuhatu, Kudapurti, Binda and Bichna) of Murhu block in Khunti district of Jharkhand to enhance the livelihood opportunities of communities and uplift the quality of life of 2500 households. The major interventions of NBJK in coordination with the Gram Panchayat members include institution building through SHGs, water resource development, diversification of livelihood opportunities through vegetable, horticulture, lac cultivation and piggery towards a successful initiative of Smart Village. A budget outlay of Rs 7.44 crore is planned for five years (2015-20), to improve livelihood development of 2500 households in Muhru block of Khunti district, Jharkhand. These initiatives of Smart Village and Lakhpati Kishan are generating income of more than Rs. 1 lakh per year per household against the previous average of Rs. 30,000 a year. The case study clearly brings out that consistent and convergent effort with multiple economic activities can create 'lakhpatis' in agriculture-dependent households.

### 3.8.6 Process and Practices of Open Government System and its Impact on the implementation of the Rural Development Programmes– A pilot study

Open government is the governing doctrine which holds that citizens have the right to access the documents and proceedings of the government to allow for effective public oversight. In general terms, an open government is one with high levels of transparency and mechanisms for public scrutiny with an emphasis on government accountability.

#### Findings of the Study

- ❖ This study examined the outcomes and impact of open government interventions in the field of implementation of rural development programmes in the study Panchayats. Impact of open governance system on people, pertaining to various parameters related to the functioning of Panchayat has been improved significantly. Awareness level has been increased on various dimensions like people's rights, timely elections to the Panchayats, role of Panchayats in service delivery, various committees of Panchayats and importance of Gram Sabha meetings.
- ❖ The present study also made a deep attempt to verify this theory that the open government system made a commendable impact on the delivery of basic services and people supporting functions. It also improved transparency and accountability which lead to improved people awareness, role clarity and responsive governance.
- ❖ Particularly, the open government system enhanced people participation, collective decisions, realisation of people' planning and achieved overall development of the Gram Panchayat.

### 3.8.7 Sanitation Behaviour Assessment of Households in Gram Panchayats declared as Open Defecating Free (ODF)

The study revealed that there are households (in ODF villages) in India that do not own a toilet for

reasons such as want of space, or the family lives in a disputed land, etc. It's regrettable to note that even in houses where a usable toilet is available, some members of the family prefer to do it in the open. With regard to toilet use in some villages, other members of the family feel that it's a matter of individual preference and convenience. Generally, within a family, people feel that it is a question of moral norm to use the toilet, although it is not discussed explicitly within a family. Thus, neither toilet use nor OD practice is a social norm in India, yet. In other words, Indian society does not frown on somebody defecating in open – so much so – it does not applaud someone using a toilet.

The last word can be, new social norms, as a mark of social disapproval, must be created that make people pull a face against those defecating in open. Universal toilet use must become a social norm in India. This is possible more by local institutions such as Gram Panchayats if they resolve toilet use as an official norm, which as time goes by shall become a social norm. Then, those doing it in the open shall be looked down upon. They shall be viewed as deviants. The target should be changing the individual families rather than spraying around our efforts. The SBM-G, during the ODF Sustainability Phase, should sharpen its communication campaigns in such a way that 'toilet use becomes a universal social norm in rural India'.

### 3.8.8 Achievements of Women-headed Gram Panchayats: Case Study of Dhauj and Chandawali in Faridabad District of Haryana

The research has attempted to understand active involvement in the affairs of Gram Panchayat (GP), efforts towards improving governance, development and women's empowerment of two women-headed GPs. Following are the key findings of the study:

- ❖ There is a strong association between local governance indicators and development and empowerment indicators in selected GPs. In Chandawali GP, the sarpanch is active and

she takes her own decisions, GP organises Gram Sabha regularly and encourages the participation of women in Gram Sabha. The GP is doing exceedingly well in developmental activities and socio-economic and political empowerment of women. On the contrary, in Dhauj GP the woman sarpanch resides away from GP and does not regularly participate in activities of GP. People are not satisfied with GP's efforts towards development and women's empowerment. The study team, during its visit, also found that while Chandawali is quite developed, basic services are delivered effectively and measures are taken for the safety and socio-economic empowerment of women, these are clearly lacking in the Dhauj GP.

- ❖ It was found that in Dhauj GP, 40 per cent respondents are satisfied with the overall performance of the GP under present woman sarpanch and 60 per cent respondents are not satisfied. This shows that woman sarpanch in Dhauj GP has not performed as per the expectations of villagers. In Chandawali village, 99 per cent of the respondents are satisfied with the performance of the GP led by woman sarpanch and displeasure was registered by only one person.
- ❖ In Dhauj GP, 41 per cent of respondents said that they find a positive difference in the development of village after a woman becoming the sarpanch, and 59 per cent respondents said they did not find any difference. In Chandawali GP all (100 per cent) respondents said that they find positive difference in development of village after a woman was elected as the sarpanch. This data reinforce the earlier finding that villagers of Chandawali GP are fully satisfied with the performance of the woman sarpanch-led governing body whereas majority villagers of Dhauj GP are not satisfied with performance of woman sarpanch-led governing body.
- ❖ Forty-one per cent respondents in Dhauj GP said that they are satisfied with the initiatives

taken by the Panchayat for empowerment of women and 59 per cent of the respondents said they are not satisfied. In Chandawali GP, 99 per cent respondents said that they are satisfied with the initiatives of Panchayat for empowerment of women and only one person is not satisfied.

- ❖ Traditional social institutions like family, caste and community continue to influence the functioning of political institutions. In Dhauj village, the decision-making capacity of sarpanch is constrained by the facts that she stays away from the village and day-to-day affairs of GP are managed by her in-laws.

### 3.8.9 Social Audit of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Grants: Case Study of Jharkhand

The case study has attempted to document the structure and process of social audit of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grants in Jharkhand, to understand bottlenecks and to suggest ways to make the social audit exercise more effective. The study has made following recommendations:

- ❖ Government of India may create a legal framework for social audit of FFC grants on the pattern of MGNREG Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011. Findings of social audit may also feed into the third party audit recommended by the FFC. MoPR and MoF may jointly notify detailed guidelines for the conduct of social audit of FFC grants, draft of which is already prepared by the Centre for Social Audit, NIRDPR.
- ❖ Government of India may also prepare and operationalise an MIS for FFC grants so that resource persons and community have access to updated information on financial and physical progress of utilisation of FFC grants.
- ❖ Social audit facilitation fee is to be collected by social audit unit from GPs as FFC grants go directly to GPs. A mechanism needs to be evolved where SAU may get fund for facilitating social audit directly from the State government. Such mechanism will help

enhance financial independence and objectivity.

- ❖ With Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) exercise and recent People's Plan Campaign (Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas), a social capital has emerged at the GP level in several States. This social capital may also be used for social audit of FFC grants.
- ❖ People know FFC grants from different names. For example, in Jharkhand, it is called Mukhia Fund. Like MGNREGA, it may be made mandatory for GPs to share information about FFC grants and works through wall writing and information boards.
- ❖ State government of Jharkhand may strengthen the legal basis of social audit by enacting a law through the State Legislature. The State government may notify rules and procedures for follow-up actions on the findings of social audit. Such rules may have different actions and responsible authority for different categories of deviations. There should be prescribed norm for imposing fine/penalty for deviations, ways to recover the imposed fine/penalty and an account at the district level for the same. The State may also think of a Vigilance Cell within the Department of Panchayati Raj where all ATRs from the district-level hearings may be sent for review of actions taken.



FFC Social Audit Public Hearings at GP level

- ❖ The State government may also have regular meetings with the Deputy Commissioners, Deputy Development Commissioners and BPROs for review of the follow-up actions on findings of social audit.
- ❖ State government of Jharkhand may constitute external monitoring team at the district level for regular monitoring of social audit exercise and to provide feedback to the SAU. Yearly or biannual independent sample study of social audit of FFC grants in the State will also be useful.

### 3.8.10 Documentation of Successful Case Studies in Gram Panchayats

One of the components of the MoPR sanctioned Project 'Transforming India through Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions by Continuous Training and e-Enablement, being implemented by NIRDPR, is to compile and publish case studies/success stories for larger circulation across other Panchayats and also use them as learning material in the online Certificate and Diploma programmes. Keeping this mandate in view, 32 successful case studies were documented by the Centre of Panchayati Raj in nine thematic areas covering States such as West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Punjab, Telangana, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with the help of various Partnering Institutions. Documentation of case studies have been taken in the thematic areas such as Solid and Liquid Waste Management in Rural Areas, Management of Water Supply & Rural Sanitation, Generating Own Source Revenue in Panchayats, Natural Resource Governance & Community Property Resource (CPR), Role of Women's Leadership in Panchayats, SHG-PRIs Convergence, Role of Panchayats in Health & Education, Social Audit and Leadership Development in rural areas. Both the 'video and text version' of the case studies have been created to communicate the message in multiple formats. The final case study reports are uploaded on NIRDPR website [www.nirdpr.org.in](http://www.nirdpr.org.in). The case studies will be used for training of Gram

Panchayat representatives and motivate them for emulating successful cases.

## 3.9 Action Research

Action Research and Village Adoption take the researchers much closer to problems and prospects at the grassroots while promoting rural development endeavours. Action Research endeavours to enrich the knowledge base among researchers to understand the issues facilitating rural development processes. It is taken up in order to test the implementability and assess the outcome of policy recommendations of research studies undertaken by the Institute. Hence, more emphasis has been placed on this particular category of research studies by NIRDPR.

The focus of Action Research of the Institute is to facilitate the operationalisation of decentralised development process for the emergence of good governance at local level and to ensure socio-economic transformation. The 'facilitation' process encompasses social mobilisation, technology transfer for productivity enhancement, value addition, capacity building through training and non-training interventions, networking of local institutions, social development, participatory decision making, etc. The action research projects are people-centred and use participatory tools and techniques to elicit effective participation. Action Research is carried out in project villages as 'social laboratories' for effective learning of the participants of training programmes.

### 3.9.1 Objectives

- To test the implementability of policy recommendations of NIRDPR research projects and assess the outcomes of such recommendations
- To find out field-level solutions to the critical problems experienced in the implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation programmes
- To suggest effective strategies for transfer of technology to tiny producers for enhancing their incomes

- To experience with innovative ideas for achieving development objectives and for proposing alternative cost-effective programme interventions.

### 3.9.2 Themes and Areas of Action Research

Given the contemporary research outcome and the current issues/problems that need immediate attention, NIRDPR focuses upon several themes for action research. A few of the themes focused upon during 2018-19 were:

- Capacity-building and empowerment
- Value addition to Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)
- Dairy development
- Wage employment
- Disaster management
- Participatory planning
- Application of geoinformatics technologies
- Gender
- Livelihood promotions

Within the broad themes identified, specific areas are chosen to undertake action research projects. The specific focused areas for action research were:

- Empowerment of SHG members
- Mobilising and empowering wage seekers

- Promotion of participatory planning by using people-friendly technologies
- Participatory disaster preparedness and management
- Empowering tribal community through developing capacities on value addition to NTFP

### 3.9.3 Action Research Tools and Techniques

As part of action research, methods like sensitising the targeted community through personal interaction, capacity-building and awareness generation, appropriate skill inculcation and upgradation, mobilising the community for participatory action, survey on socio-economic data, participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques for data collection, focus group discussions (FGDs), process documentation, etc., are adopted.

### 3.9.4 Action Research Studies Conducted:

#### 3.9.4.1 Design and Development of Roof Tiles, Floor Tiles and Paver Blocks using Compressed Stabilised Earth Process

The National Rural Building Centre at the Rural Technology Park, NIRDPR had been promoting eco-friendly and cost-effective house building technologies. Among them, the use of Compressed Mud Blocks (CMBs) is very popular.



So far, the Compressed Mud Blocks (CMBs) which have become popular owing to their extensive adoption, manual compression to make them has a limitation. In order to overcome this constraint, a mechanised process is required to be put in place. To explore the possibilities of producing an innovative range of mud blocks, pavers and tiles, etc., an action research project was taken up in collaboration with the RTP partners, using the compressed stabilised earth process.

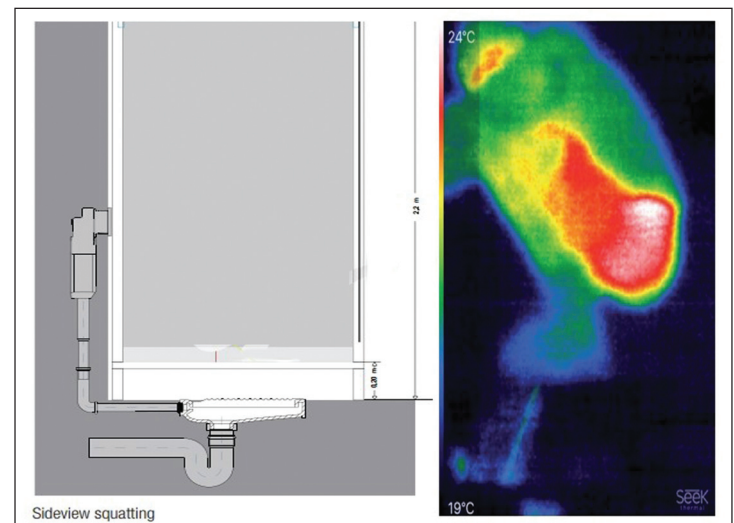
The project covers fabricating a hydraulic compression machine to produce an innovative range of mud blocks, pavers and tiles using the compressed stabilised earth process. The process will help in making mud blocks, roof tiles, floor tiles and paver blocks using locally available soil along with 8-10 per cent cement and employing hydraulic compression machines right at the construction sites at low cost. The initial trials of the project have shown very promising results in developing mud blocks for walling of houses, paver blocks for pathways and tiles which can be used as floor tiles as well as roof filler material in concrete roof slabs. The process can help rural entrepreneurs, especially women, to operate and market mud blocks, pavers and tiles at a decentralised level with minimum investment. This effort will also contribute to the reduction of environmental damage that occurs with the use of normal bricks and tiles in the construction sector. The outcomes of the action research project are listed below:

- Prototypes of hydraulic machines and moulds of mud blocks, pavers and roof tiles have been developed and are being tested for their efficiencies and process improvements.
  - The innovative hydraulic machine can enable operation by women and reduce the human drudgery and also reduce the capital costs required to setup the units.
  - Initial field tests reveal that compressed stabilised earth process can be adopted to produce pavers and roof tiles along with mud blocks.
- Tests conducted reveal that fly ash bricks of high quality can also be produced using the hydraulic compression machine, which makes it a dual-purpose machine.

Once the hydraulic machine stabilises and after testing the strength of the products in terms of their suitability for eco-friendly construction systems, the same will be commercialised and made available across the country.

#### 3.9.4.2 Squat Test for to Optimise User Interfaces of Squat Toilets

European type urine diversion toilet pans have been developed by the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag) in order to source separate urine, recover nutrients from



human urine, increase wastewater treatment efficiencies and reduce the overall water consumption. The European type urine diversion toilet pans are being used successfully in various parts of Europe to meet these objectives. However, there is no squatting type toilet pan available for enabling these processes in developing countries where a majority of people use squatting type toilets. Therefore, a formative research on understanding the correlation between body postures and toilet use on squatting type toilets was conducted with the support of Eawag, Switzerland and EOOS Design Austria under a project granted by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

In order to achieve the above objectives, it was proposed to collect anonymised thermal imaging of users with various BMI and age group to gain a comprehensive picture of urination posture, the flow of urine and wash water collection. The test set-up included a thermal imaging camera mounted to an iPhone on a tripod and a raised platform with opening equivalent to the toilet pan and a physical barrier of non-transparent film between the camera and the squatting pan installed in a normal squatting type toilet. The tests were conducted with the cooperation of 20 volunteers for one month to collect the data. The outcomes of the action research project are given below:

- The tests conducted enabled the urination posture, flow of urine over the squatting type of pan and collection of wash water in the pan.
- Based on the data collected, a new squat type toilet pan with urine separation has been developed by EOOS Design.
- This new urine diversion squat type pan will be further field-tested in India with the help of NIRDPR.

#### 3.9.4.3 Design and Development of a Waterless Urinal System for Improving the Situation of Girls' Urinals in School

The current standard design of urinals available for girls in schools consists of a squatting plate connected to an open drain which conveys urine collected out of the urinals for disposal. In a few places, only a cemented platform connected to an open drain is being used as urinals. In some cases, in the absence of an appropriate design of a urinal to women, conventional toilets are used for urination by them. Due to the absence of proper urinal pans which can dispose urine safely, there is always a very high level of smell in urinals due to ammonia generated from un-disposed urine present in urinals and open drains to which these are connected. Also, plenty of water is being wasted due to this primitive type of arrangements in girls' urinals.

This action research project undertaken by the Rural Technology Park, NIRDPR aims to develop a squatting type urinal pan fitted with a novel odour trap which enables a waterless feature in girls' urinals and a stink-free environment to the girl children in urinals. Under this project, a novel squatting pan with shallow depth is being developed to safely collect urine and dispose of through a drainage pipe fixed beneath it similar to normal toilets. In addition, a novel odour trap is being developed using curtailed membrane technique to enable prevention of odour in girls' urinals which is likely receive particles of higher size along with urine. The outcomes of the action research project are given below:

- A prototype of shallow urinal pan design which can be connected to an underground drainage line as well as fixed with an odour trap has been developed.
- The novel curtailed membrane-type odour trap is being developed and field-tested for its efficiencies.
- The design developed will be installed and field-tested for its efficiencies in terms of odour control, particle size flow and user comfort levels.
- This design of urinal will enable reduced odour in girls' urinals, enable saving of precious freshwater used for flushing, improve wastewater treatment efficiency and allow recovery of nutrients from human urine.

#### 3.9.4.4 Action Research Project on 'Developing Protocols for Mapping and Addressing Agrarian Distress among Rural Households'

Indebtedness among agriculture households is the major reason identified for agrarian distress in the country. However, distress in agrarian households is visible only when a series of episodes related to distress snowball into a crisis such as selling the animals, outmigration or suicides in extreme cases. The present provision of relief measures are adhoc in nature and mostly post facto. The action research project is on proactive identification of distress families in a village by the

Panchayat and local institutions such as SHGs / VO and providing relief measures. It aims to develop standard protocols and processes for village organisations in identifying distress families in a village and providing relief measures through them. The SHG members in the village are encouraged to conduct a special meeting once in every month to discuss their needs and family issues and alert the Village Organisation Social Action Committee (VO-SAC) about any extreme case of distress in the family SHG members. The VO-SAC members have been solving the issues which they could solve at their level and the issues which they couldn't solve at their level are being

taken to Gram Panchayat-Social Action Committee (GP-SAC) members. The monthly proceedings of both the VO-SAC and GP-SAC meetings are being recorded in the registers. The Social Action Committees are performing the function of 'first respondents' in the villages for the distress families. The project is expected to come out with guidelines and processes for Social Action Committees in the villages to identify the distress households and providing timely relief. This project has scope for scaling up through Society for Elimination of Poverty (SERP), Department of Rural Development, in every State.



Social Action Committee Meeting

#### 3.9.4.5 Action Research Project through 100+ Clusters Development Programme

The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India made it mandatory for every State to empower and enable Panchayats to function as institutions of self-governance and to prepare and implement plans for the economic development and social justice, based on 29 subjects mentioned in the 11th Schedule. But, in spite of such provisions, most of the Panchayats across the country are yet to grow as institutions of self-governance and to prepare and implement quality plans for economic development and social justice as envisaged. The main reasons behind this inability are lack of their institutional capacity and deficiency in replicable examples to follow as models. In view of this, the NIRDPR launched a '100+ Clusters Development Programme' to create examples of success across

the country with the aim to motivate the neighbouring Gram Panchayat (GP) to follow the 'schools of practice' so created under this action research project. This will be complementing the People's Plan Campaign for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), launched by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, from 2<sup>nd</sup> October to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018 under the caption 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas.' The Action Research Project was launched on 2nd October 2018 at Gwalior of Madhya Pradesh. This is aimed at enabling professional GPDP for Sustainable Development in 100+ Clusters of mostly Mission Antyodaya GPs in 19 Aspirational Districts. This is achieved by providing technical guidance and handholding support and help in implementing their plans in a true spirit, to inspire and motivate other GPs to follow suit.



The project envisaged to achieve the goal, in collaboration with the State Panchayati Raj Departments, the SIRD&PRs/Nodal Institutions for GPDP and CSOs/NGOs/Corporate Sector (through its CSR initiatives), by way of fulfilment of the following objectives: to enable the Project GPs to come up as strong institutions of self-governance; to broaden their vision through all-round support including that to infuse science & technology in planning; to facilitate creation of demonstrative examples of quality GPDP treating them as 'schools of practice' in terms of professional GPDP preparation and effective implementation; to achieve true sense of convergence of various schemes and resources; and to facilitate large social/economic returns through this three years' project.

#### **Preparatory Phase for the Action Research Project for Enablement of Quality GPDP**

The year 2018-19 was a preparatory phase for the Action Research Project through the following activities: (a) interaction with State governments, the corporate sector and other stakeholders for collaborative support for the Action Research Project to enable quality GPDP; (b) finalisation of job profiles of – Young Fellows for providing handholding support to clusters of GPs, Programme Coordinators for coordinating activities among all stakeholders across a State and Beacon Panchayat Leaders to motivate and inspire the GPs under the selected clusters; (c) preparation of Training Modules including Designs, Transaction Manuals and Learning Materials for use by all concerned including the Elected Representatives and functionaries of GPs; (d) collection and consolidation of relevant data for the development of project proposals for collaboration with the corporate sector and the like.

#### **Major Events during 2018-19**

Following were the major events during the preparatory phase of the Action Research Project:

- (a) A Consultative Workshop at the NIRDPR on 6th August, 2018 with a think tank consisting of experts from among senior working and retired government officers, corporate officials, civil society organisations and philanthropic organisations among others.
- (b) Setting up of a core Project Management Unit at the NIRDPR with one Project Lead Consultant, one Associate Professor, three Project Associates, two Programme Coordinators for working in a few States and other Consultants.
- (c) Formal launch of the Action Research Project at Gwalior on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2018.
- (d) Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Art of Living Foundation and the Foundation for Ecological Security to be functioning as partner institutions for the project.
- (e) Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Mission Samridhi to be functioning as a partner institution for the project.
- (f) Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Rural Development (Panchayati Raj), Government of Jharkhand for collaborative actions under the project.
- (g) Consultative Workshop on the Action Research Project on GPDP with representatives of the State Panchayati Raj Departments and the corporate sector during 22-23 October, 2018.
- (h) A Conclave with 160 Beacon Panchayat Leaders invited from across the country held at the NIRDPR during 26-27 October, 2018.
- (i) A Direct Orientation with the Project GPs in West Bengal on 31 October, 2018.
- (j) A Direct Orientation with the Project GPs in Jharkhand on 11-12 December, 2018.
- (k) A Direct Orientation with the Project GPs in Maharashtra on 17-18 December, 2018.
- (l) Inception of interaction with the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Mission Samridhi and some other organisations regarding collaborative actions under the project.

### 3.10 Village Adoption

In order to demonstrate the application of the models and implementation mechanisms based on research and action research, the Institute is carrying out Village Adoption Studies. These studies are aimed at promoting capacities of faculty members to facilitate effective implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation programmes. The action research initiatives specifically undertaken through Village Adoption Studies focus principally on the issues of understanding social dynamics, mobilising the community for collective action, bridging the gap between development administration and villages, and facilitate sustainable development. The endeavour also enables the faculty members to keep themselves abreast with grassroots realities. In this regard, faculty members are encouraged to adopt villages, specifically drawn from backward districts across the country.

#### 3.10.1 Process of Village Adoption

Faculty members are encouraged to select specific village/village clusters keeping in view the size of village and the prevailing typical backwardness issues.

On selection of village(s), the designated faculty member is encouraged to study the profile of the village and the prevailing socio-economic conditions, etc. After understanding the situation, the faculty members facilitate the needful interventions sourced from local government agencies.

About 150 villages from 29 States were selected under the Village Adoption Scheme. The detailed list is enclosed at Annexure-V.

### 3.11 Consultancy Studies

Given the expertise available with faculty members and the wider attention garnered by the Institute, various ministries of Government of India and State governments, corporate sector organisations often approach NIRDPR to undertake specific objective-oriented research studies, evaluation studies, etc. These studies are classified as

Consultancy Studies. A few of the clientele group in this regard are from Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Planning Commission, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Government of Kerala, National Human Rights Commission, Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Gol, SAC-ISRO, NRSC/ISRO, World Vision India, Directorate of Welfare of SCs, UNICEF, NABARD, Dhan Foundation, etc.

The process of undertaking Consultancy Studies is based on the expertise available with each Centre of the Institute. Given the mandate of the study, each Centre undertakes these studies based on the requests received. During the year 2018-19, 16 new consultancy studies were taken up in addition to the continuing work of 31 on-going studies that were taken up prior to 2018-19. Out of 47 studies cumulatively, 12 were completed while 35 studies are still ongoing. The summary of the status is given in Figure 2. The details of the studies are presented in Annexures VI, VII and VIII. All the 29 States were covered in different studies.

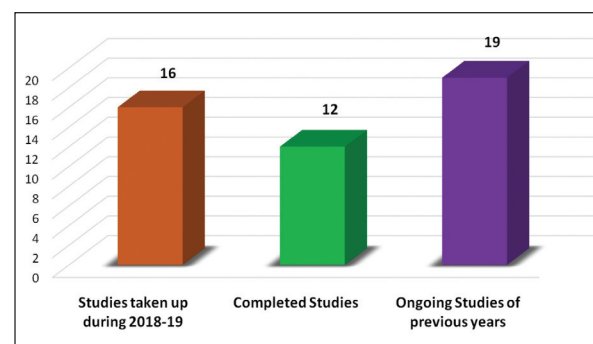


Figure-2: Status of Consultancy Studies 2018-19

A brief summary of the outcomes of the completed Consultancy Studies is given below:

#### 3.11.1 Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Suicides - An Empirical Study of Endemic States - Issues and Concerns.

Significant agrarian changes have occurred in the last seven decades of development in the country. One of the most profound happenings in the sector has been the perplexing incidence of farmer

suicides in some of the agriculturally developed States. The farm suicides appeared to be symptomatic of several factors ranging from the indiscriminate use of chemical inputs in soils, financial exclusion, individualisation and marginalisation of farmers alienated from society as well as institutions. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for most of the rural households. Therefore, any adversity in the agriculture sector impinges on the other aspects of rural development such as rural roads, wage employment programmes, rural institutions, etc. Farmer suicides are an enormous economic and social cost the country is bearing. Given the vast nature of the agriculture sector in the country, a holistic perspective of agrarian distress is possible with an understanding of all the systems influencing this sector. To help achieve this understanding, the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) was commissioned by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to carry out a study.

The study finds that there has been a decline in public investment in agriculture. In addition, the share of agriculture in the GDP has been declining faster than the decline in workforce depending on agriculture. Low labour force productivity was also observed, along with inadequate rural infrastructure. The study also reveals low coverage under crop insurance, including the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. Some of the first-order problems identified by the study are i) more number of dependent family members; ii) efforts to augment the land size with informal tenancy; iii) poor asset base; iv) absence of multiple livelihoods and v) higher non-institutional lending. The second-order issues identified are i) decline in public investment on irrigation; ii) increase in private investment on groundwater; iii) missing links between policy, practice and extension systems; iv) poor physical (roads) and social connectivity of rural households and v) limited off-take of employment guarantee programmes.

The study finds that government efforts have thus far sought to provide relief through debt relief schemes which come under the first order and

are short term in nature. As the distress of farmers is not something related to the agriculture sector alone but to the entire development sector, the second-order problems need to be looked into so that they will reinforce the physical and human resources, and the social capital base of the agriculture sector. The study puts forth action-specific recommendations for specific States, Ministries and Departments including the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, National Crime Record Bureau, NABARD and RBI.

### 3.11.2 Evaluation of Agri-Entrepreneurship initiative in Bihar

Agribusiness landscape in India is undergoing significant changes with changing consumer preferences and rising incomes, rearranging the household food basket. While Agriculture GDP is weighted in favour of high value produce (HVP), this segment with its nature of labour intensiveness, quick returns and higher involvement of women, is increasingly governed by small and marginal farmers. The AE programme of Syngenta Foundation India (SFI)–SRLM-NIRDPR collaborative initiative, develops a cadre of rural agri-entrepreneurs who works with a minimum of 150-200 farmers in a cluster of 4-5 villages and acts as a 'one-stop resource provider' for the agriculture needs of small farmers. The agri-entrepreneurs (AEs) bring together services such as credit and market linkages, access to high quality input and crop advisory for a group of farmers. Viewing the potential of AE programme in reaching the small and marginal farmers across the country and keeping the larger objective of achieving development of agriculture and improvement of incomes of small and marginal farmers, the Centre for Agrarian Studies of National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) collaborated with SFI to improve the implementation of the programme with concurrent monitoring and evaluation and providing feedback to the funding agencies, as well. The study on 'Evaluation of Agri-Entrepreneurship in Bihar' was undertaken in this context.

Purposive Stratified Random sampling of AEs and interaction with different stakeholders enabled the development of 360-degree perspective towards the programme execution, benefits, strengths and challenges of the programme. The study results revealed that the AEs, who have been working as Village Resource Persons (VRPs) along with their own farming, seem to have climbing the entrepreneurship ladder faster than others. By positioning a good number of AEs in the villages, there is very good scope for employing innovative service delivery architecture. Group-based credit can be organised for farmers during the procurement of their agri-produce. An important

contributing factor identified for the growth of the programme is facilitating convergence with other local Line Departments that are working with the same objective. Roadblocks in obtaining licences and credit were a significant deterrent for AE's business operations. State-level support for facilitating quick turnaround on credit and licences is required. Seed money should be made as an upfront payment to help AEs launch their services quickly. The model is by and large well within the reach of its objective and has scope for scaling up, provided the right type of support systems are in place at every stage of AEs transformation till they reach the status of fast climbers.



Meeting of Agri-entrepreneurs in Bihar



### 3.11.3 New Keys for Old Black Boxes: Developing Methods to Improve Nutrition Assessment by Measuring Energy Expenditure

Rural transformation processes have been ongoing in most developing countries like India for several decades. However, there is little empirical evidence on how these processes have altered the patterns and intensity of activities in rural livelihoods. Although agriculture-nutrition linkages have received a lot of attention in the literature, the pathways from rural development

interventions to changes in nutritional status via the effects on physical activity and human energy expenditure have largely remained unexplored, possibly owing to data constraints. Against this backdrop, the Centre for Agrarian Studies, NIRDPR in collaboration and funding by the University of Reading, UK had taken up a study on 'New Keys for Old Black Boxes: Developing Methods to Improve Nutrition Assessment by Measuring Energy Expenditure Under Innovative Metrics and Methods for Agriculture and Nutrition Actions'

(IMMANA). This study examined the impact of drudgery reduction – the substitution of less intense for more intense physical activity in rural livelihoods in the process of rural development – on energy requirement and nutrition status, using data from the case studies in Telangana, India. An innovative feature of this study is the capture of reliable energy expenditure profiles using wearable accelerometers, bringing together robust data on energy expenditure, time-use and food intakes, which has hitherto not been feasible in observational studies of rural populations. The results show that drudgery reduction can have large effects on human energy (calorie) requirements and consequently on nutritional status in rural households. The effects of drudgery reduction have a significant gender dimension and vary by the socio-demographic characteristics of households and the initial (under/over) nutrition status of men and women. The results suggest that the design of rural development interventions

needs to explicitly consider the effects on nutrition through the energy expenditure pathway. Investments in drudgery reduction could provide an important route to improved nutritional status in developing countries like India.

### 3.11.4 Impact of Graduation Model in the Area Development Programmes Implemented by World Vision India in Andhra Pradesh State

Targeting the most deserving Ultra Poor is the first step towards realising the mission objectives of the Ultra Poor Graduation Programme. Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) is part of a global community of people implementing Graduation programmes aimed at moving people out of extreme poverty and into sustainable livelihoods. World Vision International is one of the biggest multilateral donor agencies working with the theme of ‘Child Centric Poverty.’ It is implementing Graduation Model (GM) in 34 countries across three continents modelled out of CGAP-BDI-Ford Foundation Graduation Pilots. World Vision India is one of the front-ranking NGOs in India (WVI) that has taken up implementation of Graduation Model across the country, subtly adapting the original model of CGAP-BRAC Development Institution and Ford Foundation Graduation Model, contextualising to Indian conditions. In India, WVI has taken up Graduation Model in upscale mode covering 10 ADPs across three States. Area Development Programme is the field administrative unit of WVI and all the programmes conceived by WVI are implemented through ADP.

The study is aimed at finding out how far the interventions of GM model being implemented by WVI could realise the objectives with which the GM model has been conceived, planned and executed. The study was conducted in three Area Development Programmes (ADPs) located in three different coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh State, viz. East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna, which were selected purposively. The evaluation study has covered all the thematic areas of programme implementation that include livelihoods activities, health and nutrition, social



Respondents wearing accelerometer



Beneficiaries of Ultra-poor Graduation Programme

and gender development and financial inclusion and convergence with State-sponsored programmes. The study has been concluded with a set of specific recommendations encompassing all facets of programme design and implementation. The key recommendations include emphasis on capacity building, focus on more sustainable non-farm sector activities and intense handholding at household level during the Graduation phase.

### 3.11.5 Assessment and Change detection of selected Tanks in Gurla Mandal, Vizianagaram district using Spatial Technology

Since major areas of agriculture are depending on the groundwater sources due to insufficient surface water, it is essential to view water storage,

allocation and distribution in rural areas from the basin perspective. Traditionally, in the water sector, much of the focus on rural development has been aimed at individual systems or communities. This focus has to change to cope with wider issues of competition for water, particularly for water of good quality. Proper utilisation of water resources ensures sufficient amounts of surface and groundwater, thus safeguarding and improving the quality of ecosystems and human living standards. Surface water and groundwater management is an important factor which helps to store the required amount of water to meet the increasing population requirement as well as agriculture, industrial and energy sectors. The potential irrigation projects are developed before 1956 and these are minor ayacuts. These tanks



Field Photos

provide irrigation support in kharif and rabi seasons. Traditionally, the tanks are constructed to harvest rainwater and water from rivers for agricultural usage and along the slope to collect the runoff from the catchment area. This current study has taken up for Dhan Foundation where they have extensively made a proper implementation of the cascade of various tanks and de-silted under MGNREGS at Gural Mandal, Vijayanagaram district. In order to study the assessment and change detection of those cascaded and de-silted tanks, spatial technology, i.e., Remote Sensing and GIS have been used to understand the land use and land cover changes before and after the work is done. The development methodology has provided to estimate water spread area around selected water tanks by using satellite-based water index, i.e., modified normalised difference water index (MNDWI). Also, the study provided vegetation

changes in each tank command area by using normalised difference water index (NDVI) after and before de-siltation. Village level NDVI calculation supports as a productivity indicator to assess overall improvement in agriculture. Finally, a script for visualisation and analysis of selected lakes was developed using Google Earth Engine. These kinds of de-siltation work also increased farm labour in terms of number of working days which has contributed to income enhancement.

Workshop conducted by Dhan Foundation based on the study.

### 3.11.6 Evaluation of IWMP Project, Nagaland & Tripura

The State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Nagaland and Tripura entrusted the North-Eastern Regional Centre (NERC), NIRDPR for undertaking an evaluation of work phase (Batch – III) and consolidation phase (Batch – I & II) IWMP projects.

In the light of the scope of evaluation, the following have been set as its specific objectives for achievement:

- To examine the compliances of various stipulations of the common guidelines for watershed projects, 2008/2011 against the activities accomplished and the process followed during the work and consolidation phases.
- Examination of the implementation of the project.
- To evolve a system of rating and grading for each of the important activities taken up during different project phases.

The exercise of the evaluation of Consolidation phase of IWMP projects in Nagaland and Tripura have been completed by using the empirical data gathered through interaction made with the members of the project implementing agency (PIA), Watershed Committee (WC), self-help group (SHG) User Group (UG) and the project beneficiaries. The evaluation framework takes into account examination of 22 broad indicators and



Brainstorming and Interaction Session with various field functionaries and Project implementation team



Workshop conducted by Dhan Foundation where officials are presenting the work status to the participants and experts

made assessment performance status of the activities accomplished in relation to the various stipulations and provisions of the common guidelines 2008/2011 and DPR of the project. The performance status has been arrived at using a simple statistical system containing both scoring and grading by following the sampling procedure indicated in the methodology of the evaluation.

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has already adopted a scoring system which expresses the performance of each action in terms of five value-based classes, namely Excellent, Very Good,

Good, Satisfactory and Poor. The quantitative values attributed in the form of score to the corresponding level are 9.5, 8.5, 7.0, 5.5 and 4.0. The performance of each action measured in terms of percentage is the basis of allocation of the score. The percentage ranges attributed to the classes being >90 per cent for Excellent, 80 to 90 per cent for Very Good, 60 to 80 per cent for Good, 50 to 60 per cent for Satisfactory and <50 per cent for Poor.

The broad indicators along with performance evaluation are given in the table below:

Table-5: Broad Indicators along with Performance Evaluation

| S. No.    | Main Indicators  | Performance (E/VG/G/S/P) |         |
|-----------|--|--------------------------|---------|
|           |  | Nagaland                 | Tripura |
| <b>A.</b> | <b>Project Management during Consolidation phase</b>                         |                          |         |
| 1         | Planning for consolidation phase   | VG                       | E       |
| 2         | Physical achievement of consolidation phase plan                             | G                        | E       |
| 3         | Financial achievement of consolidation phase plan                            | VG                       | E       |
| 4         | Financial & Social Audit   | VG                       | E       |
| 5         | Implementation of Convergence Plan   | P                        | P       |
| 6         | Monitoring during consolidation phase  | E                        | VG      |
| <b>B.</b> | <b>Management of developed natural resources</b>                             |                          |         |
| 7         | Adoption of O & M Rules & regulation related to assets/NR                    | G                        | E       |
| <b>C.</b> | <b>Intensification of farm production systems/off-farm livelihoods</b>       |                          |         |
| 8         | Up-scaling of livelihoods through promotion of the institution of SHGs       | P                        | P       |
| 9         | Promotion of Agro-Processing activities                                      | P                        | P       |
| 10        | Up-scaling of Markt. Infrast. & support activities for agri-based activities | P                        | P       |
| 11        | Up-scaling of off-farm / informal enterprise                                 | P                        | P       |
| 12        | Marketing arrangement for produce of off-farm/ informal activities           | P                        | P       |
| 13        | Status of organic farming  | P                        | P       |
| <b>D.</b> | <b>Post-project management (Exit Policy)</b>                                 |                          |         |
| 14        | Execution of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) at WCDC & PIA                 | E                        | E       |
| 15        | Promotion of Social Institutions   | VG                       | E       |
| 16        | Management of Watershed Development Fund (WDF)                               | G                        | G       |
| 17        | Assistance to SHGs & fed. in the form of RF from livelihood corpus           | G                        | P       |
| 18        | Status of WC as a sustainable functional unit                                | G                        | VG      |
| 19        | Strength built in the Self-Help Group (SHG)                                  | G                        | E       |
| 20        | Status of UGs as a sustainable functional unit                               | G                        | E       |
| <b>E.</b> | <b>Project completion report and documentation</b>                           |                          |         |
| 21        | Preparation of Project Completion Report                                     | P                        | P       |
| 22        | Documentation of success stories   | P                        | P       |



**Conclusions in Consolidation phase:** Tripura has done excellent work as compared to Nagaland in project management during Consolidation phase. In the case of management of developed natural resources, both the States have done good work. For intensification of farm production systems/off-farm livelihoods, both the States have not shown any effort. Towards the measures taken up for ensuring exit protocol, the evaluations as a whole show two weak elements, namely non-institutionalisation of the management of WDF and similarly the non-arrangement of RF under livelihoods corpus which is evident. As against this, there are strong elements seen in the form of execution of MoU and status of User Groups as sustainable functional units towards carrying forth the sustained actions for sustainable development. In the two States, weak element is seen to be the component of project completion report and documentation.

**Work Phase evaluation:** The evaluation framework takes into account examination of 10 broad indicators and made assessment of performance

status of the activities accomplished in relation to various stipulations and provisions of the common guidelines 2008/2011 and DPR of the project. The performance in respect of the work phase activities like (i) the schemes implemented as per the DPR, ii) if partially followed or not followed, the deviation thereof, iii) activities proposed vs. actually implemented, iv) the signage with GPS coordinates have been installed for watershed works is found to be very good and satisfactory score. As regards to the land development works under NRM component, the physical and financial achievements are found to be good. The average performance of five activities in the 59 sample MWS in 20 projects graded, namely for i) bench terrace (Very good), ii) Half-moon terrace (Good), iii) Contour bund (Good), iv) Natural regeneration (Poor) and other activities found good performance against target. The physical and financial achievements against the target of 59 MWSs in 20 projects are found to be very good in average. Also, the structures are qualitatively good and serving the purpose.



Farm Pond under WHS



A Micro-Enterprise



Onion plantation under NRM

### 3.11.7 Impact of the MGNREGS programme's rural road connectivity initiatives on the socio-economic sphere in Jorhat district, Assam

Rural connectivity is one of the permissible works of MGNREGS. Assam, claims to be the pioneer in effective implementation of the road connectivity initiatives under the programme in the country. During the last 10 years, more than 10,000 number of rural road connectivity initiatives have been undertaken, of which more than 500 km of paved block roads have been constructed. The

Government of Assam has entrusted NERC-NIRDPR to evaluate the impact of the road connectivity initiatives of the programme on socio-economic sphere in Jorhat district. The study is based mainly on primary data collected from 72 sample road schemes and 720 road users (respondents) drawn from 18 sample GPs of six blocks of Jorhat district. The secondary data are also used which are available on the website, i.e. NREGASoft, and the offices of DRDA, Jorhat and the block offices and the sample GPs.

The study examines impact MGNREGS road initiatives in nine broad socio-economic spheres, namely 1) attending social, 2) participating in cultural, religious and sports events, 3) availing education facilities, 4) availing health facilities, 5) availing government programme benefit, banking and marketing, 6) supporting farmers in agriculture, 7) supporting non-farmers in non-agricultural activities, 8) supporting working people in offices and in labour market and 9) availing and accessing information and communication.

Among all the nine socio-economic spheres, the impact of MGNREGS roads on the educational activities is found to be the best. The impact on the sphere of health stands nearly similar to that of education. The participation of villagers in undertaking medical treatment/check-up as well as villagers carrying out emergency healthcare activities has occurred in an increased term in 90 per cent of the GPs. In the sphere of visiting government offices for availing programme benefit and banks and markets for necessary services, the impact of MGNREGS roads as expected is traceable in the district as a whole and also at the GP level. The impact of MGNREGS roads on the activities of non-farmers is found to be the least. The study reveals that the plying frequency of commercial vehicles carrying passenger, carrying goods and carrying various services has marked some increase as there is opinion in favour by 48.89, 66.81 and 55.14 per cent of the respondents, respectively, at the overall level of the district. The overall impact scenario with respect to villagers attending cultural events shows that due to MGNREGS roads, the participation in such events has increased according to 70.69 per cent of the respondents. The travel time in doing so has decreased according to 68.08 per cent and the use of labour/person hours has decreased according to 46.53 per cent of the respondents.

The occurrence of outcome-related benefits on enterprise growth and agricultural practices due to MGNREGS roads is found much lower. The outcome in agriculture is still poor. The opinion

support in favour of increase in crop diversification, production of perishable commodities and adoption of advanced agricultural technologies accounts for 21.53, 5.42 and 36.70 per cent of the respondents, respectively. The impact of MGNREGS roads on nine socio-economic spheres provides number of indications in positive lines.

### 3.11.8 SBCC Action Plan for Promotion of 'Breastfeeding Week' for WDCW, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

World Breast Feeding Week was celebrated from August 1-7, 2018. Communication Resource Unit (CRU) supported by UNICEF developed a tentative action plan for Department of Women Development and Child Welfare of Government of Telangana and Government of Andhra



Pradesh. The plan describes how the departments can take up this programme, emphasising on communication activities to influence the behaviours of mothers, pregnant women and caretakers towards breastfeeding. It is aimed at

influencing the behaviours of parents of children between 0-6 months, ANC mothers, and encourages involvement of men in providing nutrition to their children. The plan also attempts to address the gender disparities in breastfeeding practices.

As part of the initiative, CRU developed and supported the following communication packages to the department:

- ❖ **GIF Videos:** Four GIF videos were developed on the themes of early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding for six months, hygiene and handwashing, and complementary feeding.

- ❖ **Audio spots:** Four audio spots on early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding till six months, hygiene and handwashing, and complementary feeding were developed.

### Technical Support to WCD, Telangana for POSHAN Maah Campaign

To augment the efforts under Poshan Abhiyaan, September 2018 was declared as Poshan Maah (Nutrition Month) in the country. CRU provided technical support to WDCW of Telangana in celebrating this campaign by supporting Jan Aandolan in the community. As part of this, CRU developed a month-long plan on various activities



that could be taken up for community mobilisation to bring the desired change in nutritional behaviours. CRU supported the department in taking up a 30-day intensive campaign on All India Radio (AIR) State network and FM radio. This campaign focused on themes of complementary feeding, dietary diversity and nutrition, girl child nutrition and education. The messages were broadcasted on leading FM channels in the State. CRU also carried out the translation and adaptation of national material to Telugu and documented the different activities carried out as part of Poshan Maah in the State. A final report was submitted to the department.

### IEC / SBCC Material for Karnataka on Mathrupoorna Scheme

CRU developed an SBCC package to WCD, Karnataka for promoting Mathrupoorna and anganwadi centres in the State. The package includes five GIF videos, five short films, six posters and two handouts on various themes, such as general information on anganwadi centres, positive positioning of AWWC, positive positioning of AWW, Mathrupoorna (one full meal scheme), milk and egg scheme, and community participation to mobilise the community to avail the services of AWCs.

### Provided Social Media Support to WCD, Andhra Pradesh during Poshan Pakwada Celebration

CRU extended social-media-handholding support to DWCD, Andhra Pradesh during Poshan Pakhwada.

## Capacity Building

### Resource Pool of Trainers on SBCC for WASH

A two-day capacity building workshop was organised on 12th and 13th, December 2018 for district SBM team on social and behaviour change



communication for WASH from Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts of Telangana, and Raichur and Yadgir districts of Karnataka. Purpose of the workshop was to create a resource pool at the district level so that they may be engaged for SBCC planning and training of block/village level stakeholders to undertake SBCC activities.

### 3.11.9 One-Day Consultative Workshop with Line Departments to Develop an Action Plan for Poshan Abhiyaan

CRU conducted a one-day consultative workshop on July 25, 2018, to develop an SBCC action plan for Poshan Abhiyaan, designed on the strategy and guidelines of the Poshan Abhiyaan. Representatives from the government, public



health nutrition experts, and professionals from related fields attended the consultation. The consultation has provided new insights into

Poshan Abhiyaan and the social movement related to it by unpacking of 10 themes under it. Presentations by experts and thoughts shared by participants added to the deliberations, which led to a comprehensive understanding of the Poshan Abhiyaan and SBCC component under it.

### Two-day Consultative Workshop with Line Departments on Social and Behaviour Change Communication to Promote Positive Alternatives to Child Marriage

CRU organised a two-day workshop titled 'Social and behaviour change communication to promote positive alternatives to child marriage,' which was held at the NIRDPR, Hyderabad, on September



27-28, 2018. There were a total of 30 participants from government, NGOs and academic groups. The objectives of the workshop were identification of drivers leading to child marriages, behavioural and normative factors behind those drivers, and reviewing and consolidating inputs for communication materials.

This workshop identified adolescent girls and their families, self-help group (SHG) women, and youth networks to reach boys and residential schools, which were identified as critical platforms for sensitisation and empowerment.

### Engagement of PRI Members to Improve Nutritional Outcomes under POSHAN Abhiyaan

A two-day writeshop was organised on 7th and 8th February, 2019 to develop different models and costed plans for involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and SHGs in Jan Aandolan



for Poshan Abhiyaan. A total of 19 participants representing the Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Rural Livelihoods Mission, NITI Aayog, NIRDPR, NRLM Cell at NIRDPR, Department of Women and Child Development-Telangana, SIRD Telangana, Andhra Pradesh Mahila Abhivruddhi Society (APMAS) and UNICEF Raipur and Hyderabad offices attended the writeshop. The participants, in plenary and in groups, deliberated upon the opportunities, limitations, challenges and solutions and at the end of two-day write-shop, developed and

presented the suggested strategy, models and estimated costs for involvement of PRIs and SHGs in a systematic manner.

Based on the inputs from the writeshop, a detailed proposal and plan of action for NITI Aayog for the involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions and self-help groups in Jan Aandolan for POSHAN Abhiyaan was submitted. The proposal involves training of 5,06,224 PRI members and 8.27 lakh VO-SAC members from the States in cascading mode of approach starting from national, State, block and village levels.

## CHAPTER – 4 Technology Transfer

Promotion of innovations and spread of technologies plays a vital role in improving livelihoods, enhancing the standard of living and income generation, especially among people living in rural areas. In the year 1999, NIRDPR has initiated an innovative concept called Rural Technology Park (RTP) for promoting innovations and technologies relevant for the transformation of rural areas. RTP is operated in collaboration with the help of successful entrepreneurs for demonstrating potential technologies and undertaking technology-based entrepreneurial training programmes for scaling-up in rural areas. Established in an area of about 65 acres of land, the RTP serves as a platform for demonstration and dissemination through transfer of technologies or skill development training programmes.

RTP aims to serve as a catalyst accelerating a wide range of appropriate and affordable technologies to rural poor for increasing productivity and enhancing the quality of life, thereby enabling communities towards sustainable development. Over 40 types of capacity building programmes on various technologies are being conducted by the training-cum-production facilities created at RTP. Large numbers of rural youth and SHG women are trained through exposure-cum-training programmes and workshops on various rural technologies every year. NIRDPR plays the role of an accelerator, can really enhance interface, and enable tie-up with appropriate institutions that can cater to the entrepreneurial aspirations of the youth who have been mulling over innovative ideas and hopes of launching technology start-ups.

The National Rural Building Centre (NRBC) at RTP showcases cost-effective models of rural houses with 40 different technologies. A Sanitation Park was also established with a good number of models of individual hygienic toilets which are affordable by the rural masses. The Director General Bungalow is a sustainable housing

initiative for promoting sustainable housing using appropriate technologies.

Every year, on the occasion of NIRDPR Foundation Day celebrations organised in the month of November, the Rural Technology & Crafts Mela is organised as a part of celebrations. Over 300 rural innovators, rural artisans, women/small-scale entrepreneurs, government Institutions, etc., coming from various parts of the country participate in the event. The event contributes immensely to promote the core idea of “Make in India” and “Innovate India campaign” which encourages grassroots innovators/start-ups. In addition, the second edition of the Rural Innovators Start-up Conclave (RISC) was conducted. This platform has enabled many innovators and start-ups to mature their ideas and benefit. The event is becoming an important platform to promote rural innovations. The initiatives carried out and the achievements during 2018 -19 by CIAT are narrated below.

### 4.1 International Training Programmes Organised By RTP, CIAT

#### 4.1.1 Planning and Management of Rural Housing and Habitat Projects

The programme sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India under ITEC and SCAAP was conducted from August 27, 2018 to September 23, 2018. Ten participants from seven countries, viz. Nigeria, Mauritius, Bangladesh, Botswana, Sri Lanka, Jordan and Sudan attended this month-long programme.

The main objective of this course was to share the planning and management housing strategies for rural areas. The course emphasised the policies, strategies, and programmes on housing in India as well as in other countries. The participants were also introduced to the sustainable and green building technologies which are incorporated within and outside their specific countries.



Representative of MEA, Gol and Deputy Director General, NIRDPR with the participants.

The session on PMAY-G programme, which is the national flagship programme of housing for poor in India, helped the participants to understand the details of the housing programme being implemented by the Government of India.

The training method adopted involved participatory approaches, classroom lectures, study visits, field visits, workshops, video presentations, debate discussions, role plays and practical hands-on experience of understanding sustainable housing technologies like making of CSE Blocks, arches, rat-trap bond, mud plastering, etc.

The study visit to Kurnool helped the participants to understand the construction of houses for flood-affected people. Interactions with officials of Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Anantapur helped them to understand the role of micro finance and SHGs in promotion of housing schemes. The other study trips taken up include visits to Earth Institute, Auroville, Tsunami Rehabilitation Projects, Samathuvapuram housing projects and water and sanitation projects of WTN, Puducherry.

#### 4.1.2 International Training Programme on Climate Resilient Housing Technologies

This sponsored programme by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India under ITEC & SCAAP was conducted from March 18, 2019 to April 14, 2019. Twenty participants from eleven countries, viz., Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, Mauritius, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Trinidad

& Tobago, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe participated in the programme.

The main objective of this course was to share various climate-resilient housing strategies which can be adopted for minimising and mitigating the impacts of climate change on people. The participants were also introduced to the sustainable and green building technologies which are incorporated within and outside their specific countries.



International Participants at Director General's Bungalow

The course was inaugurated by Dr. N Gopal Krishnan, Director of Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee. In the training module, the participants were exposed to aspects such as climate change and its impact on the housing sector, details of policies, strategies and programmes in housing sector, disaster management and habitat development, design for climate and disaster resilient housing, promotion of water, sanitation and solar energy harvesting and conservation measures, mitigation strategies such as participatory approaches and disaster risk analysis, application for GIS for habitat development, and knowledge management in climate-resilient housing programme.

During the study tour to Chennai, the participants visited the CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre, IIT-Madras, the Rain Centre, Centre for Coastal Zone Management and MS Swaminathan Research Foundation. The local site visits at Hyderabad included visits to CII-Green Building Centre and SRCM Ashram.

## 4.2 Workshops and Seminars of RTP, CIAT

### 4.2.1 Workshop for Fisher Women (Telangana)

On the occasion of 'Rashtriya Mahila Kisan Diwas', a collaborative workshop with the support of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad was organised on 15th October, 2018 for fisherwomen. Orientation on technologies such as solar dehydration, cooling technologies, eco-hatcheries and deboning of fish was done for the economic development of the fishing community. About 100 fisherwomen participated from Telangana State.



As part of the workshop, discussions were held on the opportunities for the transfer of the technologies of RTP among the fishermen and the people depending on aquaculture. The participants experienced a practical demonstration of fish deboning and solar dehydration technologies. The exposure visit to RTP was appreciated by all participants and they have shown keen interest in the technologies which can be supported under Blue Revolution Scheme of NFDB, Hyderabad.

### 4.2.2 Workshop on 'Packaging Rural Products'

As part of the fellowship programme component of RISC, the awardees of Rural Innovators Start-up conclave, 2018 were invited to attend a three-day workshop on 'Packaging Principles and Methodology for Packaging of Ethnic Foods and



Rural Packaging' during 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2019, conducted in association with the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Hyderabad. Packaging enhances the appearance of a product and helps a label for promoting the product. In addition, labelling also helps in providing the right information about a product to the prospective customer. The innovators and start-ups were exposed to various types of packaging and were given suggestions to improve the existing packaging of their products. During the workshop, general awareness of different methods of packaging for increasing shelf-life of products was provided and importance of transport packaging was discussed.

### 4.2.3. Workshop on Sustainable Housing

A team of architects associated with the sustainable housing technologies attended a training-cum-workshop on 'Sustainable Housing Technologies' conducted during 06<sup>th</sup> to 08<sup>th</sup> February, 2019. The participants were oriented on the benefits of sustainable housing technologies.





### 4.3 Visit of Important Dignitaries to RTP, CIAT



Mr. Charles Bastienne, Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture, Seychelles visited RTP on October 25, 2018. He visited all the technology units and the Rural Building Centre. He expressed that the initiatives by RTP in this regard are noteworthy.



Dr. Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute of Telangana (MCHRD), Hyderabad conducted a training programme for IPS, IAS and other administrative officers all over India, and as a part of their training, the administrative officers visited RTP on December 19, 2018. They visited all the technology units and the Rural Building Centre.



Shri Sirikonda Madhusudhana Chary, Hon'ble Speaker, Telangana Legislative Assembly, visited RTP on May 8, 2018. He visited various technology units located in RTP. "These technologies are wonderful, and we need to make efforts to take these to the villages," he said.

#### 4.4. Skill Development: RTP-CIAT Training Programmes

Imparting capacities through skill training programmes in order to improve the livelihoods and entrepreneurship opportunities among rural people is one of the core areas of work at RTP.

During the year 2018-19, 42 free training programmes and 94 self-funded training programmes covering about 1,441 participants from Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and West Bengal were conducted.



Hands-on training programme on 'Solar Products Assembling and Maintenance'



Training on 'Tribal and Fashion Jewellery Making'



Training on 'Home-based Products Making'

The participants of these programmes include the self-help groups and unemployed youth, especially from rural areas of the country. The technologies on which the hands-on training programmes were conducted include home-based products, mushroom cultivation & processing, compressed stabilised mud blocks making, assembling solar lights, installation and maintenance of solar home lighting systems, leaf plate making, vermicompost, vermiwash, neem oil extraction and neem cake making, beekeeping, handmade paper making/conversion, solar dehydration technology, processing of soya products, natural dyeing, etc. Besides the training in making the products, the trainees were given the inputs on procurement of quality raw material and marketing of the finished products. Further, support is being extended to the trainees in the setting-up of units, wherever required.

## SPECIAL INITIATIVES:

### SERP SHG Women Training Programmes



Fifteen collaborative training programmes, in which over 600 SHGs members were trained, were conducted with the support of Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Government of Telangana. This programme aims to provide entrepreneurial training on home-based products (soap, surf, phenol, etc.), solar light assembling, handmade paper conversion, pearl jewellery making, leaf plate making, etc. As a special effort, identified SHGs from each block are trained on one particular product so that they are specialised on that. This strategy placed them in a better position as they are able to market their product to other SHG groups as well as in the open market, based on the demand. This strategy has helped the women to confidently undertake the manufacture of their products. Over 70 per cent of the groups that underwent the training have established their production units successfully.

## 4.5 Collaborative Programme

Besides the above, the following workshop-cum-training programmes were conducted in collaboration with different organisations such as NISE, Dept. of Fisheries, MANAGE, NABARD, SERP, etc.

- i. **Surya Mitra:** A three-month Surya Mitra Skill Development Programme, pertaining to the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) was organised. The programme was conducted in association with Green Urja Technologies and Systems Pvt. Ltd. for technically-qualified youth from rural areas of Telangana.
- ii. **Training on Fisheries:** Orientation on fish preservation and dehydration technologies for

the fisheries department and presidents of fisheries societies in the State of Telangana was given.

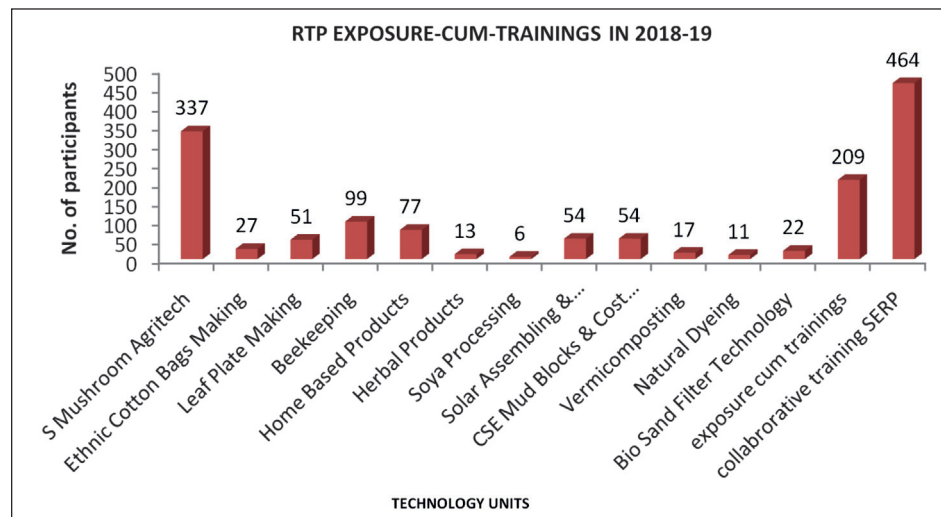
- iii. **Agri-prenuer Training:** Programmes under Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres for entrepreneurs in collaboration with MANAGE, Hyderabad were conducted.
- iv. **Training of SHG Women in Collaboration with SERP:** Thirteen training programmes were conducted for over 600 women SHG members through SERP, Govt. of Telangana on technologies such as home-based products, handmade paper conversion, herbal products, soya and millet processing, leaf plate making, tribal and pearl jewellery, etc.

- v. **Orientation to NABARD Staff:** An orientation programme on rural technologies was organised for AP NABARD staff from various districts. Based on the inputs received, the officials will be sending prospective trainees identified from respective districts for entrepreneurial training programmes.
- vi. **Collaboration with NGOs:** The RTP in collaboration with the Aga Khan Foundation, Save the Children and Population Council, conducted training programmes for various people. The training programmes were

conducted on home-based products to rehabilitated sex workers from Anantapur, Rohingya refugees settled in Hyderabad and staff of AKF from Gujarat.

**Training on Solar Dehydrator Assembling:** Training on solar dehydration technology and manufacturing the dehydrators was held for the SHGs from Meghalaya. They were taught to assemble dehydrators, which they intended to sell in the local market for drying turmeric, fish and other products.

Graph-3: Details of Technology-wise Exposure-cum-Training Programmes



### BIOSAND FILTER (JALKALP)

RTP in collaboration with Sehgal Foundation's Water and Waste Water Resource Centre and Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST), Canada, organised a practitioner's training on Jalkalp Biosand Filter Technology during February 20-22, 2019. Training on safe drinking water offered know-how and gave practitioners from eight States an opportunity to learn about the sustainable solutions for treating water. Biosand filters is an effective and sustainable household-level safe drinking water solution. However, it is important to know the technology and its operation & maintenance aspects for effective promotion of the technology.



## 4.6 Study Tours and Industrial Visits to RTP, CIAT

The exposure visits, study tours and internship for the college and schools students from across the country are regularly conducted by RTP to promote ideas of appropriate and sustainable technologies among them at an early stage of their life. Students visiting the RTP get well acquainted with the live demonstration of technologies displayed such as sustainable housing, solar energy applications, organic farming, natural dyeing, handmade paper processing, etc.



Sarpanches from a Gram Panchayat in Chhattisgarh visiting RTP



Institutional trainees visiting RTP

Participants of national and international training programmes of NIRDPR as well as various training programmes also visit RTP to gain knowledge.

As a special arrangement, RTP has collaborated with Trippko, a private school trip organising partner, for promoting experiential learning among students from different schools. Trippko takes the role of mobilising school students for their field trips to RTP. During the year 2018-2019, 12 trips involving 800 students from various schools were organised under this programme.



School students during their exposure visit to RTP

Besides VIPs, more than 13,000 persons from different villages, colleges, schools (including Trippko visits), institutions and other organisations visited RTP during the year.

## 4.7 Consultancy and Technical Support Services

### SOLAR WIND HYBRID SYSTEM

NIRDPR is promoting a hybrid system, i.e., solar mill (solar + mill) based on modular, scalable, distributed renewable energy system, optimised for on and off-grid installations. The concept is seamlessly utilising wind for energy generation in one unit, which undoubtedly is an effective solution at places where national resources are available to ensure the continuity of power generation.



In collaboration with the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad, the technology is being transferred and promoted for the development of the fisheries sector and so far has been installed at NFFBB, Bhubaneswar, Chandil Dam, Jharkhand and Kavaratti, Lakshadweep.

RTP is extending consultancy services/technical support in the following areas:

i. Installation of Solar Wind Hybrid Power Generators under NFDB Project, Gol

- Supply and installation of 12.5 KW hybrids solar-wind renewable energy systems at NFFBB, Bhubaneswar.



- Solar Wind Hybrid plants at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep on MFV BlueFin and fishing boats



- Solar wind hybrid plants on cages at Chandil Dam Reservoir, Jharkhand.



ii. Supply and installation of Eco-hatcheries with breeding pools for the Department of Fisheries, Telangana.



iii. Supply of solar dehydrators, ice block making machines, 50kg capacity deboning machine, mobile cold storage systems to West Bengal SRLM and West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation, Kolkata.



iv. **Solar Installations in Schools:** In 26 schools, solar energy systems ranging from 0.3 KW to 2 KW capacities have been installed for lighting and cooling facility in association with Green Urja Technologies and Systems (GUTS), a non-profit NGO promoted by Padma Bhushan Shri T. L. Sankar, IAS. These schools are located in Talakondapally mandal of Mahabubnagar district and Kadatal mandal of Ranga Reddy district in Telangana. The initiative which was implemented in 2018 has been funded by Shri Malli Varanashi, an NRI based in the USA. Many of these schools have totally disconnected the regular electricity connections and are managing all their energy requirements with the help of these solar systems. Children in these schools are overjoyed to see the lights and fans in their classrooms. During the interactions, they narrated the difficulties they had faced during winters and summers in the absence of these facilities. This initiative can be replicated in anganwadi and schools across the country, given the benefits it offers to the children and teachers, ensuring congenial learning environments.

v. **Promoting Sustainable Housing:**

**ANGANWADI BUILDINGS:** NATCO Foundation took the help of RTP for constructing seven anganwadi buildings using sustainable construction technologies in Telangana State



**LOW COST DESIGN CONSTRUCTION, POLAVARAM, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh:**

Kamalampalem village in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh is under the Polavaram Dam Rehabilitation village, where facilitation of houses was planned. RTP gave new designs of house models which are to be made in an area of 400 sq. ft., at a cost of Rs.3, 50,000. The construction of building is in progress.



**CSEB BLOCKS:** RTP is supplying compressed mud block to projects located in and around Hyderabad to promote awareness on the benefits of sustainable housing technologies. Over 40,000 Mud blocks have been supplied during the reporting period.



## 4.8 Important Annual Events Organised by RTP, CIAT

### a. Rural Technology and Crafts Mela - 2018

The 16th Rural Technology and Crafts Mela was organised from 29th November to 3rd December, 2018. Rural innovators, SHG entrepreneurs, non-governmental organisations, technology institutions, private institutions and start-ups participated in the 16th Rural Technology and Crafts Mela to showcase various rural technologies, crafts and other products. The theme of the 2018 Mela was 'People's Planning: A Decentralised Strategy for Sustainable Development'.

The 'National Fish Festival' was organised as part of the event in collaboration with the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB). The purpose of the event was to popularise fish consumption in the country and to create awareness among the people on the health benefits of fish. Fish stalls serving various exotic fish cuisines were put-up for this purpose. In addition, to promote awareness on sustainable housing technologies, a special pavilion on eco-friendly sustainable housing construction technologies was also displayed by the Rural Technology Park.



Inauguration of Mud Block Arch during Rural Crafts and Mela 2018

Participants were from the Twenty (20) States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Jammu &

Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Around 220 stalls were put up for display, demonstration and sale by the exhibitors. The technologies that were displayed included solar, bamboo, organic, agriculture, leather, sanitation, handlooms, ayurvedic, millets, jute, silk, artificial jewellery, wooden cutlery, paper-pencil, Kashmiri shawls, decorative items, banana fibre, handicrafts, clay items, embroidery works, wooden crafts, dry ornamental flowers, etc.



A rural innovator being felicitated during RTCM 2018



Dignitaries releasing a book during RTCM 2018

Thousands of people from Hyderabad and neighbouring areas visited the five-day mela. In addition, students from schools and colleges also witnessed and benefitted from the programmes conducted. Cultural programmes were organised every day from 6:30 pm to 10:00 pm during the mela. Traditional and folk dance performances by professional dancers were organised with the help of government agencies and professional dance groups.



The RTP Mela-2018 was organised in partnership with National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), State Bank of India, Society for Employment Generation & Enterprise Development in Andhra Pradesh (SEEDAP) and TRYLOGIC Ltd. (DDUGKY-PIA).

**b. Rural Innovators and Start-up Conclave - 2018**

The second edition of Rural Innovators Start-up Conclave (RISC-2018), which was organised during 30-31 August 2018, has become an important milestone for enabling critical support to innovators and start-ups focussed on addressing the challenges in rural areas. NIRDPR plays a key role by connecting innovators and start-ups with appropriate institutions and investors for assisting in scaling-up.



Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice President of India inaugurating RISC-2018

The event was organised on seven themes, namely agriculture and allied activities, green energy, waste to wealth, sustainable housing, health and elderly care, drinking water and sanitation, and sustainable livelihood. In the year 2018, a new platform called 'Rural Innovation and Design (RiDe) Challenge' was organised for school children, college students and the general public. The aim of the initiative is to trace out a few critical problems faced in rural areas with potential solutions for these problems.

On 30th August 2018, RISC-2018 was inaugurated by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice President of India in the presence of Shri E. S. L. Narasimhan, Hon'ble Governor, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Mohd. Mahmood Ali, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Telangana and Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.

The event was attended by representatives from academics, government institutions, and NGOs, most importantly by entrepreneurs, venture capitalists, angel investors and other players from the entrepreneurial ecosystem. Over 200 innovators, start-ups and students from 23 States of the country exhibited and demonstrated their ideas. Innovations and designed were shortlisted based on the rural feasibility for outreach, practical implementation, cost-effectiveness, sustainability and scalability.



Display and demonstration of innovation and technologies

## 4.9. Other Notable Initiatives by RTP, CIAT

### a. Re-launch of Training Programmes at CGC – Vaishali, Bihar

On February 15, 2019, an MoU was signed between RTP-NIRDPR and CAPART to roll-out training programmes in the Career-cum-Guidance Centre of CAPART which has been non-functional since the last 10 years. After starting

the basic renovation works, training programmes were conducted with the support of JEEVIKA, Bihar which sponsored their SHGs to benefit from the training programmes. So far, around 200 trainees have enrolled for three different training programmes such as computer applications, tailoring and garment design and solar products assembling. The first batch of trainees with a batch size of 30 participants was rolled out on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2019.



Launching of training course material



Training programme on Computer Application (left); and Garment Designing and Tailoring

### b. Sustainable Housing Technologies at NIRDPR-DG Bungalow

Inspired by the cost-effective and eco-friendly technologies by Laurie Baker's and others', the Director General's Bungalow at NIRDPR is built using locally available materials with a traditional touch of a mud house typology. The building was well appreciated by the visitors' for its eco-friendly construction. Recently, the building also received the HUDCO Design Awards-2018. The building has been designed by Padmashri G. Shankar, Habitat Technologies Group (HTG).



NIRDPR Director General's Bungalow

Promotion of such technologies in Institutions can give a much-required confidence on these technologies among the general public. The building aims at making a 'Bold Statement' in favour of sustainable housing technologies. Some of the technologies adopted in the building are Compressed Mud Blocks (CMB), filler slab roofing, rat-trap bond brickwork, mud plastering, tandoor and terracotta tile flooring, bamboo railings and partitions, pergolas, rainwater harvesting,



First Floor Lounge

wastewater treatment and recycling, solar energy harvesting, etc. The capital cost of construction of the building was reduced by 40 per cent, and also the recurring cost of the building will substantially reduce due to the sustainable construction techniques adopted. Widespread adoption of these technologies across the country can help in combating climate change and many other environmental challenges, otherwise triggered by the conventional buildings.

#### 4.10 Publications by RTP-CIAT

- i. **Rural Innovator Start-up Conclave (RISC) Proceedings:** A publication based on the abstracts of entries received during RISC, held on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2018 was published. The book captures innovative ideas and products developed by innovators, start-ups and students across India.

- ii. **Gram Panchayat and Anganwadi Building Designs:** It is a publication based on the outcome of a Workshop-cum-Designshop on 'Development of Designs for Community Building using Alternative Construction Technologies'. The designs will be helpful to government departments.
- iii. **Creating a Masterpiece using Appropriate Building Technologies:** This coffee table book gives a detailed look into the Director General's Bungalow, built to promote cost-effective building technologies to promote awareness of such technologies.
- iv. **The Mud Matters:** A video on making compressed mud blocks was released in 2018 based on demonstrating CSEB making.

#### 4.11 New Technology Units Initiated at RTP

- i. **Water and Wastewater Resource Centre:** The Water and Waste Water Resource Centre managed by Sehgal Foundation was started at RTP. The centre was inaugurated by Shri Jual Oram, Honourable Union Minister for Tribal Affairs on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2019.



- ii. **Clay Processing and Technology Unit:** In order to promote high-end processing technologies, a clay processing unit was established at RTP. The unit will help potters and other interested people to understand clay processing techniques, making high-end products like clay jewellery and terracotta articles.



- iii. **Bio-Pesticide and Fertiliser Unit:** The leading bio-pesticide and fertiliser manufacturers, K. N. Biosciences, Hyderabad has set-up a

training unit at RTP. The unit will train farmers and rural entrepreneurs on preparation of bio-pesticide and fertiliser to promote organic agriculture.

- iv. **Aromatic and Essential Oil Unit:** The unit established in collaboration with M/s. SRIV RAIN to train farmers on the cultivation of aromatic plants and extraction of essential oils.
- v. **E-Vehicle Unit:** An e-vehicle maintenance unit was established at RTP to train youth from rural areas. The trained youth will be able to meet the growing demand for O&M of e-vehicles in rural areas.

### Gallery - Participation of RTP in Exhibitions



RTP participation in World Environment Day, 2018 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi



RTP Stall at the 'International Day for Biological Diversity-2018' at Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad



Participation of RTP-NERC-NIRDPR at the 'Indian Science Congress- 2018' in Manipur



RTP stall at the Grameen Vikas Yojana, Action Research Project Inauguration at Gwalior

## CHAPTER – 5 Innovative Skilling and Livelihoods

India enjoys demographic dividend with more than 62 per cent of its population of 1.3 billion, in the working age group and furthermore than 54 per cent of its population below 25 years of age. Presently, 55 million strong and capable rural population are unable to access work opportunities due to socio-economic constraints and an experiential traditional agricultural skill that needs to be upgraded for greater agricultural productivity. In this context, NIRDPR has been actively exploring innovative skilling opportunities in order to generate sustainable livelihood options for rural India. Innovative skilling and livelihood is an evolving process and is dynamic due to changes in market conditions, information technology and migration. The livelihoods approach to eliminate rural poverty was first adopted based on the experience of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, implemented for well over a decade since 1999 has been restructured and is being implemented as National Rural Livelihoods Mission since 2010-11. SGSY was aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL households through income-generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them out of poverty.

### 5.1 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana Special Projects (SGSY (SP))

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana Special Projects is the skill and placement initiative of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). It evolved out of the need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of their youth. The placement-linked skill development special projects aimed at rural youth from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to acquire skills to get wage employment in the organised sector.

#### 5.1.1 Status of SGSY (SP) Projects

Since 2007, Ministry entrusted 87 SGSY (SP) projects to NIRDPR, as coordinating and monitoring agency. Out of 87 projects, 16 projects have been formally closed. The Ministry and NIRDPR have been making efforts for the orderly closure of the 71 pending projects.

One of the important learning from the implementation of SGSY special projects, inter-alia, was that inadequacy or lack of clear operational protocols translated into deliverables. This caused great inconvenience to the Project Implementing Agencies, whose cash-flow for a project was more often than not disrupted. To fill in such conspicuous gaps, a new programme, viz. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) with a well-defined Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was introduced in its place.

### 5.2 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a placement linked skill training programme for underprivileged rural youth of the country. The programme is being implemented through Public-Private Partnership in project mode by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, partnering with State Government. DDU-GKY believes in providing world-class training to equip rural youth for a decent job in the country or abroad with scope for career progression.

The DDU-GKY Cell at the Centre for Skills & Jobs, NIRDPR is responsible for carrying out the core activities associated with the implementation of this programme as a Central Technical Support Agency (CTSA) of MoRD. As a CTSA, NIRDPR oversees the DDU-GKY programme implementation across 18 States and two Union

Territories in the country as the eyes and ears of the Ministry under the banners of Roshni (in the Left-wing extremist districts), Himayat (in Jammu and Kashmir) and as DDU-GKY in rest of the country.

### 5.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is critical in DDU-GKY to attain the priorities of the programme and policy, especially in an environment focused on the achievement of results. Continual monitoring, through an effective monitoring regiment, can verify whether the activities are undertaken according to plan and in an efficient manner. A suitable monitoring system also provides information from monitoring and evaluation systems for policymakers in assessing the overall performance of their programmes in terms of the achievement of desired results.

In the role of CTSA, the following M&E activities are undertaken by NIRDPR:

- Extending due-diligence support to States.
- At least three inspections of each active training centre in a year.
- Physical verifications of placed candidates as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and request from States.
- Projects' performance reviews with States/MoRD.
- Capacity building of the stakeholders.
- Collect required data/information from SRLM/SDM on behalf of MoRD.
- Highlighting performance/non-performance and areas of improvement to the State and also escalate to MoRD.
- Implementation and handholding of ERP (Kaushal Bharat) to all stakeholders across the country

In addition, by virtue of the experience and knowledge base available with NIRDPR, it supports MoRD & States in the areas, namely:

- SOPs and guidelines revision.

- Complaints/grievances investigation and redressal.
- Hand-holding and mentoring of States in the DDU-GKY programme implementation.
- Participate in and carry out impact research projects.
- Monthly performance letters to States indicating the progress of the overall programme in the State

A snapshot of the M&E achievement during the year 2018-19 in some of these areas is presented in the following section under the following heads:

Table- 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Achievement during the Year 2018-19

| S. No. | Areas of activity                                       | Achieved numbers |
|--------|---|------------------|
| 1      | Inspections of training centres done                    | 1,302            |
| 2      | Physical placement verifications                        | 638              |
| 3      | Number of training programmes delivered by M&E          | 74               |
| 4      | States'/PIAs' performance review participated/conducted | 160              |

Additionally, the following activities were undertaken during the year:

1. Conducted 51 due diligence of DDU-GKY training centres at the request of States like Karnataka (43) and Meghalaya (8).
2. Revision of DDU-GKY's SOP (revised version is likely to be released by MoRD shortly)
3. Quality audit of about 300 training centres of Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) in the State of Andhra Pradesh
4. Teaching a course on employment, employability and entrepreneurship for PGDRDM students at NIRDPR
5. Conducting a survey to collect data from several States for a research project on

'Reasons for High Drop-out Rate in DDU-GKY' programme being executed by the Centre for Monitoring & Planning (CPME)

6. Recommendation for 2nd instalment release for the State of Karnataka - six projects
7. **Strengthening of Human Resources:** Human resource plays a critical role in the efficient and effective implementation of any programme. NIRDPR supported States such as Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, and Karnataka by deputing its resources for hand-holding of States in the implementation DDU-GKY programme. The M&E team of DDU-GKY at NIRDPR has been helping States in performing functions like due-diligence, inspections, instalments processing, etc.
8. **Customisation of Implementation Procedures:** DDU-GKY has a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and guidelines in place for the effective implementation of the programme across the country. However, based on certain local requirements, State's priorities, etc. A few States have also changed certain processes like release of instalments, requirement of bank guarantee, placement evidence, infrastructure specifications, etc. M&E team of DDU-GKY at NIRDPR, based on its wide

experience has been helping States in adopting best practices in several areas.

#### 9. **Engagement of Technical Support Agencies (TSAs)**

DDU-GKY programme has provision for a State to engage the services of a Technical Support Agency to help them in the implementation of the programme in terms of carrying out various critical activities like due-diligences, inspections, placement verifications, PIA's performance reviews, etc. M&E team of DDU-GKY at NIRDPR has been helping many States in the TSA selection processes.

#### 10. **Project Performance Monitoring**

M&E teams of DDU-GKY at NIRDPR have been supporting States in continuous monitoring of the programme.

#### v. **Performance Statistics**

Some of the key performance statistics pertaining to activities of M&E, DDU-GKY at NIRDPR are detailed in the following sections:

##### 5.2.2. **Inspections of Training Centres**

The M&E activities from time-to-time bring out the advisories that help the States in improving the programme.

Table-7: The Status of Inspection Conducted and Advisories Issued by CTSA and Attended by States

| State       | No. of Inspections |       |      |                   |          |      |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|------|-------------------|----------|------|
|             | Due                | Done  | %    | No. of Advisories |          |      |
|             |                    |       |      | Raised            | Resolved | %    |
| AP          | 203                | 208   | 102% | 2,201             | 732      | 33%  |
| Assam       | 144                | 144   | 100% | 1,333             | 751      | 56%  |
| Bihar       | 122                | 114   | 93%  | 1,532             | 747      | 48%  |
| Gujarat     | 59                 | 59    | 100% | 940               | 736      | 78%  |
| Haryana     | 25                 | 29    | 116% | 519               | 305      | 58%  |
| J&K         | 19                 | 47    | 247% | 292               | 162      | 55%  |
| Jharkhand   | 121                | 121   | 100% | 1,572             | 1,096    | 69%  |
| Karnataka   | 101                | 107   | 105% | 880               | 556      | 63%  |
| Kerala      | 195                | 195   | 100% | 2,233             | 1,968    | 88%  |
| Meghalaya   | 11                 | 11    | 100% | 90                | 21       | 23%  |
| Punjab      | 179                | 172   | 96%  | 2,729             | 1,813    | 66%  |
| Rajasthan   | 74                 | 74    | 100% | 914               | 209      | 22%  |
| Sikkim      | 3                  | 3     | 100% | 5                 | 5        | 100% |
| Tamil Nadu  | 40                 | 30    | 75%  | 192               | 167      | 86%  |
| Telangana   | 110                | 125   | 113% | 1,457             | 0        | 0%   |
| West Bengal | 104                | 104   | 100% | 1,302             | 825      | 63%  |
| Total       | 1,326              | 1,302 | 98%  | 15,474            | 8,427    | 54%  |

### 5.2.3 Training and Development

Training and capacity building of the stakeholders of DDU-GKY is a key mandate for NIRDPR for enabling successful implementation of the project.

#### i. Training Programmes Delivered

DDU-GKY Cell at NIRDPR delivered thematic

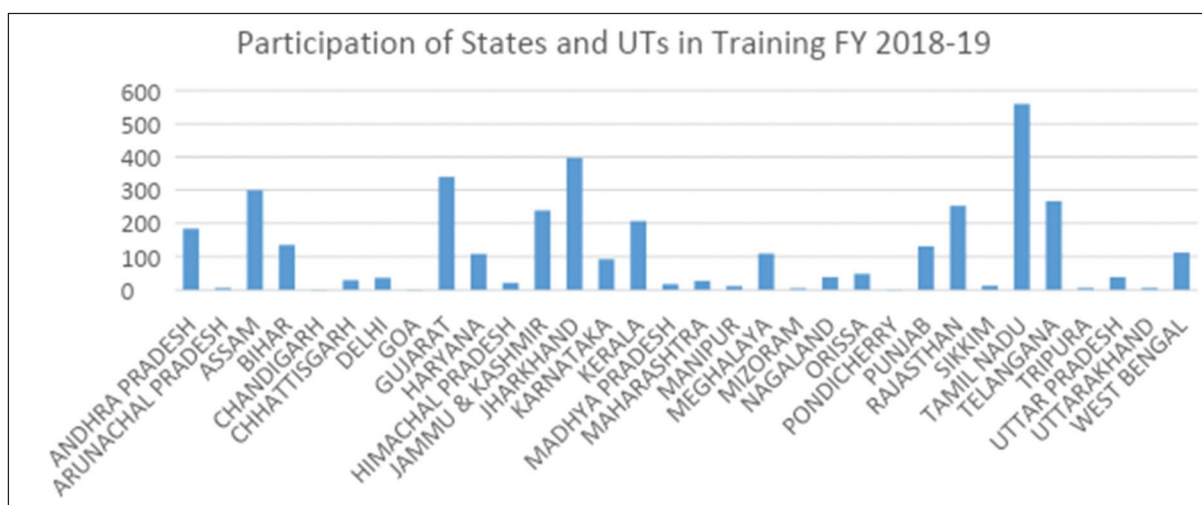
workshops, training and capacity building for the stakeholders of DDU-GKY that include various role-holders in PIAs and SRLMs who are responsible for the smooth implementation of the scheme. 29 States and three Union Territories attended various training programmes offered by the centre.



Table-8: No. of Training Programmes Delivered and the Number of Participants Attended

| S. No. | Title of the Programme                                 | No. of Programmes | No. of Participants |
|--------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1      | Orientation programme on DDU-GKY: Post PRN             | 14                | 407                 |
| 2      | Induction programme on DDU-GKY: With projects          | 4                 | 202                 |
| 3      | Induction and refresher programme on DDU-GKY for SRLMs | 8                 | 210                 |
| 4      | Kaushal Praveen: Training of Trainers                  | 31                | 606                 |
| 5      | Thematic workshop on IT platform: PFMS                 | 7                 | 225                 |
| 6      | Virtual training on MPR                                | 12                | 226                 |
| 7      | Training programme on SOP                              | 33                | 964                 |
| 8      | Workshop on quality management                         | 2                 | 133                 |
| 9      | Thematic workshop on centre management                 | 4                 | 130                 |
| 10     | Training on instalment release                         | 3                 | 46                  |
| 11     | Other training   | 19                | 584                 |
|        | <b>Total</b>   | <b>137</b>        | <b>3733</b>         |

Graph-4: Participation of States & UTs in Training Programmes in 2018-19

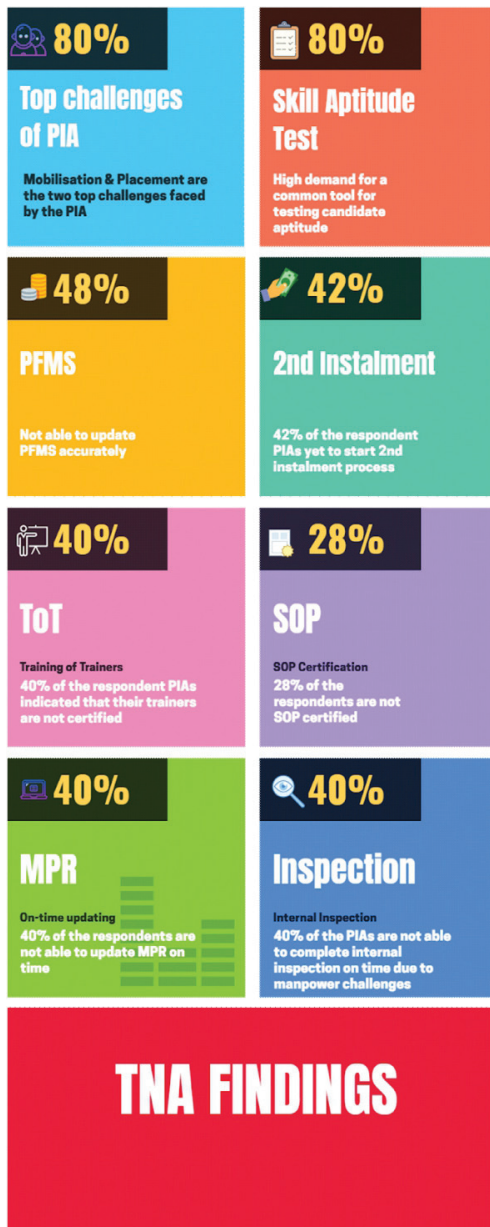


**ii. Training Need Analysis (TNA)**

A 360-degree training need analysis was initiated in November, 2018 to forecast training needs for the first quarter of 2019. A needs analysis questionnaire was first administered to PIAs, SRLMs, TSAs and CTAs to capture the potential knowledge and skill gaps, followed by a

consultative meeting with the States to discuss the findings from the needs questionnaire. 219 PIAs out of 411 in the country participated in the TNA. After collecting the responses and analysing the State level responses, the State SPMs were invited for a consultative workshop at NIRDPR to identify priority areas for the first six months in 2019.

**a. Top TNA Findings:**



**b. Proposed Approach to Training**

- Prioritise the needs of the States that have targets to complete.
- Offer more zonal and State-based training.
- Conduct ToTs for centre management, quality management and district and block official induction.
- Give special focus on the needs of the North-Eastern States.

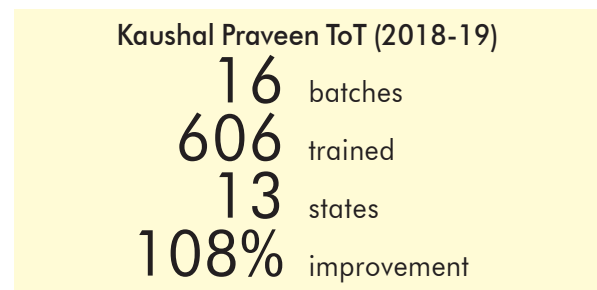
**c. Top training needs**

- Training of Trainers
- Training on Instalment Release
- PFMS
- Financial Procedures
- Quality management

**iii. Key Offerings:**

**a. Kaushal Praveen - Training of Trainers on Skilling**

Kaushal Praveen was launched by the Centre for Skills & Jobs, DDU-GKY, NIRDPR in December, 2017 to enhance the quality of training for DDU-GKY candidates. It is a three-day training programme to improve the training methodology of trainers and adopts an industry-based yardstick to measure the quality of training methods adopted in the training centres.



**b. Social Media-based Peer Learning and Mentoring for DDU-GKY Trainers**

Moderated by NIRDPR, a social media-based peer learning and mentoring for DDU-GKY trainers who attended the ToT was initiated using the Telegram app. The app is a community of over 200 DDU-GKY trainers and moderated by the master trainers of the Training Division, where best practices in training are shared.

**c. Impact of Kaushal Praveen in Skill Training: Vibrant Domain Labs**



Candidates and trainers joined hands to liven up the domain labs and training sessions after the ToT. Trainers reported with pictures and videos to show the application of their learning in skilling methodology.

**d. Kaushal Praveen - A Benchmarking Study**

NIRDPR training team undertook a benchmarking study to compare the Kaushal Praveen ToT with other ToTs delivered by organisations in the skilling space. As Kaushal Praveen ToT is delivered with an objective to infuse skill training methodologies suitable for training DDU-GKY candidates from rural backgrounds, the parameters of comparison are only on methodology.

The objective of this benchmarking study is to gauge how far or close NIRDPR is with industry practices in the delivery of ToT for DDU-GKY trainers on training methodology. This year, Kaushal Praveen was benchmarked with ITAC International Trainers Assessors Course (ITAC).

**e. Summary of Benchmarking**

| Parameters                              | ITAC ToT                            | Kaushal Praveen ToT                 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Duration of the training (Face-to-Face) | 5 days                              | 3 days                              |
| Follow up live observations             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Fee per trainer                         | Rs. 10,000/-                        | Rs. 1,500/-                         |
| Activity-based classes                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Certification                           | ITAC                                | NIRDPR                              |
| Domain training                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | -                                   |

NIRDPR also conducted a comparative observation of classroom behaviour of trainers trained in ITAC and NIRDPR ToT. It was observed that NIRDPR ToT trained trainers are more frequently seen implementing various skilling methods and collaborative training methods in class in comparison to ITAC trained classrooms. There is more focus on skilling methods in NIRDPR's ToT. NIRDPR, like ITAC also follows an observation rubric, trainer observation, 80 per cent benchmark

for accreditation, and ongoing mentoring which are on par with industry practices in the training of trainers.

**f. Soft Skills through Blended Learning**

NIRDPR conducted a one-day orientation workshop on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2018 for trainers from select training partners of DDU-GKY on using a blended learning approach to train students in soft skills. Customised interactive videos on soft skills, life skills and employability skills in different regional languages were piloted in collaboration with Kuza Technologies Pvt. Ltd. that specialises in producing micro-learning videos for livelihood missions.

**iv. New Initiatives**

The following are the new initiatives undertaken.

**a. e-learning: Taking the Virtual Way to Training, Capacity Building and Skilling**

Continuous learning and capacity building is the key to successful DDU-GKY programme implementation. In order to facilitate autonomous learning for our multiple stakeholders and to offer learning anytime, anywhere and online, NIRDPR has commenced the development of a series of e-learning modules associated with DDU-GKY implementation, including the SOP; thematic subjects at every stage of the project cycle and role-based learning. Authoring tools like Captivate, Articulate Story Line, Vyond and open source tools have been used to develop e-learning. The e-learning modules will be hosted on a Moodle-based Learning Management System (LMS). Other channels of learning that will be supported by LMS include blended class, virtual class and instructor-led class.

**b. e-Learning for PRN Registration Process**

An end-to-end process of PRN registration process video was developed using Vyond, Captivate, Articulate Storyline and video editing tools.

**c. e-Content on Computer Fundamentals for DDUGKY Candidates**

According to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Computer Fundamentals training has to be given to DDU-GKY trainees for 80 hours.

Activities to introduce new topics, ignite curiosity in candidates to learn new topics, and interactive content to engage the learners were developed for each topic in the curriculum. With this, standardised content is now available for PIAs to deliver IT component.

#### d. Blended Learning for Kaushal Salah: Orientation for Prospective PIAs

DDU-GKY training team Introduced blended learning and flipped classroom for 'Kaushal Salah', the orientation programme for prospective PIAs. Apart from the provision of pre-read materials are, online quizzes are prepared for the facilitators to check the progress of learning.

#### e. e-Learning for DDU-GKY Candidates

The following e-learning for Retail Sales Associate role was developed on the basis of National Occupational Standards:

- An interactive learning video on the future of retail
- An animation video on basic etiquette at the workplace

- Interactive learning video with assessments to explain maximising sales

#### f. Competency Matrix for DDU-GKY Functionaries

Just as we define the Attitude, Skills and Knowledge (ASK) agenda for DDU-GKY candidates, it is essential to define the Attitude, Skills and Knowledge, in other words, competencies of DDU-GKY functionaries. In January 2019, as an outcome of the Training Needs Analysis exercise, the DDU-GKY cell at NIRDPR has identified a suite of nine competencies in four stages for developing the competencies from the basic to the advanced. This can help define the knowledge, skills and attitude required from a DDU-GKY functionary to carry out their roles efficiently. This growth path is applicable to PIAs, SRLMs and CTSA's. Each training programme is aligned to a competency and stage of competency development, and provides a learning path to each functionary. This will come into effect when integrating the T&CB with Learning Management System. A snapshot of competencies mapped for each stage of DDU-GKY implementation is given below:

| Competency Suite                     | 1. Onboard  | 2. Core  | 3. Growth   | 4. Specialist  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| i. Achieving Excellence for self     | Improves own performance  | Takes ownership to deliver quality   | Achieves success and presents success stories   | Drives project performance and is a role model   |
| h. Stakeholder Focus                 | Understands stakeholder needs, delivers good stakeholder experience: candidates/PIA / SRLM/CTSA/ MoRD | Develops stakeholder relationships and engages them, improves stakeholder experience | Advises, provides and seeks stakeholder feedback and acts on feedback; Builds stakeholder relationships       | Leads stakeholder-centric culture, champions initiatives for stakeholder advocacy, enhances key relationships  |
| g. Managing Risk                     | Complies with procedures  | Actively manages risks and compliance  | Proactively manages risks and compliance  | Governs risk responsibly   |
| f. Collaboration                     | Collaborates as a team member   | Engages as a team player   | Promotes networking<br>Leads and inspires team  | Builds networks  |
| e. Managing Project Data             | Understands basic data & prepares documents   | Manages data associated with the role and maintains documents                        | Manages and leverages project data & documents for improvements   | Promotes data integrity and sound data management undertakes research for policy advocacy  |
| d. Managing DDU-GKY project          | Supports project management under guidance  | Pro-actively supports project governance and delivery                                | Drives DDU-GKY project  | Leads DDU-GKY project  |
| c. Managing Team Performance         | Committed to one's own performance in the role  | Maximises team's performance<br>Coaches others in the team                           | Demands high performance<br>Mentors larger team   | Inspires commitment<br>Guides others   |
| b. Using DDU-GKY Processes & Systems | Follows processes. Uses the systems (such as MPR/ERP/LMS/PFMS) correctly                              | Analyses processes. Understands the criticality of the systems and takes ownership.  | Highlights process & system improvements.   | Drives process & system improvements.  |
| a. Essentials                        | Subject matter expert   | Gains SOP Knowledge<br>Applies SOP knowledge   | Analyses project performance based on SOP<br>Develops strategy and initiatives to enhance project performance | Evaluates performance of project<br>Influences thinking and R&D<br>Builds capacities<br>Innovates<br>Creates resources to support project implementation |

Training programmes are being rolled out based on the above competency mapping.

### g. Knowledge Bank

The training team at DDU-GKY, NIRDPR launched a curated Knowledge Bank where articles, reports, research studies, and latest news items related to skill development can be accessed. It is available for public on the DDU-GKY info portal at <http://ddugky.info/kbank.php>. The documents can be viewed and downloaded without logging into the DDU-GKY info portal. The documents are compiled after secondary search performed by the training team.

### iv. Key Events Hosted

#### a. CEO Conclave (28-29 April, 2018)

The DDU-GKY division hosted a Conclave of CEOs of SRLMs to deliberate on a neutral platform on the kind of improvements that can be brought about in the next few months to enhance the programme efficiency. Principal Secretary from SRLM, West Bengal, CEOs from the State of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and COOs and SPMs from other States joined the conclave and deliberated on a variety of topics and issues associated with DDU-GKY implementation.

Some of the key action points identified were:

1. Need for an SOP compliant ERP system
2. Quality and salary of the trainers to be standardised
3. Emphasis on proper mobilisation to select the right candidate for the right job
4. Certification of trainers
5. Recovery of funds from non-performing PIAs

#### b. Trainer Residency Programme: Retail

Trainer Residency is primarily a recognition and reward for the PIA trainers for contributing to the quality of domain training delivery to DDU-GKY candidates. It is also a step towards sustaining and standardising the quality of training delivery and methodology of DDU-GKY training in each domain across the Country.

**The Need:** Currently, there is no standardised content for domains under each trade, though the SSCs have published a common facilitator guide and trainee handbook. Across the PIA centres, the manuals vary and accordingly the

treatment of each topic as well as the delivery. This can be one factor that impacts the quality of training in DDU-GKY.

**The Solution:** Introduce industry-based standardised content and facilitator guide that instructs PIA trainers to facilitate sessions in a way that is suitable to DDU-GKY candidates. This can be achieved by involving some of the best PIA trainers, the SSC and the industry, and bring them on a common platform. Under their guidance, the trainers author the facilitator guide, test it at their centres and then NIRDPR disseminates and reinforces its use through Kaushal Praveen ToTs and by placing it in a central portal of NIRDPR. One trainer residency for retail was hosted by NIRDPR in April 2018, where the retail trainers authored an interactive training guide suitable to train DDU-GKY candidates.

### v. Partnership with States

#### a. Himayat: Mobilisation and Counselling

Two workshops were exclusively held for Jammu & Kashmir PIAs on Mobilisation and Counselling in 2018-2019. Practitioners and experts in these fields were invited to share strategies and techniques on mobilisation in a workshop held in December, 2018 and on counselling in January, 2019 with invited speakers and NIRDPR team.

#### b. Jharkhand: Skill DEED – Training for Aspiring Skill Development Professionals

Jharkhand Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) came with an emerging suggestion on job placement in skilling for fresh graduates and young professionals who are looking for job opportunities and career progression. The objective is to create skilled and job-ready manpower at training centres to enhance the quality of the DDU-GKY project.

- Develop critical and creative thinking about skill development in India and other countries.
- Build competencies (Knowledge, Skill and Attitude) required to implement skill development programmes and mould them into job-ready professionals for the skilling ecosystem, particularly in the rural development sector.

**Certification:** The candidates after completion of the course and qualifying the assessment shall be awarded with a certificate.

Skill DEED was launched on 8th October, 2018 at Ranchi by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand Shri Raghubar Das in the presence of NIRDPR, JSLPS and Training Partners



Shri Raghubar Das (Hon'ble Chief Minister, Jharkhand) at the inauguration of Skill DEED course; (Right) Dr. W. R. Reddy, Director General, NIRDPR addressing the group on a video message on Skill Development during the inaugural Skill DEED Course

#### 5.2.4 Management Information System (MIS)

MIS for DDU-GKY was envisioned to scaffold the IT requirements of the DDU-GKY programme of MoRD. The primary aims are as follows:

- Development of applications to monitor DDU-GKY schemes
- Data analysis and reports
- Capacity building
- Maintenance of applications
- Maintenance of IT infrastructure, which includes:
  - E-office technical support
  - VPN
  - IMAP
  - DSC installation and configuration

The primary objective of MIS division is to cater to all information technology-related needs of DDU-GKY projects. The team is engaged in fulfilling the requirements by performing various activities like development and maintenance of applications which include 'Kaushal Bharat', 'Appraisal System', 'eSOP Learning portal', 'Rural Connect', 'Monitors Application', 'ddugky.info portal' and 'Learning Management System (LMS)'.

The team supports various stakeholders with data and reports related to DDU-GKY projects, for their analysis. Mostly, these reports reflect information at National/State/Project level.

In the present era, when technology and communication are synonymous, it becomes

imperative to use IT to drive any activity, process or a programme. As the common mode of communication between stakeholders is over the internet, it makes IT applications an indispensable part of any social organisation and more so, in the development of rural communities. This mandates the need of an application development group in an organisation that would like to leverage the synergies that the information technology offers.

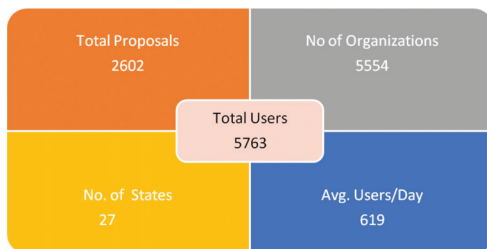
##### i. Application Development

The MIS team has been involved in the development of core components that encompass the DDU-GKY programme with strict adherence to the Standard Operating Procedures. The main intent of which is to bring all the stakeholders of the programme on to a single platform by engaging them from the initiation phase to evaluation phase. The team has developed the following four applications which have gone live and are being used by stakeholders:

1. Appraisal system
2. Kaushal Bharat ERP
3. ddugky.info
4. Applications for in-house process automation

##### ii. Appraisal System

This application is a precursor to engaging the Project Implementation Agencies (PIA). This system is used by Project Appraisal Agencies (PAA) to assess and evaluate the applications submitted by the prospective PIAs.



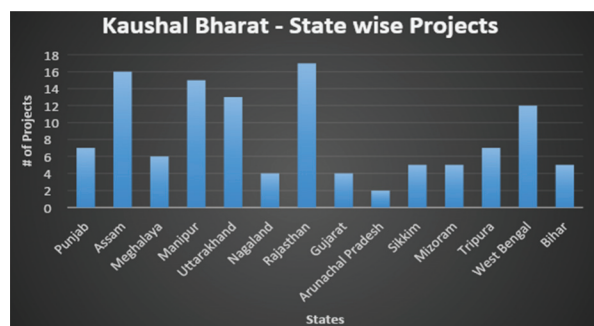
Projects that qualify the qualitative appraisal process in the appraisal system are considered for the further stages of approval. This application makes the project approval process seamless across different stakeholders (PIA/PAA/SRLM/CTSA/MoRD). The portal became live vide notification no. 17/2018 issued by the MoRD on 10th July, 2018. The system is well received as reflected in the following data:

### iii. Kaushal Bharat

Kaushal Bharat on ERP facilitates administration of DDU-GKY programmes. Once the PIA projects are sanctioned and thereof all the subsequent activities are performed on the Kaushal Bharat. This application provides an end-to-end solution for all stakeholders of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the DDU-GKY programme. It comprises the following modules:

1. Project initiation
2. Centre management
3. Candidate management
4. Batch management
5. Training management
6. Inspection management
  - a. Mobile application was also developed for on-site inspection
7. Placement management

Graph-5: The status of onboarding of the projects by the States:



### iv. Ddugky.info

This system is currently used by the States for projects (prior to Kaushal Bharat) for

- Financial verification
- Desk verification
- Physical verification

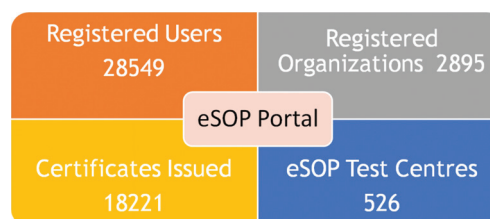
Assam, Karnataka, Punjab, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh are using the system for the ongoing projects.

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Number of Projects | 106 |
| Avg. Users/Day     | 491 |

### v. Maintenance of Applications

eSOP Learning portal

As per the Notification no. 63/2015 released by MoRD, it is incumbent that all the stakeholders directly involved in the execution of the project should be well-versed with the contents of SOP for effective implementation of DDU-GKY projects. It is made mandatory for all the stakeholders directly involved in the implementation of the projects under DDU-GKY to be trained, accessed and certified on the important aspects of SOP.



### 5.2.5 Appraisal and Finance

The DDU-GKY projects are funded by the government, where Central government contributes 60 per cent of project cost and 40 per cent is contributed by the respective State government. Central government contributes 100 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir and 90 per cent in the North-Eastern States. The ownership of the programme has recently been transferred to the State government's nodal agencies in respective States. The programme is driven by guidelines and well-defined Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

NIRDPR as an appraisal agency for DDU-GKY emphasises on the selection of right PIAs and perfect concurrent monitoring throughout the

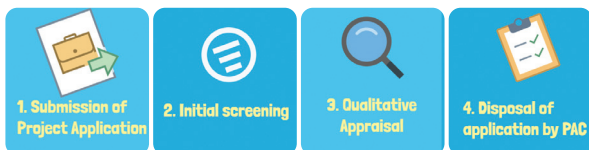
Country. The applications for DDU-GKY projects (including Roshni, Himayat and Sagarmala) of eleven States is appraised according to the process notified by MoRD. PIAs for the programme are selected through three rounds of extensive appraisal process followed by approval of the Project Approval Committee (PAC) of the State concerned. Project appraisal and approval process in DDU-GKY is a process of assessing and evaluating the application in a structured way before resources are committed.

NIRDPR conducts concurrent monitoring involving cross-verification of audit reports submitted by the PIAs on a quarterly basis. To accomplish the same, the finance team makes periodic visits to the SRLMs to conduct quarterly random verification of the projects in AAP States.

Himayat is a placement-linked skill development initiative for training and placement of one lakh youth from Jammu and Kashmir. Ministry has sanctioned 21 projects under this scheme and financial monitoring of all these projects including instalment recommendations and closure of the project, based on their performance comes under the purview of NIRDPR.

#### i. Project Appraisal and Sanction Process

Project appraisal and sanction process followed in DDU-GKY by NIRDPR is described as follows: It is a due diligence process of financial assessment, organisation and infrastructural assessment, sector, trade and geographical assessment and past training and placement verification. The appraisal and sanction process is categorised into four major stages as below:



**a. Project Application Submission:** A project application for DDU-GKY project, including Himayat, Roshni and Sagarmala, has to be filed only on the designated portal (erp.ddugky.info).

**b. Initial Screening:** Initial screening involves checking an application which has scored a

minimum of 10 marks in technical score on (a) verification of transaction ID for payment of non-refundable application fees of Rs. 25,000. (b) documents furnished by a PIA in validation of the priority score and technical score; (c) eligibility criteria of PIA in terms of guidelines; (d) blacklisting of the PIA.

- **Outcome:** Successful applications shall be recommended for qualitative appraisal. In all other cases, the application shall be rejected, PIA informed and information placed before PAC.
- **Timelines for Completion of Activity:** Decision to be communicated to PIAs within 10 days after a PIA files application.

**c. Qualitative Appraisal:** The process involves a detailed evaluation of PIA and project application on the basis of five parameters, namely: financials; organisation; placements; quality assurance and training infrastructure and delivery. Appraisal is undertaken as per the prescribed toolkit mentioned below: (i) Applicants that have conducted MES/QPNOS/NSQF compliant courses for at least one year will be evaluated using the Scorecard 1. (ii) Applicants that have not conducted MES/QP-NOS/NSQF compliant courses for at least one year will be evaluated using Scorecard 2. In case of DDU-GKY PIAs, SRLM shall take feedback on PIA's performance through the Ministry designated system (till such a system is made available, SRLMs shall take inputs from CTAs concerned). In case of projects filed by Champion Employers and projects for industrial internships, qualitative appraisal may not be required, and only feedback on PIAs (which have undertaken DDU-GKY project in past) shall be considered. A PIA undergoing qualitative appraisal shall be required to pay a non-refundable appraisal fee as notified by the State.

- **Outcome:** A detailed report shall be placed before the PAC for a decision on disposal. In case of projects filed by Champion Employers and projects for industrial internships, only feedback on PIAs (if the PIA has undertaken DDU-GKY projects) shall be prepared.



- **Timelines for Completion of Activity:** 30 days from the day an application has been recommended in the initial screening.

**d. Disposal of Project Application:** Disposal of application means rejection or approval of the project by Project Approval Committee (PAC).

Initially, the qualitative appraisals were outsourced to the agencies, later during the month of December, 2016, the NIRDPR team have taken over qualitative appraisal process completely and now conducts end-to-end process of appraisals including appraisal fee verification.

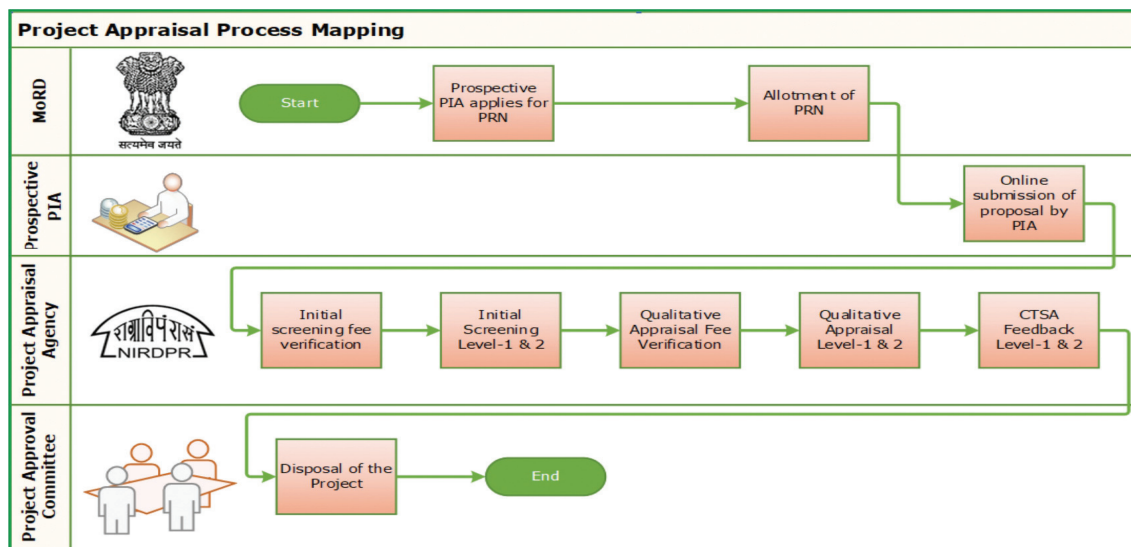


Figure-3: Project Appraisal Process Mapping

**ii. Status of Initial Screening and Qualitative Appraisals**

The appraisal status is indicated in the below table, followed by the pictorial presentation of initial screening and qualitative appraisal status:

Table-9: Appraisal Status for the Year Ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019

| S. No. | Project State     | Total Proposals Received | Additional Target | Initial Screening               |                                     |                 | Qualitative appraisal |                 |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
|        |                   |                          |                   | Recommended (Champion Employer) | Recommended (Non-Champion Employer) | Not Recommended | Recommended           | Not Recommended |
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh    | 69                       | 9                 | 0                               | 24                                  | 36              | 9                     | 8               |
| 2      | Assam             | 83                       | 3                 | 2                               | 51                                  | 27              | 31                    | 10              |
| 3      | Bihar             | 138                      | 0                 | 1                               | 74                                  | 63              | 50                    | 9               |
| 4      | Haryana           | 7                        | 0                 | 1                               | 6                                   | 0               | 4                     | 1               |
| 5      | Jammu and Kashmir | 217                      | 2                 | 0                               | 121                                 | 94              | 67                    | 28              |
| 6      | Jharkhand         | 39                       | 1                 | 0                               | 20                                  | 18              | 12                    | 3               |
| 7      | Karnataka         | 22                       | 3                 | 0                               | 10                                  | 9               | 9                     | 0               |
| 8      | Meghalaya         | 27                       | 0                 | 1                               | 16                                  | 10              | 11                    | 2               |
| 9      | Sikkim            | 13                       | 1                 | 0                               | 9                                   | 3               | 7                     | 0               |
| 10     | Telangana         | 42                       | 3                 | 0                               | 19                                  | 20              | 8                     | 4               |
| 11     | Uttarakhand       | 15                       | 0                 | 0                               | 9                                   | 6               | 6                     | 1               |
|        | Grand Total       | 672                      | 22                | 5                               | 359                                 | 286             | 214                   | 66              |

### iii. Appraisal Help Desk and Ticket Resolution

The finance team continues to support by actively engaging itself in answering the appraisal-related calls received at the Help Desk. The team also works on email resolutions of the tickets pertaining to the appraisal process, raised by users from time-to-time.

### iv. Concurrent Financial Monitoring of DDU-GKY projects

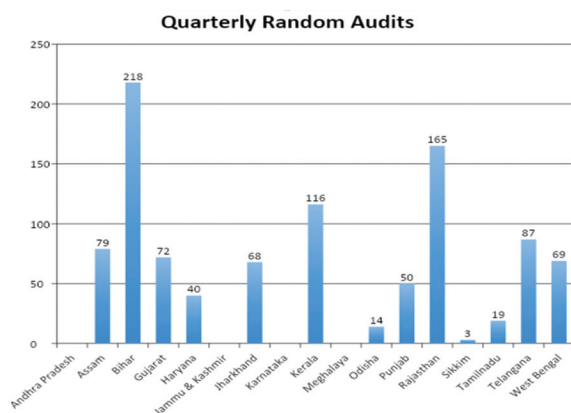
As one of the Central Technical Supporting Agency (CTSA) for DDU-GKY, NIRDPR provides support to States in project implementation as delineated in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of DDU-GKY.

The finance team plays a critical role in ensuring the adherence of sound financial management practices in compliance with the DDU-GKY guidelines and the SOP through quarterly verifications.

As per SoP Part-II, Chapter 8, Clause 8.10.2, NIRDPR has to conduct a quarterly random audit of projects in AP States. We conduct Financial Concurrent Monitoring through quarterly random audit verifications of 18 AAP States. The purpose of these audits is to ensure the timely and correct payment of entitlements mentioned under prescribed heads of expenditure and to conduct verification of other mandatory checks mentioned in the SOP.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, NIRDPR has conducted verifications totalling to 10,00 in 17 AP States as indicated in the graph below:

Graph-6: Quarterly Random Audits



### vi. Himayat Projects

Himayat is a placement-linked skill training programme for unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir and is being implemented by the Himayat Mission Management Unit, Jammu and Kashmir State Rural Livelihoods Mission (JKSRLM), Government of Jammu and Kashmir within the State. Youth will be provided free skill training for a duration of 3 to 12 months, in a range of skills for which there is good market demand. At the end of the training, the youth are assured of a job and there is one-year post-placement tracking to see how they are faring.

Ministry has sanctioned 21 projects under this Scheme. The finance team conducts the financial monitoring of all these projects including instalment recommendations and closure of the project based on their performance.

### ix. Provision of Feedback on Project Performance

The SRLMs are supposed to take the feedback on PIA performance in DDU-GKY projects, before sanctioning the projects to the applicant PIAs. Therefore, provision of feedback to the SRLMs on PIAs performance in existing projects of DDU-GKY is one of the decisive assignments of the CTSA. The CTSA ensures that the latest feedback on PIAs, which have undertaken DDU-GKY projects in the past is made available to SRLMs, at the time of conducting Project Approval Committee (PAC) meetings. The important elements that are captured in our CTSA feedback are:

- Fund Eligibility:** The fund eligibility of the applicant PIA is indicated in our feedback form and the same is calculated based on turnover, category and the total cost of ongoing DDU-GKY projects.
- Status of DDU-GKY Projects:** State-wise, the status of the projects is being sanctioned to the applicant PIA which indicates whether the projects are ongoing, terminated or closed.
- Physical Progress:** The physical achievements of the existing DDU-GKY projects sanctioned to the applicant PIA are compared against the prospective project work schedule and the

physical performance is gauged and commented upon.

- d. **Alerts and Show-Cause Notices:** Any alerts (red/yellow) or show-cause notices that are issued to the applicant PIA for ongoing DDU-GKY projects are also reported and a qualified statement is made in the feedback.
- e. **Districts Covered:** The districts applied in the current application versus the targets already sanctioned those districts under DDU-GKY projects are also being summarised.
- f. **Trades Covered:** The trades applied in the current application versus the targets already sanctioned in those proposed States under DDU-GKY are also indicated.
- g. **Snapshot of Projects Applied:** An abstract on details of the projects applied in different States for project appraisal is also given (the list includes all the projects i.e., recommended, not recommended and lapsed).
- h. **Project Performance in SGSY, Himayat Projects:** Achievement of physical targets and financial compliances of the applicant PIA in previous skilling projects such as SGSY and Himayat are also stated in the feedback.
- i. **Any Other Risks Identified:** Any other risks that have not been covered in the qualitative appraisal report, but identified during the later stages of appraisal shall be noted in the feedback.

### 5.3 National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) - AAJEEVIKA

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) has been implementing Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), a Centrally-sponsored programme, in partnership with the State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) since June, 2011 with an objective to "reduce poverty through promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment

opportunities resulting in appreciable increase in incomes of the rural poor on a sustainable basis". The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through implementing four core components viz., (a) social mobilisation and promotion of sustainable community institutions of the rural poor (SHGs, VOs, CLFs, etc.) (b) financial inclusion of the rural poor (c) sustainable livelihoods (d) convergence and entitlements.

#### 5.3.1 Objectives of NRLM Resource Cell, NIRDPR

1. To strengthen implementation of NRLM through capacity building of SRLMs and by arranging implementation support from NRLM Resource Cell (NRLM RC).
2. To facilitate continuous flow of trained National, State, district, field professionals from NRLM Resource Cell to all the SRLMs and MoRD as per the requirement.

#### 5.3.2 Major Activities NRLM RC, NIRDPR performed during 2018-19

1. Trainings, workshops to meet the CB needs of SRLMs.
2. Conducted studies in the field.
3. Bank officials' orientation on SHG-BANK linkage.
4. Annual national writeshop.
5. Development of training modules.
6. Development of National Level Community Master Trainer (NCRPs).
7. Support to other units of NIRDPR.

#### 5.3.3 Key Achievements during 2018-19

- a. During the financial year 2018-19, NRLM (RC) conducted 210 campus, off-campus training programmes and also coordinated MoRD programmes to SRLM officials, SIRD faculty members, capacity building agencies, NGOs, PIAs, government officials, CBOs, etc. The following are the details of the CB programmes.

Table-10: Details of Capacity Building Programmes of NRLM RC

| S. No | Details   | No. of Programmes | Participants | Clientele  |
|-------|---|-------------------|--------------|--|
| 1     | NIRDPR campus trainings                               | 15                | 673          | NRLM Fellows, SPMs, DPMs, BBMs, BPFTs, CCs, CRPs and other departmental staff          |
| 2     | Off-campus Training Programmes conducted by NRLM (RC) | 162               | 7,499        | DPMs, BPMs, NGOs, BCCs, CMTs, CRPs and other departmental staff                        |
| 3     | Off-campus workshops supported by NIRDPR              | 18                | 755          | CCs, CTs, CMs, BPMs, DPMs, DPMs, SAPS, thematic experts, VO & CLF EC members, MD, CEOs |
| 4     | NIRDPR campus workshops coordinated with NMMU, MoRD   | 15                | 408          | CEOs, SPMs, NGO senior officials, community  |
|       | Total   | 210               | 9,335        |  |

b. Studies conducted by NRLM RC focused on conducting a few studies this year. The details are as follows:

1. A study on the effectiveness of Rural Technology and Craft Mela (RTCM)
2. A study on Interest Subvention Scheme for Women SHGs under DAY-NRLM
3. A study on SHG Member as Business Correspondents under DAY-NRLM
4. A study on MKSP

#### 5.3.4 National Resource Persons (NRPs)

In order to provide needs-based and timely technical assistance to the SRLMs, NRLM Resource Cell, NIRDPR, Hyderabad with the support of MoRD has created a pool of experienced and highly-qualified professionals called National Resource Persons (NRPs). Currently, 461 NRPs have been empanelled and are providing needs-based professional support to SRLMs across the Country.

To catalyse the Model CLF development process, NRLM-RC developed a pool of National Community Master Trainer (NCMTs) having

adequate ground-level experience. Presently, 69 NCMTs are empanelled by NRLM-RC from five States, namely Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh.

#### 5.4 Rural Self-employment Training Institutes (RSETI) Project

RSETI project aims at mitigating the unemployment problem among rural youth. The vision and mission of MoRD is to have one RSETI in every district as a centre of excellence to impart skill training to rural unemployed BPL (below poverty line) youth to enable them to become entrepreneurs by taking up self-employment ventures.

NIRDPR is the nodal agency for infrastructure creation of RSETI buildings under Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). NIRDPR is given the responsibility of receiving and processing the grant aid request proposals from various sponsoring banks, recommending to MoRD for sanction, conveying the sanctions and releasing the funds to sponsor banks for the construction of RSETI buildings. NIRDPR takes up issues with

various districts and State authorities related to allotment of the land by the State government, getting undisputed possession of land for sponsor banks, getting various clearances/approvals for building construction and helps sponsor banks in resolving the issues. NIRDPR assists and guides sponsor banks in completing the construction of RSETIs buildings as per MoRD's guidelines. NIRDPR also brings out publications of success stories of past trainees of RSETIs. Apart from this, NIRDPR is involved in conducting workshops for nodal officers of sponsor banks and liaison officers of States.

#### 5.4.1 Progress of Achievement

As on 31.3.2019, there are 582 functional RSETIs in the Country, sponsored by various banks. During the financial year 2018-19, a sum of Rs. 13.22 crore has been released to 32 RSETIs. As on 31.03.2019, NIRDPR has cumulatively released an amount of Rs. 361.24 crore to 488 RSETIs located in 28 States and four Union Territories. Construction of RSETI buildings has been completed in 232 districts. Construction is in progress in the remaining districts/locations.

To develop a committed and competent cadre of young rural development management professionals in the country, NIRDPR has started academic programmes. The Centre for Post Graduate Studies and Distance Education (CPGS&DE) was established to facilitate these programmes. As part of it, the Institute has introduced a one-year residential Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) in 2008 with a capacity of 50 students per batch. In the year 2018, the Institute introduced a two-year full-time PGDM-RM programme with approval from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi.

In view of the increasing need for massive trained manpower in rural development, NIRDPR started Distance Education Programmes in 2010 with one-year Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in Sustainable Rural Development (PGD-SRD). Subsequently, Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in Tribal Development Management (PGD-TDM) in 2012 and Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Geo-spatial Technology Application in Rural Development (PGD-GARD) in August, 2014 were started. The above three programmes are approved by AICTE. In the year 2018, the Institute introduced a Diploma Programme on Panchayati Raj Governance and Rural Development in collaboration with the University of Hyderabad. Further, the Institute is also conducting joint programme on M.Tech, Appropriate Technology & Entrepreneurship (MTech-ATE) in collaboration with NIT, Arunachal Pradesh. Where the students spent in NIRDPR to learn Technology Applications in Rural Development and Project work in the second year of the programme. A brief account of these programmes is given below:

## 6.1 Post Graduate Programmes (Regular Mode)

### 6.1.1 Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM)

In the year 2018-19, two programmes of Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) have been conducted. The PGDRDM Batch-15 started from January, 2018 and was completed by January, 2019. Batch-16 started from 20th August, 2018 and is continuing. Forty-six students enrolled in the PGDRDM: 2018 - Batch-15 from different parts of India viz., 6 from Central India, 22 from Southern India, 3 from Northern India, 11 from Eastern India and 4 from Western India.

Thirty-Two students enrolled in the PGDRDM: 2018 -19 (Batch-16) from different parts of India, viz. five from Central India, nine from Southern India, two from North-East, four from Northern India, seven from Eastern India, and five International In-service students sponsored by international organisations like CIRDAP and AARDO. Of these, nine are female students. The five international candidates are from Ghana, Fiji, Myanmar, Sudan and Iran.

In both the batches, nearly 13 per cent of the students are from sciences (like agriculture, horticulture, veterinary sciences) 11 per cent from the science stream, while 24 per cent students from Arts and remaining 52 represent professional courses like management, engineering, commerce, etc. The admission process was done on the basis of an All-India Entrance Examination conducted by NIRDPR, or considering CAT, MAT, XAT & ATMA score, followed by group discussion and personal interviews. The first and second trimester of the PGDMRM programme is completed.

### 6.1.2 Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Rural Management)

In the year 2018, the Institute introduced a two-year full Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Rural Management) with the approval of AICTE, New Delhi with an objective to provide better career opportunities for aspiring students to have a career in the rural development sector. Twenty students enrolled in the programme. The students were selected from the All India Management Aptitude Test, viz. CAT, MAT, XAT & ATMA, followed by group discussion and personal Interviews. Twenty per cent of the students are from sciences (like agriculture, horticulture, veterinary sciences), while 20 per cent are from Arts and the remaining 60 per cent hail from professional courses like management, engineering, commerce, etc.

### 6.1.3 Curriculum of PG Programmes

The trimester-based programme of PGDRDM/PGDM-RM consists of a classroom teaching component, field exposure, experiential learning, periodical tests, assignments, project reports and final examination. The classroom component is spread over all the three trimesters and the field visit was concurrently conducted for six weeks between Trimester – II, Trimester – III.

### 6.1.4 Rural Organisational Internship

The six-week-long rural organisational internship was administered to the PGDRDM: Batch-15 students from 10th September to 16th October 2018 to sensitise the students to the hardcore problems of the rural society and its dynamics. The field attachment component focuses on institutions, organisational structures, organisational culture, management systems, HRD, finance, production processes, marketing,

value addition, etc. The organisations for fieldwork included: (i) CIRDAP- Dhaka, Bangladesh (ii) Gram Shree (iii) ICICI Foundation (iii) RURBAN Mission-MP (iv) MYRADA (v) Odisha State Rural Livelihood Mission (vi) Rajasthan State Rural Livelihood Mission (vii) RYSS (viii) SERP-Andhra Pradesh (ix) Rural Technology Park, NIRDPR (x) Uttaranchal State Rural Livelihood Mission (xi) SRIJAN (xii) West Bengal SRLM

### 6.1.5 PGDRDM: Campus Placements of PGDRDM Batch-14 & 15

The placement event for PGDRDM-Batch-14 was held during June, 2018. Reputed organisations have participated in the campus placement event. Of the 44 students who have joined PGDRDM: Batch-14, placements were provided to 41 students. The organisations which selected the students include: (i) RURBAN-Madhya Pradesh (ii) Odisha State Rural Livelihood Mission (iii) Madhya Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission, (iv) Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society, (v) RURBAN-Himachal Pradesh, (vi) SERP-Telangana, (vii) SERP-Andhra Pradesh, (viii) RYSS, (ix) RAJEEVIKA (x) NRLM, NIRDPR (xi) Akshara Networks.

The placement event for Batch-15 was held during November, 2018. Reputed organisations have participated in the campus placement event. Of the 46 PGDRDM students who joined PGDRDM: Batch-15, placements were provided to 42 students by organisation namely: (i) TATA Trust - Chhattisgarh, (ii) Rajasthan State Rural Livelihood Mission, (iii) Odisha State Rural Livelihood Mission, (iv) Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society, (v) SEEDAP, (vi) NIRDPR-DDU-GKY, (vii) JSLPS, (viii) SRLM, Haryana (ix) Rural Technology Park, NIRDPR, (x) RURBAN Mission - Madhya Pradesh, (xi) Akshara Networks and (xii) SYNCHROSERVE.

### 6.1.6 Diploma Awarding Ceremony for PGDRDM-Batch-14 & Batch-15

Diploma Awarding Ceremony of NIRDPR PGDRDM:2017-18 Batch-14, was held on 4th August 2018. Shri P. H. Kurian, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Kerala was the Chief Guest on the occasion. Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General & Chairman, Academic Committee, NIRDPR PGDRDM presided over the Diploma Awarding Ceremony.



Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR awarding diploma to a student during Diploma Awarding Ceremony of PGDRDM Batch-14

Diploma Awarding Ceremony of NIRDPR PGDRDM Batch-15, 2018 was held on 12th January 2019. Shri Prawin Kumar Toppo, IAS, Secretary, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj & NREP (Special Division), Rural Development Department, Government of Jharkhand was the Chief Guest on the Occasion. Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General & Chairman, Academic Committee, NIRDPR PGDRDM presided over the Diploma Awarding Ceremony.



Shri P. H. Kurian, IAS, Addl. Chief Secretary, Revenue Dept., Govt. of Kerala addressing the gathering during the Diploma Awarding Ceremony of PGDRDM Batch-14



Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR and Shri Prawin Kumar Toppo, IAS, Secretary, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj & NREP (Special Division), Rural Development Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand awarding diploma to a student during Diploma Awarding Ceremony of PGDRDM Batch-15

## 6.2 Distance Education Programmes

The rural development sector requires domain area experts/professionals to work as rural development managers, managing tribal development issues, Panchayati Raj-related issues in rural areas. Keeping in view the above, the Institute conducts Post Graduate Diploma Programmes in different domain areas on distance mode.

### 6.2.1 Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD)

The one-year PG Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development in distance mode was offered to prepare a large number of competent rural development professionals to meet the demand for manpower requirement of rural development departments of the Government, NGOs and CSR organisations.

A total of 294 students registered in Batch-10 PGDSRD programme, which include 24 students enrolled for the PGDSRD programme at Afghanistan Institute of Rural Development (AIRD), Kabul. The first semester contact classes and examinations were held from 2nd to 10th July 2018 and the second semester contact classes and examinations were held from 21st to 30th December, 2018. A total of 110 students successfully completed the course. PGDSRD Batch-



11 has begun in January, 2019 and 256 students have registered for the course.

### 6.2.2 Post Graduate Diploma in Tribal Development Management (PGDTDM)

In view of the felt need for developing a well-trained set of tribal development professionals who can bring about positive change and improve the quality of life of the tribals, the Institute introduced PGDTDM programme. This programme creates an opportunity for the students, development officials working in the tribal development and other allied departments, Panchayati Raj representatives and NGOs for learning tribal-related issues for better employment opportunities.

Forty-eight students registered in the Batch-7 PGDTDM programme that started in 2018. The first semester contact classes-cum-first semester examinations were held from 2nd to 10th July, 2018 and the second semester contact classes-cum-semester end examinations were held during 21st to 30th December, 2018. A total of 21 students successfully completed their course during the academic year. PGDTDM Batch-8 commenced from January, 2019 with 33 student registrations.

### 6.2.3 Post Graduate Diploma in Geo-Spatial Technology Applications in Rural Development (PGDGARD)

GIS application in rural development is an affordable tool in e-governance for implementation of the programmes and decision-making in real-time. The Post Graduate Diploma in Geo-Spatial Technology Applications in Rural Development (PGDGARD) is designed for development functionaries from all sections directly concerned with planning and implementation of projects and programmes for rural development, viz. sectoral activities like education, healthcare, forestry, agriculture, roads, infrastructure, ICT, irrigation, drinking water, disaster management, etc.

A total of 128 students registered for Batch-3 PGDGARD programme. The first semester contact classes-cum-first semester examinations were held from 18th to 30th June, 2018 and the second semester contact classes-cum-semester end examinations were held during 26th December, 2018 to 4th January, 2019. A total of 27 students of Batch-3, PGDGARD successfully completed their course. PGDGARD Batch – 4 is under progress. There are 98 students in the current batch.

### 6.2.4 Diploma Programme on Panchayati Raj Governance and Rural Development in Collaboration with University of Hyderabad

Diploma Programme on Panchayati Raj and Rural Development (DPPRGRD) was launched in January, 2019 on distance mode under Transforming India through Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions by Continuous Training. The programme offers an opportunity, specifically to the elected representatives, Panchayati Raj functionaries and others to acquire additional knowledge and skills on rural governance. A total of 167 students have enrolled in the current year's programme.

### 6.2.5 Collaborative Two - Year M.Tech Programme on Appropriate Technology & Entrepreneurship (ATE)

The Centre organised a two-year M.Tech programme on Appropriate Technology and Entrepreneurship (ATE) in collaboration with National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh. Seven students of the fifth batch pursued their third and fourth semester of the programme which will conclude in May, 2019. During their stay at NIRDPR, the students worked on themes and products that included establishing bike rental service, education technology-based Start-up, one-stop platform to facilitate tourists, manufacturing and marketing of paver (Interlocked) blocks, pineapple juice processing, setting-up of home-based solar lamp manufacturing unit and establishing housing consultancy services.



NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati Campus

The North Eastern Regional Centre of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR-NERC) was established in July, 1983 at Guwahati with the aim to orient its training and research activities to the specific needs and potentials of North Eastern States of India.

### 7.1 Mandate

The mandate of the Regional Centre is as follows:

- Conduct training programmes, conference, seminars and workshops for senior development executives.
- Undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research on its own or through other agencies.
- Analyse & provide solutions to problems encountered in planning and implementation of the programmes for rural development, natural resource management, decentralised

governance, IT applications, Panchayati Raj and related issues

- Disseminate information through periodicals, reports and other publications in furtherance of the basic objectives of the Institute.

### 7.2 Training Programmes/Workshops/Seminars



Participants of a Workshop at NERC Conference Hall

Table-11: No. of Participants Attended the Trainings/Workshops/Seminars

| Sl. No. | Categories of participants                       | No. of Participants in each category |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1       | Government officials                             | 823                                  |
| 2       | ZP/ PRIs/VDB/VC functionaries                    | 14                                   |
| 3       | Scholars from National & State level Institutes  | 170                                  |
| 4       | Faculties/ officials from Universities/ Colleges | 10                                   |
| 5       | Others: PSU/ VO/ Bankers/ Individual             | 114                                  |
|         | Total  | 1131                                 |

### 7.2.1 Focus Areas of Training/Workshop/Seminar

The important focus areas of the activities of the centre will cover the following functional areas.

- Rural Livelihoods
- Digital Payment systems
- Training Methodologies and Communication Skills
- Ecotourism
- Planning and Management of Watershed Programmes
- Geo-Spatial Technologies
- e-Governance and Open Source ICT applications
- Skill Development in Farm Sector
- Management Information System
- Participatory Planning and Convergence of RD Programmes

- Rural Research Methodology
- Behavioural Skills

### 7.2.2 Highlights of Training

A total of 38 programmes were conducted by NIRDPR-NERC during 2018-19 involving 1131 participants with an average participation of 30 participants per programme. The programmes included 29 training courses, 7 workshops and two seminars/ conferences. The average female participation per programme stood at around seven. 27 programmes were on-campus programmes while seven off-campus programmes were conducted across SIRDs and other institutes and organisations of the region.

In addition to the above programmes, the NRLM-RC of NIRDPR-NERC also conducted 44 programmes involving 1402 participants from across the North-Eastern region.



Group Exercise during a Training Programme at NERC

Table- 12: No. of Programmes of NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati and Participants Attended (State-wise)

i) North-East

| Sl. No. | State             | No. of Participants |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | Arunachal Pradesh | 128                 |
| 2       | Assam             | 325                 |
| 3       | Manipur           | 65                  |
| 4       | Meghalaya         | 194                 |
| 5       | Mizoram           | 79                  |
| 6       | Nagaland          | 77                  |
| 7       | Sikkim            | 53                  |
| 8       | Tripura           | 82                  |
| 9       | Other States      | 124                 |
|         | Total             | 1127                |

ii) International – 4 participants attended from Nepal

## 7.3 Research Including Consultancy

NERC undertakes research on area-specific problems of North Eastern Region. The research covers both diagnostic and programme-oriented research studies in different States of this region.

### 7.3.1 Focus Areas of Research

The focus areas include IWMP Evaluation studies, Forest Village, Farmer's Income, Nutritional Security, Sustainable Economic Development, Evaluation studies on IWMP, GIS-based Resource Mapping, Traditional Knowledge in Farming Sector, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Time and work study, Village adoption study and Village Development Plan under PMAGY.

### 7.3.2 Highlights of Research Interventions

Altogether 18 research studies including Consultancy, Action Research were undertaken during 2018-19 of which six are completed and 12 are in various stages of completion. NERC with its reach could mobilise number of research projects as consultancy and details of which are given below:

Table- 13: Research Projects Undertaken by NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati

| S. No. | Name of the Research Projects   | Sponsoring Agency | Status      |
|--------|---|-------------------|-------------|
| 1      | A Case study of Functioning of Missing Autonomous Council: An instrument of Tribal (Plain Tribes) Development in the State of Assam | NIRDPR, Hyderabad | Completed   |
| 2      | A Case study of Forest Village of Assam: Issues of Extension of Panchayati Raj and Programmes of Rural Development.                 | NIRDPR, Hyderabad | Completed   |
| 3      | Village adoption study on Bakror Gram Panchayat in Bodh Gaya, Bihar   | NIRDPR, Hyderabad | Completed   |
| 4      | Research Studies on Performance of Women Headed Gram Panchayats in Bihar: An Analysis on power, resistance, Negotiations and change | NIRDPR, Hyderabad | In Progress |

Table- 14: Consultancy Studies Undertaken by NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati

| S. No. | Name of the Research Projects  | Sponsoring Agency   | In Progress                 |
|--------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 1      | SCA to SCSP Evaluation   | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment                | Completed                   |
| 2      | Preparation of Village Development Plan for 75 villages under PMAGY  | Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Govt. of Assam | Completed (Phase -1, Part1) |
| 3      | Consultancy services for NIRAMAYA Project under INFOSYS. Project consultant  | FISS & Sewa Bharti Purbanchal                             | In Progress                 |
| 4      | Study on the Role of Traditional and New high-value Crops for Enhancing Farmer's Income, Nutritional Security and Sustainable Economic Development in North-East India   | ICSSR   | In Progress                 |
| 5      | Generation, mapping and web publishing of geo-database on shifting cultivation by rotation cycle using geo-spatial technologies: A study of seven districts of NE India. | NEC, Shillong   | In Progress                 |
| 6      | Consolidated Phase Evaluation of 19 IWMP Batch-II project (2010-11), Nagaland  | SLNA, IWMP, Nagaland                                      | In Progress                 |
| 7      | Work Phase Evaluation of 20 IWMP Batch III (2009-10) projects, Nagaland  | SLNA, IWMP, Nagaland                                      | In Progress                 |
| 8      | GIS based Resource Mapping for fisheries development in East Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh.  | Directorate of Fisheries, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh      | In Progress                 |
| 9      | Preparation of Village Development Plan for 75 villages under PMAGY  | Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Govt. of Assam | Completed (Phase -1, Part1) |
| 10     | Watershed Development Component, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Tripura   | Govt. of Tripura  | In Progress                 |
| 11     | Study on "Evaluation of Capacity Building & Training Activities undertaken under RGSA"   | SIRD, Assam   | In Progress                 |
| 12     | One decade of MGNREGA: Participatory Assessment and way Forward  | -   | In Progress                 |
| 13     | Study on Time and work   | -   | In Progress                 |
| 14     | Awareness and Capacity Building on Eco Restoration and Smart Climate Approach in the State of Tripura  | GBPNIHED  | In Progress                 |



Areca leaf plate making training at NERC

## 7.4 New Initiatives

### 7.4.1 Workshop on Economic and Social Transformation through GPDP in North-Eastern States

Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice. The GPDP planning process has to be comprehensive and based on the participatory process which involves full convergence with schemes of all related Central Ministries / Line Departments. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) had rolled out People's Plan Campaign for GPDP (Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas) from 2nd October to 31st December, 2018. As a part of this campaign, the MoPR with the support of NIRDPR organised series of workshops and

training to provide handholding support to all stakeholders including States for successful roll-out of the campaign.

As a part of the Campaign, a two-day special workshop on Economic and Social Transformation through GPDP in North-Eastern States was organised at NERC in Guwahati on 16th and 17th November, 2018 ensuring participation by all stakeholders from across the eight States of the region and orienting them on the need of convergence in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) preparation. A total of 111 participants, including RD&PR officials from the eight North-Eastern States, scientists from various institutions from across the region, representatives from MoPR, MoRD, SIRDs, SRLMs and line ministries attended the programme.

### 7.4.2 Certificate Programme on Certificate Programme on Rural Tourism and Homestay Operations

The Ministry of Rural Development has initiated many schemes to bring about a change in the standard of living of the rural households leaving no stone unturned to make better the lives of the grassroots. Realising the significance of rural tourism, the government has put much emphasis on promoting it as a tool to provide better livelihoods amidst rural households. This has further led to the development of rural tourism sites based on the potential of the prospective rural tourism spots. No doubt, these efforts, put



Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary, MoRD & MoPR delivering the Inaugural Address through Video Conferencing



Dr. W.R. Reddy, IAS, DG, NIRDPR (third from left) releasing handbooks for rural homestay operators

through with right perspective can modify the entire rural landscape of the country and can transform the living standards of the rural populace.

Tourism industry serves as one of the major sectors of the economy, contributing substantially to the national income and also generating employment opportunities. In India, it is one of the fastest growing service industries with potentials for further expansion.

Homestay operators/entrepreneurs being the initiators of the tourism business can play an important role in sustaining rural tourism and formulation of sustainable strategies for local development. Therefore, it is necessary to stimulate the development of entrepreneurial activities through homestay for harnessing rural tourism potentials. Promotion of rural tourism will not only help in opening new sources of income for the unemployed youth living in villages, but

also reverse the process of migration from rural areas.

To start with, Arunachal Pradesh was chosen to launch the first programme on Rural Tourism and Homestay Operations. It was decided to conduct this programme in collaboration with Arunachal State Rural Livelihood Mission (ArSRLM). ArSRLM was asked to select candidates satisfying the basic criterion set by the advisory body of the programme and accordingly, ArSRLM meticulously selected 21 women representing different SHGs operating in Arunachal Pradesh. The programme was launched on 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 with Shri O.P. Dhondiyal, GM, NABARD, Guwahati, delivering the inaugural address. During the 'Certificate programme the trainees were exposed to the nitty-gritty of various issues related to homestay.

On March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2019, dignitaries including Shri M.P. Bezbaruah, IAS (Retd.) and member WTO, Dr. W.R. Reddy, IAS, Director General,



A section of participants of the Certificate Programme for rural homestay operators



Technical Experts from State Bank of India interacting with participants during training on Digital Payment at NERC



Director, NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati, giving away the appreciation award to best-performing employees during Republic Day celebration

NIRDPR and Shri N. Rami Reddy, Promoters, Golkonda Heritage resort released two volumes of manuals prepared by the NIRDPR and also a book 'Transforming North East through Rural Tourism'. They also had a detailed interaction with participants and later interacted with NIRDPR faculty members separately giving them insights on post-programme interventions.

### 7.4.3 Workshop-cum-Brainstorming on 'Himalaya Matters for Ecological and Economic Security'

The rapid changes in the Himalayas due to diverse reasons ranging from land use to climate change, disasters to globalisation and unprecedented increase of urbanisation to waste, have attracted



Inaugural session of the workshop on 'Himalaya Matters for Ecological and Economic Security'





wider attention. The consequences of these changes are not only affecting the life in the Himalayas but also beyond its physical boundaries. This calls for action at local, national, regional, and global levels so as to sustain this global asset and harness its services for improving the quality of life in the region.

Keeping the above in view and as follow-up of the recommendations of the similar event organised to mark the International Mountain Day (December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018) at INSA, New Delhi, the G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development (GBPNIHESD) and NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati, jointly organised a day-long workshop-cum-brainstorming programme on 'Himalaya Matters for Ecological and Economic Security'.

The participants included representatives from some of the prominent organisations/ Institutes of the region like NERIST, Itanagar, Zoological

Survey of India, WWF-India, Manipur University, NERCORMP, Botanical Survey of India, NEHU, Shillong and Forest Research Centre for Livelihood Extension, Agartala.

#### 7.4.4 International Conference on 'Act East Policy: Prospect and Challenge for North East India'

An international conference on 'Act East Policy: Prospect and Challenge for North East India,' was organised by the National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, North Eastern Regional Centre, Khanapara, Guwahati, Assam, India from 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> March 2019. The two-day conference comprised of a mix of plenary and panel discussion sessions. The conference had five sessions discussing Dimensions and Laws, Implications and Impacts of Act East Policy, Prospects and Challenges of Act East Policy, Strategies and Mechanisms, Socio economy, Livelihood and Act East Policy. Seventeen scholars presented their papers at the international conference.



A technical session of the International Conference on 'Act East Policy: Prospect and Challenge for North East India'

### 7.4.5 International Conference on Natural Resource Management, Sustainability and Climate Change with Special Focus on India's Northeast

Unprecedented growth in human population and booming culture of consumerism during the past few decades has put tremendous pressure on the natural capital of planet earth. This has resulted in large-scale depletion and degradation of life support systems. In particular, the forests, water bodies and agricultural lands have been affected most adversely and the ecosystem services

emanating from these landscape elements have considerably deteriorated both in quality and quantity. The Sustainable Development Goal 15 deals with life on land and aims to protect and enhance the quality of these ecosystems for future of humans. SDG 13 emphasises that climate action is a must for combating degradation of these terrestrial ecosystems. It is being increasingly felt by the academia and development planners that the synergies between the two SDG goals need to be addressed in unison.



### 7.5 Activities of NRLM-Resource Cell, NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati

NRLM Resource Cell, NIRDPR-NERC was set up by the Ministry of Rural Department (MoRD) in August, 2015. NRLM RC has been involved in various capacity building initiatives for the stakeholders of State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) of the North Eastern States of India.

#### 7.5.1 Objectives of the Resource Cell

- To Strengthen the implementation of NRLM objectives through capacity building of North

East States SRLMs (8) Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.

- To facilitate continuous support of trained National, State, District, Field professionals from NRLM Resource Cell to all the SRLMs and MoRD as per requirement.
- To plan and design demand based activities for the SRLMs of North East Region.
- To document best practices of NER and development of training modules and materials



Participants of a Writeshop conducted by NRLM RC, Guwahati

The programmes are developed as per NRLM protocols and as per the need of the North-East SRLMs. A total of 44 trainings and workshops involving 1402 participants have been conducted during FY 2018-19.

The trainings have been conducted for different stakeholders such as SRLM staff, bankers, community and Panchayati Raj Institutions/Village Council members during the FY 2018-19. Training & Workshops on staff induction, Village Organisation (VO) concept seeding & management, financial inclusion, livelihoods, transaction-based SHG Management Information System (TBMIS) & Bank linkage portals were held. Field visits were also undertaken by the NRLM RC team to enhance their understanding of livelihoods practices, convergence and federation structures of NE States in context of NRLM.

### 7.5.2 Writeshop of North-East SRLM

The 5th Annual Regional Writeshop for North East SRLMs was held from 29th January to 1st of February, 2019 at the Indian Institute of Bank Management (IIBM), Guwahati. It was a 4 days programme hosted by the NRLM RC, NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati. A total of 127 Participants from seven Northeast SRLMs and representatives from NMMU, NROs (Kudumbashree), Jharkhand SRLM, NERLP and other organisations like Roshni, Big Basket, MOVCD-NER, Arohan Foods Pvt. Ltd, Bills & Milinda Gates Foundation attended the programme. The officials who attended the programme include



Ms. Nita Kejrewal, JS (Insitu), delivering her speech during the writeshop

Ms. Leena Johri, IAS, JS (RL), MoRD, Ms. Nita Kejrewal, JS (Insitu), Shri Ram Muivah, IAS, Secretary, NEC; Shri H.K. Hajong, PD, NERLP and SMD (State Mission Director) of seven North-Eastern States.

### 7.5.3 Bankers' Orientation for SRLMS OF Nagaland and Assam

A two days Bankers' orientation on NRLM for Bankers of Assam and Nagaland was organised at NIRDPR- NERC Guwahati on 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2019 with the following objectives:

To impart understanding about the present status of SHG credit linkage of the North-Eastern Region and rest of India



Block Coordinator of Sonapur Cluster, Dimoria block, under ASRLM facilitating the interaction with SHGs women during field visit to Sonapur

- To impart understanding about NRLM components to the Bankers.
- To sensitise about the basic concept of Financial Inclusion of SHGs under NRLM.
- To understand the details of the Interest Subvention scheme under NRLM.
- To discuss the different roles of Bank Sakhi and the Community Based Recovery Mechanism.

A total of 19 bankers, 14 from Assam, five representatives from Nagaland and two SRLM staff attended the programme. Shri Dilip Mitra, NRP FI was the facilitator during the training programme. Shri Sanjay Sharma, Deputy Project Director; N. Thomas, JME and Y. Atan, JME coordinated the programme.

#### 7.5.4 Livelihood Exposure-cum-Training for Community Cadres of SRLM

Two livelihood exposure-cum-training programmes were held for the Community Cadres, i.e. Krishi Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi, respectively, from 29<sup>th</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2019 and 19<sup>th</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2019, respectively. The



objective of the trainings was to make the participants aware of the integrated farming system and sustainable agriculture. A total of 36 participants from ASRLM and 24 participants from NSRLM participated in the training programmes. The programme was held at the Rural Resource Training Centre, Umran, Meghalaya.



Demonstration of vermicompost and nursery plantation

The content of the training programmes included introduction to Integrated Farming System (IFS) and sustainable agriculture, apiculture, organic farming and vermicompost, livestock management, fish rearing and food processing. Shri Dhruvajit Sarma, Mission Manager, NRLM RC coordinated the programme.

### 7.6 Progressive Use of Hindi 2018-19

NIRDPR-NERC makes concerted efforts for promotion and implementation of official language. In this regard, some of the steps taken during 2018-19 are mentioned below:

#### 7.6.1 Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) Meeting

There is an Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) under the Chairmanship of Director, NIRD-NERC. This committee quarterly reviews the progress made in connection with the use of Hindi and gives appropriate suggestions to be taken for the effective implementation of the official language policy. During 2018-19, a series of quarterly meetings of official language Implementation Committee was organised on 20/04/2018, 24/08/2018, 09/11/2018 and 10/01/2019.

#### 7.6.2 Hindi Workshops Organised

As a part of the Institute's effort to perform official work in Hindi efficiently, Hindi workshops were organised at NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati in regular intervals. Workshops on Hindi language implementation, UNICODE, noting and drafting was organised on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2018 and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018 at NERC. All NERC employees participated in these workshops. Shri Mohan Koirala, Assistant Director, Official Language, Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati were invited as external resource persons who provided training



to the employees. These workshops were quite successful and difficulties raised by officers/staff while doing work in Hindi were also addressed.

### 7.6.3 Hindi Week Celebration

NIRDPR- NERC celebrated Hindi week on 24<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 as a mark of acknowledgement of Hindi as the national language. During the Hindi week programme, Ms. Binita Bramha, Retd. Manager, OIL, Guwahati refinery delivered a talk on Unicode on 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2018. In addition to this, Hindi

dictation, typing, picture expression in Hindi, Hindi questionnaire, extempore speech in Hindi, Hindi quiz, Hindi handwriting for employees and poem recitation competition for children of employees of NERC were organised during this period. On 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 in the closing ceremony meeting and prizes were awarded to winners of various competitions. Shri Badri Yadav, Research Officer (Implementation) and Head, Regional office Implementation Office (NE), Guwahati attended this function and delivered a speech.



Valedictory function of the Hindi Week Celebration

## CHAPTER – 8 Policy Advocacy

NIRDPR, as an apex Institute, is envisaged to serve as think tank for the areas of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. As part of this, the Institute undertakes action research and research studies, workshops, seminars, etc., on different facets of rural development, dynamics and provides inputs for policymaking and effective management of the various development programmes. These activities are crucial which will provide good feedback to the Central and State governments about the implementation of various developmental programmes. Secondly, research will help improve the capabilities of faculty members as the research findings will form inputs to the preparation of training material. Important areas that have emanated from the above activities and based on which further work is envisaged to convert the ideas, suggestions into policies, procedures, models for replication so as to improve the sustainable living of rural population are detailed below:

### 8.1 Measuring Energy Expenditure Pathways, Time Use, Food Intakes In Agricultural And Rural Livelihoods Using Accelerometer Devices

#### Context

Rural transformation, including considerable poverty reduction, has been ongoing across developing countries like India for several decades. However, there is little empirical evidence on how these processes have affected patterns and intensity of labour-intensive activities in rural livelihoods. Although agriculture-to-nutrition linkages have received a lot of recent attention, the effects of development interventions on nutrition outcomes via changes in physical activity and human energy expenditure have largely remained unexplored.

The study “New Keys for Old Black Boxes: Developing Methods to Improve Nutrition

Assessment by Measuring Energy Expenditure” was conducted by CAS, NIRDPR in collaboration with University of Reading, UK to understand the intra-household labour and physical activity allocation decisions, including those associated with the adoption of productivity-enhancing agricultural innovations. Further, to understand better the labour intensification for women associated with the adoption of improved agricultural technologies and the gender differentiation in the labour allocation decisions of rural households in Telangana, India.

Accelerometer data for four non-consecutive weeks across the whole agricultural season (land preparation, seeding, sowing, land maintenance, and harvest) by 20 wife-husband days in two villages each were collected. Physical activity data were complemented with daily information on dietary intake and time use data. The sample of 40 individuals yielded a dataset including 1,120 person/days and 26,880 hours. Combining energy expenditure data from accelerometry devices with self-reported time-use data provides a window into agricultural and rural livelihood activities which had hitherto not been available.

The study results reveal that the activities undertaken by men were more energy demanding, but women were physically more active in the performance of these activities as they require greater effort in relation to their BMR. This contributed to the overall higher levels of Physical Activity Levels (PAL) for women in the studied sample.

Overall, the study has seen that we captured higher physical activity levels (PALs) for women throughout the agricultural season. Women’s PALs peak during seeding, sowing and land maintenance, while men’s PALs peak during land preparation.

**The study brought out the following conclusions:**

- ❖ Changing patterns of physical activity in rural livelihoods can have rather large impacts on

calorie adequacy and on nutrition outcomes, and that such impacts are differentiated by gender, household characteristics and asset endowments

- ❖ Explicit consideration of the energy expenditure dimension can provide a better understanding of the pathways from productivity-enhancement to nutrition
- ❖ Changing the energy expenditure profile of men and women in rural households can provide an important route to nutritional improvement

### Policy relevance

Agriculture and agricultural interventions play a role in improving nutrition and alleviating poverty. However, agricultural work competes with time and energy needed for domestic, social activities and resting. Considering time and energy trade-offs between a wider range of different rural livelihood activities in policy designs can help to tailor policies specific to different needs of women and men in rural India.

## 8.2 An Evaluation of Agri Entrepreneurship Programme in Bihar

Fragmented agriculture value chain, a large number of intermediaries and post-harvest losses are some of the constraints in enhancing the income of the farmers. Moreover, these constraints are coupled with low literacy levels of the farmers and the limited reach of public extension system to only 5.7 per cent of the farmers.

The Agri entrepreneur model of Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) serves the twin objectives of providing effective services to the farmers while generating revenue for themselves. In this model, a cadre of rural youth was developed as agri-entrepreneurs who work with a minimum of 150-200 farmers in a cluster of 4-5 villages and act as one-stop resource support provider for the agriculture needs of small farmers. They bring together services such as credit, market linkage, access to high-quality input and crop advisory for a group of farmers. Viewing the potential of AE

programme in reaching out to the small and marginal farmers across the country by keeping the larger objective of achieving development of agriculture and improvement of incomes of small and marginal farmers, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRDPR) joined hands with SFI to strengthen the programme with concurrent monitoring and evaluation and certification of AEs. The study of AE programme in Bihar was taken up by NIRDPR with an aim to assess the performance of AEs in the field and the extent to which the farmers are being benefitted through services provided by AEs in Bihar.

### The major outcomes of the study are as follows:

- ❖ The average land size of fast climbers and medium climbers was more with 2.66 and 3 acres, respectively, compared to slow climbers whose land size was only 1.62 acres.
- ❖ Majority of slow climbers (42 percent) were engaged with only spice money business. Whereas, 60 percent of the fast climbers have diversified their activities with input business and spice money business. Some of the fast climbers have also initiated taking up the marketing and banking correspondence in addition to spice money business and Inputs business. One each among the selected AEs in fast and medium climber's category have started fertilisers shop
- ❖ The main source of knowledge and technical inputs for fast and medium climbers was AE training itself. Whereas, 42 percent of the slow climbers, who were also the VRPs of Jeevika, observed that their major source of knowledge and technical inputs was Jeevika itself. In addition, 42 percent of slow climbers could not answer this question reflects that they need continuous refresher courses in addition to the 45 day AE training that they have undergone.
- ❖ The main services being offered by 60 percent of the medium and slow climbers were crop advisory and input services. Whereas, almost all the fast climbers are providing multiple services to the farmers such as marketing, input services besides providing crop advisory

- ❖ The average turnover of fast, solid and slow climbers is Rs. 8, 25, 000, Rs.96,666 and Rs.94,285, respectively. The difference is due to wide range of activities that the fast climbers have been involved in
- ❖ Majority of the registered farmers have availed services relating to crop advisory (97 per cent) followed by Input services (57 per cent), financial services (56 per cent) and marketing (48 per cent) services. Supplying seedlings from nurseries is a commonly used service along with financial services, being provided by selected AEs. Providing Spice money seems to be a significant value addition to the farmers. Withdrawal of money at door step has provided significant saving of both time and money for the registered farmers.
- ❖ All the three categories OLAEs observed that availing licenses for input shops (26.6 per cent), and initial capital required to run the enterprise (33.3 per cent) have been the major hurdles in continuing the AE enterprise.

### Policy Implications

The model is by and large well within the reach of its objective and has scope for scaling up, with the enablement of right type of support systems at every stage of AEs transformation till they reach the status of fast climbers.

Since a large number of Farmer Producer Organisations are registering in a big way in the country, the AEs should be geared up to the new programme of farmers collectives either as a FPO manager or service provider to FPO which is more broad-based and gives him/her better revenues and helps the farming community with more evolved value chain for their products.

## 8.3 Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Suicides - An Empirical Study of Endemic States - Issues and Concerns

Significant agrarian changes have occurred in the last seven decades of development in the country. Some of the most profound developments in the sector have been the perplexing incidence of

farmer suicides which are appearing to be symptomatic of several factors ranging from the indiscriminate use of chemical inputs in soils, financial exclusion, individualisation and marginalisation of farmers alienated from society as well as institutions. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for most rural households. Therefore, any adversity in the agriculture sector impinges on the other aspects of rural development such as rural roads, wage employment programmes, rural institutions, etc. Farmer suicides are an enormous ecological, economic and social cost the country is bearing.

Given the vast nature of the agriculture sector in the country, a holistic perspective of agrarian distress will be possible only with an understanding of all the systems influencing this sector. To help achieve this understanding, the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) was commissioned by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to carry out a study. This study broadly sought to discover the socio-economic, agrarian and psychological reasons behind the high number of farmer suicides in India, and suggest specific measures to counter these.

### The important findings of the study are as follows:

The study subsequently puts forth the following key messages based on the findings:

- ❖ Land (in small size) is the only asset these farmers had to continue their livelihood
- ❖ Agriculture as the only means of livelihood is unable to meet the increased health and education expenditure
- ❖ Farming as a livelihood is reducing the prospects of young people in villages in getting suitable partners
- ❖ Marriage expenses due to social pressures are resulting in perpetual debt traps
- ❖ Increased social alienation and indifference among the rural households because of economic and social factors
- ❖ There has been a decline in public investment in agriculture. In addition, the share of



- agriculture in the GDP has been declining faster than the decline in workforce depending on agriculture
- ❖ Low labour force productivity was also observed, along with inadequate rural infrastructure
  - ❖ Low coverage under crop insurance including the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
  - ❖ Some of the consistent issues found by the study as being faced by farmers and the agriculture sector include first order problems such as more number of dependent family members; efforts to augment the land size with informal tenancy; poor asset base; absence of multiple livelihood base; higher non-institutional lending, and so on. The second order issues include a decline in public investment on irrigation; increase in private investment on groundwater; missing links between policy, practice and extension systems; poor physical (roads) and social connectivity of rural households; limited off-take of employment guarantee programmes; and more
  - ❖ The study finds that government efforts have thus far sought to provide relief through debt relief schemes which come under the first order and are short term in nature
  - ❖ As the distress of farmers is not something related to the agriculture sector alone but to the entire development sector, the second order problems need to be looked into so that they will reinforce the physical and human resources, and the social capital base of the agriculture sector.

### Policy Implications

The study broadly recommends cross-sectoral collaboration through synergy between agriculture, rural development, Panchayat system, education, health and social development sectors. A few of the specific recommendations made by the study to address the issues of agrarian distress are listed below:

- ❖ Increase the public investment in irrigation with an emphasis on minor irrigation systems

- ❖ Promote livestock-based livelihoods extensively in rural areas
- ❖ Promote Common Pool Resources (CPRs) in every panchayat
- ❖ Promote state of art soil testing laboratory in every district
- ❖ Promote support systems for tenancy
- ❖ Strengthen institutional finance
- ❖ Promote agriculture marketing extensively
- ❖ Promote SHG institutions across the country in a saturation approach
- ❖ Encourage diversification as a mantra among rural households
- ❖ Ensure proper relief and rehabilitation to distress households

## 8.4 Rolling Out Ultra Poor Graduation as Scalable Model

Poverty alleviation programmes have been getting more layered into extreme poverty, generic poverty and statistical poverty. Peeling layer after layer we find extreme poor at the bottom of the pyramid. The extreme poor are deprived of State transfers of benefits as they are busy to get two square meals of the day. The better-off amongst the poor get away the benefits leaving the extreme poor at the extreme margins.

CGAP and Ford Foundation have been doing Graduation pilots of RCT studies across three poorest continents of Asia, Latin America and Africa, sequencing state transfers with livelihood opportunities to graduate extreme poor to sustainable livelihoods. NIRDPR through its Centre for Agrarian Studies has done an assessment study of the Graduation Pilot implemented by World Vision India in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

### Graduation Indicators

1. More than one source of sustainable livelihood including wage labour
2. Cumulative micro savings of more than Rs.1000
3. Food security for household for at least 4 weeks

4. Minimum awareness about State-sponsored programmes
5. Health, gender and social awareness to the minimum extent possible

#### Major Findings of the Study:

- ❖ By and large, the beneficiaries seem to be on the path of Graduation to sustainable livelihoods.
- ❖ On an average 78.5 per cent of the beneficiaries targeted belonged to SC/ST communities. It is paradoxical but true that extreme poverty is coterminous with the social backwardness of communities as the SC/ST communities are mostly landless, asset less and depend on wage labour as mainstay.
- ❖ Gender poverty and socio-economic poverty are intertwined as could be found out in the study, 87 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries are women-headed households.

#### Livelihoods Asset Value:

- ❖ Their asset value has multiplied to a minimum extent of 100 per cent. Savings is one of the key Graduation indicators and as could be seen 71 per cent of targeted beneficiaries could benchmark of Rs.1000 cumulative savings at the time of interview. They could save and the propensity to save for the rainy day was very strong (Rs. 1000 per household in the sample study).
- ❖ In the continuum of 1 to 10, 76 per cent of the beneficiaries were located in improvement in their financial situation from 3 to 4. 22 per cent of them could be located between 6 to 7 positions. The outcome of the study clearly indicates there is a tangible transition happening in the quality of their lives.
- ❖ The study found out that 60 per cent of the beneficiaries in total have been most active in terms of realising the Graduation indicators as envisaged in the programme.
- ❖ It is found that non-farm sector activities have a better Return on Investment with >15 per cent compared to livestock-based assets. The findings lay emphasis on Graduation

programme is very much helpful in the economically active but extreme poor who look for opportunity that can propel them to next orbit of enterprise.

#### Advocacy Strategies to make the Graduation Model scalable Upfronting the Poorest in the government-sponsored programmes

Central and State-sponsored programmes meant for poverty alleviation should realise that extreme poverty is a different paradigm and cannot be clubbed with generic poverty programmes. A sizable portion of funds should be earmarked for the extreme poor with quality targeting protocol in place. Right targeting is the soul of the Graduation programme.

#### Implications of Graduation Programme Policy

The right beneficiary shall be targeted leaving less room for wastage of State commitment in poverty alleviation programmes. Economically active extreme poor shall catch up with the Graduation process quickly and can move on to Enterprise trajectory. Comprehensive Graduation approach addressing food security, income security, health security and social security can reduce State burden on future programmes for such commitment. Incremental income for lower bottom of the poor will reinvigorate the rural economy in general. The costs to benefits in such programmes are highly encouraging for the State to scale up the model.

### 8.5 Safe Rural Drinking Water Supply

A Study on Reverse Osmosis plants and Water ATWs (Anytime Water) was taken up in seven States, viz. Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Gujarat, Punjab, and Rajasthan. The main research questions were: Is it really water quality-related problems that have induced these GPs for setting up RO plants? If yes, to what extent does the RO plant address the problem of water quality in the study villages? What is the quantum of reject water from the RO plants, and how do the RO plant operators deal with the reject water?

The study concludes that our postulate that RO plants are set up as a fashionable infrastructure is only partly true. Out of the 21 cases studied only 13 of them have gone for RO plant so as to address water quality-related problems. The remaining eight Gram Panchayats have set up RO plant, not on fact-based requirement. In other words, the water quality test results obtained from 21 Gram Panchayats showed that there were no problems of water quality in eight of the Gram Panchayats. Yet, RO plants have been set up in those eight villages also. This can be viewed as a consequence of demonstration effect of a neighbourhood village that has an RO plant (having been influenced by the trend/fashion), or some institution such as NGO/CSR wanted to donate RO plant free of cost to those Gram Panchayats.

The main policy prescription that comes from this study is setting up RO Plants in places where the quality of water is on par with acceptable standards would entail additional burden of maintenance expenses to the Gram Panchayats. Secondly, RO technology tends to filter out / remove essential minerals as well, even when they are well within permissible limits. This deprives the water users, the essential minerals that they should be getting from drinking water. Therefore, RO plants should be set up only in places that have water quality problems, as certified by water quality laboratories. It should not be allowed to become a fashionable infrastructure.

## 8.6 Impact Assessment of PMAY-G

A study on the impact of PMAY-G was taken up in three states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal (covering 24 Gram Panchayats in six districts, interviewing 1382 PMAY-G beneficiaries). This study set out answering: (i) To what extent were the programme objectives met with regard to improving the physical conditions of living of the target population (ii) Socio-economic improvements experienced by the target

population, as a result of owning a new house? The methodology used was RCT (Randomized Control Trial), where the beneficiaries who availed house 'already and were living in that house for the past six months to one year' were taken as Treatment Group; and those who were selected and have been put on the 'waiting list' (that they shall avail house in the upcoming years) were taken as Comparison Group.

The study concludes that taking into account physical facilities such as type of house, electricity connection, kitchen, toilet, bathroom, natural ventilation, natural light and space for livelihood activities, etc. We found that PMAY-G beneficiaries are much better than those yet to avail a house under the scheme. PMAY-G has reduced congestion in houses by providing two or more rooms. About 68 per cent of the households have mentioned about having got additional space for in-door livelihood activities. However, the convergence of PMAY-G with other programmes, such as drinking water connection, gas connection, etc. it has not fared well.

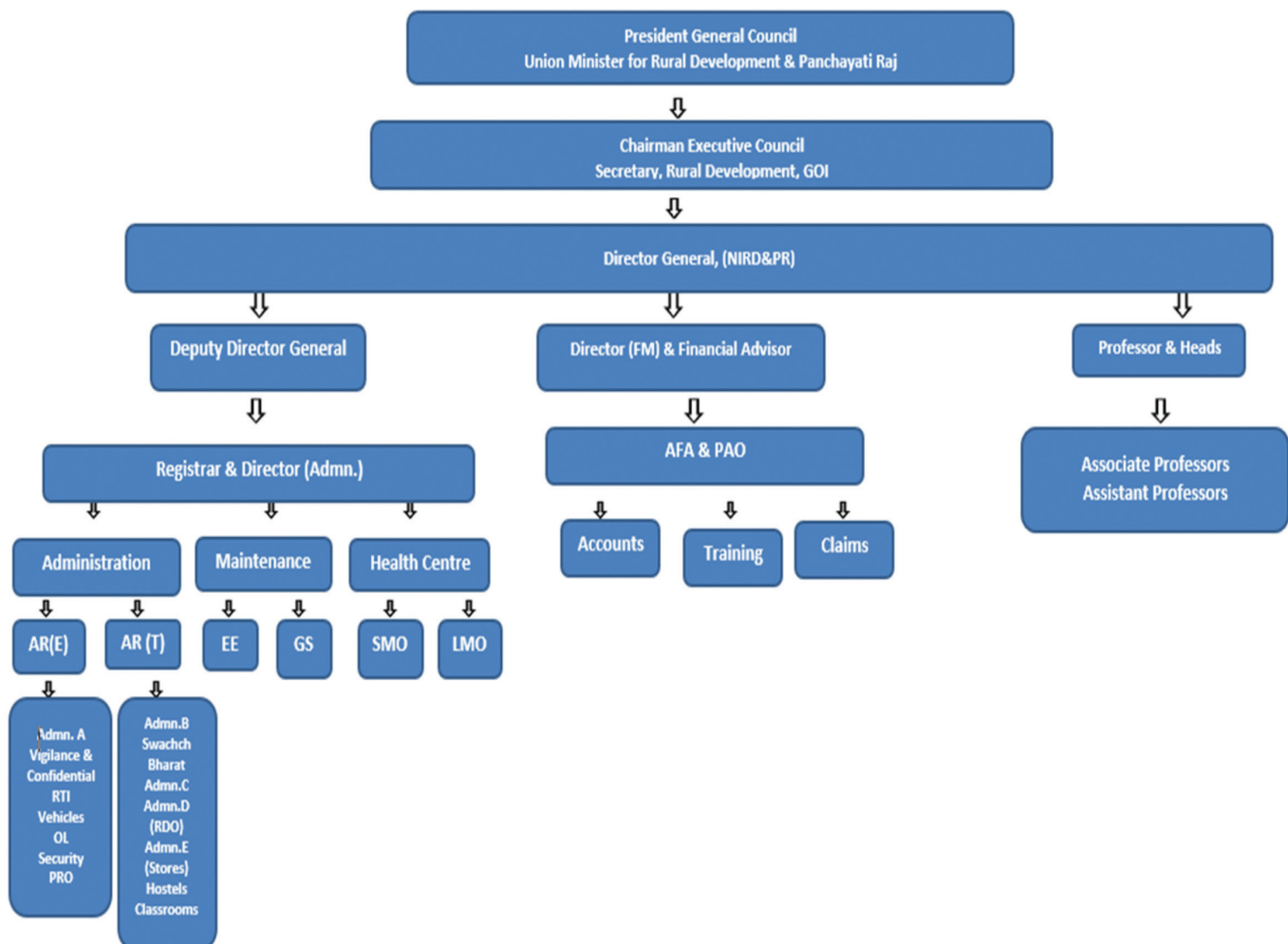
Some of the policy prescriptions that emerge from this study are as follows: (1) With regard to PMAY convergence with other programmes require major changes. For example, once a set of beneficiaries have been selected under PMAY-G, other facilities such as toilet, solar light, LPG, yard connection for drinking water provision, etc., from other programmes (e.g. SBM-G, NRDWP, PMUY, etc.) must get marshalled into a package and delivered. This can avoid the beneficiaries stepping into every office of the government that implements each of these programmes. We found that Awaas Bhandu (PMAY-G Local Motivators) in many places are doing commendable work in local coordination. They, in fact, seem to help speed up progress. But, they were unaware of the convergence possibilities. They can be trained in various schemes that a PMAY-G beneficiary can avail. Possibly, this can also facilitate convergence to take momentum.

## CHAPTER – 9 Administration

Administration wing of NIRDPR supports and facilitates faculty members in undertaking training, research and consultancy activities of the Institute and all matters related to the day to day functioning. The Institute has its General Council, Executive Council and Academic Committee to provide guidance on policy, execution and academic matters, respectively. The Institute's policies and strategies are determined by the General Council. Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development is the President of the General Council. The management and administration of the Institute is vested in the Executive Council with Secretary, Rural Development as its Chairman and the Director General as the Member Secretary.

The Institute is headed by the Director General, an officer of All India Services in the rank of Additional Secretary/Secretary carrying Higher Administrative Grade Scale/Apex Scale. The Director General is responsible for the administration of the affairs of the Institute and shall exercise powers under the direction and guidance of the Executive Council. The Director General, Deputy Director General, Director (Financial Management) cum Financial Advisor and Registrar cum Director (Admn.) are supported by Assistant Registrars (Establishment & Training), Assistant Financial Advisor & Pay and Accounts Officer, etc. The Organisational set-up is depicted in the following chart.

Graph-7: Organisational Chart of NIRDPR



## 9.1 General Council

The General Council is presided by the Honourable Union Minister for Rural Development, Government of India. General Council is responsible for the management and general control of the Institute. The constitution of General Council for the year 2018-19 as on 31st March, 2019 is at Annexure IX.

## 9.2 Executive Council

The Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India is the Chairman of the Executive Council. Management and Administration of the Institute is the responsibility of Executive Council subject to general control exercised and directions issued by the General Council. The constitution of the Executive council as on 31st March, 2019 is at Annexure-X

## 9.3 Academic Committee

Academic Committee deals with the matters relating to research, training and including finalisation of Annual Calendar for training, programmes and research programmes of the Institute. The composition of the Academic Committee is given at Annexure XI.

## 9.4 Functional Centres of NIRDPR

In order to meet the growing challenges of capacity building for rural development based on the recommendations of a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y. K. Alagh.

Most of the decisions have been implemented. As per the decision of the Alagh Committee, the Institute has been restructured into schools having centres within each school with allocation of faculty based on their options, qualifications and seniority.

Table-15: The Proposed Schools and Centres of NIRDPR

| S.No. | Proposed School                           | Proposed Centres within the School  |
|-------|---|---|
| 1.    | Development Studies & Social Justice      | Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)<br>Centre for Gender Studies and Development (CGSD)<br>Centre for Equity & Social Development (CESD)<br>Centre for Agrarian Studies (CAS)<br>Centre for PG Studies and Distance Education (CPGS&DE)  |
| 2.    | Rural Livelihoods and Infrastructure      | Centre for Wage Employment (CWE)<br>Centre for Skills and Jobs (CSJ)<br>Centre for Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurship (CFIE)<br>Centre for Rural Infrastructure (CRI)<br>Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED)<br>Centre for Livelihoods (CFL)  |
| 3.    | Sustainable Development                   | Centre for Natural Resource Management (CNRM)<br>Centre for Climate Change & Disaster Mitigation (CCCDM)  |
| 4.    | Public Policy and Good Governance         | Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (CPME)<br>Centre for CSR, Public Private Partnership and People's Action (CC, PPP & PA)<br>Centre for Good Governance & Policy Analysis (CGG&PA)   |
| 5.    | Local Governance                          | Centre for Panchayati Raj (CPR)<br>Centre for Decentralised Planning (CDP)<br>Centre for Social Service Delivery (CSSD)<br>Centre for Social Audit (CSA)  |
| 6.    | Science, Technology and Knowledge Systems | Centre for Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD)<br>Centre for Innovations and Appropriate Technologies (CIAT)<br>Professional Support Centres<br>Centre for Development Documentation & Communication (CDC)<br>Centre for Information & Communication Technology (CICT)<br>Centre for Research & Training Coordination and Networking (CRTCEN) |

## 9.5 General Administration

Director General, the Principal Executive Officer of the Institute, is responsible for the administration of the Institute and exercises powers under the direction and guidance of the Executive Council.

Administration of the Institute is responsible for coordination, the conduct of statutory meetings, establishment and personnel management, management of guest houses, campus support services, health services and welfare of the employees.

### 9.5.1 Statutory Meetings

The following are the statutory meetings held during the year 2018-19:

Table-16: Statutory Meetings Held during the Year 2018-19:

| Meeting                 | Date       | Venue                                       |
|-------------------------|------------|---|
| 125th Executive Council | 17.07.2018 | At Ministry of RD, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi |
| 126th Executive Council | 27.11.2018 | At Ministry of RD, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi |
| 61st General Council    | 08.12.2018 | At Ministry of RD, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi |

### 9.5.2 Infrastructure Facilities

The Institute is situated in an area of 174.21 acres with infrastructural facilities like faculty buildings, administrative buildings, well equipped library, four A/C guest houses with 223 guest rooms, 11 conference halls with seating capacity of 300 persons, Community Hall, Health Centre, Sports Complex, 219 residential quarters, Staff Canteen, Creche, Mahila Mandali, Youth Club, Yoga and Gymnasium facilities, etc. Action has also been initiated to construct a new conference hall with state of the art facilities.

connectivity of 100 Mbps and with a redundancy of 45 Mbps dedicated link availed from M/s Railtel Corporation of India. NIRDPR's network is technology-intensive providing mail.gov.in domain by NIC, e-office, and caters to all the services to the international and national participants on campus.

### 9.5.3 IT Infrastructure

IT infrastructure in NIRDPR has an excellent state-of-the-art of technology with a computer centre having dedicated connectivity of Internet and Intranet. NIRDPR has been recognised as a Centre of Excellence by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India. The NIRDPR network provides online services for the effective academic, administrative functions, e-office, e-Journals, NIRDPR e-JRD, IPKN with State, Districts, SIRDs/ETC, National Institutes, Research Organisations, etc., and has a 1000-odd hosts in its network range with links with the Government of India, Ministries and Departments.

Wi-Fi facilities are available across the campus, office buildings and guest houses. There are two well-equipped CICT computer labs and a CGARD GIS lab are available for training, evaluation, hand-holding, etc., for the international and national participants. These labs meet the current requirements of the office, catering to training and research activities of the Institute and are at par with industry and meet the emerging needs of the Institute. The CGARD lab is engaged for the design and development of in-house GIS Applications for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj.

NIRDPR gets uninterrupted internet services through its National Knowledge Network (NKN)

#### Some of the important activities during the year are listed below:

Developing in-house Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software application system which helps the Organisation to manage and connect information from all core areas of the organisation with the aim of improving effective decision making. ERP systems integrate all facets of an

enterprise into one comprehensive information system. ERP is being implemented in a phased manner.

**Phase – I: The following modules are developed and rolled out:**

- i) Payroll Management System
- ii) Store Management System
- iii) Visitors Monitoring System
- iv) Smart Meeting System
- v) Smart Research Monitoring System
- vi) Project Staff Recruitment Portal
- vii) Health Centre Management System

**Phase-II Developed Application Modules**

- i) Leave Management System
- ii) Tour Management
- iii) Bio-Metric Attendance Tracking System
- iv) DDU-GKY Helpdesk
- v) Film Festival Portal
- vi) IT Infrastructure & Ticketing System

**Supported for Installation and Implementations :**

- i) KOHA
- ii) ODK
- iii) Digitalisation of Library

**NIC Developed Software Applications under Maintenance**

- i) e-Office
- ii) Training Management Portal
- iii) Aadhaar Enabled Bio-metric Attendance System
- iv) Email Services

**9.5.4 Digitisation of Library – Rural Development Digital Library (RDDL)**

NIRDPR Library has successfully completed the digitisation of institutional publications such as research highlights, training/reading materials and faculty publications on rural development.

Areas of digitalisation include 11809 documents including NIRDPR publications, Census of India, NIRDPR audiovisual materials and government publications.



Figure-4: Rural Development Digital Library Home Page  
URL: <http://library.nirdpr.in:8080>

Any user can access this website through NIRDPR homepage. At present total 35 users have been using this facility.

**9.6 Recruitments**

Major recruitments were undertaken this year. The Institute recruited persons to several academic and non-academic posts like Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor on deputation, Upper Division Clerk (UDC), Data Processing

Table- 17: The Details of Recruitments/Posts Filled during the Year 2018-19

| S. No. | Name of the Post                    | No. of posts advertised | Offer of Appointments issued | No. of posts filled |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1      | Professor (on Deputation)           | 02                      | 01                           | 01                  |
| 2      | Associate Professor (on Deputation) | 04                      | 04                           | 04                  |
| 3      | Assistant Professor (on Deputation) | 09                      | 04                           | 03                  |
| 4      | Upper Division Clerk (UDC)          | 04                      | 04                           | 03                  |
| 5.     | Data Processing Assistant (DPA)     | 03                      | 03                           | 03                  |

Assistant (DPA) etc., The applications from the candidates were invited online and the process of scrutiny, shortlisting of candidates was completed with less involvement of manpower.

## 9.7 Faculty Development

As a part of faculty development and enrichment process, faculty and non-faculty members of the Institute are deputed on a regular basis to various

seminars, conferences, workshops and training programmes in India and abroad. The details of faculty and non-faculty participation in various programmes during 2018-19 are given at Annexure-XII.

## 9.8 Staff Welfare

The total manpower of Academic and Non-academic staff is as given below:

Table-18: Manpower of Academic and Non-academic Staff

| Academic Staff          |    |    |     |        |       |               |                    |
|-------------------------|----|----|-----|--------|-------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1                       | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5      | 6     | 7             | 8                  |
| Category                | SC | ST | OBC | Others | Total | Ex-Servicemen | Women out of col.5 |
| Group-A                 | 8  | 3  | 14  | 36     | 61    | -             | 15                 |
| Group-B                 | -  | -  | 2   | 1      | 3     | -             | -                  |
| Total                   | 8  | 3  | 16  | 37     | 64    | -             | 15                 |
| Non-Academic Staff      |    |    |     |        |       |               |                    |
| 1                       | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5      | 6     | 7             | 8                  |
| Category                | SC | ST | OBC | Others | Total | Ex-Servicemen | Women out of col.5 |
| Group-A                 | 1  | 1  | -   | 7      | 9     | -             | 4                  |
| Group-B                 | 4  | 1  | 5   | 12     | 22    | -             | 7                  |
| Group-C                 | 12 | 4  | 41  | 56     | 113   | 5             | 26                 |
| Group-C (Re-Classified) | 35 | 7  | 19  | 18     | 79    | 0             | 11                 |
| Total                   | 52 | 13 | 65  | 93     | 223   | 5             | 48                 |

The Institute continued its support and assistance, as in the past, to Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Vidyashram School located at the campus. A large number of children of NIRDPR Group C & D employees were given several other benefits like refundable loans for marriage of children, refundable loans for higher studies of children, etc., at very low-interest rates from the benevolent fund of the Institute. The NIRDPR canteen management was entrusted to a self-help group.

## 9.9 Implementation of 7<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission

Based on the approval of Government of India, the Institute implemented the recommendations of 7<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission to the employees of the Institute. The Institute made efforts for fixation of pay of all academic and non-academic staff and ensured that the payments along with arrears were made to the staff as well as pensioners during the period.



A total amount of Rs.11.68 crore was paid towards salary arrears to academic and non-academic staff, pensioners and difference of retirement benefits, etc. To meet this expenditure, 30 per cent of 7<sup>th</sup> CPC arrears were met from the Institute's internal generated resources during 2018-19.

### 9.10 Celebration of 71<sup>st</sup> Independence Day (August 15, 2018) and 69<sup>th</sup> Republic Day (January 26, 2019)

The Institute celebrated Independence Day and Republic Day. Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, hoisted the Tricolor National Flag at NIRDPR campus on Independence Day and Smt. Radhika Rastogi, IAS, Deputy Director General, hoisted the National Flag on Republic Day. As a part of the celebrations, cultural activities by BVBV School children, spot games and distribution of prizes were conducted.

### 9.11 Celebration of Foundation Day (November 09, 2018)

NIRDPR has organised Foundation Day celebrations commencing from 29<sup>th</sup> November to 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2018 with 'Swachhata' as the theme.

### 9.12 National Film Festival on Rural Development

The Centre for Development Documentation and Communication organised the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Film Festival on Rural Development at the Institute on November 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>, 2018. The event was organised as a platform to inspire young filmmakers to use their creativity for rural development in terms of propagating success stories, highlighting problems, etc., in the form of short films, features films and documentaries, encourage artists and youth to document films on development or social issues, and appreciating the efforts of filmmakers' contribution to the rural development sector.

Entries for the film festival were invited in four categories, namely government policies related to rural development, social issues related to rural development theme, films under different genres related to rural development sub-themes and new innovations and technological advances in rural development. The best two films in each category were awarded cash prize and certificate. This apart, a 3-minute mobile filmmaking contest for students was arranged and three best entries were awarded cash prize and certificate.

In total, 94 entries were received and 27 entries were shortlisted for the final round. Being the



Shri Bhupendra Kainthola, Director, Film & Television Institute of India, Pune, lighting the lamp to inaugurate the 3rd National Film Festival on Rural Development

media partner of the event, Lok Sabha TV aired a special report on the film festival. Also, the award-winning entries were screened on Lok Sabha TV. The selected entries were also uploaded on the NIRDPR YouTube channel, <https://www.youtube.com/user/NIRD Lectures/videos>.

A key attraction on the opening day was the panel discussions attended by eminent personalities from the film and television sector, which was organised with an objective of offering the emerging filmmakers a new vision to approach and document the rural issues. Shri Bhupendra Kainthola, Director, Film & Television Institute of India, Pune, who is also the Chief Guest of the inaugural session, Shri Abhijit Dasgupta, Dean, Electronic & Digital Media Management, Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute, Kolkata, Smt. C. Vanaja, journalist and filmmaker, Hyderabad, Dr. Usha Raman, Professor, Department of Communication, University of Hyderabad and Shri Siva Koratala, filmmaker, Hyderabad, took part in the deliberations on two topics – 'Movies as Catalysts Bridging the Urban-Rural Divide' and 'Depiction and Reception of Female Leads in Contemporary Movies-Truth and Reality.'

### 9.13 Children's Day Celebration

The Centre for Development Documentation and Communication of NIRDPR celebrated the Children's Day on 13th November, 2018 at the library. As part of the celebrations, the CDC organised quinterdles in English, Telugu and Hindi for the students of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Vidyashram situated on Institute campus. The key objective of the celebration was to inculcate the habit of reading and utilising library resources among children.

A total of 55 students from Class V to Class IX of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Vidyashram participated in the quinterdles consisted of reading books, memory test, identifying eminent persons by their photos and a brief talk on a given topic. Apart from the contestants, around 500 students in different batches attended the event as spectators.

### 9.14 127<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary Celebration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

The 127<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was celebrated at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Block in NIRDPR on April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

### 9.15 International Women's Day Celebrations

The International Women's Day was celebrated at the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj at Hyderabad on the 8th March, 2019. The Centre for Gender Studies and Development hosted the Women's Day Ceremony.

Women's Day was dedicated to menstrual health and hygiene of adolescent and young women.

On this occasion, NIRDPR launched a CSR project for providing sanitary napkins to school girls in collaboration with Bharath Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad. The programme was part of an MoU between NIRDPR and BDL (Bharat Dynamics Limited) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) signed on February 05th 2019. The leadership from Bharath BDL Shri S. Piramanayagam, Director (Finance), and Shri S. Narayanan, General Manager were present for the occasion. The programme was also attended by Shri K. Satyanarayana Reddy, District Educational Officer, Ranga Reddy District. 200 adolescent students from neighbouring Government schools were invited to take part in the programme.

The Academy Award-winning short directorial "Period. End of Sentence" by Rayka Zehtabchi was screened for the audience. The movie screening was followed by a panel discussion on menstrual health by three eminent panellists Dr. Anita Rego, Public Health Professional, Hyderabad, Prof. Y. Rama Padma, veteran demographer from the Indian Institute of Health and Family Welfare and Smt. K. Surekha Reddy, Head of the Corporate Social Responsibility department of Welspun Group for Telangana.

The programme started with the lighting of the lamp by Dr. W.R. Reddy, Director General, NIRDPR along with the dignitaries. The Director General, NIRDPR addressed the enthusiastic crowd of children, staff and faculty of NIRDPR. Following the address of the Director General, BDL-NIRDPR programme was launched by distributing packets of sanitary napkins to selected school children. Shri S. Narayanan, General manager (P&A), BDL addressed the audience about the project titled 'Awareness Creation and free Supplying of Sanitary Napkins to Girl Students of Government Schools in Ranga Reddy District, Telangana'.

After launching the BDL project, the short film on menstrual hygiene was screened. The screening was followed by a detailed panel discussion by three experienced panellists. The panellists pointed out that the vulnerabilities relating to menstrual health are multi-faceted and adolescent women should not be considered a homogeneous group as there are socio-economic identities that intersect with gender. They also pointed to the need for greater discussion around disposal and sanitation during menstruation alongside the availability and access to menstrual hygiene products. The programme ended with a vote of thanks from the organisers and farewell lunch for the invited children.

### 9.16 International Yoga Day Celebration

The 'International Yoga Day' was celebrated on 21st June, 2018 by NIRDPR. Employees along with their family members including children and participants of the training programmes attended.

### 9.17 Installation of Solar Plant of 250 Kwp on the Roof Top of NIRDPR Buildings, Hyderabad

In order to give a fillip to the generation of solar power to promote ecologically sustainable growth and also address India's energy security, the Government of India has decided to launch a scheme to set up 1000 MW of Grid-connected

Solar PV Power Project by Central Government Ministry/Departments etc. The potential worked out for NIRDPR by MNRE wherein, the potential available for NIRDPR is indicated as 0.51 MWP with an expected annual generation of 0.51 million units and the expected annual savings as Rs. 0.07 crore.

Accordingly, tenders were floated with due procedure and the work for the first phase 250 Kwp plant was completed and commissioned on 18th January 2019 with project value of Rs.1.13 crore. The tender process for second phase of 260 Kwp solar plant for an estimated value of Rs.1.38 crore is under progress.

### 9.18 Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

In accordance with Section 4(1) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, an Internal Complaints Committee was constituted as required. During the period, no complaint of sexual harassment was received.

### 9.19 Documentation and Dissemination

The Institute has a mandate to disseminate information on rural development. In fulfilling the mandate, the Institute brings out regularly a quarterly journal, a monthly newsletter, research highlights, and Rural Development Statistics. As a leading publisher of rural development literature in India, NIRDPR endeavours to share its research findings, observed field realities and views on issues of current topical importance with policy planners, academics and others through its regular publications, occasional papers, etc. The publications of NIRDPR serve the policymakers in terms of providing feedback on ground-level realities, offer suggestions, guidelines for better planning and management of rural development programmes.

The Institute has brought out the quarterly Journal of Rural Development (JRD), NIRDPR Newsletter 'Pragati', a monthly publication which highlights the recommendations of various training programmes, seminars, workshops and important events which are undertaken by NIRDPR on a regular basis. The Institute had subscribed to 101 Indian and foreign journals, 16 journals on exchange and complimentary basis. 30 Newsletters are received from different rural development institutions. During the period under review, the Institute added a total collection of 1,23,198 books. Besides Journal of Rural Development and Newsletters, the Institute carried out more than 29 publications in the form of articles, papers, journals, books and book reviews, etc.

### 9.19.1 Documentation Management System

To enforce proper management of documents of official records in digital format and uphold the information security policy, NIRDPR has set up a web-based Document Management System (DMS). A document management system (DMS) is a system used to track, manage, store documents and reduce paper. Most are capable of keeping a record of the various versions created and modified by different users (history tracking). It is used for organising, securing, capturing, digitalising, tagging, approving, and completing tasks; it is much more than just cloud storage. DMS provides a means to incorporate standard physical document filing practices electronically.

Schools, Departments and committees are recommended to use the DMS at <http://dms.nirdpr.in> for keeping both official and confidential records. DMS automatically indexes all the documents in the system and users can search the document by similar keywords. CDC will leverage CICT to manage and support the systems to ensure its availability and reliability.

### 9.19.2 Information Resources and Services

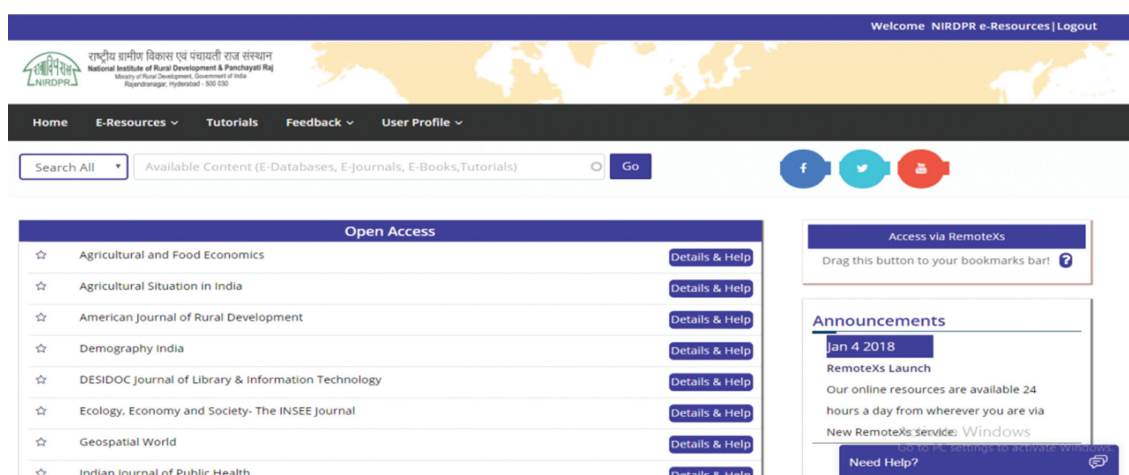
NIRDPR has information resources in print and non-print such as books, journals, CDs/DVDs, e-books, e-databases on rural development and allied aspects gathered over years is the strength of NIRDPR, which constitute a strong information repository to disseminate the same.

The print form consists of books, documents, reports, working papers, research papers, faculty publications, etc.

### E-Resources

Remote Access to e-resources:

All electronic resources are accessible remotely by NIRDPR library users (students, faculty and staff) through the RemoteXs Server. Users access different forms of e-resources such as e-books, e-journals, databases, podcasts, etc., through NIRDPR portal. E-resources include ProQuest social science database and e-books central, Jstor and Indiatat. RemoteXs is a tool with which all e-Resources can be accessed in the Institution, anytime, from anywhere in the world. 160 users have been using this facility.



The screenshot shows the RemoteXs Home Page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'E-Resources', 'Tutorials', 'Feedback', and 'User Profile'. Below this is a search bar with the text 'Search All' and 'Available Content (E-Databases, E-Journals, E-Books, Tutorials)'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column is titled 'Open Access' and lists several resources with 'Details & Help' links: Agricultural and Food Economics, Agricultural Situation in India, American Journal of Rural Development, Demography India, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Ecology, Economy and Society- The INSEE Journal, Geospatial World, and Indian Journal of Public Health. The right column is titled 'Access via RemoteXs' and contains an announcement for 'Jan 4 2018 RemoteXs Launch' stating that online resources are available 24 hours a day from wherever you are via New RemoteXs service: Windows. There is also a 'Need Help?' button.

Figure-5: Screenshot of RemoteXs Home Page

URL: <https://nirdprlib.remotexs.in/>

Graph-8: Utilisation of e-resources: Statistical Presentation

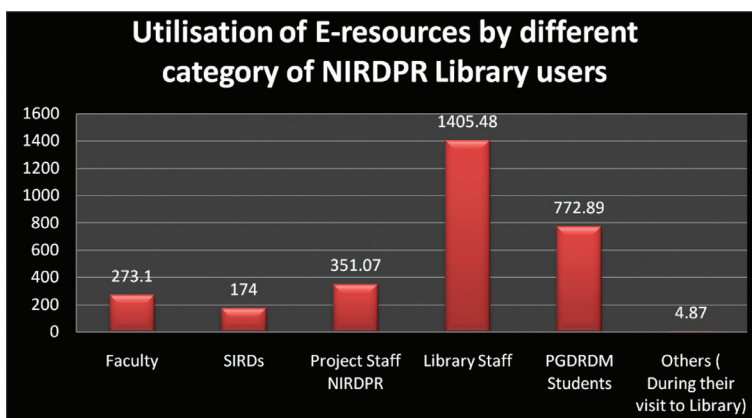


Table-19: Utilisation of e-resources by Different Categories of Users

| Category                               | No. of Users | Total number of times Logged-in | Downloaded in MBs |
|--|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Faculty                                | 12           | 43                              | 273.1             |
| SIRDs                                  | 5            | 23                              | 174               |
| Project Staff NIRDPR                   | 9            | 101                             | 351.07            |
| Library Staff                          | 4            | 266                             | 1405.48           |
| PGDRDM Students                        | 22           | 77                              | 772.89            |
| Others (During their visit to Library) | 1            | 2                               | 4.87              |
| <b>Total</b>                           | <b>53</b>    | <b>512</b>                      | <b>2981.41</b>    |

### 9.19.3 Bibliographical Service on Demand

CDC has come up with an exclusive bibliographical service for all academic staff for their research work. Bibliography is a systematic descriptive list of published (books, periodical articles etc.) as well as unpublished material pertaining to a specific subject for reference and study. This service is provided in two formats: Bibliographical References without Abstracts (for Books - author, title, publisher, year of publication, pages; and for Journal Articles-author, title, name of the Journal, pages) Bibliographical References (as above) and abstract or description of the thought content of the document printed.

### 9.19.4 Library Talks

With an intention to create a platform for academic discussion and debate, the Centre for

Development Documentation and Communication came up with a new initiative 'Library Talks'. The initiative is meant to bring together the faculty members, staff of NIRDPR to discuss and debate important issues related to rural development and explore new ideas that arise in the process. This initiative has been planned as a series of talks which will be organised every month. Each talk will be delivered by the faculty members of different Centres.

### 9.19.5 Branding & Public Relations

Ms. Bhavani Giddu of M/s Foot Print Global Communications, New Delhi was entrusted for brand image building, wider dissemination of NIRDPR activities and events.

## 9.20 Implementation of Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

The Institute has taken steps to implement the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 for providing information and ensuring transparency. NIRDPR website provides details of mandatory disclosures as provided under the RTI Act, 2005. The Institute has designated Appellate Authority, Public Information Officer, two Assistant Public Information Officers and Transparency Officer for providing information sought by the RTI applicants and their names are also displayed in the NIRDPR website. The Institute also has a separate Appellate Authority and Public Information Officer for its North-Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati. During the year 2018-19, 104 RTI applications and appeals on various issues were received from citizens and were disposed of, as per the procedure. The Institute also submitted mandatory online quarterly returns, as per procedure. The RTI applications received pertain to projects, educational programmes, service matters, court matters, recruitment, publications and appeals, etc.

## 9.21 Progressive Use of Hindi as Official Language 2018-19

Performance of the Institute in the field of official language implementation was noteworthy, as per the directions of Department of Official Language, Government of India, New Delhi. The Institute has been implementing the Official Language Policy of the Government of India from time to time. During the year, implementation of Official Language Hindi in the Institute is as follows:

### 9.21.1 Compliance of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act

The Institute is complying Section 3 (3) of Official Language Act 1963 in toto. All the nameplates, signboards, indication boards and name of the

Institute is in Bi-Lingual (Hindi + English). Official documents and reports under section 3 (3) of Official Language Act were issued in Bi-Lingual form.

### 9.21.2 Hindi publications of the Institute

During the above period, the following publications were brought out:

1. NIRDPR Samachar Patra (Pragati)
2. Annual Report – 2017-18
3. Annual Accounts – 2017-18
4. NIRD Training Calendar- 2018-19
5. RSETI Samachar Patra-
6. Samarthyaa Part - I and Part - II - 2018
7. Standard Operation procedure - 2018

### 9.21.3 Hindi workshop

As per the direction of the Annual Action plan for the year 2018-19 the Rajbhasha Vibhag, New Delhi, one-day Hindi Workshop for Group "C" employees of the Institute was conducted on 29th June, 2018. They were trained in practical Hindi Grammar.

### 9.21.4 Organisation of Hindi Fortnight/Hindi Day

Hindi fortnight was celebrated in the Institute from 14th– 28th September, 2018. During fortnight, the following programmes were organised:

#### (a) Kavi Sammelan

Kavi Sammelan was organised in the Institute on 17th September, 2018. Seven renowned poets from Hyderabad city participated and recited their poems. On this occasion Dr. W.R. Reddy, Director General, NIRDPR, Smt. Radhika Rastogi, Dy. Director General and Dr. Akanksha Shukla were present.

#### (b) Debate competition

A debate competition for the students of PGDRDM was held on 18th September, 2018 in the Institute Library building. Three students were given cash prizes by Director General.



**(c) Cultural Programme by Song and Drama Division**

During the Hindi Fortnight, a cultural programme by Song and Drama Division, Hyderabad was organised on 19th September, 2018 in the Auditorium of the Institute in which Smt. Radhika Rastogi, Deputy Director General has presented shawl and mementoes to the artists.



**(d) Library Talk**

A Hindi Library talk on "Godaan" written by Munshi Prem Chand was organised in the library building on 8th June, 2018 in which the staff of the Institute along with the Town Official Language Implementation Committee members were present.

**9.21.5 Competitions held under TOLIC**

**(i) Just a Minute talk competition:**

On 3rd October, 2018 under the Guidance of NIRDPR, Hyderabad, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), Hyderabad office has organised a "Just a minute talk" competition were for TOLIC member. A total of 15 members from 10 offices participated.

**(ii) Debate competition**

A debate competition for the TOLIC members under the guidance of NIRDPR, Hyderabad was held at NIPHM, Hyderabad office in which 13 TOLIC members participated.

**(iii) Essay competition for TOLIC Members**

Under the guidance of NIRDPR, Hyderabad an essay competition for TOLIC Members was conducted at IIOR Office, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. The topic of the essay was 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' in which 15 TOLIC members from different offices participated.



**9.21.6 Organisation of 6th Meeting of Town Official Language Implementation Committee in NIRDPR, Hyderabad**

Under the Chairmanship of Smt. Radhika Rastogi, Deputy Director General, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, the Town Official Language Implementation Committee-2 was held in NIRDPR on 10th December, 2018 at Vikas Auditorium, NIRDPR, Hyderabad. The Chairman of the TOLIC presented trophies to three offices for the best performances in Hindi Implementation among central government offices.



### 9.21.7 Technical Seminars

- a. Under the guidance of NIRDPR, Hyderabad, a Technical Hindi Seminar was organised on 13th April, 2018 at the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Secunderabad in which 35 TOLIC members were present. The Hindi Technical Seminar had lectures on Official Language Rules, Unicode font typing and Google Voice, etc.
- b. Under the Guidance of NIRDPR, Hyderabad a one-day Technical Seminar was organised at the National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2018. The programme was inaugurated by Smt. Rani Kumudini, IAS, Executive Director, NFDB and Dr. Akanksha Shukla, Associate Professor and Head (CDC), NIRDPR, Hyderabad.
- c. Silk Board, Shadnagar conducted one-day Hindi Technical Seminar in NIRDPR, Hyderabad under the Chairmanship of Smt. Radhika Rastogi, Deputy Director General, NIRDPR. Dr. Praveen Kumar presented a technical paper in Hindi which was appreciated by one and all. Dr. Akanksha Shukla, Associate Professor and Head (CDC), coordinated the seminar.

### 9.21.8 Hindi Translation work

During the year under review, nearly 5000 pages of translation in Hindi was completed. It consists of schedules, RTI letters, Annual Report, Annual Accounts, CPR course material, faculty books, namely Solid Waste Management, Samarthyaa, Part-I & Part-II, Questionnaires, Minister's speeches, etc.

### 9.21.9 Learn a Hindi word Everyday Scheme

"Learn a Hindi word everyday scheme" is being implemented in the Institute to enhance the working knowledge of Hindi officers/employees of the Institute. Hindi quotations were also displayed to create interest for Hindi among officers and employees of the Institute.

### 9.21.10 Bi-lingual facility is provided in all the Computers

All the 560 computers of the Institute are made Bilingual Unicode and APS compatible.



## CHAPTER – 10 Finance and Accounts

NIRDPR is a central autonomous body funded by the Ministry of Rural Development for all its activities. Every year, as per the approved budget, the Ministry releases grants under revenue heads. Grants are also released for specific capital expenditure, based on the proposals from NIRDPR and as per requirement. The Finance and Accounts Division of the Institute is entrusted with the functions of budgeting, pay & accounting of funds, preparation of Annual Accounts, etc. The Institute is following the double-entry system with financial year beginning from 1<sup>st</sup> of April and ending with 31<sup>st</sup> of March every year. The Annual Accounts of the Institute are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). The Accounts of the Institute is prepared duly adhering to the prescribed norms approved by the CAG for Central Autonomous Bodies. The Audit Report of CAG on the Accounts of the Institute is incorporated in the Annual Accounts every year and submitted to the Parliament.

Grants released under revenue heads are utilised to meet the expenditure on core activities of the Institute like capacity building, research, development, seminars and conferences, Rural Technology Park, publications, subscription to journals, library, maintenance and other recurring & non-recurring expenditure. In addition to the above, NIRDPR also receives funds from various Programme Divisions of MoRD to spearhead various flagship programmes of the Government of India in rural sector like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), Rurban Mission, MGNREGA, capacity building under Social Audit, NRLM, RSETI, etc. Funds are also received from various other Ministries, State governments, international bodies of United Nations, etc., for research, impact assessment and capacity building, which are specific to the requirement of the funding agencies.

For the financial year 2018-19, the expenditure of the Institute is Rs. 79.32crore against the Grants released to the tune of Rs. 72.17crore. An amount of Rs. 7.14 crore was met from the internally generated resources.

Table-20: The Grants and Expenditure Incurred in the Past 5 Years

(Rupees in Crore)

| Year    | Total Grants (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2014-15 | 52.04              | 57.79             |
| 2015-16 | 57.23              | 67.64             |
| 2016-17 | 58.83              | 62.25             |
| 2017-18 | 50.00              | 70.88             |
| 2018-19 | 72.17              | 79.32             |

### NIRDPR Corpus Fund

The Corpus Fund of NIRDPR was established in 2008-09 with the approval of the Executive Council (EC) in its 105th meeting held on 21st August, 2008. The Corpus Fund Rules for operation and management of the Fund specifying the objectives, sources, applications, management of the Fund, etc., were approved by EC in the said meeting. The primary objective of the fund is to secure the long-term financial stability of the Institute. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, the Corpus Fund stood at Rs. 217.72 crore which was 195.33 crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018. This is grossly inadequate to fulfil its mandate of long-term financial stability and self-sufficiency of the Institute, considering that the Institute incurred an expenditure of about Rs.79 crore during 2018-19 (it is expected to increase further due to more recruitments and exponential increase in the Institute's activities).

## Other Funds maintained by NIRDPR

Besides, the Institute also established the Development Fund, Benevolent Fund, Provident Fund, Building Fund and Medical Corpus Fund which are object-oriented with a specific purpose. The brief details of the funds are given below:

Development Fund was established in the early eighties to provide financial assistance to meritorious NIRDPR staff/officers for higher education, finance-specific developmental projects of the Institute, etc. Benevolent Fund was also established in the same period for providing staff welfare measures like children's education loans and marriage loans for Group C staff, one-time financial assistance to families of deceased staff, etc. The main source of the above two funds is a fixed portion of net savings/income of the Institute from consultancy projects and interest earned on the Fund. The balance of the Funds as on 31st March 2019 was Rs. 9.38 crore and Rs. 5.41 crore, respectively.

Building Fund was formed in 1989-90 mainly for undertaking the infrastructural development of the

Institute from funds earmarked for the same. The balance of the Fund as on 31st March 2019 was Rs. 26.76 crore.

Provident Fund was established for all PF-related transactions of the staff of the Institute. The balance of the Fund as on 31st March 2019 was Rs. 17.49 crore.

Medical Corpus Fund was established to provide medical benefits to retired employees and their families. The sources of this fund are subscriptions from staff/retired staff and interest earned on the fund. The balance of the fund as on 31st March 2019 was Rs.1.34 crore.

Table-21: Funds Allotted to Various Activities during the Year 2018-19

| S.No. | Funded For     | Amount<br>(in Rupees) |
|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1.    | NIRDPR Creche  | 1,32,315              |
| 2.    | NIRDPR Canteen | 1,50,000              |
|       | Total          | 2,82,315              |

## ANNEXURE - I

### CATEGORY-WISE AND MONTH-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS ATTENDED NIRDPR TRAINING PROGRAMMES DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

| Month        | Govt. Officials | Financial Institutions | ZPCs & PRIs | NGOs | Natl/ State Instts for Res.& Trng | Univ/ Colleges | International | Others (SHGs, Farmers, BFT, Unemployed Youth) | Total | Women | No. of Prg. Conducted |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| a) Hyderabad |                 |                        |             |      |                                   |                |               |   |       |       |                       |
| April        | 343             | 0                      | 92          | 44   | 24                                | 1              | 0             | 12  | 516   | 171   | 15                    |
| May          | 460             | 2                      | 316         | 32   | 12                                | 14             | 18            | 9   | 863   | 309   | 25                    |
| June         | 517             | 0                      | 166         | 5    | 2                                 | 12             | 1             | 774   | 1477  | 557   | 22                    |
| July         | 628             | 0                      | 30          | 82   | 18                                | 1              | 12            | 7   | 778   | 118   | 25                    |
| August       | 276             | 19                     | 719         | 46   | 25                                | 1              | 46            | 114   | 1246  | 502   | 23                    |
| September    | 789             | 18                     | 308         | 76   | 21                                | 0              | 66            | 27  | 1305  | 402   | 38                    |
| October      | 565             | 11                     | 77          | 14   | 69                                | 4              | 56            | 215   | 1011  | 226   | 22                    |
| November     | 442             | 14                     | 6           | 21   | 101                               | 7              | 20            | 35  | 646   | 121   | 16                    |
| December     | 1040            | 2                      | 135         | 119  | 57                                | 99             | 7             | 47  | 1506  | 329   | 35                    |
| January      | 1323            | 2                      | 113         | 122  | 19                                | 84             | 89            | 38  | 1790  | 266   | 40                    |
| February     | 798             | 83                     | 195         | 525  | 2                                 | 225            | 24            | 19  | 1871  | 311   | 37                    |
| March        | 347             | 0                      | 1           | 21   | 7                                 | 0              | 75            | 9   | 460   | 65    | 13                    |
| Total        | 7528            | 151                    | 2158        | 1107 | 357                               | 448            | 414           | 1306  | 13469 | 3377  | 311                   |
| Networking   |                 |                        |             |      |                                   |                |               |   |       |       |                       |
| NRLM         |                 |                        |             |      | 9395                              |                |               |   | 9395  | 3636  | 212                   |
| MGNREGA      | 648             |                        |             |      |                                   |                |               | 25039   | 25687 | 1430  | 934                   |
| DDU-GKY      |                 |                        |             |      |                                   |                |               | 3733  | 3733  | 687   | 137                   |
| Total        | 8176            | 151                    | 2158        | 1107 | 9752                              | 448            | 414           | 30078   | 52284 | 9130  | 1594                  |

| Month                      | Govt. Officials | Financial Institutions | ZPCs & PRIs | NGOs | Natl/ State Instts for Res.& Trg | Univ/ Colleges | International | Others (SHGs, Farmers, BFT, Unemployed Youth) | Total  | Women | No. of Prg. Conducted |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| b) NERC                    |                 |                        |             |      |                                  |                |               |   |        |       |                       |
| April                      | 95              | 0                      | 0           | 0    | 1                                | 0              | 0             | 0   | 96     | 37    | 4                     |
| May                        | 168             | 0                      | 0           | 22   | 1                                | 7              | 0             | 37  | 235    | 89    | 8                     |
| June                       | 242             | 63                     | 0           | 7    | 0                                | 0              | 0             | 51  | 363    | 110   | 11                    |
| July                       | 162             | 20                     | 0           | 0    | 0                                | 0              | 0             | 0   | 182    | 39    | 6                     |
| August                     | 159             | 0                      | 0           | 0    | 0                                | 0              | 0             | 29  | 188    | 63    | 6                     |
| September                  | 198             | 0                      | 0           | 0    | 30                               | 0              | 0             | 22  | 250    | 60    | 7                     |
| October                    | 190             | 52                     | 0           | 0    | 19                               | 1              | 0             | 0   | 262    | 86    | 9                     |
| November                   | 150             | 21                     | 0           | 0    | 26                               | 0              | 0             | 19  | 216    | 74    | 5                     |
| December                   | 76              | 39                     | 0           | 0    | 0                                | 0              | 0             | 41  | 156    | 59    | 6                     |
| January                    | 181             | 0                      | 14          | 26   | 32                               | 1              | 0             | 37  | 291    | 104   | 8                     |
| February                   | 109             | 19                     | 0           | 0    | 9                                | 1              | 0             | 24  | 162    | 61    | 6                     |
| March                      | 68              | 1                      | 0           | 9    | 52                               | 0              | 0             | 2   | 132    | 50    | 6                     |
| Total                      | 1798            | 215                    | 14          | 64   | 170                              | 10             | 0             | 262   | 2533   | 832   | 82                    |
| Grand Total (a+b)          | 9974            | 366                    | 2172        | 1171 | 9922                             | 458            | 414           | 30340   | 54817  | 9962  | 1676                  |
| Participation inpercentage | 18.20           | 0.67                   | 3.96        | 2.14 | 18.10                            | 0.84           | 0.76          | 55.35   | 100.00 | 18.17 |                       |

## Annexure-II

## RESEARCH STUDIES TAKEN-UP DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

| S.No. | Title of the Study   | Team   | Commenced during |
|-------|--|--|------------------|
| A.    | Research Studies   |  |                  |
| 1.    | Digital Media for Development: A Communication Study in Remote Rural Telangana   | Dr. Akanksha Shukla,<br>Dr. C. Kathiresan  | June, 2018       |
| 2.    | From Self Help Group (SHG) leaders to Elected Women Representatives (EWRs): A study of Gender Responsive Governance in PRIs  | Dr. N. V. Madhuri,<br>Dr. S.K. Sathyaprabha,<br>Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya &<br>Team   | November, 2018   |
| 3.    | Study of trends in Social Audit findings of MGNREGS and the action taken by the States and its impact  | Dr. C. Dheeraja,<br>Dr. S. Srinivas,<br>Mr. Karuna M                                 | November, 2018   |
| 4.    | Mapping of NIRD&PR adopted village Burgula for catalysing the process of development   | Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy,<br>Dr. N. V. Madhuri,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Ms. K. Surekha | October, 2018    |
| 5.    | Understanding Gender Differences in Nutrition in relation to Women's Access to Food Production in Rural India  | Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya,<br>Dr. N.V.Madhuri   | November, 2018   |
| 6.    | Effectiveness of Social Audits in Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (Gramin)   | Dr. SrinivasSajja,<br>Dr. C. Dheeraja,<br>Mr. Karuna M                               | November, 2018   |
| 7.    | Agrarian Change and Changes in Land Market in the Rural and Peri-Urban Areas and the Impact of these Changes on Livelihoods of the Poor: A Comparative Study of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh | Dr. Nithya V.G.,<br>Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani   | November, 2018   |
| 8.    | Re-verification of ODF Status with a Focus on Use and Maintenance: An Empirical Investigation  | Dr. R Ramesh<br>Dr. P SivaRam  | November, 2018   |
| 9.    | Achieving Sustainable Development Goals through Panchayats: A Study on PRIs-SHG's Convergence  | Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik  | November, 2018   |
| 10.   | Impact Assessment of Fourteenth Finance Commission Performance Grants on Own Source Revenue Mobilization By Gram Panchayats  | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha<br>Dr. Vanishree Joseph                                       | November, 2018   |
| 11.   | Influence Money in Panchayat Election: A Case Study of Telangana   | Dr. Vanishree Joseph   | January, 2019    |
| B.    | Case Studies   |  |                  |
| 12.   | Successful Gram Panchayats Own Source Revenues- Case studies of selected GPs   | Dr. R. Chinnadurai   | July, 2018       |
| 13.   | Achievements of Women Headed Gram Panchayat: Case Study of Dhauj and Chandawali in Faridabad district of Haryana   | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha   | July, 2018       |
| 14.   | Champion of Change: A case study on Punjab's Youngest Sarpanch   | Dr. C. Kathiresan  | July, 2018       |

| S.No. | Title of the Study   | Team  | Commenced during |
|-------|--|---|------------------|
| 15.   | Performing Sarpanch in anchoring implementation of GPDP  | Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja  | July, 2018       |
| 16.   | Functioning and Demand for the "Dular" initiative of UNESCO  | Dr. Ruchira Bhattaharya,<br>Dr. N. V. Madhuri   | July, 2018       |
| 17.   | Panchayat Sashaktikaran awarded Fetri Gram Panchayat - Lessons to be learnt  | Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik   | July, 2018       |
| 18.   | Role of Vigilance system on social audit findings of MGNREGS- Case of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana   | Dr. C. Dheeraja,<br>Dr. S. Srinivas,<br>Mr. Karuna M  | July, 2018       |
| 19.   | Social Audit of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) - Case Study of Andhra Pradesh   | Dr. Srinivas Sajja,<br>Dr. Rajesh K Sinha,<br>Dr. C Dheeraja                                  | July, 2018       |
| C.    | Collaborative Studies  |   |                  |
| 20.   | Performance of Agri Entrepreneurs Promoted by Jeevika and SFI in Bihar   | Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani,<br>Dr. Nithya VG &<br>Syngenta Foundation, India                        | October, 2018    |
| 21.   | Analytical Study on the actual requirement of Manpower in PRIs in the UT of A&N Islands  | Dr. C. Kathiresan,<br>Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik,<br>Mohd. Taqiuddin &<br>Dept. of RD, A&N Islands | October, 2018    |
| 22.   | Multi-Dimensional Poverty Assessment among the Scheduled Tribes in Attappady   | KILA-CHRD, Kottarakkara,<br>Kerala  | April, 2018      |
| 23.   | Panchayati Raj System - A Study on Women Headed Panchayats in Kerala   | KILA-CHRD, Kottarakkara,<br>Kerala  | April, 2018      |
| 24.   | Analytical and Scientific Study to Determine Mentality and Institutional Structural Conditions in Connection with the Imposition of Works of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat Members under Panchayati Raj System in Madhya Pradesh | MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh  | February, 2019   |
| 25.   | The Role of MGNREGA Scheme in Preventing the Migration of Labourers in Rural Areas   | MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh  | February, 2019   |
| 26.   | Impact of Total Computerisation of MGNREGS Scheme (2 Janpad Panchayats in Kundam Block, Jabalpur, MP)  | MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh  | February, 2019   |
| 27.   | Study of the Difficulties Experienced in the Online Entries being Made in Panchayat Darpan   | MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh  | February, 2019   |
| 28.   | Assessment of Institutionalisation and Functioning of Gram Sabha and Participation of Women in Gram Sabhas   | MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh  | February, 2019   |
| 29.   | Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin in Kundam Block, Jabalpur, MP  | MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh  | February, 2019   |
| 30.   | To Study the Behaviour of Savings of Rural Household among the Garo Tribe of Meghalaya   | ETC, Dakopgre,<br>Tura Meghalaya  | April, 2018      |

## Annexure-III

## RESEARCH STUDIES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

| S.No. | Title of the Study   | Team   |
|-------|--|--|
| A.    | Research Studies   |  |
| 1.    | Devolution of Functions, Functionaries and Finances for Rural Local Bodies in Two States: Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu                       | Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao   |
| 2.    | Democratic Decentralisation and Tribal Self Governance: A Study of Implementation of PESA Act in Two States                              | Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik  |
| 3.    | Distributional Equity of Rural Drinking Water: A Study on Inclusive Service Delivery   | Dr. P. SivaRam,<br>Dr. R. Ramesh   |
| 4.    | Impact evaluation of Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) on adolescent health, nutrition and development     | Dr. Sucharita Pujari,<br>Dr. T. Vijay Kumar                              |
| 5.    | Preparation of a Compendium of Case Studies on Best Practices and Case-teaching material in Rural Development                            | Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy,<br>Dr. G. Ravi Kumar                                |
| 6.    | Safe Rural Drinking Water Supply - A Study on Reverse Osmosis Plants and Water ATMs in Selected States                                   | Dr. P. SivaRam,<br>Dr. R. Ramesh   |
| 7.    | Sanitation Behaviour Assessment of Households in Gram Panchayats declared as ODF   | Dr. R. Ramesh,<br>Dr. P. SivaRam   |
| 8.    | Study on compliance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Audit of Scheme Rules 2011   | Dr. C. Dheeraja  |
| 9.    | The Policies and Programmes for Senior Citizens in Telangana and Chhattisgarh  | Dr. K Prathap Reddy  |
| 10.   | Women's Economic Contribution Through Their Unpaid Household Work: An Estimation   | Dr. N. V. Madhuri,<br>Dr. Vanishree Joseph,<br>Faculty of NIRD-NERC      |
| 11.   | Process and Practices of Open Government System and its Impact on the implementation of the Rural Development Programmes - A pilot study | Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani  |
| 12.   | Kisan Credit Cards - Usage and Effectiveness   | Shri R. N. Dash,<br>Shri V. Ram Mohan Rao,<br>Dr. M. Srikanth            |
| 13.   | Adherence of the principles of GPDP in Panchayat Development Plan and Capacity Gap - An analysis in Selected States                      | Dr. R. Chinnadurai &<br>SIRD Faculty                                     |
| 14.   | Determinants of Demand for Sanitation in India   | Dr. Gyanmudra,<br>Prof. Saswata Narayan<br>Biswas, Dr. Indranil De, IRMA |
| 15.   | Impact Assessment of PMAY-G  | Dr. W. R. Reddy, Dr. R. Ramesh,<br>Dr. P. SivaRam                        |
| 16.   | Influence Money in Panchayat Election: A Case Study of Telangana   | Dr. Vanishree Joseph   |

| S.No. | Title of the Study  | Team   |
|-------|---|--|
| B.    | Case Studies  |  |
| 17.   | Smart Village, LakhpatiKisan - Case Study of Gram Panchayats in Khunti District, Jharkhand  | Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik  |
| 18.   | A Case Study on Functioning of Missing Autonomous Council: An Instrument of Tribal (Plain Tribes) Development in the State of Assam | Dr. Mukesh Kumar Shrivastava   |
| 19.   | Forest Village in Assam: Issues of Extension of Panchayati Raj and Programmes of Rural Development                                  | Dr. Mukesh Kumar Shrivastava   |
| 20.   | Social Audit of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Grants: Case Study of Jharkhand   | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha,<br>Dr. S. Srinivas   |
| 21.   | Achievements of Women-headed Gram Panchayat: Case Study of Dhauj and Chandawali in Faridabad District of Haryana                    | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha   |
|       | <b>32 Case Studies (Transforming India through strengthening PRIs)</b>  |  |
| 22-28 | Transformation by Empowered Women's Leadership from Disadvantaged Community in Panchayat  | Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), New Delhi (7 case studies)              |
| 29-30 | Successful Leadership Development of Gram Panchayat in Labpur&Birbhum, West Bengal  | Institute For Motivating Self-Employment, Kolkata, WB (2 case studies)               |
| 31-32 | Impact Study of Public Utility Service: Community Property Resources in Rural Development in Haryana                                | RP Education Society, Rohtak, Haryana (2 case studies)                               |
| 33-34 | Documentation of Successful Stories of Women Panchayat Representatives of Madhya Pradesh: Breaking the Glass Ceiling                | SHODH Society for Development of Humanity, Jabalpur, MP(2 case studies)              |
| 35-39 | Community Development through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under Women's Leadership   | Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, HP (5 case studies)                           |
| 40-44 | Documentation of Successful Story of Panchayat's Role in Empowering the Local Community   | Sharamajivi Unnayan, East Singhbhum, Jharkhand (5 case studies)                      |
| 45.   | Women's Leadership in PRIs  | Chinmaya Organisation for Rural Development, Dharamshala, HP                         |
| 46.   | Role of Gram Panchayat in Rural Water Supply  | University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad   |
| 47.   | Own Source Revenue Generation in Gram Panchayat   | University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad   |
| 48.   | Role of PRIs in Implementation of Forest Rights Act (FRA),2006  | University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad   |
| 49-53 | Documentation of Best Practices in Rural Sanitation and Solid & Liquid Waste Management in Selected Panchayats of Punjab & Haryana  | Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh (5 case studies) |



| S.No. | Title of the Study  | Team  |
|-------|---|---|
| C.    | Collaborative Studies   |   |
| 54.   | Formation of Model Village  | MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh                                      |
| 55.   | Impact of Indira AwaasYojana (IAY) on Rural People of Tripura   | SIPARD, Tripura   |
| 56.   | Social impact of MGNREGS Works with special reference to sanitation In Bilkhawthlir R.D Block, Kolasib District: Mizoram  | SIRD, Mizoram   |
| 57.   | Impact on National Old Age Pension Scheme / Dayanand Social Security Scheme on Socio-economical status of aged in Goa State   | GIPARD, Goa   |
| 58.   | A Study on the Performance of Indira AwaasYojana in Goa   | GIPARD, Goa   |
| 59.   | Women Elected Representatives Leadership Skills in Goa  | GIPARD, Goa   |
| 60.   | Impact of MGNREGA and its sub-schemes, viz. 'Kapildhara, BhumiShilp, Sericulture, Horticulture on Socio-economic conditions of Farmers and Employment Opportunities | MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh                                      |
| 61.   | An Analysis of Saving and Credit Pattern among the women workers in MGNREGS - Alappuzha and Kollam Districts  | SIRD, Kerala  |
| 62.   | Sanitation Behavior - A Study amongst the Fishermen Community of Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram Districts of Kerala   | SIRD, Kerala  |
| 63.   | Health Risks of Inadequate Sanitation in Tripura  | SIRD, Tripura   |
| 64.   | Social Audit Unit in Mizoram: A process study   | SIRD, Mizoram   |
| 65.   | Study on Effect of Biogas Slurry on Grape Orchard (An experiment with a focus on changes in the soil organic carbon and productivity)                               | ETC, GTC, Jalna, Opp. J.E.S. College, Jalna District, Jalna |
| 66.   | Impact of Rural Housing Programmes on Infrastructural Development of Rural Poor - A Case Study of Kalahandi District  | ETC, Bhawanipatna, Dist. Kalahandi, Odisha                  |
| 67.   | Performance of Women Representatives at GP level: A Study in Hailakandi Block of Hailakandi District  | EC, SIPRD, Hailakandi, PO-Boalipar Bazar, Assam             |
| 68.   | Performance & Status of Maintenance of Records of Gram Panchayats in Haryana (Financial Year 2015-16)   | Regional Institute of PR & CD, Bhiwani, Haryana             |
| 69.   | A study on Socio-Economic Profile and Assessment of Knowledge Level and Training Needs of Dairy Farmers of Pratapgarh District                                      | RIRD, Pratapgarh, UP  |

## Annexure-IV

## ONGOING RESEARCH STUDIES DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

| S.No. | Title of the Study  | Team   | Commenced during |
|-------|---|--|------------------|
| A.    | Research Studies  |  |                  |
| 1.    | Participatory Irrigation Management through Water User Associations: an Assessment of some Selected Irrigated Command Areas   | Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar,<br>Dr. K. Prabhakar,<br>Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi                       | 2015-16          |
| 2.    | Study of the Impact of the Climate Change on the Natural Resources and Rural Livelihoods to Develop Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) using Geo-informatics Technology | Dr. P. Kesava Rao,<br>Er. H. K. Solanki,<br>Shri D. S. R. Murthy,<br>Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi | 2015-16          |
| 3.    | Evaluation of SCSP / TSP – A Study of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana  | Dr. S. N. Rao  | 2016-17          |
| 4.    | Mahatma Gandhi NREGS Assets: Its Comprehensive Assessment   | Dr. P. Anuradha  | 2016-17          |
| 5.    | Demand Capturing and Facilitating Access to Potential Wage Employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS: An Explanatory Research in Nalgonda district, Telangana                   | Dr. Digambar Abaji<br>Chimankar  | 2016-17          |
| 6.    | Status of Land Allotted to the Poor under different Land Distribution Programmes: An Evaluation in Selected States  | Dr. G. V. KrishnaLohi Das  | 2016-17          |
| 7.    | A Study on Convergence of IWMP with MGNREGS and its Implications  | Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar,<br>Dr. K. Prabhakar,<br>Dr. G. V. Krishna Lohidas                 | 2016-17          |
| 8.    | Corporate Social Responsibility Spending Methods and Modalities: A Study on NLC and DRL   | Dr. R. Murugesan & Team  | 2016-17          |
| 9.    | Decentralised Planning at the Grassroots – Problems and Opportunities – A study in Selected States  | Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao,<br>Dr. R. Chinnadurai  | 2016-17          |
| 10.   | Role of Service Sector in Expanding the Productive Employment Opportunities in Rural India  | Dr. Partha Pratim Sahu   | 2017-18          |
| 11.   | Developing Sustainable and Replicable Models on Agriculture - Nutrition Linkages for Better Nutritional Outcomes  | Dr. Surjit Vikraman,<br>Dr. R. Murgesan  | 2017-18          |
| 12.   | Institutional Innovations in Response to Agrarian Market Constraints: A Collective Case Study   | Dr. Surjit Vikraman,<br>Dr. R. Murgesan  | 2017-18          |
| 13.   | Sustainable Livelihoods and Disadvantaged Communities: A Study of WADI Programme in Select Districts of Karnataka   | Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi  | 2017-18          |
| 14.   | Psychosocial Health of Women Liberated and Non-Liberated from Manual Scavenging in India  | Dr. Lakhan Singh   | 2017-18          |
| 15.   | Performance of Rural Development Training Institutions in India: An Assessment study  | Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar,<br>Dr. Lakhan Singh,<br>Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy                         | 2017-18          |

| S.No.     | Title of the Study   | Team  | Commenced during- |
|-----------|--|---|-------------------|
| 16.       | Health Seeking Behaviour of Rural Self-Help Group Women  | Dr. Sucharita Pujari,<br>Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar  | 2017-18           |
| 17.       | Examination of the Reasons for the failure to Prepare District Plans and Implement them - Learning's for Policy Making   | Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani,<br>Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao  | 2017-18           |
| 18.       | Decentralised Planning and Rural Health Care Service in India: the Implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana and Kerala      | Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao  | 2017-18           |
| 19.       | NSAP & State Pension Schemes and Extent of DBT- An 8 State Study   | Dr. S. N. Rao   | 2017-18           |
| 20.       | Socio Economic & Psychological Study of Transgender People & Strategies to Mainstream Them (2 States study)  | Dr. S. N. Rao   | 2017-18           |
| 21.       | Livelihoods Enhancement and Sustainability (impact) under MGNREGS  | Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar,<br>Dr. G. V. K. Lohidas,<br>Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi,<br>Dr. P. SivaRam | 2017-18           |
| 22.       | Performance of the Women headed Gram Panchayats in Bihar: An Analysis on Power, Resistance, Negotiation and Change   | Dr. Mukesh Kumar Shrivastava,<br>Mrs. Smita Sinha,<br>Assistant Director, BIPARD          | 2017-18           |
| 23.       | An Enquiry into the Practice of Manual Scavenging in India (Case Studies in UP, Maharashtra & Karnataka)   | Prof. P. SivaRam,<br>Prof. E. V. Prakash Rao,<br>Dr. R. Ramesh                            | 2017-18           |
| 24.       | Facilitation Mechanisms Adopted for Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHLs)with Special Reference to Finance: A Study on Swachh Bharat Mission (G) in Four States | Dr. R. Ramesh,<br>Prof. P. SivaRam  | 2017-18           |
| 25.       | A Study on Demonetisation and Its Post impact on Agriculture: A Critical Analysis  | Dr. K. Krishna Reddy,<br>Dr. Ravindra S. Gavali   | 2017-18           |
| <b>B.</b> | <b>Case Studies</b>  |   |                   |
| 26.       | A Case Study on Livelihoods Initiatives and Standard of Living of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Madhya Pradesh  | Dr. R. Murugesan  | 2015-16           |
| <b>C.</b> | <b>Collaborative Studies</b>   |   |                   |
| 27.       | Assessment of Water Conservation and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies (Including Rivers) under MGNREGA: Lessons from Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand                                 | Indian Institute of Management Kashipur,<br>Uttarakhand                                   | 2016-17           |
| 28.       | NREGA and its Assets: A Comprehensive Assessment of NREGA assets in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh an Orissa  | Institute for Human Development (IHD),<br>New Delhi                                       | 2017-18           |
|           | <b>j) SIRD&amp;PR</b>  |   |                   |
| 29.       | Major Livelihood Sources among Chenchus (PTG)- A Case Study of Mahaboob Nagar Dist. Of Andhra Pradesh  | SIRD, AP  | 2012-13           |

| S.No. | Title of the Study  | Team                                 | Commenced during- |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 30.   | Impact Assessment of MGNREGS on Livelihoods of Draught Prone Areas: A Case Study of Mahaboob Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh   | SIRD, AP                             | 2012-13           |
| 31.   | Livelihood Projects/Micro Enterprises through SHGs in Raga CD Block and nearby villages of SIRD under Papumpare District  | SIRD, Arunachal Pradesh              | 2014-15           |
| 32.   | Action Research Project on Village Disaster Risk Management Plan (VDRMP) at Rasapettai Village in Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu  | SIRD, Tamil Nadu                     | 2015-16           |
| 33.   | Impact of Sanitation Campaign on the Behavioural Change of Women in Tripura   | SIRD, Tripura                        | 2016-17           |
| 34.   | Factors Influencing the Enrolment and the Retention of Students at Primary Education in Telangana State (with Reference to the SC & STs)  | TSIPARD, Telangana                   | 2016-17           |
| 35.   | Exploring the Relationship between Education and Women Empowerment and Gender Justice: A Comparative Analysis between West Bengal, Kerala and Mizoram   | BRAIPRD, West Bengal                 | 2016-17           |
| 36.   | Empowering Tribal Women PRI Members in Jharkhand but is it in Context to PESA? – A Study in 10 PESA Districts of Jharkhand  | SIRD, Jharkhand                      | 2016-17           |
| 37.   | e-Panchayat in Jharkhand – Challenges and Proposed Solutions  | SIRD, Jharkhand                      | 2016-17           |
| 38.   | Impact of Watershed Development Programme on Socio-Economic Status and its Impact on Livelihoods, Income Standards & Behavioural Aspects of Stakeholders  | DDU-SIRD, UP                         | 2016-17           |
| 39.   | Socio-Economic Evaluation of SHG for the Women Empowerment  | DDU-SIRD, UP                         | 2016-17           |
| 40.   | Comparative Study between Productivity Of Shifting Cultivation and Nül Farming (Seasonal Farming at River Bank) in Kolasib District, Mizoram State, India   | SIRD, Mizoram                        | 2016-17           |
| 41.   | Problems and Prospects of Oil Palm Production in Mizoram with Special Reference to Kolasib District   | SIRD&PR, Mizoram                     | 2017-18           |
| 42.   | A Cross-Sectional Study to Evaluate the Impact of Cooked Mid-Day Meal Programme on Nutritional and Educational Status of Primary School Children Belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Lodha, Birhor and Toto) of West Midnapore, Purulia and Ali | SIRD, West Bengal                    | 2017-18           |
| 43.   | Convergence Initiatives in MGNREGA: A Case Study of Rajouri District (J&K)  | JKIMPA&RD, Jammu & Kashmir           | 2017-18           |
|       | ii) ETCs  |                                      |                   |
| 44.   | Self-Employment through Handloom Activity: A case study of Chief Minister JivanJyotiSwaniyojan  | ETC, Kahikuchi, Kamrup (M), Guwahati | 2016-17           |

| S.No. | Title of the Study   | Team  | Commenced during- |
|-------|--|---|-------------------|
| 45.   | Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: A Case Study in Mavoor Grama Panchayat   | ETC, Taliparamba, Karimbam, Kannur District, Kerala | 2016-17           |
| 46.   | Action Research for Adoption of Pukpui Village in Community Hygiene and Sanitation   | Extension Training Centre, Pukpui, Lunglei, Mizoram | 2016-17           |
| 47.   | Comparative Studies between Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) and Non-Sloping Agricultural Land Technology in Lunglei District, Mizoram, India | ETC, Pukpui, Lunglei, Mizoram                       | 2016-17           |
| 48.   | Impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - A Case Study of RiBhoi District of Meghalaya   | ETC, Nongsder, Meghalaya                            | 2017-18           |
| 49.   | Practices of Customs and Traditions in PESA areas  | PRTI/ETC, Mashobra, Shimla, HP                      | 2017-18           |
| 50.   | Analysis of Implementation and Best Practices of 'Swachh Bharat' - A Case Study of Kalahandi District of Odisha  | ETC, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi, Odisha                | 2017-18           |

## Annexure-V

## ONGOING VILLAGE ADOPTION STUDIES - 2018-19

| S.No. | State             | District               | Block   | Cluster of Villages   |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh    | Kurnool                | NandavaramMandal                                  | Nagala Dinne<br>Gurujala<br>Rayachoty   |
|       |                   | Anantapur              | Lepakshi  | Kondur GP   |
| 2     | Arunachal Pradesh | District - West Kameng | Circle-Dirang                                     | Villages- Chander, Pangma and Panchvati. Two more villages, i.e. Cherong and Semnak may also be Covered in Second Phase. GP- Thembang |
| 3     | Assam             | Nalabari               | Borigog Bunbhang & Pub Nalabari Development Block | Guwakuchi, Tantrasankara Balikuchi, Bajali Udaypur Kathora  |
| 4     | Bihar             | Gaya                   | Bodh Gaya Block                                   | Bakrou and Basarhi GP Cluster   |
| 5     | Chhattisgarh      | Dhamtari               | Kurud   | Mulle, Anwari, Kanjarpuri   |
| 6     | Goa               | South Goa              | Sanguem   | Uguem, Bhati, Curdi, Neturlim, Kalay Kalem  |
| 7     | Gujarat           | Gandhinagar Patan      | Dehgam Block Harij Block                          | Badapur GP Buda GP  |
| 8     | Haryana           | Karnal                 | Nilokheri   | Manchuri, Pastana BirBadalwa  |
| 9     | Himachal Pradesh  | Shimla                 | Mashobra  | GP Kot  |
| 10    | Jammu & Kashmir   |                        |   |   |
| 11    | Jharkhand         | Ramgarh                | Mandu   | Gargali Cluster   |
| 12    | Karnataka         | Mysore                 | TirumakudaluNarasipura                            | Madapura GP   |
| 13    | Kerala            | Idukki                 | GPs:<br>Munnur & Chinnakanal                      | Kannan Devan Hills, Vattavada, Gundumalai, Chinnakanal  |
| 14    | Madhya Pradesh    | Jabalpur               | Kundam block                                      | 4 Villages under Jujhari Gram Panchayat   |
| 15    | Maharashtra       | Pune                   | Purandar  | Sonari GP   |
| 16    | Manipur           |                        |   |   |
| 17    | Meghalaya         | West Garo Hills        | Gambegre Block                                    | Aminda Rangsa, Dilnigre, Suringgre, Aminda Ading, Aminda Simsanggre, Gambegre   |

| S.No. | State         | District       | Block                              | Cluster of Villages  |
|-------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 18    | Mizoram       | Aizawl         | Aibawk R. D. Block                 | Sumsuih, Chamring, Hmuifang  |
| 19    | Nagaland      |                |                                    | Doshehe, Bamunpukhuri A, Darogajan, Toluvi, Bamunpukhuri B, Sugarmill Area Village |
| 20    | Odisha        | Cuttack        | Narsinghpur Block                  | Saradhapur GP  |
| 21    | Punjab        | Amritsar       | Atari                              | RoadanwalaKalan<br>RoadanwalaKhurd<br>Moddey, Dhanoekalan<br>DhanoekKhurd, Rattan  |
| 22    | Rajasthan     | Jaipur         | Shahpura                           | Hanutia, Markhi, Bishangarh  |
| 23    | Sikkim        | South Sikkim   | Jorthang                           | Denchung, Dong, Nandgaon, Samatar, Samseybong, Poklok-Denchung-GP                  |
| 24    | Tamil Nadu    |                |                                    |  |
| 25    | Telangana     | Mahabubnagar   | Farooqnagar                        | Burgula GP   |
| 26    | Tripura       | Dhalai         | Salema                             | Kalacheri GP   |
| 27    | Uttar Pradesh | Rai Bareli     | Lalganj                            | Behta, Bundai,<br>Narsinghpur Malpura  |
| 28    | Uttarakhand   | Pithoragarh    | Gangolihat                         | Kharik, Sunoli, Piplet,<br>Jajut and Uprada.<br>GP: Uprada and Jaju                |
| 29    | West Bengal   | Uttar Dinajpur | Kanki GP of<br>Goalpokhar-II Block | Simulia, Nayanagar,<br>Matiyari, Suiya, Basatpur                                   |

## Annexure-VI

## CONSULTANCY STUDIES TAKEN-UP DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

| S.No. | Title of the Study   | Team   | Commenced during |
|-------|--|--|------------------|
| 1.    | Use of Geo-Informatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu                       | Dr. P. Kesava Rao,<br>Er. H K Solanki  | April, 2018      |
| 2.    | Use of Geo-Informatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY in the States of Gujarat, Odisha, and Uttarakhand                             | Dr. M. V. Ravibabu,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad   | April, 2018      |
| 3.    | Use of Geo-Informatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh                  | Er. H. K. Solanki,<br>Dr. P. Kesava Rao  | April, 2018      |
| 4.    | Use of Geo-Informatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY in the States of Tripura, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim.                          | Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Dr. M. V. Ravibabu   | April, 2018      |
| 5.    | Use of Geo-Informatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam                                 | Mr. A. Simhachalam,<br>Dr. N.S.R. Prasad   | April, 2018      |
| 6.    | Spectral Library Generation and Comparison of Various Rice Crops using Hyperspectral and Mufispectral Sensors in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh | Dr. M. V. Ravibabu,<br>Dr. K. Suresh   | April, 2018      |
| 7.    | Agro-Climatic Planning and Information Bank (APIB) in Tehri-Gharwal District, Uttarakhand  | Dr. P. Kesava Rao,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Dr. M. V. Ravibabu,<br>Er. H. K. Solanki                           | May, 2018        |
| 8.    | Third Party evaluation of Geo-tagging of MGNREGS Assets  | Dr. P. Kesava Rao,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Er. H. K. Solanki,<br>Dr. M. V. Ravibabu                           | April, 2018      |
| 9.    | Performance of Functionaries under MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh - A Study   | Dr. S. V. Rangacharyulu,<br>Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan,<br>Dr. G. Rajani Kanth,<br>Dr. P. Anuradha, Dr. K. Jayasree | April, 2018      |
| 10.   | Impact on Convergence Activities under MGNREGS on Rural Social Scenario  | Dr. P. Anuradha,<br>Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan  | April, 2018      |
| 11.   | Capacity Building & Training of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions of Manipur                           | Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik  | March 2018       |
| 12.   | Poshan Maah in Telangana   | Dr. Gyanmudra,<br>Mr. B. V. Subba Reddy,<br>Mr. S. Srinivas  | August 2018      |
| 13.   | Evaluation of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)   | Dr. G. Venkata Raju  | 2017-18          |
| 14.   | Performance of Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats - A Quick Mid-term Assessment Study to Track the Progress                               | Dr. G. Venkata Raju,<br>Dr. Vanishree Joseph   | 2017-18          |
| 15.   | Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) Projects - A Study on Progress of Implementation  | Dr. G. Venkata Raju  | 2017-18          |
| 16.   | Evaluation of Agri Entrepreneurship in Bihar   | Dr. Nithya V. G.,<br>Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani  | 2018-19          |



## Annexure-VII

### CONSULTANCY STUDIES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

| S.No. | Title of the Study   | Team  |
|-------|--|---|
| 1.    | Impact Assessment of Performance of Andhra Pradesh Non-Governmental Organizations Alliance (APNA)                            | Dr. G. RajaniKanth,<br>Dr. S. V. Rangacharyulu,<br>Er. H. Kurma Rao,<br>Dr. P. Anuradha                             |
| 2.    | Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Suicides - An Empirical Study of Endemic States - Issues and Concerns                           | Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani,<br>Dr. Surjit Vikraman,<br>Dr. Nithya V. G.<br>Dr. Siddayya                                   |
| 3.    | Impact of Graduation Model in the Area Development programs Implemented by World Vision India in Andhra Pradesh State        | Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani<br>Dr. Diwakar   |
| 4.    | New Keys for Old Black Boxes: Developing Methods to Improve Nutrition Assessment by Measuring Energy Expenditure             | Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani<br>Dr. Nithya V. G.  |
| 5.    | Evaluation of Agri-Entrepreneurship in Bihar   | Dr. Nithya V. G.,<br>Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani   |
| 6.    | Assessment and Change detection of selected Tanks in Gurla Mandal, Vizianagaram district using Spatial Technology            | Dr. M. V. Ravibabu,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad  |
| 7.    | Evaluation of Consolidation Phase of Batch -II IWMP Project, Nagaland  | Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Mr. A. Simhachalam,<br>Dr. K. Haloi   |
| 8.    | Consolidation Phase Evaluation of IWMP Batch I Projects in Tripura State   | Dr. K. Haloi,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Mr. A. Simhachalam   |
| 9.    | Work Phase of Batch -III IWMP Projects, Nagaland - Case of Nagaland State Project - IV, V and VI                             | Mr. A. Simhachalam,<br>Dr. K. Haloi,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad   |
| 10.   | Impact of the MGNREGS Programme's Rural Road Connectivity Initiatives on the Socio-Economic Sphere in Jorhat district, Assam | Dr. K. Haloi,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Mr. A. Simhachalam & Others  |
| 11.   | Performance of Functionaries under MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh - A Study   | Dr. S. V. Rangacharyulu,<br>Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan,<br>Dr. G. Rajani Kanth,<br>Dr. P. Anuradha,<br>Dr. K. Jayasree |
| 12.   | Poshan Maah in Telangana   | Dr. Gyanmudra,<br>Mr. B. V. Subba Reddy,<br>Mr. S. Srinivas   |

## Annexure-VIII

## CONSULTANCY STUDIES ONGOING DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

| S.No. | Title of the Study  | Team   | Commenced during |
|-------|---|--|------------------|
| 1.    | Setting up of Geoinformatics Centres for RD in Five African Countries   | Dr. P. Kesava Rao,<br>Er. H. K. Solanki,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Dr. M. V. Ravibabu   | 2015-16          |
| 2.    | Socio-economic Impact of MGNREGS- Longitudinal Study in Six States  | Dr. S. V. Rangacharyulu,<br>Dr. G. Rajani Kanth  | 2015-16          |
| 3.    | Impact of MGNREGA on Distress Migration in the Vulnerable Communities- A Cohort Mid-Term Repeated Measures Study in 4 States                    | Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik<br>& Team  | 2015-16          |
| 4.    | Validation of APIB Dehradun Database Project  | Dr. P. Kesava Rao,<br>Er. H. K. Solanki,<br>Shri D. S. R. Murthy,<br>Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi | 2015-16          |
| 5.    | Training Extension and Support for Online Watershed Estimation, E-DPR and Geo-Hydrogeology Model Preparation under Watershed Component of PMKSY | Dr. P. Kesava Rao,<br>Er. H. K. Solanki,<br>Shri D. S. R. Murthy                         | 2015-16          |
| 6.    | Study on Mahatma Gandhi NREGS Impact on Socio-economic Conditions of Wage Seekers in Rural Telangana  | Dr. G. Rajani Kanth,<br>Dr. S. V. Rangacharyulu  | 2016-17          |
| 7.    | Evaluation Study on Integrated Action Plan  | Dr. A. Debapriya,<br>Dr. V. Madhava Rao,<br>Dr. Sucharita Pujari                         | 2016-17          |
| 8.    | An Evaluation of SHG - Bank Linkage Programme in India  | Dr. M. Srikanth  | 2017-18          |
| 9.    | Time and Work Study for PR Functionaries in India   | Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao   | 2017-18          |
| 10.   | Developing Service Delivery Standards for Gram Panchayats and Village Councils, Assessment of Human Resource, Workload and Costing of Services  | Dr. K. Jayalakshmi,<br>Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao  | 2017-18          |
| 11.   | Opportunities to Capacities "A Multi - Sectoral Approach to Enhancing Gender Responsive Governance"   | Dr. N. V. Madhuri,<br>Dr. Vanishree Joseph   | 2017-18          |
| 12.   | Third Party Evaluation of CC Roads under MGNREGS of Andhra Pradesh State  | Dr. P Kesava Rao,<br>Dr. M. V. Ravibabu,<br>Dr. N S R Prasad,<br>Er. H. K. Solanki       | 2017-18          |
| 13.   | Establishment of CGARD Technology Centre at Madagascar  | Dr. P Kesava Rao,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Dr. M. V. Ravibabu,<br>Er. H. K. Solanki    | 2017-18          |

| S.No. | Title of the Study   | Team  | Commenced during |
|-------|--|---|------------------|
| 14.   | Terminal Evaluation of Special Evaluation ACA (RLTAP), 314 MWS under RLTAP   | Dr. A. Debapriya,<br>Dr. P. Kesava Rao,<br>Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy,<br>Dr. Aruna Jayamani | 2017-18          |
| 15.   | Terminal Evaluation of Special Evaluation of Special Plan (150 MWS) KBK  | Dr. A. Debapriya,<br>Dr. P. Kesava Rao,<br>Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy,<br>Dr. Aruna Jayamani | 2017-18          |
| 16.   | One Decade of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: Participatory Assessment and Way Forward   | Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan<br>& Team   | 2017-18          |
| 17.   | Transforming India through Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions by "Continuous Training and e-Enablement"  | Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik,<br>Dr. C. Kathiresan   | 2017-18          |
| 18.   | Conduct of baseline survey and preparation of VDP under PMAGY  | Dr. K. Haloi & Team   | 2017-18          |
| 19.   | Generation, Mapping and Web Publishing of Geo-database on Shifting Cultivation by Rotation Cycle using Geo-spatial Technologies: A study of Seven Districts of NE India. | Dr. K. Haloi,<br>Dr. N. S. R. Prasad,<br>Mr. A. Simhachalam                           | 2017-18          |

## Annexure-IX

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF GENERAL COUNCIL

| S.No. | Name & Address   | S.No. | Name & Address   |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 1.    | Shri Narendra Singh Tomar<br>Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development ,<br>Krishi Bhavan,<br>New Delhi - 110 001   | 11.   | Secretary<br>Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare<br>Room No. 115, Krishi Bhavan<br>New Delhi - 110 001.   |
| 2.    | Shri Ram Kripal Yadav<br>Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development,<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.   | 12.   | Secretary<br>Department of Higher Education<br>Ministry of Human Resource Development<br>127-C, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi  |
| 3.    | Shri Parshottam Rupala<br>Hon'ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj<br>Room No. 322, Krishi Bhavan,<br>New Delhi - 110 001  | 13.   | Secretary,<br>NITI Aayog, C-8, Tower-I, New Moti Bagh,<br>New Delhi- 110 021   |
| 4.    | Shri Amarjeet Sinha, IAS<br>Secretary,<br>Department of Rural Development,<br>Ministry of Rural Development,<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001                         | 14.   | Secretary<br>Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT)<br>Ministry of Personnel,<br>Public Grievances and Pensions<br>Department of Personnel & Training<br>North Block, New Delhi - 110 001 |
| 5.    | Chairman<br>Kajra District Co-operative Milk Producers'<br>Union Ltd.,<br>Amul Dairy, Anand-388001. Gujarat.   | 15.   | Secretary (FS)<br>Department of Financial Services<br>Ministry of Finance, 6A, 3rd floor,<br>Jeevan Deep Building, Sansad Marg,<br>New Delhi-110001  |
| 6.    | Chairman<br>University Grants Commission (UGC)<br>Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,<br>New Delhi - 110002.  | 16.   | Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser<br>Ministry of Rural Development,<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.  |
| 7.    | President<br>Association of Indian Universities (AIU)<br>16 Comrade Indrajit Gupta Marg,<br>Opposite National Bal Bhavan, Near I.T.O.,<br>New Delhi - 110002               | 17.   | Additional Secretary,<br>Ministry of Rural Development,<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.   |
| 8.    | Secretary (DWS)<br>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation<br>C Wing, 4th Floor,<br>Pandit Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan,<br>CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,<br>New Delhi - 110003 | 18.   | Joint Secretary (Training )<br>Ministry of Rural Development,<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001.  |
| 9.    | Secretary<br>Department of Land Resources<br>Ministry of Rural Development<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.  | 19.   | Joint Secretary,<br>Ministry of Tribal Affairs<br>218, 2nd Floor, D Wing, Shastri Bhawan<br>New Delhi - 110 001  |
| 10.   | Secretary<br>Ministry of Panchayati Raj<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi -110 001.  | 20.   | Joint Secretary (SD & Media)<br>M/o Social Justice & Empowerment,<br>Shastri Bhawan, C Wing,<br>Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi-110 011  |
|       |  | 21.   | Vice-Chancellor<br>Jawaharlal Nehru University,<br>New Delhi-110 067   |

| S.No. | Name & Address   |
|-------|--|
| 22.   | Vice-Chancellor,<br>University of Hyderabad,<br>Professor CR Rao Road, P O,<br>Central University, Gachibowli,<br>Hyderabad,-500046. Telangana.  |
| 23.   | Dr.W.R.Reddy, IAS<br>Director General<br>National Institute of Rural Development and<br>Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR)<br>Rajendranagar, Hyderabad -500030.   |
| 24.   | Secretary (DARE) & Director General, ICAR<br>A-1, NASC Complex, DPS Marg<br>New Delhi-110 012  |
| 25.   | Director<br>Rural Self-Employment Training Institute,<br>No.1210, 1st Floor,<br>Above ICICI Bank, 80 Feet Road, 560 104,<br>Chandra Layout, Bengaluru- 560040,<br>Karnataka                    |
| 26.   | Senior Adviser,<br>Ministry of Skill Development and<br>Entrepreneurship<br>Room No.322, B-Wing, Shram Shakti Bhawan,<br>Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110001.  |
| 27.   | Joint Secretary, RL & Mission Director (NRLM)<br>7th Floor, NDCC-II,<br>Ministry of Rural Development<br>Jay Singh Road, New Delhi - 110001  |
| 28.   | Executive Director (in-charge)<br>Financial Inclusion and Development<br>Department (FIDD)<br>10th Floor, Central Office Building<br>Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg, P.B.10014,<br>Mumbai - 400 001. |
| 29.   | Chief General Manager<br>NABARD<br>1-1-61, RTC 'X' Road<br>PB No.1863, Musheerabad<br>Hyderabad, Telangana. PIN : 500020   |
| 30.   | Director<br>Institute of Rural Management<br>Post Box No. 60, Anand - 388001,<br>Gujarat, India.   |
| 31.   | Director<br>Tata Institute of Social Sciences<br>V.N. Purav Marg, Deonar, Mumbai - 400088  |

| S.No. | Name & Address   |
|-------|--|
| 32.   | Director<br>Indian Institute of Management<br>Vastrapur, Ahmedabad - 380 015 Gujarat   |
| 33.   | Director<br>Indian Institute of Technology<br>Kharagpur - 721 302 West Bengal.   |
| 34.   | Director<br>Indian Institute of Technology<br>(Banaras Hindu University)<br>Varanasi - 221005, UP                                      |
| 35.   | Director<br>Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)<br>Post Box No. 357, Nehru Nagar,<br>Bhopal - 462003.                         |
| 36.   | Director General<br>MANAGE,<br>Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500030.  |
| 37.   | Director i/c<br>Centre for Women's Development Studies<br>(CWDS)<br>25, Bhai Vir Singh Marg (Gole Market)<br>New Delhi - 110001, India |
| 38.   | Chetna - Secretary,<br>Raura Sector,<br>Bilaspur-174001. Himachal Pradesh  |
| 39.   | Administrative Manager Arogyadham,<br>Deendayal Research Institute<br>SiyaramKutir, Chitrakoot, Satna - 485331,<br>Madhya Pradesh      |
| 40.   | Secretary,<br>Vikas Bharti,<br>Block - Bishunpur, PS-Bishunpur,<br>District - Gumla, Jharkhand   |
| 41.   | Director General,<br>Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini,<br>17, Chanchal Smruti, G.D. Ambedkar Marg,<br>Wadala, Mumbai-400031                   |
| 42.   | Editor (Rural Affairs),<br>Indian Express<br>Express Building, B-1/B, Sector-10,<br>Noida-201 301, Uttar Pradesh, India                |
| 43.   | Director,<br>Institute of Economic Growth, University Enclave,<br>University of Delhi (North Campus),<br>New Delhi - 110 007           |

| S.No. | Name & Address   |
|-------|--|
| 44.   | Shri Pasha Patel,<br>Vithal Housing Society,<br>Church Road, Latur - 412 512<br>Maharashtra  |
| 45.   | Principal Secretary, PR&RD<br>Rural Development Department<br>Room No. 607, Sachi Bhawan,<br>UP Secretariat, Lucknow - 266 001<br>Uttar Pradesh                      |
| 46.   | Principal Secretary,<br>Department of Rural Development,<br>Government of Assam<br>Janata Bhawan, 'E'- Block, Ground Floor<br>Dispur, Guwahati-781006,<br>Assam      |
| 47.   | Principal Secretary<br>Government of Odisha<br>Rural Development Department<br>Secretariat<br>Bhubaneswar- 751 001, Odisha   |
| 48.   | Secretary<br>Panchayat & Rural Development Department,<br>Govt. of Madhya Pradesh<br>Vallabh Bhavan, Bhopal - 462004<br>Madhya Pradesh                               |
| 49.   | Secretary<br>Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Dept.<br>Government of Maharashtra<br>7th floor, Bandhkam Bhavan,<br>25-Marzban Road, Mumbai - 400001,<br>Maharashtra |
| 50.   | Additional Chief Secretary<br>Rural Development & PR Dept.<br>Government of Rajasthan<br>Secretariat, Jaipur - 302005,<br>Rajasthan                                  |

| S.No. | Name & Address  |
|-------|---|
| 51.   | Additional Chief Secretary<br>Rural Development & Panchayati Raj,<br>Govt. of Manipur, Manipur Secretariat,<br>Room No.30, First Floor,<br>New Secretariat, Imphal-795001 |
| 52.   | Vice-Chancellor<br>Delhi University<br>Benito Juarez Rd, South Moti Bagh<br>South Campus, Delhi 110021  |
| 53.   | Dr. R. M. Pant<br>Director, NIRDPR-NERC<br>Guwahati-781022  |
| 54.   | Dr. P. SivaRam<br>Professor & Head (CRI),<br>NIRDPR, Hyderabad - 500030.  |
| 55.   | Dr. C. Kathiresan,<br>Associate Professor (CPR)<br>NIRDPR, Hyderabad-500030.  |
| 56.   | Smt. Radhika Rastogi, IAS,<br>Deputy Director General,<br>NIRDPR, Hyderabad-500030.   |
| 57.   | Director General,<br>Bihar Institute of Public Administration & RD,<br>Walmi Campus, Phulwari Sharif,<br>Patna - 801505, Bihar.   |
| 58.   | Dy. Commissioner, Karnal and Director-cum-<br>Principal,<br>Haryana Institute of Rural Development,<br>ETC Complex,<br>District - Karnal, Nilokheri - 132117. Haryana.    |
| 59.   | Principal,<br>Regional Rural Development Training Centre<br>Beside Forest Department,<br>Sanjay Nagar, Dhamtari District,<br>Kurud - 493663, Chhattisgarh.                |

LIST OF MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

| S.No. | Names of the Members   |
|-------|--|
| 1.    | Shri Amarjeet Sinha, IAS<br>Secretary,<br>Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development,<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001  |
| 2.    | Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS<br>Director General,<br>NIRDPR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.   |
| 3.    | Secretary - Department of Panchayati Raj,<br>Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhavan,<br>Dr.Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi - 110001.  |
| 4.    | Secretary (DWS) - Office of Secretary (DWS)<br>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation<br>C Wing, 4th Floor, Pandit Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex<br>Lodhi Road, New Delhi |
| 5.    | Secretary - Department of Land Resources<br>Ministry of Rural Development<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.   |
| 6.    | Additional Secretary - Department of Rural Development,<br>Ministry of Rural Development,<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001  |
| 7.    | Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor<br>Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development,<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001                                      |
| 8.    | Joint Secretary (Training )<br>Ministry of Rural Development,<br>Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001   |
| 9.    | Dr.Jyothis Sathyapalan<br>Professor & Head, CWE<br>NIRDPR, Hyderabad   |
| 10.   | Director - Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)<br>Mulamkunnathukavu P.O., Thrissur (Kerala).   |
| 11.   | Dr. Uday B. Desai,<br>Director, IIT, Hyderabad<br>Kandi, Sangareddy - 502285 (Telangana)   |
| 12.   | Director - National Innovation Foundation - India<br>Grambharti, Amrapur, Gandhinagar-Mahudi Road<br>Gandhinagar - 382650 (Gujarat)  |
| 13.   | Secretary (FS)<br>Department of Financial Services<br>Ministry of Finance,<br>6A, 3rd Floor, Jeevan Deep Building,<br>Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001                                    |

## Annexure-XI

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

| S.No. |  |
|-------|--|
| 1     | An eminent person with deep knowledge of rural development sector and high academic credentials shall be the Chairman (Part-time) of the Academic Council<br><br>The Director General of the Institute shall be the Co-Chairman. |
| 2     | Joint Secretary in-charge of Training in Department of Personnel, HRD, Agriculture, Rural Development, E&F, Panchayati Raj, etc.   |
| 3     | Deputy Director General (Programme Support) of NIRDPR - Member Secretary   |
| 4     | Deans of Schools of NIRDPR   |
| 5     | One nominee each of national training institutions like IRMA, LBSNAA, ASCI, IIPA, etc.   |
| 6     | Four persons with special knowledge nominated by the Chairman with the approval of the Chairperson of the Executive Council, but not exceeding two years.  |
| 7     | Heads of five SIRDs of States who are members of General Council (By rotation every two years)   |



## Annexure-XII

### FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES ATTENDED BY FACULTY AND NON-FACULTY MEMBERS DURING 2018-19

| INTERNATIONAL (ACADEMIC) |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| S. No.                   | Name of the Faculty Member and Designation                                   | Name of the International Training Programme   |
| 1.                       | Dr. S. Siddayya<br>Associate Professor (CNRD)                                | Fellowship Programme on Sustainable Agricultural Rural Development (SARD) Seongnam & Ansan, Republic of Korea during 29th April - 12th May 2018                              |
| 2.                       | Dr. G. V. K. Lohidas<br>Assistant Professor (CFL)                            | - do -   |
| 3.                       | Dr. C. Pramod<br>Faculty, SIRD, Mysuru                                       | - do -   |
| 4.                       | Shri Atul Kumar Tiwari, IAS<br>Joint Secretary (PPM) MoRD                    | A Study Visit to IPRCC under NIRDPR Project Titled 'Training and Capacity Building Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)', China                                     |
| 5.                       | Shri Anurag Srivastava, IAS<br>Principal Secretary<br>Govt. of Uttar Pradesh | A Study Visit to IPRCC under NIRDPR Project Titled 'Training and Capacity Building Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)', China                                     |
| 6.                       | Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy<br>Assistant Professor,<br>(CPGS & DE)                   | The Eighth International Conference on Health, Wellness and Society at London, UK during 19- 21 September 2018.  |
| 7.                       | Dr. G. V. Raju<br>Professor & Head (CPME)                                    | Training Programme on 'Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation' at Colombo, Sri Lanka during 3-7 September, 2018.  |
| 8.                       | Dr. M. Srikanth<br>Associate Professor & Head I/c (CFIE)                     | Exposure visit to Bangladesh in Collaboration with CIRDAP during 23- 27 September, 2018 at Colombo   |
| 9.                       | Dr. Lakhan Singh<br>Assistant Professor (CHRD)                               | Exposure visit to Bangladesh in Collaboration with CIRDAP during 23- 27 September, 2018 at Colombo   |
| 10.                      | Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi<br>Assistant Professor (CFL)                             | Exposure visit to Bangladesh in Collaboration with CIRDAP during 23- 27 September, 2018 at Colombo   |
| 11.                      | Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya<br>Assistant Professor (CGSD)                       | Exposure visit to Bangladesh in Collaboration with CIRDAP during 23- 27 September, 2018 at Colombo   |
| 12.                      | Dr. S K Sathyaprabha<br>Assistant Professor (CGG&PA)                         | Exposure visit to Bangladesh in Collaboration with CIRDAP during 23- 27 September, 2018 at Colombo   |
| 13.                      | Dr. Gyanmudra<br>Professor & Head (CHRD)                                     | International Conference: The Asia - Pacific Consortium of Researchers and Educators (APCoRE) International Conference at Guam, USA during October 31 - November 03, 2018.   |
| 14.                      | Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja<br>Associate Professor (CPR)                          | Deputation of faculty to visit AIRD, Kabul, Afghanistan to Act as Resource Person to conduct Contact Session-cum-First Semester End Examination during 22 - 31 October 2018. |

| S. No.                        | Name of the Faculty Member and Designation                                    | Name of the International Training Programme   |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 15.                           | Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi<br>Assistant Professor (CFL)                              | Deputation of faculty to visit AIRD, Kabul, Afghanistan to Act as Resource Person to conduct Contact Session-cum-First Semester End Examination during 22 - 31 October 2018.   |
| 16.                           | Shri H. K. Solanki<br>Senior Assistant Professor (C-GARD)                     | FOSS4G Asia 2018 Conference on Free and Open Source Software for Geospatial (FOSS\$G) at Sri Lanka, during December 2-5, 2018.   |
| 17.                           | Dr. P. SivaRam<br>Professor & Head (CRI)                                      | International Conference on Water Security through Rainwater Harvesting at Colombo, Sri Lanka during November 27-29, 2018.   |
| 18.                           | Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan<br>Professor & Head (CWE)                             | Workshop on the Design of Biodiversity and Ecosystems Service Scenarios during 20 - 23 January, 2019 at Beijing, China.  |
| 19.                           | Dr. V. G. Nithya<br>Assistant Professor (CAS)                                 | International Seminary "Applied Engineering for Smart Integration of Renewable Energy in Value Chains in Developing Countries" Germany, during 24th March to 6th April 2019.   |
| 20.                           | Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan<br>Professor & Head (CWE)                             | Workshop on From Visions to Scenarios for Nature and Nature's Contributions to People for the 21 <sup>st</sup> century at Canada during 25 - 29 March 2019.  |
| 21.                           | Dr. R. Murugesan<br>Professor & Head CSR, PPP & PA                            | Deputation of Faculty to Visit Kabul, Afghanistan as Resource Persons to Conduct Contact Session-cum-First Semester End Examination of PGDSRD 11 <sup>th</sup> Batch at Afghanistan during 31-03-2019 to 09-04-2019. |
| 22.                           | Dr. R. Ramesh<br>Associate Professor (CRI)                                    | Deputation of Faculty to Visit Kabul, Afghanistan as Resource Persons to conduct Contact Session-cum-First Semester End Examination of PGDSRD 11 <sup>th</sup> Batch at Afghanistan during 31-03-2019 to 09-04-2019. |
| INTERNATIONAL (NON- ACADEMIC) |   |  |
| 1.                            | Shri Kamran Rizwi, IAS<br>Joint Secretary (Rural Skills) MoRD                 | A Study Visit to IPRCC under NIRDPR Project Titled 'Training and Capacity Building Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)'  |
| 2.                            | Shri P C Mishra, IFS<br>Principal Secretary, RD<br>Govt. of Chhattisgarh      | A Study Visit to IPRCC under NIRDPR Project Titled 'Training and Capacity Building Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)'  |
| 3.                            | Shri Vikas Raj, IAS<br>Principal Secretary<br>Govt. of Telangana              | A Study visit to IPRCC under NIRDPR Project Titled 'Training and Capacity Building Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)'  |
| 4.                            | Ms. Vineeta Hariharan<br>Chief Programme Manager<br>Rurban Mission, New Delhi | A Study Visit to IPRCC under NIRDPR Project Titled Training and Capacity Building Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)  |
| 5.                            | Dr. Franklin Lalitinkhuma, IAS<br>Registrar & Director (Admn.)                | Exposure Visit to Bangladesh in Collaboration with CIRDAP during 23- 27 September, 2018 at Colombo   |
| 6.                            | Shri D. Pranesh Rao<br>Director<br>ANSSIRD & PR, Mysuru                       | Exposure Visit to Bangladesh in Collaboration with CIRDAP during 23- 27 September, 2018 at Colombo   |

| NATIONAL (ACADEMIC) |  |   |
|---------------------|--|---|
| S. No.              | Name of the Faculty Member and Designation                 | Name of the National Training Programme   |
| 1.                  | Dr. A. K. Bhanja<br>Associate Professor (CPR)              | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 2.                  | Dr. Aruna Jayamani<br>Assistant Professor (CPME)           | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 3.                  | Dr. Chinnadurai<br>Associate Professor (CDP)               | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 4.                  | Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik<br>Assistant Professor (CPR)         | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 5.                  | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha<br>Assistant Professor (CRCTN)      | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 6.                  | Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya<br>Assistant Professor (CGSD)     | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 7.                  | Dr. C. Kathiresan<br>Associate Professor (CPR)             | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 8.                  | Mr. K. Rajeshwar<br>Assistant Professor (CIT)              | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 9.                  | Dr. R. Ramesh<br>Associate Professor (CRI)                 | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 10.                 | Dr. Satya Prabha<br>Assistant Professor (CGG & PA)         | Discussion on National Panchayati Raj Day 2018<br>April 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> 2018.                |
| 11.                 | Dr. Saroj Kumar Dash<br>OSD (CPR)                          | Training Programme on "Team Building, during May 28 - 30, 2018 at Institute of Rural Management", Anand, Gujarat. |
| 12.                 | Dr. G. Valentina<br>Associate Professor (CESD)             | Training Programme on Team Building, during May 28 - 30, 2018 at Institute of Rural Management, Anand, Gujarat.   |
| 13.                 | Dr. R. Ramesh<br>Associate Professor (CRI)                 | Training Programme on "Policy Analysis & Program Evaluation (PA&PE)" at Bengaluru during July 3-18 2018.          |
| 14.                 | Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja<br>Associate Professor (CPR)        | National Level Courses on "Director Trainer Skills (DTS)" at Hyderabad during July 17 - 21, 2018.                 |
| 15.                 | Dr. Akansha Shukla<br>Associate Professor & Head i/c (CDC) | National Level Courses on "Director Trainer Skills (DTS)" at Hyderabad during July 17 - 21, 2018.                 |
| 16.                 | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha<br>Assistant Professor (CGARD)      | National Level Courses on "Director Trainer Skills (DTS)" at Hyderabad during July 17 - 21, 2018.                 |
| 17.                 | Dr. H. K. Solanki<br>Senior Assistant Professor (CGARD)    | National Level Courses on "Director Trainer Skills (DTS)" at Hyderabad during July 17 - 21, 2018.                 |
| 18.                 | Dr. Srinivas Saija<br>Assistant Professor (CSA)            | National Level Courses on "Director Trainer Skills (DTS)" at Hyderabad during July 17 - 21, 2018.                 |

| S. No. | Name of the Faculty Member and Designation                | Name of the National Training Programme  |
|--------|---|--|
| 19.    | Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya<br>Assistant Professor (CGSD)    | National Level Courses on "Director Trainer Skills (DTS)" at Hyderabad during July 17 - 21, 2018.  |
| 20.    | Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi<br>Assistant Professor (CFL)          | Training Programme on "MT Development - Direct Trainers Skills" at New Delhi, during 27th - 31st August, 2018.   |
| 21.    | Dr. Nithya V. G.<br>Assistant Professor (CAS)             | Training Programme on "Understanding Spot Markets, Market Reforms, and e-National Agriculture Markets for Senior Policy Makers in state and Central Governments" at Anand, Gujarat during September 4 - 6, 2018. |
| 22.    | Dr. A. Debapriya<br>Associate Professor (CPGS&DE)         | Faculty Development Programme on "Case Method Teaching and Case Writing in Agribusiness at MANAGE, Hyderabad during October 3 - 5, 2018.   |
| 23.    | Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy<br>Assistant Professor (CPGS&DE)      | Faculty Development Programme on "Case Method Teaching and Case Writing in Agribusiness at MANAGE, Hyderabad during October 3 - 5, 2018.   |
| 24.    | Dr. Nithya V. G.<br>Assistant Professor (CAS)             | Faculty Development Programme on "Case Method Teaching and Case Writing in Agribusiness at MANAGE, Hyderabad during October 3 - 5, 2018.   |
| 25.    | Dr. P. Anuradha<br>Assistant Professor, CWE               | Training Course on Director Trainer Skills at Jaipur during November 26-30 2018.   |
| 26.    | Dr. Sucharita Pujari<br>Assistant Professor CGSD          | Training Course on Director Trainer Skills at Jaipur during November 26-30 2018.   |
| 27.    | Dr. Srinivas Saija<br>Assistant Professor (CSA)           | National Level Course Design of Training (DoT) during 30-10-2018 to 03-11-2018 at Jubilee Hills Hyderabad.   |
| 28.    | Dr. P. Anuradha<br>Assistant Professor (CWE)              | Training Course on Design of Training (DoT) during 10-12-2018 to 14-12-2018 at Jaipur.   |
| 29.    | Dr. Sucharita Pujari<br>Assistant Professor (CGSD)        | Training Course on Design of Training (DoT) during 30-10-2018 to 03-11-2018 at Jubilee Hills Hyderabad.  |
| 30.    | Shri H. K. Solanki<br>Assistant Professor (CGSD)          | Training Course on Design of Training (DoT) during 30-10-2018 to 03-11-2018 at Jubilee Hills Hyderabad.  |
| 31.    | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha<br>Assistant Professor (CRTCN)     | Training Course on Design of Training (DoT) during 30-10-2018 to 03-11-2018 at Jubilee Hills Hyderabad.  |
| 32.    | Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy<br>Assistant Professor, CPGS&DE       | State of the Map Asia, 2018 during 17 - 18 November, 2018. At Bangalore.   |
| 33.    | Dr. Sucharita Pujari<br>Assistant Professor (CGSD)        | Workshop on "Effective Behaviour Change Communication Strategies in Public Health" at New Delhi during 19 - 22 November, 2018.   |
| 34.    | Dr. Akanksha Shukla<br>Associate Professor & Head i/c CDC | Workshop on Data Analysis, Visualization and Interpretation during 18 - 20 February, 2019 at Hyderabad.  |
| 35.    | Dr. R. Ramesh,<br>Associate Professor (CRI)               | Workshop on Data Analysis, Visualization and Interpretation during 18 - 20 February, 2019 at Hyderabad.  |

| S. No. | Name of the Faculty Member and Designation                 | Name of the National Training Programme  |
|--------|--|--|
| 36.    | Dr. Vanisree Joseph<br>Associate Professor (CPR)           | Workshop on Data Analysis, Visualization and Interpretation during 18 - 20 February, 2019 at Hyderabad.  |
| 37.    | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha<br>Assistant Professor (CRTCN)      | Workshop on Data Analysis, Visualization and Interpretation during 18 - 20 February, 2019 at Hyderabad.  |
| 38.    | Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja,<br>Associate Professor, CPR        | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 39.    | Dr. C Kathiresan<br>Associate Professor, CPR               | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 40.    | Dr. Partha Pratim Sahu<br>Associate Professor, CED         | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 41.    | Dr. Surajit Vikraman<br>Associate Professor CCSR           | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 42.    | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha<br>Assistant Professor, CRTCN       | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 43.    | Dr. Sathya Ranjan Mahakul<br>Assistant Professor, CESD     | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 44.    | Dr. Sucharita Pujari<br>Assistant Professor CPGS           | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 45.    | Dr. S K Sathyaprabha<br>Assistant Professor, CGG&PA        | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 46.    | Dr. Srinivas Saija<br>Assistant Professor ,CSA             | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 47.    | Md. Khan, Sr. Consultant<br>CIAT (RTP)                     | National Consultative Workshop on Economic Development and Income Enhancement in Rural Areas through Panchayats & Capacity Building of PRIs, Bengaluru, Karnataka on 28th & 29 January 2019. |
| 48.    | Shri H K Solanki<br>Assistant Professor (CGARD)            | Training Programme on Presentation Skills, Public Speaking and Interpersonal Communication, Anand Gujarat during February 27 - March 01, 2019.   |
| 49.    | Dr. Akanksha Shukla<br>Associate Professor & Head i/c, CDC | Keynote address of one of the Plenary Sessions of the two National Conference-cum-First Alumni Meet of the Department Schedule on 16th February 2019 at Hyderabad                            |

| S. No.                  | Name of the Faculty Member and Designation                    | Name of the National Training Programme  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| 50.                     | Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi<br>Assistant Professor (CFL)              | Personal Admission Interview for the M A Admissions of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, at Tuljapur, Maharashtra from 16-20 March 2019.  |
| 51.                     | Shri T. Rama Krishna<br>Senior Programmer, CICT               | Workshop on Machine Learning and Big Data at Osmania University, Hyderabad during 14-03-2019 to 20-03-2019.  |
| 52.                     | Dr. SuchirataPujari<br>Assistant Professor (CPGS & DE)        | Course on Experimental Learning Tools, Hyderabad during 29-03-2019 to 03-04-2019.  |
| 53.                     | Dr. Satya Ranjan Mahakul<br>Assistant Professor (CESD)        | Course on Experimental Learning Tools, Hyderabad during 29-03-2019 to 03-04-2019.  |
| 54.                     | Dr. Vanisree Joseph<br>Assistant Professor (CPR)              | Course on Experimental Learning Tools, Hyderabad during 29-03-2019 to 03-04-2019.  |
| 55.                     | Dr. Rubina Nusrat<br>Assistant Professor (CESD)               | Course on Experimental Learning Tools, Hyderabad during 29-03-2019 to 03-04-2019.  |
| NATIONAL (NON-ACADEMIC) |   |  |
| 1.                      | Dr. Franklin Laltinkhuma, IAS<br>Registrar & Director (Admn.) | Training Programme on Capacity Building Programme on Parliamentary Procedure at New Delhi during May 22-26, 2018.  |
| 2.                      | Shri T. Rasheed Khan<br>Assistant Librarian (CDC)             | Workshop at 3rd International Conference of Asian Libraries (Building Smart Libraries: Changes, Challenges, Issues & Strategies)" at Kashmir during August 06- 08, 2018.           |
| 3.                      | Shri Vineet Kumar Tandon                                      | Training Programme on "Public Procurement for Government Officers at National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM)", Faridabad, during 24th September to 29th September, 2018. |
| 4.                      | Smt. Anita Pandey<br>Assistant Director (OL)                  | Multidisciplinary National Conference on the theme of "Role of Cooperatives in Sustainable Rural Development" during December 21- 22, 2018 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.                |
| 5.                      | Shri Shaik Nazrul Islam Ali<br>Garden Superintendent          | Workshop on World Bamboo Workshop India 2019 at Manipur during 4- 8 February, 2019.  |
| 6.                      | Mr. Vineet Kumar Tandon<br>Assistant Registrar (T)            | Regional Official Language Conference of South East for the year 2017-18 at Kochi on 14 <sup>th</sup> February, 2019.  |
| 7.                      | Ms. Anita Pandey<br>Assistant Director (OL)                   | Regional Official Language Conference of South East for the year 2017-18 at Kochi on 14 <sup>th</sup> February, 2019.  |

## MISSION

To examine and analyse the factors contributing to the improvement of economic and social well-being of people in rural areas on a sustainable basis with focus on the rural poor and the other disadvantaged groups through research, action research, consultancy and documentation efforts.

To facilitate the rural development efforts with particular emphasis and focus on the rural poor by improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of rural development officials and non-officials through organising training, workshops and seminars.



**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ**

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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