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A quick verification study report on HIMAYAT in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir



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FGD with trainees in progress

A quick verification study report on HIMAYAT in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir

Human Capital, in its essence refers to empowered people, i.e., empowered with knowledge and skill to make a decent contribution to the society, and be independent. HIMAYAT is an initiative of The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, which is being implemented by the Jammu & Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI). The aim of the project is to provide entrepreneurial skills for sustainable livelihoods to 30,000 youth of Jammu and Kashmir and facilitate access to finance and support services to at least 50 per cent of them over a period of four years. The Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI), Ahmedabad is monitoring the project, as the coordinating agency.

A quick verification was undertaken by the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad in the Jammu region of implementation with the following objectives:

- To randomly verify the candidates trained under HIMAYAT
- To assess the current status of the start-up units established by trained candidates
- To authenticate records/ accounts of the Project Implementing Agency (PIA)

Verification was undertaken in 55 villages from 16 blocks of Jammu,

There is a strong need for the continuation of the programme in the interest of the State and also that of the interest of the sovereignty of the nation

Kathua, Reasi and Samba districts in Jammu division (Table - 1).

A sample of 198 respondents from 126 villages in Jammu division, who had been trained under HIMAYAT, were randomly selected and interviewed

through a structured interview schedule. Participatory tools such as group discussions, focus group discussions (FGDs), personal interviews and transects were also used for collecting qualitative data from the respondents. Fifty five start-up units were physically verified at random (Table – 2).

Results and discussions

Coverage of candidates (both men and women) for training on entrepreneurship development under HIMAYAT

The first phase of Himayat was launched on 1st July, 2014. In the first 18 months of the implementation of the project, JKEDI was to cover 4,000 beneficiaries for a three-week Entrepreneurship Development Programme in various feasible trades. The commitment and seriousness of the JKEDI in the implementation of the programme is evident from the fact that they have trained 4,047 candidates, in

S.No.	Name of the District	Names of the Blocks	Number of Villages
1.	Jammu	Marh	12
		Satwari	
		Dansal	
		Purmandal	
		R.S.Pora	
2.	Kathua	Kathua	16
		Hiranagar	
		Billawar	
		Bani	
3.	Reasi	Reasi	15
		Pouni	
		Mahore	
		Amas	
4.	Samba	Samba	12
		Ramgarh	
		Bari Brahmana	
		Vijaypur	

Table – 1: Distribution of sample blocks and sample villages

excess of the State target.

In Jammu division, 2,086 youth were trained, of whom 826 had been provided financial linkage. As for provision of financial linkage to 50 per cent of the trainees, (mentioned in the guidelines), JKEDI claims that they had achieved the target of providing financial linkage to 50 per cent of the trained candidates i.e., Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, all put together. The break-up details of the number of youth trained and the number of trainees that were provided financial linkage are presented in Table – 3.

Coverage of women candidates for training on Entrepreneurship Development under HIMAYAT

Considering the current employment scenario in the country and the world, women are emerging as key players and endorsing the same view. The Project Implementing Agency has proposed to improve the participation of women to at least to 30 per cent. However, only

13.94 per cent of them were trained. The number of women that were extended financial assistance was even much less.

S.No.	Trade/Activity	No. of Units	Distributed in Villages
1	Dairy Farm	15	10
2	General Store	11	7
3	Goat and/or Sheep Farm	5	3
4	Poultry Farm	4	4
5	Sale of Scrap	3	3
6	Electronics Shop	2	2
7	Readymade Garments	2	2
8	Mule Unit	2	2
9	Iron and Steel	1	1
10	Home Appliances	1	1
11	Fitness Gym	1	1
12	Beauty Parlour	1	1
13	Cement and Hardware	1	1
14	Sewerage Cleaner	1	1
15	Computer Institute	1	1
16	Crockery Store	1	1
17	Steel Fabrication Unit	1	1
18	Mobile Phone Sales and Services	1	1
19	Computer Peripherals	1	1

Table – 2: Trade-wise break up of start-up units that were physically verified

Awareness Creation Events

Awareness about the HIMAYAT entrepreneurship development programme was created among the unemployed youth and general public of the Jammu and Kashmir through a set of activities such as newspaper advertisements, TV commercials, advertising spots on State-owned and private radio stations and mass media campaigns, door-to-door campaigns, road shows, distribution of publicity material, etc. These events were organised in collaboration with various departments at the district-level and Gram/Halka Panchayats.

Based on the location-specific feasibility in various parts of Jammu and Kashmir, 22 awareness generation events were organised. The respondents too during the FGDs mentioned that they have become aware of HIMAYAT through various media that were used by the JKEDI.

S.No.	Name of the Region	Details of the training		
		No. of Candidates Trained	No. of candidates Provided Financial Linkage	Percentage
1	JAMMU	2086	826	39.59
2	SRINAGAR	1804	1090	60.42
3	LADAKH	157	88	56.04
	Total	4047	2004	49.51

*Table – 3: Number of candidates trained and provided with financial linkage;
Source: JKEDI Progress Reports-2015*

Raising of upper age limit

As per the recommendations of the Project Approval Committee (PAC), the upper age limit was to be increased from 35 years to 45 years, but the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) continues to cap the upper age limit at 35 years, to be eligible for consideration for training under HIMAYAT, as the candidates in the age group of 18 to 35 years would be most receptive, innovative, adventurous and enterprising and that these traits would be either on the decline in a majority of the youth of above 35 years age or they might have already been settled in some private jobs or engaged in some other livelihood works. However, 18 years is the minimum age for training.

Academic qualification

The minimum academic qualification of a pass in 8th standard is considered as a reasonable level of education as proposed by the PIA, and approved by the PAC.

Training curriculum

The officials concerned and PIA of HIMAYAT opined that the curriculum could have been ideal if a complete module on communication skills and other soft skills on personality development could have been integrated into the curriculum. These skills form the basis for promoting their business by attracting new clients and customers. Based on this, EDI, Ahmedabad is preparing a new curriculum.

Expenditure on training and other logistics

The PIA, in its project proposal, has indicated that it would cost the training centres ₹8000 per trainee for 21 days towards food and accommodation and the same was approved. However, on verification and also as informed by the PIA, only the training at JKEDI, Pampore, Srinagar was a residential training programme while the rest were not. The trades/activities, in which the trainees have been trained under HIMAYAT, are

presented in Table – 5.

Financial linkage

The PIA has submitted to the PAC that JKEDI has entered into an in principle credit linkage tie up with a range of financial institutions, including JK Bank, for the youth getting trained under HIMAYAT. However, HIMAYAT trainees are yet to be financed by any of these financial institutions except National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC). NMDFC is offering its share of financial support with loans at 6 per cent rate of interest. Depending on the enterprise the NMDFC has approved/sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 4,00,000 to be disbursed in two equal instalments. However, most of the trainees have so far availed only the first instalment and a very few of them the full amount. During the FGDs, the respondents felt that there is a need for negotiating with other financial institutions and convincing them to extend the financial support at the same rate of interest as that being offered by NMDFC.

Performance of start-up units

Empowerment of youth is the key to solve various issues confronting them and evolving a mechanism to ensure their holistic development in the society. HIMAYAT has provided the most needed platform for universal social mobilisation of the poor youth and put them on the path of economic recovery for redemption of poverty.

The start-up units were physically verified at random. Most of the units are young and it would be premature to pass a judgement. Almost all of the units that have been established are yet to break even. Some of the trainees have invested the loan on expanding the already existing enterprises. However,

S.No.	Region	Trainees					
		TRAINED			PROVIDED FINANCIAL LINKAGE		
		TOTAL	WOMEN	%	TOTAL	WOMEN	%
1	JAMMU	2086	322	15.43	826	99	11.98
2	SRINAGAR	1804	237	13.13	1090	115	10.55
3	LADAKH	157	5	3.18	88	4	4.54
TOTAL	4047	564	13.93	2004	218	10.87	

Table – 4: Number of women candidates trained and provided with financial linkage under HIMAYAT; Source: JKEDI Progress Reports – 2015



Women trainees taking up waste to wealth activity

the innovativeness of the entrepreneurs reflects the realisation of the trainees of the importance of diversification and use of other marketing strategies to promote their businesses.

Most of the trainees (208) have established general stores/ provisional stores, followed by dairy units (68), readymade garments (44) and so on.

A majority of the units that were verified have neither engaged the services of any nor could create opportunities for others. Most of them are engaging their own family labour. Interaction with the entrepreneurs has indicated their confidence to shape their lives and build a career.

Significant improvement was observed in the quality of life of those who have set up their enterprises a year back. The trainees too have evinced that they are now living a life of dignity and that they are being respected and being considered important even in their own locality after they started the units.

Handholding and mentoring

JKEDI has facilitated linkages with domain experts and with handholding and mentoring opportunities to ensure continued success of the enterprises.

Verification of records and accounts

The records and the progress have been well coordinated monitored and documented by the EDI, Ahmedabad. The PIA has transparently maintained the accounts and records. The accounts have been regularly audited. Details of the fund flow and expenditure were verified.

Views and suggestions

The launching of HIMAYAT by the Government of India and implementation by the JKEDI has made an impact on the lives of the unemployed youth in the Jammu division. The setting up of the enterprises by those who have been trained and provided financial linkage has brought a change in the thinking and attitude of not only the trainees (now entrepreneurs), but of the communities of those villages. The others do not want to be left behind and also would like to make use of the programme.

Seeing is believing: Implementation of HIMAYAT in a series or phases would certainly transform the thought process of the people and especially that of the unemployed youth and would indirectly and gradually bring down unemployment.

Idle man's brain is a devil's workshop:

Once the unemployed youth get involved and are busy with their livelihood activities, there would certainly be an improvement in the socio-political situation in the State.

It has been proved across the country through the self-help groups that women are key to the economic success at the household. Hence, empowerment of the women needs to be addressed in Jammu and Kashmir too, with efforts to enrol more women in the subsequent phases of HIMAYAT.

Negotiations and deliberations with many more financial institutions should be held to offer financial linkage to the trained candidates irrespective of their caste, creed, colour and religion. Some more trades that are compatible with the local socio-economic and natural resource base can be identified and incorporated in the training module so as to reduce the competition among entrepreneurs. A module on soft skills like presentation skills, communication skills, interpersonal skills, etc., should be integrated into the training module.

Dr. G. V. Krishna Lohi Das

Associate Prof. & Head, CFL

Coverpage design: **Shri V. G. Bhat**

Women entrepreneurs excel at the Rural Technology and Crafts Mela



Dr. TAMILISAI Soundararajan, Governor of Telangana cutting the ribbon to mark the beginning of the RTCM-2019 in the presence of Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, DG, NIRDPR, Smt. Radhika Rastogi, DDG, NIRDPR, Shri Shashi Bhushan, FA, NIRDPR, Shri Mohammed Khan, Senior Consultant, Dr. Ramesh Sakthivel, Associate Professor & Head, CIAT, NIRDPR and other dignitaries.

The 17th Rural Technology and Crafts Mela was inaugurated by Dr. TAMILISAI Soundararajan, Governor of Telangana on 29th November, 2019 at the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad. The Mela was organised by NIRDPR as a part of its Foundation Day celebrations. The five-day long Mela has been successfully conducted by NIRDPR since 2003.

The objective of organising such melas is to help the people from rural areas by providing them a special platform for promoting their products, to help them learn from their successful peers; to enable them to get a wider perspective and knowledge on the marketing strategies; get them the first-hand experience of marketing their products themselves; help them in identifying improvements needed in terms of packaging and branding their products for better marketing prospects; and above all, build their confidence from the overall exposure they gain by

participating in such events.

Over the years, the Mela has played a vital role in changing the lives of numerous artisans, self-help groups (SHG) and entrepreneurs from various parts of the country. The theme of this year's Mela was 'Women Entrepreneurship.' The theme was selected in order to reinforce the importance of empowering women, who can play a great role in building the family, which is a very important factor for building a happy and healthy nation. 'Women Entrepreneur' is a person who accepts a challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent.

The concept of 'Women Entrepreneurship' is becoming a global phenomenon and it is catching up in India as well. Women entrepreneurship has been recognised as an important untapped source of economic growth.

In line with the theme, over 400 women SHG entrepreneurs from 23 States participated in the mela and showcased their beautiful work this year.

The State Livelihood Missions taken steps to sponsor these women entrepreneurs. The list of products which are displayed in the 200 stalls installed in this year's Mela included various traditional and rural products such as bamboo and wood crafts, jute and leather products, organic and millet products, traditional and tribal jewellery, clay and terracotta products, brass and bell metal works, Madhubani and Mithali paintings, handloom and embroidery works, traditional pickles and papads, woolen and silk products, etc.

Speaking on the inaugural session of the Mela, Dr. TAMILISAI Soundararajan Governor of Telangana said "such Melas offer an effective platform for promoting products of rural artisans, craftsmen, SHGs and rural entrepreneurs. It is an opportunity for people to appreciate and support the initiatives of talented women entrepreneurs from rural areas of our country. By choosing to buy these unique products, we will be instilling confidence among these deserving women who have ventured into the



Artists performing during the cultural event as part of the Rural Technology and Crafts Mela



Visitors at various stalls set up by SHG women during the Rural Technology and Crafts Mela

world of entrepreneurship.”

In addition, a variety of folk and traditional cultural programmes were organised during the Mela. Apart from the local talent, renowned cultural groups from various States, including artists from South Central Cultural Zones of Nagpur and Thanjavur enthralled the audience with their skillful performances on this occasion. Various safety measures and public amenities, including a kid’s play zone were installed to ensure the smooth conduct of the Mela. The food court which was created as part of the Mela was unique as local delicacies from various States were served.

The popular ‘Fish Festival’ was also organised as part of the Mela with the support of The National Fisheries

Development Board, Hyderabad. The event was co-sponsored by NABARD, NFDB, State Bank of India and DDU-GKY partners. The Mela, which was exclusively represented by the SHG women entrepreneurs, was a highly successful event. NIRDPR is also considering the promotion of only-women entrepreneurs in the Mela in the coming events.

In this year’s Mela, a total sale of around Rs. 2 crore was reported. Many successful SHGs made a sale of Rs. 1,00,000 – Rs. 2,00,000 in the event. The SHGs have also received inquiries for wholesale supply of their products from online merchandise firms, retail merchants and exporters.

The Rural Technology and Crafts Mela thus has become an important

public event, conducted annually in the city of Hyderabad for promoting rural entrepreneurs and artisans with extreme grandeur.

It is estimated that over 50,000 people have visited the five-day long Mela held at NIRDPR. The Mela has helped in creating awareness among people living in and around Hyderabad on products made in rural parts of India directly from the producers of these items. The people of Hyderabad and women entrepreneurs were mutually benefitted from the event.

The event was coordinated by Dr. Ramesh Sakthivel, Associate Professor & Head and Mohamed Khan, Senior Consultant, Centre for Innovations and Appropriate Technologies, NIRDPR.



Visitors at various stalls set up by SHG women during the Rural Technology and Crafts Mela

NIRDPR hosts the UNICEF WASH Conclave



Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan, Governor of Telangana lighting the lamp. Also seen from (left to right) are : Dr. SivaRam, Professor and Head, CRI, NIRDPR, Smt. Radhika Rastogi, IAS, DDG, NIRDPR, Dr. W.R. Reddy, IAS, DG, NIRDPR, Ms. Meital Rusdia, Head, UNICEF, Hyderabad Field Office and other dignitaries

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) hosted the UNICEF WASH (Water, Hygiene and Sanitation) Conclave for Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka from 18th to 20th December, 2019.

Development partners from the three States were invited to participate in the 6th WASH Conclave for knowledge exchange and action on WASH-related issues. This Conclave was jointly organised by NIRDPR and UNICEF in collaboration with the three State governments.

The theme of this year's Conclave was 'Celebrating Success' and focus on rural WASH interventions and its contribution to relevant Sustainable Development Goals. The Conclave provided the opportunity to reflect on ODF+ (Open defecation free) strategy, 10-year sanitation strategy and the Jal Shakti Mission guidelines released by Government of India. The Conclave agreed upon broad actions to realise its objectives.

Delivering the inaugural address,

Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan, Governor of Telangana, said, "I am here more as a medical doctor than as the Governor of Telangana because the theme of this Conclave is more to do with 'health' – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. As a gynecologist, I have witnessed in hospitals women suffering because of poor hygiene habits and children dying due to diarrhoea, which are very much preventable. The commitment of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi demonstrated on sanitation percolated down at every level of administration and so today we celebrate the success together we have made the country achieve."

Further, Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan added, "I appreciate all the District Collectors and the Mission teams for your commitment towards this mission. Menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls is another issue we need to pay attention to, as part of ODF + in the years to come. This is a moment of celebration, as well as a moment to commit ourselves towards achieving the larger goal of

Clean India."

As far as sanitation is concerned, India has already achieved SD Goal-6 (Sustainable Development Goals of the UN), which is almost 10 years ahead of what the UN-SDGs slated for all the nations to strive and achieve. In the sanitation front, India has become a storehouse of strategies for other developing countries to learn from. Speaking on the occasion, Ms. Meital Rusdia, Head, UNICEF, Hyderabad Field Office, said, "This celebration today and the excellence achieved in WASH sector have become possible because of the commitment the State and District Administration showed in achieving ODF. Every village level motivator, community leader, SHG women – everyone deserve to celebrate this moment."

Further, Ms. Meital Rusdia said, "WASH is paramount for children to achieve their full potential. This year is globally an important year for child rights as we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC). In India, I find

there is a strong political will, which is perceptible from the increasing fund allocation for WASH sector. With the commitment of the staff in Panchayats, Rural Development department and the field level functionaries we shall move towards the next milestones in enabling WASH services available to every child."

WASH partners, officials, experts from Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka participated in the event along with officials from UNICEF, Hyderabad Field Office, and senior government representatives from the three States.

Addressing the Conclave, Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR, said, "The Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has dispelled the misgivings and hesitations people had about sanitation and brought dignity by displaying his commitment and action towards sanitation and sanitation workers. Celebrations, awards and appreciations offer renewed motivation to work and help reach greater heights in the years to come. When we celebrate, we need to make note of the gaps in our ODF story and construe such gaps not as failures, but as areas that require focus and innovative ways of addressing in the days to come."

Further, Dr. Reddy added, "The idea of providing piped water supply to every household in India is an ambitious mission. We need to also simultaneously

work on source sustainability and water conservation issues such as rainwater harvesting and wastewater recycling, among others. Children can be best ambassadors of any such mission. Every school must be taken up as a demo-plot for children to learn water conservation, rainwater harvesting, wastewater recycling, etc. Any grassroots level plan we make must be weaved into a comprehensive Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) so that it gains community sanction and therefore, gets official recognition."

Shri Soujay Majumdar from UNICEF Delhi said, "In the past 60 months, nearly 400 households have got access to toilet facilities under Swachh Bharat Mission-G. But, there are still people who are sick or physically challenged and so on, not able to use toilet facilities. Their number might be small, yet we need to address such issues also for ODF to become a complete reality."

The new Department of Water and Sanitation (under the Jal Shakti Ministry) has come out with a 10-year National Rural Sanitation Strategy 2019-29, which was disseminated through this conclave. An important element of the National Rural Sanitation Strategy was ODF sustainability, besides Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural areas, and ensuring tap water to every household through Jal Jeevan Mission.

The action points on these agenda points emerged as Conclave Commitments at the end of the three-day conclave at NIRDPR, Hyderabad. WASH Conclave is an annual event of UNICEF-Hyderabad Office to bring all the stakeholders in WASH sector on one platform for mutual sharing and learning.

The conclave was attended by senior officials from the Jal Sakthi Ministry, senior officers from the State and district levels. Heads of the Departments from Education, Health, Women and Child Welfare, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Swachh Bharat Mission participated and discussed latest developments in WASH in their respective districts/States. Select district collectors, CEOs from these three States joined the panel discussions and shared good practices in WASH sector and also put forth the challenges faced. Champions of WASH sector representing different levels from different States were invited to share success stories. 'Swachhata Champions' from all the three States and districts were invited on the stage and honored.

On the occasion, a book on implementation of PMAY-G was released by 'Dr. TAMILISAI Soundararajan, Governor of Telangana. The study was conducted by Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR, Dr. R. Ramesh, Associate Professor, CRI and Dr. P. SivaRam, Professor & Head, CRI.



Dr. TAMILISAI Soundararajan, Governor of Telangana launching the book on implemetation of PMAY-G along with other dignitaries

Five-day training programme on Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Livelihood Models for Rural Communities



From left to right: Dr. Partha Pratim Sahu, Associate Professor, CED, NIRDPR, Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR and Dr. Ramesh Sakthivel, Associate Professor and Head, CIAT

Creating multiple and sustainable livelihood avenues in rural areas have been a major concern and a large number of government schemes and programmes have been initiated in this direction. Entrepreneurship opportunities in all broad sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors will go a long way in addressing the socio-economic challenges of rural areas. What is lacking now, a holistic perspective of the complex process of developing entrepreneurial abilities, managing and nurturing their capabilities and providing long-term handholding to both aspiring and existing entrepreneurs, which will not only ensure sustainable livelihood for them, but also create employment opportunities for local people. But there is also a need for convergence and synergy of all the government initiatives relating to entrepreneurship development to encourage dialogues and partnerships among various stakeholders.

With this background, a five-day programme on 'Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Livelihood Models for Rural Communities' was organised during 16th-20th December, 2019 jointly by the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development

(CED) and Centre for Innovation and Appropriate Technologies (CIAT), National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad. The training programme aimed at equipping and empowering the rural youth and women with entrepreneurial skills, knowledge and approach to start a new sustainable entrepreneurial venture and/or scale up the existing ones. A total of 28 participants, representing 17 States, attended this programmes. They represent a diverse range of organisations ranging from SIRDs, SRLMs, RSETIs, ETCs, academics, NGOs, CSR affiliates and so on.

Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR inaugurated the event. During his inaugural address, Dr. Reddy shared that there were various ideas, models and approaches associated with rural entrepreneurship in India, how the NIRDPR has evolved and expanded the areas and scope of its activities over the years. He emphasised the role of an ecosystem to promote rural entrepreneurship.

He highlighted the importance of mainstreaming youth and women in the entrepreneurship programmes and the possibility of entrepreneurial

opportunities in every problem that rural economy is facing. He talked about many activities such as solid and liquid waste management, biogas and so on which should be promoted as an enterprise in all Panchayats. He also stated the role and potential of local governance and Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPD) in promoting entrepreneurship and livelihood activities more effectively. However, he cautioned that it is also important to understand the need of local people while designing entrepreneurship models as well as its technical and financial feasibility and social acceptability. He urged participants to take cue from the Rural Technology Park (RTP) and attempt to emulate similar interventions at State or regional level.

The address by the Director General was followed by introduction of the programme and various technical sessions. The themes covered in these sessions included: emerging challenges of sustainable of livelihood, technology and innovations in development, value chain analysis, FPOs, gender and its implications for entrepreneurship, waste to wealth, schemes of assistances for new and existing enterprises, packaging

and so on. The training programme also facilitated detailed understanding on the entrepreneurial activities being undertaken by technology partners of Rural Technology Park (RTP) at NIRDPR like home-based products, honey processing, mushroom cultivation, leaf plate making, aromatic plants and essential oils, soya making, solar products, bio-pesticides, neem based products, handmade papers, vermicompost, biogas, mud block/brick making/tiles, hydroponics, aquaponics, tiles making, clay processing, etc. Besides classroom sessions, participants were also assigned with individual and group tasks.

An extensive day-long exposure visit was arranged for the participants, and they visited National Small Industry Corporation (NSIC) and Teewave Technologies in Hyderabad. During their visits, the participants got hands-on experience about various facets of entrepreneurship promotion such as technological support, information about incubation centres, registration procedures, raw material distribution, marketing events, exhibition and promotion of the products and so on. At



Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya, Assistant Professor, CGSD interacting with the participants of the training programme

the Teewave Technologies participants were appraised about many new technologies such as self pumping and brick making machine, cold storage, fish deboning, solar hybrid drier and ice block machine.

The valedictory session was chaired by Shri Mohammad Khan, Senior Consultant, RTP, NIRDPR. He interacted with the participants and requested them to share their experiences from the training programme to bring necessary changes in the future programmes.

He along with Dr. Ramesh Sakthivel

awarded the certificates to participants. The participants were requested to offer feedback on the online training management portal. Based on the feedback from the participants and external resources persons, it may be concluded that the said programme was satisfactory in all respects and the objectives and goals defined in the programme were duly realised.

Dr. Partha Pratim Sahu, Associate Professor, CED, NIRDPR and Dr. Ramesh Sakthivel, Associate Professor and Head, CIAT were the course coordinators.

NIRDPR grieves the demise of former Director General Shri B. K. Sinha



Commemorating the life and good work of Shri B. K. Sinha, former Director General, NIRDPR, a condolence meeting was organised on 4th October, 2019 in front of the Ambedkar block of National

Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj.

Dr. Gyanmudra, Prof. & Head CCG&PA, expressed her grief over the death of Shri B. K. Sinha and recollected

his days at NIRDPR and added that it was during his term that the funds to the Institute rose from Rs. 15 crore to Rs. 100 crore. Dr. Radhika Rani, Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Agrarian Studies also spoke on the occasion.

Dr. W. R. Reddy, Director General, NIRDPR praised the efforts taken by Shri B. K. Sinha in making the Institute a premier one. He also recollected that it is during the term of Shri B.K. Sinha that the academic programmes had began at NIRDPR. All the employees of NIRDPR paid their respects by maintaining silence for two minutes. Later, they offered floral tributes to the photograph of Shri B. K. Sinha.

-CDC Initiatives

Mobile training: Training at Gram Panchayats' doorstep



Mobile training at Ramkarchar Gram Panchayat under Sagar block, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal

The State of West Bengal over the last 10 years has been following multi-prolonged approaches for capacity building and training of the Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries of the PRIs. Frequent Institution-based face-to-face training, complemented with training on distance mode and training at GP's doorsteps have been able to contribute towards institutional strengthening of the Gram Panchayats as well as improved service delivery.

The Society for Training & Research on Panchayats & Rural Development (STARPARD) is an agency of the Panchayats & Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal which undertakes capacity building initiatives for the ERs and functionaries of PRIs, mainly at the Gram Panchayat level. STARPARD operates through its State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) at the State level and 20 District Panchayat Training and Resource Centres (DPTRC) at the district level. The Institution based training for ERs and functionaries of the PRIs are organised in the DPTRCs from STARPARD under the overall guidance of the Panchayats and Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal.

Along with the Institution based training of the ERs and other functionaries of PRIs in the DPTRCs, STARPARD has taken

an innovative approach of organising demand-driven training programmes at the Gram Panchayat office with ERs and functionaries together, popularly known as 'Mobile Training'. There are many GPs in remote areas where lack of capacity was noticed. It was noticed that hand-holding support through mobile trainers and frequent visits of resource persons on appointed dates to provide hand-holding support as per demand and interaction with ERs and functionaries together proved effective. Demand-driven mobile training has become very popular and effective for the following reasons:

- ERs and functionaries can learn at their own places of work and do not have to move out and spend nights outdoors.
- This kind of day-training can be conducted as and when required at the GP office. It requires a laptop and an LCD projector which the mobile trainers carry with them.
- The mobile trainers can focus on local issues as per demand.
- These are opportunities to ask questions on issues which are generally debated between ERs and functionaries, and to get the issues resolved at the GP office, leading to healthier organisational dynamics.

- Trainers/resource persons become experienced and enriched because of their exposure to varying situations at the field level. This enhances their scope to refer to specific cases for resolving a lot of unforeseen issues in both face-to-face training sessions and mobile training at other GPs.

In all the districts, the Block Level authority selects Gram Panchayats where lack of performance is noticed in parameters like office management, generation of OSR, financial management, planning, etc.

The Gram Panchayats themselves may raise the need to improve their performance. The District Panchayat and Rural Development Officer along with his training team prepares a training calendar for mobile training in the selected Gram Panchayats. The trainers from the district unit of STARPARD visit the Gram Panchayats as per the training schedule and assemble with the Elected Representatives and employees of the Gram Panchayat, and go through their registers and files. Then as per the requirement of the Gram Panchayat, they impart sessions with all the Elected Representatives and functionaries of the Gram Panchayat. This helps in building a common understanding of the subjects and issues among the entire team of the

Gram Panchayat, which in turn helps in improving their performance as a team. Moreover, if any anomalies are noticed in the files and registers maintained by the Gram Panchayat, the trainers help them in rectifying the same, explaining the correct procedures.

This practice of mobile training has helped in improving the relationship between the ERs and functionaries,

since this type of training is helping both the groups to learn together, clarify their doubts, develop a common understanding, further contributing towards building a strong team. Gram Panchayat as a team is able to think, suggest new ideas and innovations for better service delivery in the mobile training platform with the trainers by their side. Mobile training was recognised as a

good practice by Ministry of Panchayati Raj in its publications. The State will continue this mobile training as there is a felt need to strengthen GPs, particularly in the context of universalising Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).

Chitra Chandra

Master Trainer, STARPARD

West Bengal

DDU-GKY pilots training on Vocational Guidance and Counselling Skills for PIA personnel



From left to right: Shri K. V. Satyanarayana, Executive Director, DDU-GKY, NIRDPR, Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR, Shri K. Madhukar Babu, ED, EGMM (Prof. of Education, Regional Institute of Education), Dr. Anil Kumar, NCERT, K. R. Padmanabha Rao, APD, DDU-GKY

The four key pillars of the skilling process in Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana are: Mobilisation, Counselling, Training and Placement. Rural youth of India not only like to exercise their choices, but are also open to be guided in the right direction to get skilled and earn sustainable livelihood.

In order to enable this, counselling the youth is a key in DDU-GKY. Focus group discussions with over 600 trainers across the country in 14 States, other evaluation and dipstick studies reiterate that a more structured and scientific approach to vocational guidance and counselling is required for better candidate satisfaction and retention on the job. As an outcome of the Advisory committee meeting of Ministry of Rural Development in March 2019, a national level consultation was held by DDU-GKY Centre for Skills and Jobs,

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on improving the skills of PIA personnel in vocational guidance and counselling. Based on the insights, a five-day training, followed by field task was designed by the experts and a pilot was rolled out for personnel of about 10 PIAs of Telengana. On 16th December, 2019, Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR, Shri K. V. Satyanarayana, Executive Director, DDU-GKY, NIRDPR, Shri Madhukar Babu, Executive Director, EGMM, Telengana addressed the participants at the inaugural session.

Addressing the counsellors at the inaugural session, the Director General urged the participants to spend quality time with the youngsters, not just with the objective of pulling them into the training centre, but with the level of empathy to assist him/her to find the path.

“Counselling is an engagement to help them realise the path of their life, assist them to discover what they are and what kind of life they should choose. One cannot forget the key factor that you are making the life of a family. It is alright that we do not have solutions for all the problems, but tell them honestly, shape their attitude to life. Counselling, beyond tools and techniques, is about common sense and empathy, with the ultimate objective of shaping a person’s life. Keep the conflict element aside of having to freeze a batch, guide with a holistic path and right path of their calling. They will be grateful to you lifelong, that is how the issue needs to be approached,” he added.

The 22 participants who attended the training are currently completing the assigned field task, following which the impact will be assessed and reviewed for nation-wide roll out. The programme was coordinated by the DDU-GKY team from NIRDPR.

Regional workshop on Status of Implementation of PESA Act



Dr. Rubina Nusrat, Assistant Professor and Course Director, CESD, NIRDPDR facilitating the group discussion on devising out strategies for effective Implementation of PESA Act

A workshop was conducted on the Status of Implementation of Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act from 5th to 6th December, 2019 at Thakur Pyarelal Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development, Raipur, Chhattisgarh by the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad.

The provision of the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 in conformity with the traditional tribal practice of local governance was to cover Scheduled Areas. All the ten States having Scheduled (or Schedule – V) Areas, namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana have enacted their State Legislation more or less in pursuance with this Central Act. As per a study on the status of Panchayat Extension to Schedule Area (PESA) Act in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, conducted by

P.R. Foundation (2010), it was emphasised that the reasons for poor implementation of the PESA are complex and multi-pronged. Henceforth, an evaluation of the current status of implementation of PESA through a workshop becomes imperative.

Against this backdrop, NIRDPDR proposed to organise a regional level workshop at TPSIPRD, Chhattisgarh for the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The objectives of the regional workshop were to discuss the status of implementation of PESA in the respective States, to identify the challenges in the implementation of PESA and to evolve strategies for improving the implementation of PESA.

The contents of the workshop comprised of a varied spectrum of domains like the status of implementation of PESA, issues in PESA implementation, identification of gaps in PESA Act and its actual practice, field experiences in PESA, including the drafting of an action

plan for effective implementation of PESA through group exercises.

In total, 58 participants including SIRD faculty, officials of Tribal Cell, PESA State implementing officials, Tribal Welfare Officers, Panchayat officials and functionaries attended the workshop.

The programme was designed to be participatory and interactive. It was a judicious mix of training methodologies like lectures, group presentation, case studies, screening movies on the specific subject and issue-based problem-solving exercises, etc. The participants drafted an action plan for the effective implementation of PESA through group discussion and presentations.

On the final day, participants made a presentation on an action plan for effective implementation of PESA and demonstrated various findings from the field. Dr. Rubina Nusrat, Assistant Professor and Course Director, Centre for Equity and Social Development (CESD) coordinated the workshop.

International training programme on Sustainable Agriculture Strategies for Rural Development



Participants observing Azolla production unit and its applications in sustainable agriculture practices at Amruthaphala farmer producer company, Sabbavaram, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh

Development partnership occupies a paramount place in India's foreign policy. India's external development assistance programmes in developing countries have increased significantly in their scope and coverage in the past few years. These include Lines of Credit, grant assistance, technical consultancy, disaster relief, humanitarian aid, educational scholarships and a wide range of capacity building programmes. Under International Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, the International Training Programme on 'Sustainable Agriculture Strategies for Rural Development' was designed to disseminate the success stories in agriculture and rural development to the member countries of ITEC. This programme was sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India at National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. The programme was conducted during 26th November, 2019 to 23rd December, 2019 for senior practitioners and policymakers of member countries of ITEC. A total of

22 International delegates representing 16 developing countries attended the programme. The main aim of the programme was to promote cross-learning experiences and translating them to country-specific action plans on sustainable agriculture and rural development. The main objectives of the course were:

- Familiarise the relationship between agriculture and rural development
- Focus on the concepts, meanings, indicators and methods of measurement of sustainability
- To assess the linkages between agricultural growth, poverty and sustainable economic development
- To expose participants on the different rural development programmes and its impact on socio-economic change in rural areas
- To expose the participants on various agricultural technologies and sustainable approaches with special reference to organic cultivation

The programme was covered in four modules. In the module on 'Implementation of RD programmes in India', the sessions on rural infrastructure and sanitation, local self-governance institutions, social audit, MGNREGA, SHG concepts and implementation and linking their livelihoods through NRLM, POSHAN Abhiyaan of GoI, wage employment and skill development were covered. In the module on 'Sustainable Agriculture in India – Concepts and Processes' the sessions on Sustainable Agriculture practices in India, rainfed agriculture, watershed programmes, dryland agriculture innovations and technological developments, role of gender in agriculture and rural development, livestock as a livelihood for rural development, value chain analysis, agriculture and nutrition linkages through value chain, application of geoinformatics in agriculture and rural development, promotion of vegetation under natural resource management were covered. In the third module on 'Institutions for Sustainable

Agriculture and Rural Development' the focus was on community-based institutions such as farmer producer organisations, cooperative societies, water user associations, farmer clubs, biodiversity Act and Rules - role of Panchayats in conserving biodiversity, role of institutions in NRLM, etc. The participants were taken on an exposure visit to government and non-government institutions such as National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Centre of Excellence, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA) Model Horticulture Farm, National Institute of Plant Health Medicine (NIPHM), University of Agricultural Sciences, Millet Processing and Incubation Centre and a field visit to Nalgonda for Exposure to High-Density Cropping System was conducted.

During the training programme the 15th Rural Technology and Crafts Mela of NIRDPR coincided, wherein the PAN India Self-help groups (SHGs) exhibited their products in the Mela. This

Mela is a vibrant platform showcasing rural innovations, technologies, crafts, handlooms and handicrafts, diversified art and culture of rural India. The NIRDPR gives participants the opportunity every year to expose and sell their products and create awareness and linkages between both the consumers and entrepreneurs or innovators. Apart from the case study documentation, the participants came out with a video covering their experience/interviews with participating SHGs at the end of the mela.

As a follow up of classroom sessions pertaining to all the three modules, the participants were taken for a five-day study tour to Vishakapatnam and Araku valley, wherein they visited various developmental projects; Jagruthi and Amurthapala farmer producer organisations, Vikasa organisation, living water organisation- water and sanitation projects. Projects pertaining to sustainable agriculture, viz., integrated farming, organic farming and sustainable value chain activities. Participants also visited tribal developmental project

place, tribal local market, GREEN CONNEXION and UNICEF projects on water and sanitation, model anganawadi in Tyda village near Araku, NABARD supported agroforestry farm, (Matota at Araku valley), etc. During the training period participants were also taken to culture and heritage places to have an exposure of Indian culture and heritage.

The participants were made into four groups and these groups were made to analyse/compare and present the Indian situation to their respective countries on every best practice they came across. A compilation of all their presentations helped them to come out with a report on the action plan, specific to their country, which they have submitted at the end of the programme. The valedictory session was chaired by Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR. The Programme was organised by Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani, Associate Professor and Head I/c and Dr. Nithya V.G., Assistant Professor, Centre for Agrarian Studies, NIRDPR.

Training programme of Rural Livelihood through Community Based Organisations



Shri Anjaneyulu (1st row 5th from right), Shri Chandan Kumar (1st row 4th from right) with the other participants of the training programme

Rural livelihoods are an essential component of rural development

through which the people will have access to basic necessities like *roti, kapada aur*

makaan. The role of community-based organisations or CBOs is well recognised

in the literature. CBOs are local non-profit groups that work to create awareness about livelihoods, entrepreneurship, technology, governance, etc., among the members of the rural community. Government of India is keen on promoting the community-based organisations like SHGs, cooperatives and FPOs. By recognising the challenges faced by the small and marginal farmers and also the lacklustre performance of the traditional cooperative societies, the government introduced a new business model in 2003 in the name of Farmers Producers Organisation, which is a hybrid legal entity between cooperative society and a company. If SHG-Bank Linkage Programme is meant for empowerment of women, FPOs are considered as a ray of hope for providing financial security to the farmers in India. Against this background, the Centre for Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurship (CFIE) of National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, in collaboration with the State Institute of Rural Development-Uttar Pradesh organised a three-day training programme (off-campus) on Rural Livelihoods through Community Based Organisations (SHGs/Co-operatives/FPOs) during 09th-11th December, 2019 at Deendayal Upadhyaya

State Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow.

Inaugurating the programme and welcoming the participants, Shri L. Venkateshwarlu, IAS, Director General, UPSIRD, insisted that the Kudumbshree model of Kerala should be implemented in all the States. He admired Mohammed Yunus, founder of Grameen Bank, Bangladesh for pioneering the concept of microcredit and microfinance. He discussed StreeNidhi and how it upgraded living standards of the people of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with the help of SHG women. He affirmed that all human beings have the same energy levels and one should have the passion to serve the society.

Smt. Ministi. S, Commissioner, FSDA-Uttar Pradesh emphasised the need for CBOs and shared that she had implemented the Prerana canteen scheme by SHG women to run in the State governments.

Dr. D. C. Upadhyaya, Additional Director, UPSIRD and Shri G. Anjaneyulu, Consultant, CFIE, NIRDPR gave a brief overview of the programme and spelt out its objectives. Shri Rakesh Ranjan, Deputy Director, SIRD-UP urged the participants to make the best use of the training programme.

Contents of the Programme

- Introduction to rural livelihoods, community based organisations (SHGs/Cooperatives/FPOs)
- Micro finance and financial Inclusion
- SHG-BLP and its role in financial inclusion and rural livelihoods
- Frugal innovations for rural development
- Financial literacy: scope for improving the functioning of SHGs/Co-operatives/FPOs and implementation of programmes
- Role in rural livelihoods - Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Cooperatives, SHGs
- Sustainable livelihood programme – Mudra loans
- The Journey of farmers producers organisations in financial inclusion space (with case study)
- Emerging areas in agriculture finance; agricultural insurance and risk management

A total of 35 participants from various organisations participated in the programme.

Resource persons/faculty

CFIE's in-house faculty members and selected guest faculty (SIRD, BIRD and other departments), who are subject matter specialists-cum-practitioners in the areas of – financial inclusion, microfinance, financial literacy, rural entrepreneurship, SHG-BLP, FPOs contributed to the programme.

Training methodology

Diverse methodologies such as lectures and interactive sessions with the help of presentations, case studies, video clips and discussions, role plays (process documented for future use), individual and group activities, field/exposure visits, recap sessions were used keeping in

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Designation	No. of participants	
			Nominated	Attended
1.	UP SRLM	DMM	7	7
2.	UP SRLM	BMM	12	12
2.	DIRD, Prayagraj	DDO	1	1
3.	RIRD, Raibarely	ETO	1	1
4.	RIRD, Lakhawati	Senior Instructor	1	1
5.	DIRD, Bareilly	Senior Instructor	1	1
6.	DIRD, Sitapur	Senior Instructor	1	1
7.	RIRD, BKT, Lucknow	Senior Instructor	1	1
8.	DIRD, Mathura	Instructor	1	1
9.	DIRD, Unnao	Publicity Assistant	1	1
10.	HCL Foundation	APC/BC/FDO	5	5
11.	Technoserve India	AS/FEO	3	3
	TOTAL		35	35

Details of the participants who were part of the event

view the broad and specific objectives of the training programme, duration and expectations of the participants.

Feedback and evaluation

Participants' feedback on the training is as follows:

The programme was a success, as per the verbal and written feedback received from the participants. The participants attributed the success of the programme to serene training ambience and very good infrastructural facilities in addition to effective programme-design with good mix of classroom sessions and field visits and meticulous programme-execution. The programme was conducted under the guidance of Dr. M. Srikanth, Associate Professor and Head, Centre for Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurship. The programme was co-ordinated by Shri G. Anjaneyulu, Project Consultant and Shri Chandan Kumar, Research Assistant, Centre for Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurship.

Field Exposure to Hardoi Kisan Producer Company Limited, Kachaula, TATA Strive Extension Centre and Community Sewing Training Centre, Community Sakti Sewa Committee, Balamau , Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh.

The following field visits were organised during the post-lunch sessions on 10th December, 2019 to impart practical knowledge and help the participants in the process to reinforce the learning made in the classroom.

(a) Tata Strive Extension Centre: It is a platform where students are trained in new skills and innovate things like solar light and solar water pump motor by which they can get eco-friendly electricity as well as machines at low-cost. The trainees are selected from BPL families, based on attitude and the training is provided free-of-cost. The successful trainees will be placed across the country in MNCs.

(b) Hardoi Kisan Producer Company Limited: This is an FPO with 200 farmers. HCL foundation supported in formation and growth of this FPO, under CSR activities of HCL. The member farmers of this FPO get quality inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides at the cheapest prices from the outlets run by the FPO. They also get the best price for their produce which is procured and sold by the FPO.

(c) Community Sewing Training Centre, Community Sakti Sewa Committee: At this centre, the SHG women from nearby villages are trained in tailoring and handicraft- making. The SHG women make these products by using locally available, eco-friendly raw material and also silk procured from Lucknow and Kanpur. Their products have good demand in market. HCL Foundation helps this society in getting orders from online marketers like Amazon and Flipkart. All these help the SHG women to enjoy a better standard of living.

The participants were enlightened to have such a practical exposure visits to FPO and SHGs.



The participants visiting the Hardoi Kisan Producer Company as part of the training programme

DETAILS	POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ONE YEAR FULL TIME RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMME) MANAGEMENT (PGDRDM) 2020-21 BATCH-18)	POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT - RURAL MANAGEMENT (PGDM-RM) 2020-22 BATCH-3 APPROVED BY AICTE (TWO YEARS FULL TIME RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMME)
HOW TO APPLY:	Applications are to be submitted online only at www.nirdpr.org.in/pgdrdm.aspx .	
RESERVATION:	Reservations for the students of the SC/ST/OBC(Non-creamy layer) EWS and Persons with Disability (PWD) will be made as per the Government of India norms.	
LAST DATE :	Last date for online submission is 10-04-2020. Applications received after the last date shall not be accepted.	
ELIGIBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 50 per cent marks (45 per cent marks for SC/ST and PWD candidates) or equivalent in Graduation. Valid Score in CAT / XAT / MAT / CMAT / ATMA / GMAT for admissions (or) Selection of candidates will be made through a process of All-India Entrance Test which will test the verbal, quantitative and analytical competencies of the students including English Language Students, who are in the final year and expect to complete all the requirements before 15th June 2020, may also apply. <p>ENTRANCE TEST: The entrance test will be conducted at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, New Delhi, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram. However, NIRDPR reserves the right to cancel any of the centres or add new centres for any administrative reasons and assign any other centre to the applicants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 50 per cent marks (45 per cent marks for SC/ST and PWD candidates) or equivalent in Graduation. Valid Score in CAT / XAT / MAT / CMAT / ATMA / GMAT for admissions (or) Students, who are in the final year and expect to complete all the requirements before 15th June 2020, may also apply.
Mode of Selection	Apart from eligibility conditions group discussion and personal interviews will be conducted for the short-listed candidates at NIRDPR, Hyderabad.	
Course Fee	Rs.1,80,000/- per annum	
Encouragement/Scholarship	The North Eastern Council, Shillong, will be approached for giving fellowships to economically backward students of North Eastern States. During the course, based on the performance trimester-wise (more than 8 GPA) of the students, fee concessions will be provided in the subsequent next trimester as a matter of encouragement.	
For Details log on to	Web: http://www.nirdpr.org.in/pgdrdm.asp Phone No.: 91-040-24008460, 442: 556	
		
Admission Notification for Distance Mode Courses		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD) Twelfth Batch (2020-21) 2. Post Graduate Diploma in Tribal Development Management (PGDTDM) Ninth Batch (2020-21) 3. Post Graduate Diploma in Geo-Spatial Technology Applications in Rural Development (PGDGARD) Fifth Batch (2020-21) 4. Diploma Programme on Panchayati Raj Governance & Rural Development (DP-PRGRD) Second Batch (2020) <p>Applications from aspiring candidates are invited for admission into above Distance Mode Courses commencing from 1st January, 2020. The minimum educational qualification for admission is Graduation in any discipline from UGC recognized Universities. Please visit our Website www.nirdpr.org.in/dec.aspx for further details and to submit online application. The last date for receipt of filled-in applications is 31st December, 2019. For further queries, you may contact us through website.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sd/ Prof. & Head (CPGS&DE)</p>		

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