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TRAINING  
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APPLICATION  
DEVELOPMENT



POLICY  
FORMULATION  
& ADVOCACY



TECHNOLOGY  
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ACADEMIC  
PROGRAMMES



## SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

A Pathway towards Clean India





# SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAAN

EK KADAM SWACHHATA KI ORE

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## Swachh Bharat Mission

How close are we to the finish-line ?

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## Swachh Bharat Mission

### How close are we to the finish-line?

Three years have passed since the beginning of the mission (October 2, 2014 to October 2, 2017). Clean India, of course, is a larger goal. Our immediate goal is Open Defecation Free (ODF) India. How close are we to the finish-line? Let us take a look at the statistics. India today has over 2.75 lakh Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages; 225 ODF districts; and 7 States have already declared themselves ODF. This means that these States are completely free from the practice of open defecation. We have achieved over 32% progress in the last three years period. If we add up the number of toilets that existed prior to Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen to the ones constructed after the SBM-G, we can say that 70% households in rural India have toilets today. This is a gigantic leap and a wonderful achievement.

Besides Sikkim and Kerala which are widely known as ODF States for quite a while now, we have other States and UTs

like Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh that have touched the finish-line in terms of 100% toilet coverage to all the households. However, States like Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir still report less than 40% coverage. There are other States like Odisha, Puducherry that report less

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**Declaring the State as Open Defecation Free (ODF) alone is not enough. The real challenge lies in sustaining the ODF status.**  
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than 50% coverage; and States like Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands that report less than 70% coverage. Declaring the State as ODF alone is not enough. The real challenge lies in sustaining the ODF status. Most

of the States are singularly focusing on achieving ODF status. The tasks at this moment in rural sanitation front are: (i) ODF sustainability and (ii) plan and put in place solid and liquid waste management systems.

Before the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen in 2014, some independent research groups predicted that if we keep constructing 4 to 5 million toilets per year, it would take 30 years (by 2044) for entire India to achieve ODF status. Now, SBM campaigns have geared up the progress from 4 to 5 million to more than 17 million toilets per year during SBM-G period. The mission has collapsed the timeline extraordinarily, to the surprise of the countries that watch the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission-G in India.

Going by the statistics reported by the Ministry of Drinking Water and





Sanitation (MDWS), most States are likely to touch the finish-line by October 2, 2019 or even much earlier as done in the States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Kerala, etc. States like Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, and Meghalaya are fast approaching the deadline to declare ODF States. Yet, there are some States like Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry and Odisha that are unlikely to reach 100% toilet coverage given the pace of progress these States report (unless they put in place strategies for acceleration).

Often times, in our enthusiasm to see many ODF villages, we take a triumphant march ahead accelerating construction, only to realise that a considerable number of toilets constructed are either misused or remain unused. This is a far more serious concern than not having one. A sample survey of Nirmal Gram Purashkar (NGP) awarded villages conducted in August 2014 revealed that as much as 67% of the toilets in some of the States remain unused for some reason or the other. At many places, the toilets were built with poor quality and became dysfunctional. They need to be reconstructed.

A probe on the causes of NGP villages slipping back, has shown that one of the primary reasons is 'unfinished installation-related dysfunctional toilets'. Thus, independent assessments conducted in some of the States (2014) show alarming picture on dysfunctional toilets, and misuse. The fond wish is that this history should not repeat. This concern is raised especially because we want 'target-hunting and participatory approach' to go hand-in-hand. Most State governments report of using participatory approaches such as CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation), which aims at triggering people through emotional pricks rather than logic and reason. The incongruity is that we want participatory approach and targets to travel together, which by any stretch of

imagination is incomprehensible. If it worked, it will be a new history created in development practice. If it failed, it can be construed as history repeating.

'What use a toilet is put to' is one vital outcome question that can answer 'whether a sanitation mission is successful or not'. We need to study the strategies followed in ODF villages that are more than a year old, and disseminating the lessons to others. This

It has documented case studies on successful Solid Waste Management (SWM) experiments. It has come out with handbooks, palm books and model by-laws on Solid Waste Management for Gram Panchayats. Of late, based on the experiences of managing waste in the campus, NIRD&PR has come out with an SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) for Swachh Campus. This SOP is useful for all the institutions that aspire to become



is an urgent requirement. This demands us to come up with quick studies on ODF sustainability strategies / plans.

The State Water and Sanitation Missions (SWSMs) have got down putting to use behaviour change communication (BCC) as a strategy for providing eloquence to their Swachh Bharat campaigns. Besides construction and use of household toilets, there are other issues such as arrangement for solid waste management; and for disposal of waste water, etc., to be able to realise the dream of Swachh Bharat. The National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) has taken up empirical studies on sanitation behaviour and ODF sustainability issues.

clean and green campus. The following are some of the waste management measures practised in the NIRD&PR campus.

Waste can be converted into wealth if we find another use for it through composting, bio-methanation or recycling, etc. Garbologists call this 'repurposing'. In fact, the advocates of 'Wealth from Waste' argue that it's our lack of creativity and inability to innovate that make us view certain items as 'waste' after they are done with the purpose for which they were made. Therefore, waste is a matter of perception only. It does not have to be necessarily so. We can always 'repurpose' and 'regenerate' Wealth out of Waste.



The NIRD&PR established a kitchen waste operated biogas plant (capacity: 15 CuM Balloon). The plant is designed for taking 100 kgs of kitchen waste daily, along with 100 - 120 litres of waste water from kitchen [water used for washing rice, and vegetables, etc. This plant has a capacity to produce 7.5 kg gas per day. That means it has a capacity of producing gas equal to approximately 15 LPG cylinders (monthly). Only bio-

fertiliser or can be added to the compost if we are making compost.

Biogas is 60-80% methane and is created by a process termed anaerobic digestion. Anaerobic digestion has a number of environmental benefits including production of 'green' energy and natural fertilisers. The process of converting kitchen waste into biogas can serve as a substitute for artificial fertilisers, reducing the amount of

India Pledge by all the faculty and staff members, which was followed by release of books, and stickers on 'Quit Dirt' in English and Hindi languages. Sanitation workers and garden workers were honoured with gifts as a token of recognition for their contribution to Clean and Green campus. There was a procession conducted by students of PGDRDM, and the staff raising slogans on swachhata, which made a complete round of the Rajendranagar locality. Dr. W R Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRD&PR flagged off the procession. In the subsequent days, various activities including campus cleaning, eliminating of Parthenium plants in the campus, e-waste collection from residential areas were carried out. There was a competition conducted on 'Reduce-Reuse-Recycle Ideas' among the members of NIRD&PR Mahila Mandali. Tree saplings were planted at RTP and in BVBV School involving the BVBV school children, where staff members from Central Ground Water Commission also joined the NIRD&PR's celebration of Swachhata Pakhwada.

Two rounds of e-waste collection was carried out among the campus residents in association with Ramky Group, Hyderabad who are involved in resource recovery from e-waste. During this period, at NIRD&PR a new project on training master trainers in Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) in association with UNICEF, Hyderabad was launched. Fifteen potential trainers identified through a rigorous process underwent their first training in CAS at NIRD&PR. They will be available as empanelled trainers for State governments of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka to develop field level CAS practitioners. Swachhata activities continue at NIRD&PR in order to keep the campus clean and green.

**Dr. R Ramesh,**  
Associate Professor,  
Centre for Rural Infrastructure



degradable waste (shredded food waste and vegetable waste) can go into the Bio-methane plant. The bacteria in this tank convert the organic waste into methane gas through the process of anaerobic digestion. For initial bacteria culture, we used cow dung. Thereafter 100 kgs of shredded kitchen waste goes into that plant daily. The campus residents segregate the waste and pass it on to a daily waste collection arrangement. It is possible that shredded bio-mass / weeds such as Parthenium plants can also go into the bio-gas plant, at times when we do not have enough feed-stock in the form of kitchen waste. This plant produces 100 - 120 litres of slurry daily. It is rich in NPK. It can be used as bio-

greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. The problems associated with waste disposal are also alleviated by the generation of useful products and decreased release of the potent greenhouse gas, methane from landfill sites. NIRD&PR is setting itself as a model for institutions to become clean and green.

### Swachhata Pakhwada - 2017

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) conducted Swachhata Pakhwada celebrations - 2017 in its campus at Hyderabad, and in most of the adopted villages. At the campus, Swachhata Pakhwada was flagged off on October 2, 2017 by taking New





## Inclusive Growth through Alternative Sustainable Livelihoods

In the fourth century B.C., Chanakya clearly articulated that 'Dharmasyamoolam Arthasya, Arthasyamoolam Rajyam' - root of doing right is wealth; means of wealth is enterprise - so the onus is on the State to involve people in sustainable livelihoods. Thanks to 'JAM trinity' - Jan Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile banking services, and small finance banks, now the financially excluded have more options by connecting themselves to the financial markets, government, and the society at large. However, if the government provides proper education and healthcare facilities to the poor, the welfare schemes would become redundant in future.

### Policy Initiatives

India ranks very poorly on the socio-economic parameters when compared to other East Asian countries. This resulted in ever widening gulf between the poor and the rich. In the absence of inclusive growth, rural masses depend on their limited earnings to invest in their education and healthcare. Sensing this, Government of India introduced Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), Self-Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP), etc. It is reported that nearly 1.4 million acres of land has been brought under cultivation through MGNREGS.

With a view to imparting short-term training and long-term handholding of the unemployed youth and to eradicate rural poverty, Government of India introduced 'RSETIs' in 2014. After successful training, RSETIs circulate the names of the rural youth to the banks in order to obtain financial assistance. Till October 2017, 587 RSETIs trained 2.37 million rural youth in the country (out of these, 1.56 million have become self-entrepreneurs); RSETIs are instrumental in disbursement of loans of ₹ 3.31 billion to the rural youth from 35 sponsor banks.

SHG-BLP is another landmark model to create alternative sustainable livelihoods. It is a home-grown self-help movement with an objective of providing door-step finance to the rural poor. As of March 31, 2017, SHGs mobilised total deposits of ₹ 161 billion from its members and had total outstanding (collateral free) loan portfolio of ₹ 616 billion from the banks. Thanks to SHG-BLP, beggars became businesswomen in Hussainapuram, a tiny hamlet in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. Essentially, these women sell toys, frocks, spices, etc., like street vendors. Zubeda Bi, an SHG leader from Tadakanapalle, Kurnool district, received accolades from NABARD for leading her villagers to become self-entrepreneurs. These SHG women make doodh pedha using milk.

C.K. Prahalad documented how ICICI Bank relied on SHG-BLP model to financially empower the rural poor women in India thereby expanding its rural credit. Of late, HDFC Bank is very successful in increasing its loan portfolio by employing local people from Kashmir. According to a survey, the rural poor have been availing lower level of loans from money lenders, post-implementation of SHG-BLP. It is said that growth is visible in the lives of rural poor when successive generations make productive use of loans from SHG-BLP. According to a study conducted by Institute of Rural Management, Anand, incomes of SHG members increased by 22 per cent and hence they could spend more on their children's education.

### Need for Creation of Alternative Sustainable Livelihoods

Around 85% of farmers' landholdings in India are less than two hectares, thereby depriving them economies of scale. As per 2011 Census, agriculture and allied sectors provide employment to nearly 120 million households i.e.,



# WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?



approximately 480 million people (by taking average family size of 4) in India. Indian agriculture sector has been saddled with underemployment/disguised unemployment issue for quite a long time. In fact, the sector can support the livelihoods of only 140 million people but it is supporting more than its actual potential. With the advanced mechanisation in agriculture, this problem has been aggravated further. It is reported that nearly 1.2 million workers left the agriculture sector during the last four decades in Kerala mainly due to migration of rural youth to urban areas, strenuous nature of work, and paltry returns. Senior Journalist Sainath Palagummi comments that the farmers are converting themselves into unskilled manual workers in urban areas for want of livelihoods.

Farmer, the so called *Anna Data*, in India is becoming the victim of indebtedness, poverty, and hunger. India loses 2,035 farmers every day to other sectors according to a study conducted by Centre for the Study of Developing Societies; and about 76 per cent of farmers are ready to quit agriculture for better jobs. In view of the above, there is a growing concern among the policymakers that alternative livelihoods need to be created in the rural India for sustainability of the agriculture sector and double the farmers' income by the year 2022. Farmers' Producers Organisations (FPOs) may be encouraged in a big way just like SHG-BLP model. Best practices of Co-operatives (Amul, IFFCO, Mulkanoor and the like) may be replicated.

Further, with a view to reducing pressure on agriculture, we need to focus on creation of alternative sustainable livelihoods; renewed thrust on micro and small businesses, skilling of rural youth, emphasis on emerging areas like solid waste management (generating compost from waste/wealth from waste), etc. Solid waste management has the potential to meet the rural energy requirement and create (part-time) employment to at least four people in a village. The rural unemployed youth may think of establishing food-processing units (papads, spices, namkeens, etc.), making of leaf-plates, making honey, establishing nurseries, making phenol, undertaking boutiques/tailoring, etc.

In this context, banks have a larger role to play in supporting farmers as well as the rural youth through innovative financing models to harness their full potential. Inclusive growth activities should be focused not only on poor farmers but also on MSEs since access to finance would result in reduction of entry barriers, promotion of entrepreneurship, competition, and innovation. Further, there is a lot of scope for investment in these segments since the entire supply chain activities are credit intensive. The rural youth may emulate the cluster models like cotton knitwear in Tirupur, rice mills in Godavari districts, and ceramics in Morbi, etc. The youth may bank upon frugal technologies to realise their dreams.

**-Dr. M. Srikanth,**  
**Associate Professor & Head,**  
**Centre for Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurship**





## National Seminar on Microfinance

Microfinance has played a significant role in furthering socio-economic empowerment of the rural poor in India. The Self-Help Group (SHG) - Bank Linkage Programme, a brain child of NABARD, has flourished in India since 1992 through various nurturing efforts of banks, NGOs, and the Governments. SHG-BLP is the largest microfinance programme in the world with a main objective of rural poverty alleviation. With the sharp policy focus on financial inclusion, microfinance is in a position to make further significant contributions to the development paradigm.

NABARD is celebrating 25 years of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in the year 2017. In this context, NIRD&PR on October 16, 2017 arranged a one-day National Seminar in collaboration with NABARD to bring together various stakeholders, take stock of the present position, focus on emerging trends in microfinance, and help in charting the future course of action.

The seminar had four panel discussions and deliberated on the following topics:

- SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in the era of financial inclusion - best practices and perspectives of banks
- Entrepreneurship/livelihood development - role of support institutions
- NABARD's E-Shakti Project-stakeholders' perspective, and
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) – potential and performance of SHG-based innovations. The participants were from banks, microfinance institutions, and academic/training institutions.

The seminar was inaugurated by Shri G. R. Chintala, Chief General Manager, NABARD, Head Office, Micro Credit Innovations Department and was addressed by Dr. B. S. Suran, Managing Director, NABFINS, Shri M. Satyanarayana Reddy, General Manager, Andhra Bank, Shri Durga Prasad, MD, KBS Local Area Bank, Prof. Divya Tejomurthy, Head, Department of Rural Development, Nagarjuna University, Shri Raosaheb Badhe, Lupin Foundation and Shri G.Vidyasagar Reddy, MD, StreeNidhi, Government of Telangana.

The panels of the seminar discussed inter alia, the skewed geographical spread of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, the rising NPAs in the sector, the need to focus on microenterprises and livelihood development and related areas. The panel also discussed the role of NABARD in experimenting with innovative initiatives like SHG-BLP, E-Shakti, etc., with a view to transforming the rural India. Further, the seminar had a discussion on the 3M of rural entrepreneurship viz., Micro-environment, Micro-market, and Micro-finance. Finally, the seminar had a session on how StreeNidhi has been steering the lives of the rural women through financial assistance for their sustainable livelihoods.

The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. P. Kotaiah, former Chairman, NABARD, who recalled the basic philosophy of the SHGs and highlighted the need for robust research to provide necessary fillip to the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme to make it a sustainable institutional framework in the times to come.

The Seminar was coordinated by Shri R. N. Dash, Consultant and Dr. M. Srikanth, Associate Professor and Head, Centre for Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurship (CFIE), NIRD&PR.



## Training Programme on Mission Antyodaya, Gram Samridhi Evam Swachhata Pakhwada



Ministry of Rural Development invited senior officials from all the States and UTs of the country and NIRD&PR to discuss about Mission Antyodaya, Gram Samridhi Evam Swachhata Pakhwada. The discussion was held in Delhi on September 6, 2017 in a half day programme, where MoRD discussed the purpose and objective of Mission Antyodaya.

As stated during the discussion, the central objective of Mission Antyodaya is to bring one crore rural households out of poverty and make 50,000 GPs/5,000 clusters poverty-free by 2020 in the first phase of Mission Antyodaya.

The Government decided to collect the baseline information of Gram Panchayats during Gram Samridhi Evam Swachhata Pakhwada which has been scheduled from October 1 to October 15, 2017.

Training a large number of functionaries at various levels was one of the prerequisite criterion. Therefore, training programme for selected functionaries associated with the survey was carried out under overall supervision and guidance of NIRD&PR.

This one-day orientation programme on Mission Antyodaya, Gram Samridhi Evam Swachhata Pakhwada was organised by NIRD&PR in collaboration with MoRD on September 9, 2017 at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad. This programme was attended by 84 State Government officials from 26 States, 3 Union Territories, Government officials and 34 NIRD&PR faculty members. The main objective of this programme was to build the capacities of selected government officials from entire country as National-level Resource Person for training other State and district-level officials. During this training, all participants were introduced to the concept of Mission Antyodaya, Gram Samridhi Evam Swachhata Pakhwada in details and they were familiarised with different applications on the mentioned programme for data collection and monitoring. During this programme, MoRD and NIC asked States to have a concrete plan of action for entire exercise related to Mission Antyodaya, Gram Samridhi Evam Swachhata

Pakhwada and related applications such as Samridhi App, Swachhata App and Kaushal App.

The training for HRs associated with Mission Antyodaya was planned and was organised in cascading mode. This has been detailed below:

- Professionals were selected from SRLMs/SIRDs. Each State identified a team of 5 - 6 resource persons from SIRDs / SRLMs. These resource persons were preferably chosen from those having experience in implementing Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE-II)
- The members of the national level team trained the identified district resource persons in their respective States. For each State more than two national resource persons were assigned the job to impart trainings to resource persons from districts
- The district resource persons imparted training to CRPs in intensive areas of NRLM districts and Grameen Rozgar Sewaks in non-NRLM districts for field level data collection as enumerator. At the same time the State Governments engaged students from technical institutes as well for seeking help in data collection and planning exercise. MoRD envisioned associating one student with each team of CRP for one Gram Panchayat. These students were also trained along with the CRPs and GRS

Since September 14, 2017 to October 15, 2017, twenty five States have completed the training programme. West Bengal conducted the programme on October 17 and 18, 2017. Maximum number of State ToTs have been conducted by State Institute of Rural Development with the co-operation from State Rural Livelihood Mission and Department of Rural Development of concerned State government. There are few States which could not conduct the ToT due to various reasons, i.e., Sikkim and Manipur had to delay the programme, due to local body elections and Punjab has not decided any specific date till now.





*Inauguration of Renovated Sports Complex at NIRD&PR*



*Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General  
paying tributes to Mahatma Gandhi's Statue at  
NIRD&PR on Gandhi Jayanti*



*Shri S S Ahluwalia, Minister of State for Drinking Water*

**NIRD&PR  
EVENTS**

## Celebration of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas at NIRD&PR

The National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad celebrated Rashtriya Ekta Diwas - National Unity Day on October 31, 2017. This is to commemorate the birth anniversary of Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who played a key role in the integration of the princely states into Republic of India, after India got Independence. On Rashtriya Ekta Diwas, Dr. W R Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRD&PR administered the National Unity Pledge to the staff and students of NIRD&PR. He also flagged off a run for unity,

where more than 300 members of the staff and students of PGDRDM participated, and DG led the run. All participants wore white caps with message of national unity, and carried placards with national unity message i.e "We believe that the National Unity Day will provide an opportunity to re-affirm the inherent strength and resilience of our nation to withstand the actual and potential threats to the unity, integrity and security of our country".





*Vigilance Awareness Week at NIRD&PR*



*and Sanitation, Government of India, Visiting NIRD&PR*



*Senior Officers of Kerala Administrative Commission  
Visiting NIRD&PR*





## Training Programme on Social and Behavioural Change Communication

Communication Resource Unit (CRU), a joint initiative of NIRD&PR and UNICEF under the overall guidance of Dr. Gyanmudra, Professor and Head, Centre for Human Resource Development organised training programmes for gram panchayat presidents on 'Social and Behaviour Change Communication for Child Rights and Child Protection during September and October of 2017. As a pilot, these training programmes were organised for sarpanches from East Godavari, West Godavari and Prakasham of Andhra Pradesh and Adilabad, Siddipet and Mahabubnagar of Telangana. The trainers like DCPO, CWC member, NGO activists, sarpanch, and ICDS supervisors had undergone a three-day Training of



Trainers (ToT) at NIRD&PR on the module and delivered the rollout training sessions effectively in the districts. A total of 425 sarpanches and 191 other participants from ICDS and Panchayati Raj Department attended the training. The main objective of these trainings was to sensitise and strengthen the capacities of gram panchayat sarpanches on child rights and child protection issues and to enable them establish mechanism at GP level for protecting the rights of the children in different situations to build child-friendly villages.

This one-day training was focused more on how effectively the sarpanches can organise SBCC strategies to protect the child rights and change the attitudes and behaviours of the villagers towards children issues. Sarpanches were selected based on the criteria like representation from SC/ST communities, women candidates and first-time elected members.

The training concluded with sarpanch of each village taking oath to protect the rights of children in their purview. The PRI presidents expressed the need to work towards building child-friendly villages, where every child is free from exploitation and receives education, healthcare and recreation. Child-friendly village is where children are heard and protected.

The process of operationalising of child-friendly villages discussed in the training programme is as follows:

- Formation of village child protection committees
- Collecting the children's data, caste, sex age-wise
- Enrolling all school-going children in schools
- Withdrawal of children from labour
- Mapping of most vulnerable children
- Tracking of in and out-migration of children and missing children
- Birth registration
- Registration of marriages

The CRU will extend its support to meet the communication needs of these 500 panchayats in building child-friendly villages by developing and sharing communication products addressing the child protection issues.

From CRU team, East Godavari was coordinated by Mr. Srinivas, Ms. Mrudula and West Godavari was coordinated by Ms. Preethi, Ms. Mrudula and Prakasham district by Mr. Srinivas in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Mahabubnagar training sessions were taken care by Ms. Preethi and Adilabad by Mr. Srinivas and Siddipet trainings were coordinated by Ms. Mrudula in the State of Telangana.







## Training on Open Defecation Free Sustainability and Swachh Bharat Mission in Rural Areas

The domestic waste generated in rural households of India (both solid and liquid) is increasingly becoming an issue of serious concern. The progress made in terms of toilet construction and use, by almost all the States of India is quite impressive. The challenges at the moment for the facilitators of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G) are, sustaining the ODF status and making headway into solid waste management in ODF villages. The CRI conducted a five-day training programme on 'ODF Sustainability, Solid Waste Management in Rural Areas'. The programme took place at NIRD&PR campus from October 23 to 27, 2017. Twenty five UNICEF (Odisha and Telangana) empanelled CLTS trainers, and freelance trainers in sanitation participated in this training. The contents of the programme were:

- ODF sustainability guidelines
- How is ODF sustainability monitored?
- Understanding wastes and types of wastes generated in rural areas
- A model by-law for solid waste management in gram panchayats
- Logistics Planning: Waste collection system, segregation and transport
- Technology Options: Collection methods, treatment, and final disposal
- DPR preparation for solid waste management in GPs

During this programme, Shri S S Ahluwalia, Minister of State, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, paid a visit and interacted with the participants. As part of the programme, the participants were taken to visit the sanitation park and vermi-compost unit at RTP, and the kitchen waste operated Bio-methane plant in the campus. All the participants attended Art of Living sessions every morning during the programme.





## International Training Programme on Community Driven Rural Development



Social development requires the need to put people before development process. It calls for social inclusion of the poor and community participation in development interventions of the community which is termed as Community Driven Development. Community Driven Rural Development (CDD) as a development initiative emerged in the 1990s wherein the development processes like decision making and authority rests in the hands of community. The underlying understanding is that the community is the best judge to understand and plan on life and livelihoods of its people and strategise on further improving upon them. In CDD, the community plans and builds its development projects based on the resources and information provided to the community and the community is the implementing agency and the beneficiary of development. Here people work by organising themselves to provide for their needs. They plan and design the operations in which the control of resources is delegated to the community. Monitoring, evaluation and accountability of the projects are also carried out by the implementers who are also its beneficiaries. Thus, people's participation is the key to CDD and the local people participate by contributing their labour in the project and involve in management and supervision of the projects. Active engagement of participants of the community in participatory planning, design, project implementation, information sharing, decision making, monitoring and evaluation leading to empowerment of the community are crucial in CDD.

Emphasising on this approach, World Bank accentuated on the implementation of this approach to attract greater accountability, promote equity, inclusiveness, efficiency, good governance in the community, reduce corruption, misuse of resources, better quality and cost, and community's willingness to pay of the goods and services. The World Bank supported this approach in low to middle income, conflict ridden countries to respond to a variety of urgent needs like provision of water and access to sanitation, construction of schools and health centres and in general the development of rural infrastructure. This approach registered successful results for sustainable development in rural areas.

In order to affect the bottom-up approach of development, putting the people in front of development processes and advocate the approach for sustainable development in rural areas, a four-week programme on 'Community Driven Rural Development' has been designed for development professionals, NGOs, executives responsible for discharging corporate social responsibility and social scientists who seek to build their skills and knowledge in mainstreaming participatory approaches to rural development. This programme has been designed for the international participants hailing from developing countries.



Participants from countries like Ethiopia, Mauritius, Namibia, Philippines, Guyana, Malawi and Niger participated in the programme.

Overall aim of the course was to enhance understanding on concepts of community driven development, participatory development and their application in participatory project management of community. The programme has been formulated with the objectives to provide knowledge on community driven rural development and its interventions in overcoming poverty sustainably, equitably and with efficient use of resources.

In order to meet the objectives of the programme, eminent resource persons with expertise in Community Driven Rural Development in North Eastern States of India, Indian Society: Issues and Concerns for Community based Rural Development, Overview on Rural Development Programmes in India, ICT for Rural Development were invited. Discussions were held on conceptions and perceptions on community driven rural development and people's participation in community development. A case of Seamaul Undong, community interventions in managing human trafficking and sexual harassment for women was also discussed. Programme inputs were provided by eminent resource persons like Shri Sriram Taranikanti, Chief Electoral Officer, Government of Tripura, Dr. Bezwada Wilson, Ms. Sukanya

of UNICEF, Dr. Pakki Reddy, ED, Agri Biotech Foundation and Shri Mahesh Bhagwath, Commissioner, Cyberabad, etc.

Field visits were organised to Pochampalli to study cooperatives as a model for people's participation in community development, visit to model village - Medak Markapur to study social audit interventions for community development and a long field visit for one week was organised to provide exposure to cleanest village in Asia - Mawlynnong in Meghalaya.

Along with the reading material, the participants were made to work on many case studies on participatory community driven development and sustainable rural development in Nigeria, women's participation in agricultural cooperatives in Ethiopia, world bank assisted community driven project implementation in Kwara State, Nigeria, community participation in rural water supply, an analysis using household data from North Kerala, community participation through cooperatives in addressing basic services: the Philippine experience, etc.

The programme received appreciation from the international participants. The programme was coordinated by Dr. G. Valentina, Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Equity & Social Development.

## Training Programme on Information Technology and Project Management

The Centre for Information and Communication Technology (CICT) organised a training programme on 'Information Technology and Project Management' from October 9 to 13, 2017 at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad. Twenty two officials including three women officers, representing Rural Development Department, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, DRDAs, RIRDs, PMAY, Soil Conservation and Water Resources, National Health Mission, Forests and Environment and Horticulture departments, from 8 States across the country participated and took advantage of this programme.

The main focus of the programme was to sensitise functionaries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, ZPs, DRDAs, SIRDs/RIRDs/ETCs, Housing and line departments such as Agriculture, Forests and Environment, Health Missions, Water Resources, etc., to the potential and also to the need for utilising the tools and techniques of Information Technology, Project Management, its applications especially in rural development, e-Governance, Geo-Informatics for governance, to facilitate effective management of Rural Development programmes and providing skills in development of Information Systems.

To provide better insights into the potential of IT and Project Management, in addition to topics relating to information systems development, Geo informatics for Monitoring and Evaluation, Project Management, etc., Project Management approaches in e-Governance projects, leadership skills, strengths and need for open source software were also discussed. The participants were provided an opportunity to visit Rural Technology Park of NIRD&PR. The participants also attended Art of Living programme organised at NIRD&PR. The programme was well received and the participants expressed that there is need for organising many such programmes. The programme was coordinated by Shri G V Satya Narayana, Senior Assistant Professor of Centre for Information and Communication Technology (CICT).







## Hindi Day Celebrations at BVBV School-NIRD&PR

Hindi day-prize distribution was held on October 31, 2017 at BVBV School-NIRD&PR, Smt. W. Malathi Reddy, President, mahila Mandali, NIRD&PR and Secretary, Sagar Group of Educational Institutions was the chief guest of the event and distributed prizes to winners of the competitions. Smt. Anita Pandey, Assistant Director, Hindi Department, NIRD&PR and Shri E. Ramesh were also present at the event. On this occasion, school magazine 'Vidya Deep' was released by the Chief Guest and she appreciated the wonderful literary works done by the children.

Smt. W. Malathi Reddy delivered a speech on the history of Hindi language and also the reasons why we selected it as an Official Language clearly to the staff and students. She appreciated the efforts of teachers and students as well.

Students of BVBV School enthusiastically participated in the programme. Abhay Singh of class X spoke on the significance and greatness of Hindi language and also the important role it plays in our day to day life. This was followed by a street play by the girls of class X on child abuse to bring awareness among all children.

On the occasion of Hindi Samaroh which was observed from September 1 to 14, various competitions like poem recitation, storytelling, poem writing, quiz, etc., were conducted. Winners of these competitions were given prizes at the event. The principal of BVBV School, Shri B. Ravi Kiran felicitated the day's Chief Guest and faculty of NIRD&PR.







## Consultative Meeting on Quality Education in Government Schools of Nagaram Cluster

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj organised a consultative meeting on Quality Education in Government schools at Phanigiri village, Nagaram mandal of Suryapet district on October 24, 2017 with the stakeholders under Integrated Rural Development Initiatives.

The meeting was chaired by Smt. B. Venkata Narasamma, District Educational Officer, Suryapet District of Telangana State. A total of 65 members attended the meeting representing the Gram Panchayats, School Management Committees (SMCs), Self-Help Group women, Cook-cum-Helpers of Mid-day-Meals Scheme, teachers and head masters of Government schools of Nagaram mandal, representatives of teacher unions and parents.

The aim of the consultative meeting was to prepare a strategic plan for improvement of Quality Education in Government schools. The meeting was initiated by Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar, Associate Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, through a presentation on 'how to improve the quality of education in government schools. He focused on the need of community participation and SMC's active role in school development. All the stakeholders actively participated and interacted on quality education in government schools. The School Management Committee (SMC) members opined that they don't have requisite understanding about the educational schemes and Right to Education Act. Further, they opined that if they are involved in school activities, they are ready to discharge the functions for development of education. Further, the SMC members requested the authorities to organise the capacity building activities. The representatives of teacher unions discussed on

quality education and reiterated that infrastructure and lack of monitoring is affecting the quality.

The District Educational Officer of Suryapet district requested the teachers to make efforts for upliftment of poor children through quality education. The Tahsildar of Nagaram Mandal while interacting on Functioning of Government Schools, emphasised the role of teachers in delivery of quality education. The Mandal Education Officer highlighted present status of government schools and requested the stakeholders to co-operate in improving the quality of government schools.

Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar, Associate Professor, CHRD, NIRD&PR consolidated the views of stakeholders and presented the emerging scenario for preparation of strategic plan to improve the Quality Education in Government Schools of Nagaram cluster.

The consultative meeting concluded with vote of thanks by MEO, Nagaram. On same day, District Educational Officer along-with NIRD&PR team visited the District Collector and Magistrate of Suryapet district and deliberated on the consultative meeting and the emerging situation for improvement of quality education in government schools. Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar and Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi, Assistant Professor, Centre for Rural Livelihoods explained the broad areas required for improvement in Government schools. Shri K. Rajeshwar, Assistant Professor, Centre for Information and Communication Technology focused on digital literacy and ICT applications for schools in improving the quality of education. The District Collector requested the NIRD&PR team to prepare a strategic plan of education for three years in consultation with district administration.





## ToT on Early Childhood Education Pedagogy for Primary School Teachers under *Uddeepana* Initiative

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj as part of reinforcing public education through *Uddeepana* (an initiative to strengthen public education system) organised a three-day Training of Trainers (ToT) programme on Early Childhood Education (ECE) pedagogy for primary school teachers in association with Pratham Education Foundation at Narketpally, Nalgonda district, Telangana State. The training programme was organised with an aim to improve the teacher effectiveness in primary schools particularly to strengthen pre-school and early primary school classes in the age group of 3 to 10 years children for holistic development in the areas of physical development, social development, cognitive development, emotional development and language development. *Uddeepana* programme has been launched in Government schools of Nakrekal Assembly Constituency by the Hon'ble MLA Shri Vemula Veeresham with support of District Administration of Nalgonda.

The ToT training on ECE pedagogy was designed for primary school teachers from October 26 to 28, 2017, at Narketpally mandal headquarters in Mother Teresa Rural Development Society. The *Uddeepana* initiative is covering six revenue mandals of Nakrekal Assembly Constituency namely Nakrekal, Chityal, Narketpally, Kethepally, Ramannapet and Kattangoor. Eight master trainers (4 teachers and 4 volunteers) were identified from each mandal. Hence a total of 48 master trainers participated in the programme.

The programme was inaugurated by Shri Gaurav Uppal, IAS, District Collector and Magistrate, Nalgonda on October 26, 2017. In his inaugural address, the District Collector underlined the importance of early childhood education and achieving the Sustainable Development Goal - 4 i.e, Inclusive

and Equitable Quality Education. He also appreciated the role of NIRD&PR and Pratham for timely recognition of the need of pedagogy training for the teachers on ECE and expressed his appreciation. Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar, Associate Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, NIRD&PR and Advisor of *Uddeepana* initiative, informed the importance of strengthening teacher effectiveness in Government schools and stressed the relevance of quality education.

The chairman of *Uddeepana* initiative, Shri Vemula Veerasham, MLA of Nakrekal Assembly Constituency recapped the need of strengthening Government schools to provide quality education to the poor children and expressed his sincere thanks to Director General, NIRD&PR and Pratham organisation for supporting the *Uddeepana* initiative to transform the public schools in achieving the goal of quality education. Shri Poola Ravinder, Member of Legislative Council (Nalgonda Teachers Constituency) Telangana, in his speech highlighted the importance of Digital Literacy and the need of digitisation of classrooms in Government schools and requested NIRD&PR to extend the ICT support to *Uddeepana* initiative. Smt. B L Sunitha, Programme Head, Pratham emphasised the importance of ECE and also the need to establish convergence with Anganwadi centres in promoting quality education. Teaching skills of ECE pedagogy for teachers in Government schools is a dire need.

The programme focused on understanding the present status of pre-school components in Government primary schools vis-a-vis Anganwadi centres, Description on Sustainable Development Goal - 4 that is inclusive and equitable quality education for all and its achievement; importance of early childhood in human development;



holistic development and pre-school education; physical and motor development - activities for gross motor and fine motor development. Social development - activities to improve the socialisation skills in children; language development activities and learning experiences; cognitive development, activities and rhymes (sound, smell, memory, sorting, matching and sequencing) sequential learning, concept and activities. Explanation of activity book and worksheets; assessment of early childhood education, and the child report cards; development of sanitation, health and hygiene habits among children such as use of toilets and hand wash, etc., were also among the topics of the programme. The pedagogy is taught mostly through small group and individual activities along with audio visual aids of teaching and learning.

The training programme was designed with 20 sessions by inviting the resource persons from Pratham, Smt. B.L. Sunitha, Smt. K. Karuna, Smt. C. Sridevi, Smt. Y. Savithri, Shri. R. Manga Reddy from Government DIET, Nalgonda and

Shri. L. Venkateshwara Rao from Swachh Andhra Mission, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The ToT training concluded on October 28, 2017. In a valedictory session, Shri Vemula Veeresham, Honourable MLA, Nakrekal Constituency addressed the master trainers and appealed the teachers to implement the learnings from this training and to improve the quality of teaching in Government schools. The MLA released the Activity Books and distributed pre-school TLM kits to various schools on the above themes and rolled out 10 days action plan of trainers to practise the ECE pedagogy in their respective schools. The programme concluded with the valedictory address by chairman, *Uddeepana* initiative. The programme was coordinated by Dr. T Vijaya Kumar, Associate Professor, NIRD&PR and Advisor *Uddeepana* initiative; Shri R Manga Reddy, Lecturer Government DIET, Nalgonda; Shri G. Suresh, Mandal Parishad Development Officer, Nakrekal; and Shri K Narasimha, Mandal Educational Officer, Narketpally, Nalgonda district.



On the occasion of 83rd birth anniversary of Shri S. R Sankaran, the S. R Sankaran Chair, NIRD&PR organised a public lecture on 'Visibilising Gender and 'Work' in Rural India' on October 25, 2017. The lecture was delivered by Prof. Ritu Dewan, President of Indian Association for Women Studies, former Director of Department of Economics, University of Mumbai and Professor at Centre for Women's Studies (Gender

Economics), Department of Economics, University of Mumbai. The event was presided over by the Dr. W.R Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRD&PR.

Prof. Dewan in her lecture contextualised the issues of marginalisation of gender in the rural work space. The female labour force's participation is not only low but recently it has witnessed significant decline. Although rural women





are engaged in large number of economic activities, those are undermined and largely remain invisible. Sadly, the national statistical system also does not adequately capture women's work, especially in rural areas. In her deliberation she raised concerns about these issues, also boldly stated alternative narrative to understand and value women's work in rural India.

She discussed the role of various institutions including family, State and social norms and their inter-play which make women's work undervalued and unrecognised. Unequal

access to resources, thin participation in political and decision making process also weaken their role in job market. The gender work relation also gets affected by the societal norms, patriarch mindsets and violence against women. She also highlighted the withdrawal of State, including steep cut in public expenditure on various fields related to women. She made a strong case for making women's work more visible by recognising and respecting it, which will be a progressive step towards strengthening women empowerment and envisioning a more equal society.

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