

Annual Report

2017 - 2018



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

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VISION

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

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

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

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

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

CHAPTER - I

Overview

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

The Institute undertakes the given below activities mainly focusing on rural development and Panchayati Raj strengthening:

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

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

Established in 1983 at Guwahati, North-Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) of NIRDPR is recognised as a premier organisation in the field of rural development catering to the capacity building needs of development functionaries of the north eastern region. During 35 years of its existence, NERC has developed expertise and experience in serving the specific training and research needs of the north-eastern region.

A brief overview of performance of the Institute during 2017-18 is given below on major areas of coverage.

1.1 Training and Capacity Building

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

During 2017-18, by organising 1598 programmes, a total of 50206 participants were trained as against 47683 persons trained in 1463 programmes in the previous year. During the year, NIRDPR organised several workshops, seminars, symposiums and national consultations and the deliberations of which were published as reports and books. Building the

training capacities of its link institutions, i.e., the State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs), is integral to Institute's mandate. As part of it, 938 off-campus /regional and networking programmes were organised at these institutions during the year. The Institute also organised 27 international training programmes at the instance of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and other organisations. It works in close coordination with international organisations like AARDO, CIRDAP, UN Women, etc. Recognising the importance of the emerging application of Geo-informatics in various rural sectors, Centre on Geo-Informatic Applications in Rural Development (C-GARD) of the Institute designs specialised programmes for imparting skills and improving knowledge levels in the latest Geomatics technology and tools.

As part of the mandate to strengthen the Rural Development institutional network in the country, NIRDPR, as a national apex organisation, provides guidance to all 29 SIRDPRs and 89 ETCs. It also facilitates financial support under the Central Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for strengthening of the training infrastructure and faculty of the institutions. The NIRDPR also organises National Colloquium of State Secretaries of PR & RD and Heads of SIRDPRs, in which the training activities and related issues of the SIRDPRs and ETCs are discussed and appropriate corrective measures are initiated. NIRDPR also organises capacity development programmes for the faculty of SIRDPRs and ETCs through various training programmes.

The special initiatives of training and capacity building during the year include orientation on Mission Antyodaya Gram Samridhi evam Swachhata Pakhwada, Management Development Programmes on Rural Development Leadership, Transforming India through Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions by continuous Training and e-enablement (TISPRI), Establishment of CGARD Technology Centre in Madagascar and UN Project on 'From opportunities to capacities : A Multi Sectorial Approach to Gender Responsive Governance'.



Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development and Mines, Govt. of India interacting with Director General and faculty of NIRDPR

1.2 Research and Consultancy

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

and implementation with local decision making and participatory evaluation. It is in fact a process of learning while doing. In order to further strengthen the action-oriented initiatives of the Institute for effective implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation programmes, emphasis has been given on 'village adoption' by adopting villages from the remote and backward areas in different parts of the country. These studies will enable NIRDPR faculty members to keep themselves abreast of grassroots realities and development challenges. Besides, studies are taken up in collaboration with State Institutes of Rural Development and with other institutions. NIRDPR provides consultancy support to various international and national organisations on different development themes. The Institute also takes up studies on the request of Central ministries, State departments and other organisations.

During 2017-18, 46 research studies were completed, while 40 studies were on-going. In addition, 77 new studies have been initiated during the year, planned to be completed in the ensuing year.

As far as Action Research is concerned, studies of previous years continued during the year. Besides, a study on 'Transformative Interventions to Mitigate Distress in Agriculture – Strategies for Convergence with SHG based Village Organisations', was taken up.

1.3 Technology Transfer

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

During 2017-18, various activities organised by the RTP include, Workshop on Frugal Innovations, Rural Technology Alliance in collaboration with DRDO, Workshop on Innovative Packaging, Rural Technology and Crafts Mela and a number of training programmes on various technologies to promote livelihoods.

1.4 Innovative Skilling and Livelihoods

With a view to facilitating the special initiatives of Ministry of Rural Development for innovative skilling and livelihoods, special projects and resource cells have been established at NIRDPR. These include Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Resource Cells on Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Project Cell on Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), and S.R. Sankaran Chair. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a skill training and placement programme of the Ministry of Rural Development with focus on rural youth. NIRDPR is one of the Central Technical Support Agencies (CTSA) and national level coordinating agency for policy advocacy and administering the Standard Operating Procedures. It is envisioned to play a central role in providing training and implementation support to States and Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). The Resource Cell for DAY-NRLM is to facilitate capacity building and research activities for promotion of rural livelihoods. The Cell organises training programmes, workshops and seminars at NIRDPR, State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and other institutions in different States. The RSETI Project Cell of the Institute is the nodal agency for infrastructure creation for RSETIs in the States in collaboration with banking organisations. As part of it, NIRDPR is given the responsibility of processing the proposals from various sponsoring banks for release of the funds provided by MoRD for building infrastructure. S.R. Sankaran Chair on Rural Labour was established by the Institute in 2012 with the funding support of MoRD, GoI. The main objective of the Chair is to promote research on issues that would enhance understanding and help in improving the conditions of rural labour.

1.5 Academic Programmes

The major on-going initiatives for rural development have created demand for professionals. Keeping this in view, NIRDPR started management education programme of one-year duration in 2008 in the form of Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM). The aim of the programme is eventually to create a large pool of professional programme delivery managers, whose induction is vital to the success of the rural development programmes. All the students of the PGDRDM batches completed so far have got placement in various organisations. The Fourteenth Batch of PGDRDM started in August, 2017 and is continuing. In furtherance of the Institute's initiative for wider outreach, a Distance Education Cell (DEC) was established in the year 2010 and a one-year PG Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD) was introduced. The Tenth Batch of the Diploma commenced in January, 2018 and 270 students were admitted. To address the need for developing a well-trained set of specialised tribal development professionals, the Institute also started a one-year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Tribal Development (PGDTDM) in distance mode in January, 2013. The Seventh Batch of the programme commenced from January, 2018 and 46 students were admitted. Besides, Post Graduate Diploma Programme on Geo-spatial Technology Applications in Rural Development (PGDGARD) was started in August, 2015. The Third Batch of the programme commenced from January, 2018 and 126 students were admitted.

Based on the approval of the Executive Council of the Institute, preparations were made to enlist the PGDRDM, a one-year programme into two years AICTE approved and full-fledged academic programme. It is proposed to secure the required approvals from the AICTE and commence the two years programme from 2018-19.

1.6 NIRDPR-North-Eastern Centre, Guwahati

The North-Eastern Regional Centre of NIRDPR was established in 1983 at Guwahati with a view to orienting training and research activities to the

specific needs of North-Eastern States of India. During 2017-18, 98 training programmes were conducted involving 2941 participants that included 72 programmes on campus and 26 off-campus programmes at SIRDS and other Institutions in the region. Altogether, 21 studies were taken up during the year under different categories namely, research studies, case studies, collaborative studies and that of action research and village adoption. Nine studies have been completed and remaining 12 are under progress.

1.7 Policy Advocacy

NIRDPR, as an apex Institute, is envisaged to serve as think tank for the areas of rural development and Panchayati Raj. As part of this, the Institute undertakes action research and research studies, workshops, seminars, etc., on different facets of rural development and dynamics and provide inputs for policy making and effective management of the various development programmes. These will provide a good feedback to the Central and State governments about the implementation of various developmental programmes. Some of the areas of training contributing to public policy carried out during 2017-18 include Frugal Innovations, promoting zero waste communities, transition from informal sector on a GST Landscape: Challenges and Possibilities, Main-streaming concept of Smart Village in rural development: A framework for analysis and policy, Synchronising for convergence of Farmer Producer Organisations with banks, corporates and States.

1.8 Administration and Finance

Administration and Finance wings of NIRDPR support and facilitate faculty members in undertaking training, research and consultancy activities of the Institute. The policies of the Institute and strategies are determined by General Council. Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Mines is the President of the Council. The Management and Administration of the Institute is vested in Executive

Council with Secretary, Rural Development as its Chairman. The Director General is the CEO and is responsible for management of the Institute. The Academic and Research Advisory Committees help plan the training, research, action research and consultancy and academic activities. Based on the recommendations of Dr. Y K Alagh Committee, the Institute has been restructured into Schools having centres within each School. Major recruitments were undertaken during the year. As part of Celebrations of the Foundation Day of NIRDPR, various events were organised during the month of November, 2017.

The functions of the Finance and Accounts division of the Institute, inter alia, include budgeting, withdrawal of funds, accounting, classification of receipts and payments, preparation and compilation of Annual Accounts, submission of audited annual accounts to the Ministry in addition to rendering financial advice on various matters relating to administration/training/projects for decision making by the Management.

NIRDPR has a mandate to disseminate information on rural development. The Institute continued its efforts in publishing literature on rural development issues during the year. The quarterly "Journal of Rural Development", published by the Institute occupies a place of pride among leading academic journals on rural development and decentralised governance. NIRDPR Newsletter 'Pragati' in English and Hindi is published to provide wide publicity to training programmes and highlight various activities undertaken by the Institute on a regular basis. The Institute is publishing a Quarterly Newsletter of Rural Self-Employment Training Institutions (RSETIs), namely "Enterprise", covering news from various RSETIs across the country. Additionally, the Institute brings out more publications under Research Reports series, Case Study series and Action Research series. Digitization of NIRDPR documents has been taken up during the year as part of efforts towards extension of information to all its community in the present and in future.

CHAPTER - 2

Training and Capacity Building

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

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

2.1 Objectives

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

- Build awareness, improve skills and broaden knowledge of the development functionaries for effective programme planning and implementation;
- Develop strategies on emerging needs of rural population through workshops, seminars and consultations;
- Facilitate attitudinal changes among development personnel;
- Familiarise the development functionaries with the best practices and success stories in managing the development programmes.

2.2 Clientele Groups

The programmes are designed for senior officials of the Central and State Government departments dealing with rural development programmes, elected and official members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stakeholders including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Financial Institutions, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Academicians, International participants, etc.

2.3 Planning And Management of Training Programmes

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

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

2.4 Training Methods

Keeping in view the varied nature of the training imparted and diverse profile of the participants, diverse and appropriate training methods are used. Some of these methods are Lecture-cum-Discussions, Case Studies, Group Discussions, Panel Discussions, Exercises and Hands-on Sessions, Role plays and Simulation Games, Field visits, etc.

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

2.5 Training Quality Improvement Measures Committee (TQIMC)

In order to make the training more effective, taking measures to improve the qualitative aspects of the training programmes have always been the priority of the Institute. In this regard, a Training Quality Improvement Measures Committee (TQIMC) was

constituted with members drawn from internal and external subject experts to scrutinise the course designs and materials and suggest measures to improve the programmes. The TQIMC meets once in a quarter to constantly upgrade the quality of the trainings.

2.6 Training Programmes 2017-18

During the year, 1598 training programmes were organised. The year saw, organising an all-time high number of training programmes, the highest number of participants (50,206) in the history of the Institute. In order to meet the State-specific requirements and to enhance the capacities of the faculty members of SIRDPRs, ETCs and other RD and PR institutions, 938 off-campus and networking programmes were organised by the NIRDPR and its Regional Centre. The average score of effectiveness of training programmes based on participants' feedback was 85 per cent.

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

Table I: Type of Programmes Organised during 2017-18

Type	NIRDPR	NIRDPR-NERC	Total
Training Programmes	531	42	573
Workshops and Seminars	47	13	60
International Programmes	27	-	27
Off-Campus Programmes	135	24	159
Networking Programmes	760	19	779
Total	1500	98	1598

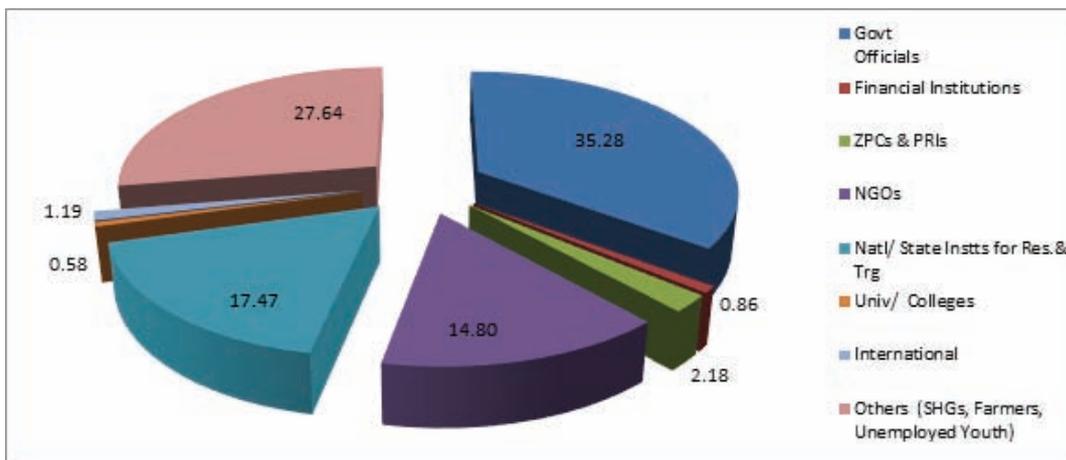
2.7 Profile of Participants

As seen from Table 2, majority of the participants of the training programmes were government officials. A sizable number of participants were from Research and Training Institutions, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Community Based

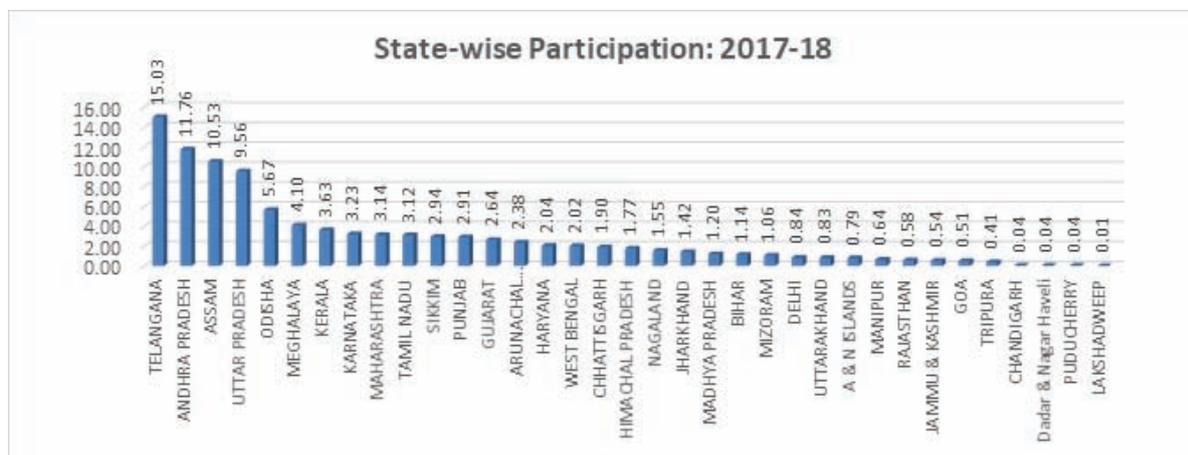
Organisations (CBOs) and others namely, SHGs, Farmers and Youth. The institutions and State-wise details of the participants are graphically depicted in the graph 1 and 2, respectively.

Table 2: Profile of Participants

S.No.	Category	NIRDPR	NERC	Total	Percentage
1	Government Officials	15909	1804	17713	35.28
2	Financial Institutions	270	163	433	0.86
3	PRIs	943	152	1095	2.18
4	NGOs and CBOs	7349	79	7428	14.80
5	National and State Institutes for Research and Training	8649	122	8771	17.47
6	Universities and Colleges	129	162	291	0.58
7	International	596	0	596	1.19
8	Other Stakeholders	11985	1894	13879	27.64
	Total	45830	4376	50206	-
	Women	13958	1205	15163	30.20



Graph - 1: Profile of Participants



Graph 2: State-wise Participation

As seen from the above graph, the Southern States, namely, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have taken maximum benefit of the training programmes of NIRDPR. They are followed by Assam, UP and Odisha. These five States alone contribute about 52.55 per cent of the total participants of the Institute. Special efforts are needed to encourage other States to take the benefit of trainings of NIRDPR.

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

2.8 Themes of Training

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

The main themes of programmes organised during the year include rural livelihoods and micro enterprises, gram panchayat development plan, convergence, social audit, good governance, rural

credit management, solid waste management, natural resource management, applications of GIS and ICT technologies for rural development, etc. Specialised programmes to cater to the specific needs of flagship programmes like MGNREGA, PMKSY, PMGSY, DDU GKY, DAY-NRLM, etc., and for the needs emerging from time to time are also organised.

2.9 Important Themes of Programmes

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

A) Training Programmes

➤ Panchayati Raj

- Orientation & Certification of State Level Master Resource Persons
- ToTs on Gram Panchayat Development Plan
- Role of Panchayats and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Preparation of Participatory Inclusive Development Plan
- Strengthening Gram Sabha and CBOs for Participation in Preparation of Panchayat Development Plan
- Financial Management of PRIs
- Convergence Approaches of RD Programmes under GPDP



Shri SS Ahluwalia, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Drinking Water and Sanitation, Govt. of India interacting with trainees and faculty of NIRDPR

- Rural Employment
 - Convergence of MGNREGS Works for Strengthening Rural Livelihoods
 - A Decade of MGNREGA: Participatory Assessment
 - Bare Foot Technicians
 - STRT under SAKSHAM
 - SRPs on Adoption of SECURE under MGNREGA
 - Rural Labour: Measures to Ameliorate their Livelihoods
- Rural Livelihoods
 - Management of Natural Resources for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods under NRLM
 - Participatory Tools and Techniques for Rural Livelihoods Development
 - Promotion of Integrated Farming for Sustainable Livelihoods of Small and Marginal Farmers
 - Skill Development for Rural Youth
- Rural Credit
 - Lending to Priority Sector
 - Rural Credit
 - Investment Credit for Agriculture and Allied Sectors
 - Credit Flow to MSME and Agriculture Sector
- Natural Resource Management
 - Water Use Efficiency and Equity through Participatory Irrigation Management
 - Pradhan Manthri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana and Convergence
 - Participatory Irrigation Management and Role of Water User Associations
 - Value Chain Development and Business Planning in Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and Convergence of FPOs with Markets
 - Induction Training Programme for FPOs
- Social Development
 - National Social Assistance Programmes & State Pensions and Direct Benefit Transfer
 - Quality of Education of SC/ST Students in India in Rural Areas
- Application of Technologies
 - Geo-tagging and Use of Space Technology in PMGSY Roads
 - Training Management Portal
 - ICT Applications for Management of Rural Development Programmes
 - Innovations in Spatial Decision Support System in Rural Development
- Governance of Rural Development Programmes
 - Social Audit
 - Transparency and Accountability
 - Monitoring
- Others
 - Results Based Management of Rural Development Programmes
 - Participatory Approaches for Preparation of Integrated District Development Plan
 - Formulation and Appraisal of Rural Development Programmes
 - Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace
 - Gender Issues and Gender Budgeting in Rural Development
 - Faculty Development of NIRDPR, SIRDPR, ETC, etc.
- B) Workshops and Seminars
 - Direct Benefit Transfer Issues in relation to NSAP
 - Lending to Priority Sector
 - Framing the Draft Guidelines for Conduct of Social Audit of FFCCG
 - Rural Credit - CEOs and Directors of DCCBs in AP and Telangana
 - Rural Drinking Water Supply and SDGs
 - Farming Systems for Nutrition: A Pathway for Addressing Malnutrition in India
 - Rural Labour: Issues and Concerns
 - Quality of Education in SC/ST Students in India in Rural Areas
 - Transgender Policy in India
 - Adoption of SECURE under MGNREGA
 - IASSH Conference on Health, Gender and RD
 - Formulation and Management of Comprehensive GPDP
 - Overcoming Atrocities Against SCs & STs in Rural Areas



Shri Ramdas Athawale, Hon'ble Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India inaugurating the National Workshop on Developing Modules for Sensitising Transgender People and Stakeholders

2.10 Regional Off-Campus Training Programmes

In order to meet the State-specific requirements in the field of rural development and Panchayati Raj and to build the capacities of the faculty members of SIRDs, ETCs and other rural development and Panchayati Raj institutions, 159 off-campus programmes were organised by NIRDPR and its regional centres. Besides, with a view to facilitating capacity building of functionaries at cutting edge level, 779 networking programmes through these institutions were also held. The focus of these training programmes was on areas such as: Decentralised Planning, Micro Enterprise Development, Rural Technologies, Natural Resources Management, Rural Marketing, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Prime Minister Gram Swaraj Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Transparency and Accountability, E-Governance, Geographical Information System (GIS), Convergence, Organisational Behaviour and Inter-Personal Skills, Project Management, Weaker Sections, Minorities, Women, Children and Disabled, Innovations in Rural Development, Disaster Management and Training of Trainers, amongst other programmes.

2.11 Sponsored Programmes

In addition to the regular programmes, NIRDPR also organises programmes sponsored by various Ministries of Government of India including Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), State Governments and International Organisations. The main themes of the programmes organised during 2017-18 are as under.

A. NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

- Geo-tagging and Use of Space Technology in PMGSY Roads
- Training on Bare Foot Technicians (BFT)
- Community Approaches to Sustainable Sanitation
- Community Based Drinking Water Management System
- Farming Systems for Nutrition: A Pathway for Addressing Malnutrition in India
- Investment Credit for Agriculture and Allied Sectors
- Water Use Efficiency and Equity through Participatory Irrigation Management
- Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development

- Orientation and Exchange Programme of Difficult and Over-Exploitation Areas
- FPOs Business Development Plan & Agri-Business Promotion of FPOs
- Horticulture Produce Enhancement and Value Addition for Sustainable Livelihoods

B. INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

As part of efforts to share Indian experience for the benefit of developing countries, the Institute has been organising international training programmes on different themes of rural development. These programmes are conducted under ITEC & SCAAP Fellowship Schemes of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and also in collaboration with Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP). During 2017-18, 27 International programmes were organised and 596 participants from developing countries attended the programmes. The participants were mainly from Asian, African and Latin American countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Ghana, Nepal, Myanmar, Mauritius, Malaysia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Yemen, South Africa, Nigeria, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, etc. The details of programmes and participants are as given below:

Table 3: International Programmes: 2017-18

S. No.	Category	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
1	ITEC & SCAAP	19	410
2	CIRDAP	4	74
3	Others	4	112
	Total	27	596

- a. ITEC and SCAAP Fellowship Programmes of Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India
- Empowerment of Women for Rural Development
 - Corporate Social Responsibility in Community Development
 - Planning and Management of Rural Housing and Habitat Projects
 - Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development
 - Community Based Disaster Management: Mainstreaming and Risk Reduction Strategies
 - Community Driven Rural Development
 - Planning and Management of Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects



Dr W R Reddy, Director General interacting with international participants of Good Governance for Management of Rural Development Programmes

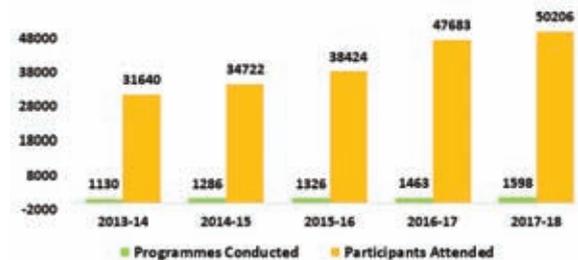
- Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
 - Good Governance for Management of Rural Development Programmes
 - Geoinformatics Applications in Disaster Management
 - Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes (2)
 - Sustainable Agricultural Strategies for Rural Development
 - Information Communication Technology for Rural Development
 - Participatory Rural Development
 - Training Methodology for Development Professionals
 - Participatory Planning for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development
 - Rural Credit for Poverty Reduction
 - Management of Rural Employment Projects and Poverty Alleviation
- b. MoRD-NIRDPR-CIRDAP Collaborative Programmes
- Waste to Wealth - Value Recovery from Agro Processing
 - Geospatial Information Management in Rural Development
 - Rural Development through Entrepreneurship at Community Level
 - Decentralised Governance and Delivery of Services – Way to Good Governance
- c. Others
- Farm Mechanisation: Crop Sector (APO-CIRDAP)
 - CITCAB Programme on Cooperatives and Rural Development (2)
 - Water Resource Management for Sustainable Development (AARDO)

2.12 Training Performance over the Years

The training performance during the past five years starting from 2013-14 is depicted in the figure given below. As evident from the figure, the performance has consistently improved over the years. There

was an increase of 41.41 per cent in number of training programmes and 58.67 per cent in number of trainees during 2017-18 compared to 2013-14. In comparison with previous year (2016-17), the increase during 2017-18 in terms of number of programmes and trainees accounts to 9.22 and 5.29 per cent respectively. The increase is mainly on account of increased focus on training on flagship programmes specially MGNREGA, DAY-NRLM and DDU-GKY.

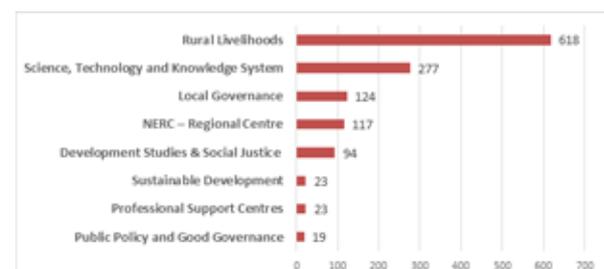
Graph-3: Training Performance for Last 5 Years



2.13 Training Performance - School-wise

The training performance of different Schools/Centres of the Institute is indicated in the following chart. It will be seen that the School on Rural Livelihoods has organised more number of programmes vis-à-vis other Schools. These programmes mainly related to MGNREGA which was the focus of capacity building programmes taken up by the Institute during 2017-18.

Graph-4: School-wise Performance



*303 programmes were organised under Special Project Cells on DDU-GKY (148) and DAY-NRLM (155)

2.14 Training Feedback

Performance of training programmes is evaluated through e-evaluation on a five-point scale with reference to components such as training design, content, training methods, training materials, speakers' effectiveness, boarding and lodging facilities,

library facilities, etc., so as to take steps to improve the training programmes. The overall average score for the training programmes during 2017-18 was 85 per cent.

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

2.15 New Initiatives

During 2017-18, NIRDPR has undertaken a number of new initiatives and the important ones are as follows.

a) Mission Antyodaya

As a follow-up to the discussion on Mission Antyodaya, Gram Samridhi evam Swachhata Pakhwada was held at MoRD on 6th September, 2017, a one-day orientation programme on these initiatives was organised by NIRDPR in collaboration with MoRD & NIC on 9th September, 2017. The programme was attended by 84 officials from 26 States, 3 Union Territories and NIRDPR faculty. The main objective of the programme was to capacitate selected government officials as National Level Resource Persons for training other State and district level officials. The participants were oriented on the concept of Mission Antyodaya, Gram Samridhi evam Swachhata Pakhwada and were familiarised with processes and procedures on data collection and monitoring. The participants were also familiarised with Mobile Apps on the special initiatives and to develop action plans for follow-up work in the selected villages. With the benefit of the training programmes at NIRDPR, the States have successfully completed the data collection on Mission Antyodaya parameters, by which about 50000 panchayats were ranked on a scale of 0 to 100 in terms of socio-economic and infrastructure development in the panchayats which helped in giving direction to various stakeholders to take up development activities to achieve a score of 100 in a specified period.

b) Management Development Programme on Rural Development Leadership

NIRDPR has planned a series of Management Development Programmes for Prospective District Collectors. Two batches of such programmes were organised successfully with great participation to ignite the minds of the young rural development leaders. The overall objective of the programme was to make participants recognise potentials in the early phase of their career by addressing various social sector issues prevailing in the districts, and to equip the participants with various supportive institutions like NIRDPR and other similar agencies to get quick solutions for their district-specific problems. Shri P. Sainanth, rural development journalist, Shri Kailash Satyarthi, Noble Laureate, Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary, Government of India, etc., were some of the important thought leaders who guided and motivated the future district rural development administrators.

c) Project on 'Transforming India Through Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions by Continuous Training And E-Enablement' (TISPRI)

TISPRI was launched to train elected representatives and other functionaries of PRIs through online and contact training programmes. The important components of the project are given below:

- a. Standardisation of learning material with locally relevant content adapted to regional diversities
- b. Certification of Master Trainers/Resource Persons
- c. Enrolment/enabling new resource persons through Online Certificate Programme
- d. Launching of Certificate/Diploma/Masters Programme for elected representatives, functionaries, and others interested in PRIs management
- e. E-enablement of Panchayat functioning

As part of the above components of the project, workshops and consultative meetings and training of trainers and resource persons were organised during the year both at headquarters and as off-campus programmes at SIRDs. A cadre of empanelled trainers and resource persons were developed and certified.

d) UN Women Project

The UN Women project “From Opportunities to Capacities: A Multi Sectoral Approach to Gender Responsive Governance” was taken up by Centre for Gender Studies & Development (CGSD) in collaboration with UN Women. Being uniquely placed as an apex body of all State Institutes Rural Development (SIRDs) and knowledge leader in the space of rural development, NIRDPR was responsible for deepening knowledge in the field of Gender Responsive Governance (GRG) and enhancing capacities of the master trainers through training in GRG. Thus, the project adopted a three-pronged strategy of knowledge building, capacity development and advocacy/networking. The key objectives of the Project were as follows:

1. To develop a knowledge base on GRGs and Document Best Practices
2. To review Capacity Development Frameworks and Approaches at the National Level
3. To advocate, coordinate and network with key stakeholders for ensuring gender responsive governance through institutions of local governance.

During the year, Trainers’ Training Workshop for in-house faculty on GRG was organised to mainstream the GRG issues in all ongoing training programmes. Similar training programmes were also organised to the faculty of SIRDPRs and ETCs. A team of faculty of NIRDPR and SIRDPRs have made exposure visit to Hague Academy, Netherlands.

e) Training for Attitudinal Change: Art of Living Foundation’s Happiness Programme

To equip participants of training programmes with appropriate skills and help in grooming with right attitude for the better outcomes, ‘Happiness Programme’ of Art of Living (AoL) has been initiated at NIRDPR. The programme has been found to be an effective tool to infuse positive behavioural change among the participants. The experience and the feedback so far had been very encouraging with this effort. During the year, 34 programmes were organised and 886 participants were trained by AoL team on Happiness Programme.

f) Establishment of Centres on Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD)

The CGARD in NIRDPR aims to design and develop Geo-informatics Applications for Rural Development Sector and develop the skill and knowledge levels in Geo-informatics technology and tools among the development functionaries. CGARD is engaged in developing Geo-informatics technology-based planning, monitoring, modelling, decision support systems for Watershed (PMKSY), MGNREGS, PMGSY, Agriculture Development, Environmental Assessment, conservation practices, resources planning, infrastructure development, GPDP, cluster development under Mission Antyodaya, village planning, etc.

NIRDPR has established CGARD Centres at NERC, Guwahati; SPIPA Gujarat; TSIPARD Telangana; OWDM Odisha; SIRD Tamil Nadu and SIRD Kerala. CGARD Technology Centre was also established at CIRDAP, Dhaka, Bangladesh. It is proposed to establish 30 GIS facility Centres for MGNREGA NRM works planning one each in all States.

As part of efforts towards sharing Indian experience in technology transfer, the Government of India and the Commission of African Union (AU), have agreed on the establishment of five Geo-informatics Application in Rural Development (GARD) Technology Centres, to realise the commitments made in the India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS-I). Madagascar is the first country to benefit from this. Four more CGARD Technology Centres in Africa are in pipeline. Technology Centre in Madagascar was established with state-of-the-art hardware, software, survey equipment and technical manpower. On 14 March, 2018, The President of India, H.E. Ram Nath Kovind and President of Madagascar, H.E. Mr. Hery Rajaonarimampianina jointly inaugurated the CGARD Technology Centre, set up in Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar. The President of India was accompanied by a delegation comprising the Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare, Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey, and four Members of Parliament: Shri Hukum Dev Narayan Yadav, Shri Manoj Tiwari, Shri R Radha Krishnan and Mrs Vijila Satyanath along with other senior Government officials.

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

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

a) National Colloquium of SIRDPRs

The National Colloquium of Secretaries of RD&PR and Heads of SIRDPRs for the year 2017-18 was held at NIRDPR on 12-13th January, 2018. It was aimed at identifying the training and research requirements of the development programmes so that the calendar of activities can be planned and fine-tuned. The objective was also to review and share

the programmes and experiences including best practices of the States, SIRDPRs and NIRDPR and to take stock of issues relating to institution building in terms of infrastructure development, faculty requirements, networking with extension training centres and other institutions, etc. In addition, the recommendations of Sumit Bose Committee on Performance Based Payments for Better Outcomes in Rural Development were also discussed. As part of need assessment, presentations by the senior officials of the Programme Divisions of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation were made. The attempt was to assess the expectations from NIRDPR, SIRDPRs and ETCs to facilitate effective management of respective programmes in the context of ongoing scenario, changes and priorities.



Inauguration of CGARD Technology Centre, Madagascar jointly by H.E. President of India & H.E. President of Madagascar



Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary, MoRD delivering a lecture on Mission Antyodaya during the National Colloquium of SIRDs at NIRDPR during 12-13 Jan, 2018

The Colloquium was inaugurated by Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. Shri Sumit Bose, the former Finance Secretary, Govt. of India and Chairman and Shri J K Mohapatra, former Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, members of the Committee were present as special invitees. The Joint Secretaries and senior officials of Programme Divisions of Central Ministries were present. Dr. W.R. Reddy, Director General, NIRDPR presided over the Colloquium. The Secretaries and Senior Officers of State Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Departments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, and Telangana, Heads and Faculty members of SIRDPRs, faculty members, officers and State Link Officers (SLOs) of NIRDPR participated in the programme.

In the working group discussions held as part of the Colloquium, the issues relating to HR policy, funding, networking and training calendar were deliberated upon and recommendations made.

b) NIRDPR-State Link Officers (SLOs) Scheme

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

c) Strengthening of SIRDPRs and ETCs

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

100% Central assistance is provided to SIRDPRs for non-recurring expenditure for strengthening of infrastructure development including campus development works, procurement of teaching aids, office equipment and furniture & fixtures. Besides, MoRD is also providing 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure to the SIRDPRs in 'non - North-East States' and 80 per cent of the recurring expenditure to the SIRDPRs in 'North-East States' and three Himalayan States (J&K, HP and Uttarakhand). In addition, 100 per cent reimbursement of expenditure on the salaries of seven core faculty members is provided to all SIRDPRs, on year to year basis.

In respect of ETCs, Central assistance to ETCs is provided by MoRD @ 100 per cent for non-recurring and up to a maximum of ₹ 20 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure to enable them to cope with increased training load for capacity building of RD & PR functionaries and PRI members.

NIRDPR has been mandated to channelise the funding support to SIRDs and ETCs by way of scrutinising the proposals and making SIRDPR-ETC

specific recommendations to MoRD to consider sanction of funding support under the scheme. As part of scrutiny of the proposals, the Institute makes an appraisal of the institutions in terms of existing infrastructure, faculty position and training performance with special reference to flagship programmes for rural development and Panchayati Raj. MoRD has revised the recurring and non-recurring guidelines vide MoRD Letter No. M-13015/01/2014-Trg., dated: 7.8.2017 effective from 1st April 2017. As part of it, 'Model cost norms' for conducting training programmes have also been indicated.

d) Training Performance of SIRDPRs and ETCs

The 'network' of NIRDPR-SIRDPRs-ETCs has increased the spectrum of training activities both in terms of increased number of programmes organised and coverage of clientele groups. With the launching of Flagship Programmes by MoRD and other Centrally sponsored development schemes, the Institutes were called upon to focus their training on these initiatives, among other State-specific programmes. The training performance of SIRDPRs & ETCs during 2017-18 is given in the following statement.

Table 4: SIRDs & ETCs: Training Performance 2017-18

S.No.	State	Programmes	Participants
1	Andhra Pradesh*	17588	879772
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47	3283
3	Assam*	1255	78378
4	Bihar	26	938
5	Chhattisgarh*	6791	364374
6	Goa	211	7997
7	Gujarat*	598	52716
8	Haryana*	124	4122
9	Himachal Pradesh	105	2712
10	J&K (Only Jammu)	48	1567
11	Jharkhand	227	7711
12	Karnataka*	196	289646
13	Kerala	141	6864
14	Madhya Pradesh	145	5216
15	Maharashtra*	268	8765
16	Manipur	13	325
17	Meghalaya	9	237
18	Mizoram	105	4740
19	Nagaland	63	2192
20	Odisha*	2663	78625
21	Punjab*	453	20059
22	Rajasthan	84	14052
23	Sikkim	209	17909
24	Tamil Nadu*	18335	1496149
25	Telangana*	4004	276878
26	Tripura	105	3036
27	Uttar Pradesh	77	2839
28	Uttarakhand	116	3799
29	West Bengal*	646	155662
		54652	3790563

* These include training programmes organised for capacity building of PRI functionaries through outreach programmes and SATCOM mode

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

3.1 Objectives

Research studies are conducted with the following objectives:

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

3.2 Research Themes and Focus Areas

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

- Rural Livelihoods
- Rural Infrastructure
- Rural Credit
- Natural Resource Management
- Good Governance
- Geo-informatics and ICT Applications in Rural Development
- Poverty Alleviation
- Human Resources
- Rural Employment and related issues
- Land Reforms and Agrarian Relations
- Social Audit
- Skill Training and Self-Employment

- Gender Relations through Development Interventions
- Promotion of Rural Technologies
- Local Self-governing Institutions and Processes thereof
- Equity and Social Development Issues
- Provisions for Weaker Sections
- Disaster Management

3.3 Categories of Research

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

- Research Projects / Studies
- Case Studies
- Collaborative Studies
- Action Research and Village Adoptions
- Consultancy Studies and Projects

Research projects/studies are undertaken on macro-level issues by a group of faculty members. The case studies are basically focused on successful rural development practices having specific training value and scope for replications. The collaborative studies are especially undertaken by faculty members of SIRDPRs/ETCs, National Institutions like ASCI, IRMA and NGOs, etc. Action Research and Village Adoption take the researchers much closer to the grassroots problems and prospects while promoting rural development endeavours. Action Research endeavours to enrich the knowledge base among researchers to understand the issues facilitating rural development processes. It is taken up in order to test the implementability and assess the outcomes of policy recommendations of research studies undertaken by the Institute.

In order to demonstrate the application of the models and implementation mechanisms recommended by the Institute based on research and action research, the village adoption scheme was initiated during 2012-13. The scheme also aimed at promoting capacities of faculty members to facilitate effective implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation programmes. The action

research initiatives, specifically undertaken through Village Adoption Studies, focus principally on the issues of understanding social dynamics, mobilising community for collective action, bridging the gap between development administration and villages; and facilitating sustainable development.

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

3.4 Research Tools and Techniques

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

3.5 Process of Approval of Research Proposals

A systematic approach is adopted while undertaking the research studies on various themes identified. In the initial stage, the faculty members from a Centre are involved in a consultation under the guidance of head of the Centre concerned. The research proposals thus made are then presented before Research Advisory Group (RAG) for wider discussion and seeking suggestions. These proposals are improved thereby referring to Research Advisory Committee (RAC) consisting of external and internal experts, for comments and suggestions. The revised research proposals are then discussed in a formal meeting of RAC and after attending to the suggestions, the same are approved. In regard to research studies under the category of SIRDPR / ETC / Collaborative Institutions' studies, the proposals are referred to an internal committee of subject experts consisting of senior faculty members for their comments and observations. On incorporation of suggestions, the proposals are then approved.

3.6 Quality Control Measures

Measures are also taken to ensure quality of research. After completion of the study, the draft report is presented in the Study Forum for wider discussion. Based on the suggestions, the final version of the

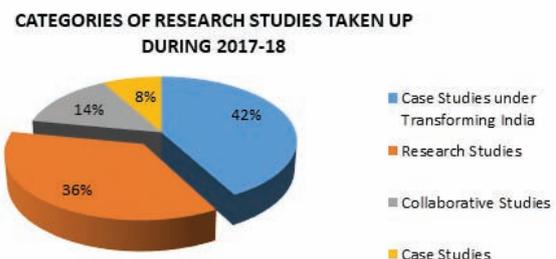
research report is made. At the time of publication, the research reports are referred to external subject-experts for their comments so as to ensure quality of research.

3.7 Research Studies Conducted during 2017-18

164 research studies were taken up during the year 2017-18 under different categories viz., Research Studies, Case Studies and Collaborative Studies. Out of these, 77 were initiated during the year. These included 43 studies in collaboration with SIRDPRs, ETCs and National Institutions. Of these 32 were case studies under Transforming India through strengthening PRIs by continuous training and e-enablement project of Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The details of the studies are given in Annexure-II.

During 2017-18, 46 research studies were completed as detailed in Annexure-III. These studies were carried out in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Since the span of research studies spills over the financial year, the studies completed during the year under reference consist of studies initiated during the previous years as well as the studies taken up in the current year. As per the time-frame, 47 studies are still underway and the details are presented in Annexure-IV. The category-wise research studies taken up are depicted below.



3.8 Salient Features / Important Learnings of Completed Studies

3.8.1 Livelihood Studies

- A study was conducted to understand the factors which can be attributed to the success of the horticulture sector in the Dirang and Thembang circles of West Kameng district in Arunachal Pradesh.

The study also analysed the possibilities of replicating the success of the sector in generating livelihoods in other parts of the North Eastern Region as a successful model for promoting livelihoods in the horticulture sector. The study revealed that horticulture activities across Bodumba's orchards and nursery have generated livelihoods for the youth in the Dirang and Thembang circles. Around 38 per cent of the income earned by Bodumba is spent in paying the salaries of the youth employed in the orchards and nursery in Namthung and Zimthung. Bodumba's success has inspired many a farm household, in Dirang and Thembang to take up apple and kiwi cultivation and build nurseries to grow and propagate temperate fruit crops. Most of the farmers in Namthung with their knowledge on propagation methods of temperate fruit crops like grafting, budding, raising of kiwi seeds, conventional apple seeds, walnut seeds, trench layering, etc., have come up with small but successful nurseries thus adding to their household income.



- A study on livelihood analysis of vulnerable groups (disabled persons) under MGNREGS in Dhalai district of Tripura revealed a low level of their participation in the scheme which is however gradually increasing depicting a positive picture. The employment in the scheme, has made them financially secured, aware, enabled them to interact with various officials and negotiate the wage rate, participate in various local level institutions and share ideas which in turn has enriched their self-dignity and reduced the negative attitude about them, of the family and society. Some lacunae such as personal care, care of infants and children, negative attitude of non-disabled workers need attention of the MGNREGS officials and related service providers to ensure better participation and continue the success of the State in providing highest person-days to the rural and vulnerable poor.



Disabled NREGA Worker at Tripura

- A case study of livelihoods interventions among Chenchus, Andhra Pradesh revealed that a majority of population among the vulnerable groups are struggling hard to eke out their livelihood. These groups being totally dependent on forest and natural resources, face severe crisis due to depletion of such resources. Therefore, goat rearing intervention has helped them in earning additional incomes.
- A study was conducted on effects of inter-State migration on the socio-economic status of the stone quarry workers and planning for their better livelihoods in five districts, each in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The study revealed that majority of the people engaged in these activities belonged to low economic and socially backward groups. Inadequate skills and high consumption expenditures did not generate enough returns. Hence, there is an urgent need to evolve a comprehensive legislative mechanism and effective initiatives to strengthen the implementation of existing labour laws.
- A study was carried out in Jharkhand and Karnataka to understand the farm-based sustainable livelihood practices. It suggested capacity building activities, skill-based practices, soil, water and health improvement. Another study on livelihood promotion through community-based organisations was conducted in six States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar and Odisha. This study suggested the need to revamp the strategy to improve the condition of individual SHG members. It also put forth the need to encourage SHGs towards digital transaction movements.
- A critical appraisal of SHG movement on exclusion errors and elite capture was conducted in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to identify the extent of poorest of the poor left out in the area under study, to explore the democratic functioning of

SHGs and the extent to which poor are in positions of power. The study shows that capture of leadership positions might not always be a voluntary choice or even an informed decision to retain power. The nature of capture offers an interesting insight into the dynamics of power capture in CBOs that are composed of homogeneous groups in terms of economic resources.

- From the case study on women micro entrepreneurs from rural areas of Assam, it is observed that most of the rural women entrepreneurs have successfully established entrepreneurial units on their own. Further, support from government institutes and organisations in terms of training and access to capital have helped them to strengthen their business.



Woman entrepreneur-West Pyranga, Boko, Kamrup, Assam

- There is a great need of support in helping the rural women entrepreneurs to create their own brand and creating an identity for their products. There is a need for a marketing outlet and creating of E-portals. The rural women entrepreneurs should be facilitated with good market linkages from where they can get regular orders, organise skill development training programmes frequently and give them opportunities to attend a greater number of industrial fairs, etc.
- A case study on integrated planning under Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) of Manipur was conducted. The ADCs of Churachandpur are created for the tribals residing in the 'Hill Areas' of Manipur. The study found that unlike the ADCs under the Sixth Schedule, the ADCs for Hill Areas of Manipur do not have legislative and judicial powers. As per the Act and amendments, several powers and functions have been transferred but with various ifs and buts. They are functioning in alienated way. There is conflict of power and political interest and aspiration. The administrative and executive structure

of the Council is very weak and ad hoc type. Funds routing to the Council via States departments are schemes based in a casual way. There is no proper mechanism for transferring of fund pertaining to the functions devolved to them. Financial management at the Council is also very poor. The integration with the State planning is minimal. There is an urgent need to relook the whole issue of creation of ADCs, power transfer to them and the role of State government in the areas where the ADCs have been created. There is a demand for extension of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to the Hill Area ADCs in Manipur.



Local Activity Centres of ADC, Manipur

- A case study on practice of Gram Panchayat Organisation Development project developing a model Gram Panchayat was conducted in Dibburhalli and Chikkabakkapur in Karnataka put forth the need to improve the financial management capacity of the Panchayats and also there is an ardent need to focus on the Panchayat itself to become a strong organisation.
- Another case study was conducted in successful panchayats- Gerethang Gram Panchayat in West Sikkim and Melli Dara in South Sikkim district in order to understand the factors contributing to their success in the field of decentralised good governance.



Awards received by Gerethang GPU, Sikkim

- A Case Study on Communitisation of Governance, Rural Development and Public Services in Nagaland put forth a high community spirit amongst Naga society. Taking into account of the diversity, uniqueness and the local necessity of the Naga population,

several efforts have been made in Independent India to bring them into the formal and codified system of governance. Working on the principle of integration, several custom-built arrangements of governments have been made in the State of Nagaland. Such as extension of the Article 371A which empower the State of Nagaland to function as per the customary practices and laws of Naga community. Following the principles of community spirit, several statutory institutions such as "Village Council", Village Development Board and the Communitisation of Public Institution and Services were created in the State. These institutions have been given statutory powers as well as the customary practices. As far as functioning of these Institutions are concerned, a lot have to be done such as uniformity in structure and function, funding like Panchayati Raj Institution, more women participation, record keeping and CAG auditing.



Tseminyu Village Council, Nagaland

- A study to understand the roles and responsibilities of District Planning Committees, their powers and functions was conducted in four States viz., Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Assam. The study suggested that composition of DPC should include members from all levels of PRIs, representation from GP Sarpanches as well as members of block panchayats which were missing in the current scenario.
- A study on generation of geo-database on rural roads was conducted in which geo-spatial technology with all its three components was used to generate a geo-database that helped in storing huge amount of information gathered from the study area of Dakhin Bholga Gaon Panchayat under Rani Block in Kamrup rural district of Assam. This study has given an idea to the researchers to develop the geo-database on rural roads and also, they can start sharing their experience with the participants in various training programmes.

- A case study on e-gram vishwagram project of Gujarat was conducted to understand the digital inclusion and bridging digital divide between rural and urban population. The study revealed that technological interventions can bring massive changes in the development of rural areas especially in delivery of services and bringing administration and governance to the door-step of all citizens which further eases the life of rural poor and needy. The approach of PPP has attained great success and the key to the success was to empower people and make them part of the projects.

- A study was conducted in three States viz., (Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan). based on the performance of ICDS and Citizen Report Card Approach.



Interview with ICDS beneficiary

The study was conducted in five GPs of each State. The study revealed that ICDS programme is being implemented well in the study area. The quality and quantity of services given are adequate. Most users are happy with the services received. The Anganwadi workers were happy discharging their duties and have reported getting adequate support from users, peers and superiors. The satisfaction levels with the service delivery are encouraging. With some tweaks this programme can be made more successful and the set objectives can be achieved without much difficulty. Some of the steps that can be taken towards improving the service and taking it to the next level are- since referral services are least availed, efforts must be made to build awareness among users about the availability and procedure to avail this service extended under the ICDS programme. Essential infrastructure needs of the Anganwadi centres such as electricity, water and toilet facilities have to be met.

3.8.2 MGNREGA

Labour Budget and Human Resources

- NIRDPR Assessment on GPDP and Labour Budget (LB) indicate the need for integrating LB and GPDP for the effective implementation of the scheme. Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat must be adequately trained in preparing LB.
- MGNREGS wage seems to be less than State minimum wage in different States. It is recommended to consider the issue related to MGNREGS wage and the State minimum wage.
- Most of the personnel working for the MGNREGS were on contract basis. The Gram Rozgar Sebaks and other MGNREGA staff are overburdened managing multiple tasks across schemes. The HR issue may be addressed urgently in line with recommendations of the Committee on Performance based payment chaired by Shri Sumit Bose.

3.8.3 Asset Creation

- Studies observed high growth in individual assets (Category B).
- It was observed that nearly 58 per cent of the created assets were sustainable in the long run, and around 23 per cent of the assets had degraded in a short period of time and were capable of providing benefits only for limited period of time.
- Another study put forth that asset creation under MGNREGA had resulted in productivity improvement and also proven to be positively impacting the socio-economic well-being of the beneficiaries. Social benefits including the improvement in conditions of living, perceived change in social status, positive gender relations and positive economic impact reassures that the individual asset creation has been beneficial to the smallholders of Telangana.
- Research conducted on individual asset creation under MGNREGA in Telangana State, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar shows that farming as an occupation is being revived due to promotion of individual assets under MGNREGA. The study noted substantial rise in income levels of farm households due to creation of individual assets under MGNREGA. However, there is a need for institutionalising convergence under MGNREGA

during the planning stage itself. Awareness building among farmers and economic evaluation of the asset are also important before taking up asset creation in farm land.

- Further research is needed on the possibility of introducing a cost share by the beneficiaries, similar to other schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) or Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

3.8.4 Women and Social Audit

- Women working in MGNREGS have significantly more chances of moving to a high level of decision making particularly with respect to food, nutrition, education and agriculture production. Convergence with NRLM programmes need to be encouraged as strategy for women empowerment.
- Another study found significant impact of MGNREGA on the position of women. The individual source of income which has been provided by MGNREGA has slowly raised the self-confidence among women. It also reported that people were able to improve their livelihood through canals and rainwater harvesting structures made through MGNREGA.



Women MGNREGA Workers

- Still low awareness on social audit across beneficiaries and inadequacy of skilled personnel for conducting social audit were found. Enhanced capacity building and training is essential among volunteers who conduct social audit.

3.8.5 Convergence

- Research on convergence initiatives under the MGNREGA revealed that these initiatives have provided the beneficiaries easy access to irrigation through the farm ponds and other water bodies.

The convergence initiatives have further helped in expanding the livelihood opportunities and hence increasing income of the beneficiary households. As a result, income and consumption levels have improved leading to better quality of life in respect of housing conditions, education of children, healthcare and sanitation, etc.



- A study reported percentage share of female workers participating in the MGNREGS Convergence projects is much higher in the hill districts than the plain districts and majority of households working in the convergence activities are found below poverty line.

3.8.6 UN Women Project

A project on “From Opportunities to Capacities: A Multi Sectoral Approach to Gender Responsive Governance” was taken up by the Institute in collaboration with UN Women. Being uniquely placed as an apex body of all State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and knowledge leader in the space of rural development, NIRDPR is responsible for deepening knowledge in the field of Gender Responsive Governance (GRG) and enhancing capacities through training in GRG. The project adopted a three-pronged strategy of knowledge building, capacity development and advocacy/networking. The key objectives of the Project were as follows:

- To develop a knowledge base on GRGs and Document Best Practices
- To review Capacity Development Frameworks and Approaches at the national level
- To advocate, coordinate and network with key stakeholders for ensuring gender responsive governance through institutions of local governance.

Knowledge Building and Research

The Institute identified various themes and types of knowledge building that would lead to policy and advocacy as well as create key knowledge products on gender responsive governance.

a) e-repository

The first was identification and documentation of existing literature (reports, manuals, journal articles, knowledge sources and institutions (academic/activist. Governmental/Non-Governmental/NGOs) that address issues of gender and governance. This has led to the development of an e-repository on GRG which is an online archive of existing knowledge materials, institutions, persons and statistics relevant to GRG in the Indian context. This online archive has been built and hosted on the NIRDPR website.

The e-repository is a dynamic archive which will be updated periodically through people's contributions. The Repository is a key online domain that can be used by any person to gain access to materials, references and data on GRG in India. This is a unique initiative of its kind in India.

b) Gender-friendly Panchayat

The agenda for Gender-friendly Panchayat which would help in mainstreaming gender issues at the Panchayat level was introduced by UN Women. Under the project, CGSD has been developing a conceptual framework, best practices study and an operational guideline for implementing Gender-friendly Panchayats. The conceptual paper was developed in consultation with UN Women on what would be the broad contours and indicators of Gender-friendly Panchayats.

c) Case Studies Compendium

The Case Studies were documented through field level studies of various women-led Panchayats (Panchayat presidents being women) across four States of India: Kerala, Bihar, Uttarakhand and Assam. Studies were also conducted in partner SIRD States such as Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Spanning north, east and south, the States show immense diversity in political, economic and social situations

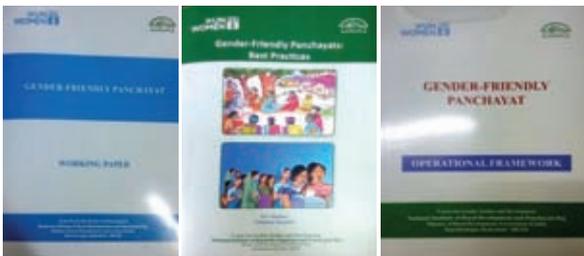
and thereby elicit a variety of experiences concerning gender-friendly processes and outcomes in the Panchayats. Together they provide a rich narrative of best practices that are not only success stories but also a compendium of the histories of building or strengthening gender responsive mechanisms and processes.

d) Operational Framework for Gender-friendly Panchayat (GFP)

The research on the Operational Framework explored the actual implementation methodology of GFP on the ground through existing mechanisms of the PRI. The Operational Framework is a comprehensive tool which can be used by various stakeholders to understand how to mainstream gender in current structures and schemes at the Gram Panchayat level. This translates the strategy of GFP into identifiable actions and inputs within existing frameworks of governance.

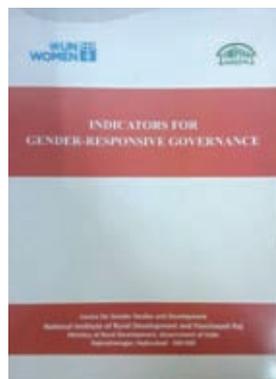
This research has led to three publications:

1. Working Paper on Gender-friendly Panchayats
2. Book on Gender-friendly Panchayats: Best Practices
3. Book on Gender-friendly Panchayats: Operational Framework



e) Indicators of Gender-responsive Governance

Based on desk research, consultations and a small pilot survey, this research has been able to establish indicators for GRG: gender gap in human resource and enabling facilities for women staff at district and block level offices; gender gaps in processes and outcomes at the Gram Panchayat. The indicators at



the Gram Panchayat level span a variety of themes such as participation and leadership positions in Committees, Panchayat meetings and Gram Sabhas; infrastructure, enrolment and scholarships in schools; facilities existing and availed in health and nutrition; asset ownership and access to wage employment as well as working conditions; and crime against women. This has now been published as a book on "Indicators for Gender-responsive Governance".

f) Gender Mainstreaming in Rural Development

This research explored the historical contours of gender and development globally and in India. It contextualised the current day focus on gender mainstreaming to the gradual shifts in policy brought about by national and global efforts, as is apparent in the progression of Indian



Plans as well as international policy prescriptions such as Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals. The research also examined the ongoing practices and programmes across a range of rural development sectors, for example, livelihoods, health, WASH, agriculture, food and nutrition. This has resulted in the publication of a Working Paper on "Gender Mainstreaming in Rural Development".

3.9 Action Research

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

The focus of Action Research of the Institute is to facilitate the operationalisation of decentralised development process for emergence of good governance at local level and to ensure socio-

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

3.9.1 Objectives

- To test the implementability of policy recommendations of NIRDPR research projects and assess the outcomes of such recommendations;
- To find out field level solutions to the critical problems experienced in implementation of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation programmes;
- To suggest effective strategies for transfer of technology to tiny producers for enhancing their incomes; and
- To experience with innovative ideas for achieving development objectives and for proposing alternative cost-effective programme interventions.

3.9.2 Themes and Areas of Action Research

Given the contemporary research outcome and the current issues / problems that need immediate attention, NIRDPR focuses upon several themes for action research. A few of the themes focused upon during 2017-18 were:

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

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

- Empowerment of SHG members
- Mobilising and empowering wage seekers
- Promotion of participatory planning by using people-friendly technologies
- Participatory disaster preparedness and management
- Empowering tribal community through developing capacities on value addition to NTFP.

3.9.3 Action Research Tools and Techniques

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

3.9.4 Action Research Studies Conducted: 2017-18

a). During the year, an Action Research Study titled "Transformative Interventions to mitigate distress in agriculture – strategies for convergence with SHG based Village Organisations" was taken up by Centre for Agrarian Studies and NRLM Cell. Besides, seven studies of previous years were continued during the year.

b. Agri Entrepreneurs (AE) – The New Change Agents in Rural Landscape

Agriculture is still the mainstay of majority of the Indian rural population. The sector provides livelihood opportunities both directly and indirectly to vast number of rural households. However, the sector is constrained by lack of effective extension channels to transform the sector into an enterprise, with special focus on small & marginal farmers and tenant farmers. In order to address this constraint, an Action Research Project is launched by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), along with Syngenta Foundation India (SFI), a "not for

profit organisation" on Agri Entrepreneurship (AE) as a win-win for the rural unemployed youth and the farmers whom they will be serving in rural areas. The Action Research project includes the components of both training of youth as Agri Entrepreneurs, placing them in the field and empirical research with continuous monitoring for mid-course correction.

While the implementation of the programme by selecting the rural unemployed youth, training them and placing them in the field is being taken care by SFI, NIRDPR is involved in training the trainers and AE mentors of the AE programme, conducting M&E studies, mapping the processes and providing regular feedback which facilitates in improving the implementation of the programme. At present, this model is currently active across 7 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal. As of October 2018, over 580 AEs are on ground serving over 75,000 farmers. NIRDPR is mapping the processes for use in scaling up of the model in other parts of the country.

Observing the potential of this programme in reaching the farmers and in improving the livelihood of rural unemployed youth, the State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLM) of AP, Bihar and Maharashtra joined their hands with NIRDPR to promote the AEs in a scalable proposition in their respective States. At present, the AE programme is being implemented in five districts in Bihar and two districts in AP and about to launch in 13 districts in Maharashtra.

3.10 Village Adoption

In order to demonstrate the application of the models and implementation mechanisms recommended by the Institute based on research and action research, the village adoption scheme was initiated during 2012-13. With a view to have convergence in development initiative, the cluster approach was adopted during 2017-18. The scheme also aimed at promoting capacities of faculty members to facilitate effective implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation programmes. The action research initiatives, specifically undertaken through Village Adoption Studies, focus principally on the issues of

understanding social dynamics, mobilising community for collective action; bridging the gap between development administration and villages; and facilitate sustainable development. The endeavour also enables the faculty members to keep themselves abreast of grassroots realities.

3.10.1 Process of Village Adoption

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

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

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

NIRDPR carried out cleanliness drive and other related activities in all adopted villages as part of celebrating the Swachhata Pakhwada Abhiyan during October 2017 where the following activities were carried out-

- Read out the pledge on Sankalp Se Siddhi
- Spread the awareness among the people about the importance of keeping ourselves clean and healthy and how we can get away with many diseases and health problems simply by following some good practices. Live demonstration on importance of keeping hands clean before eating.
- Encouraged people to use toilets in order to avoid many diseases and other societal problems.
- Sensitised about the importance of drinking lukewarm water, use of cloth bag instead of plastic bag/bottles, use of mosquito net and distributed NIRDPR prepared posters on 'do not waste the food', etc.
- Awareness on how to manage your domestic waste/garbage.
- Wall painting containing the message that the NIRDPR has adopted this village for holistic

development by involving the active participation of people was painted on the prominent building of village.

- To understand the health condition and educational status of children, faculty members interacted with anganwadi workers and ASHA health workers. They also enquired about status of Gram Panchayat Development Plan from each village president and it was found that there is complete lack of knowledge on GPDP.
- At the end, the faculty members along with people of the village actively participated in cleaning the main street road and school compound of the village by using broom made of locally available materials.



Pledge on 'Sankalp Se Siddhi' Chinnakanal GP, Idukki, Kerala

Dissemination of NIRDPR's initiative of adoption of villages through wall painting on prominent building in Rai Bareli District of Uttar Pradesh



Malpura



Behata Kalna



Bandai



Narsinghpur



Activities under Cleanliness Drive in the Adopted Villages

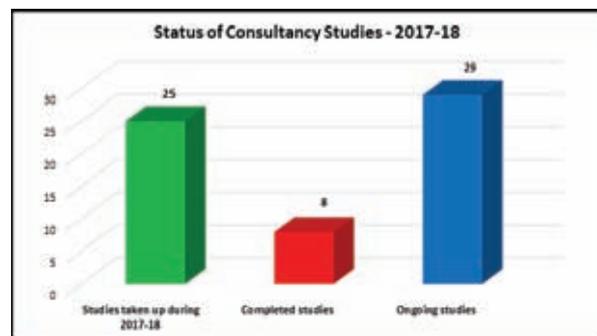
3.11 Consultancy Studies

Given the expertise available with faculty members and the wider attention garnered by the Institute, various Ministries of Government of India and State Governments, Corporate Sector organisations often approach NIRDPR to undertake specific objective-oriented research studies, evaluation studies, etc. These studies are classified as Consultancy Studies. A few of the clientele group in this regard are from Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Planning Commission, Government of Kerala, National Human Rights Commission, World Vision India, SAC-ISRO, Directorate of Welfare of SCs, UNICEF, NABARD, Dhan Foundation, etc.

The process of undertaking Consultancy Studies is based on the expertise available with each centre of the Institute. Given the mandate of the study, each centre undertakes these studies based on the requests received. During the year 2017-18, 25 new consultancy studies were taken up in addition to continuing the work of 12 on-going studies that were taken up prior to 2017-18. Out of 37 studies cumulatively, eight were completed while 29 studies

are still ongoing. The summary of the status is given in Graph 5. The details of the studies are presented in Annexure-IX. All the 29 States were covered in different studies.

Graph-5: Status of Consultancy Studies



A brief summary of the completed Consultancy Studies is given below-

3.11.1 Application of Space Technology in Rural Road Projects under PMGSY

The spirit and the objective of PMGSY are to provide single all-weather road connectivity to the eligible unconnected rural habitations in the Core Network. The ministry felt the need for a robust mechanism to detect the variance between the progress of implementation of the scheme and the progress

reported manually/ electronically by the States, on a real time basis. The main objective was to check the feasibility of the proposed alignment of roads in terms of its cost-effectiveness and other geo-morphological constraints. Assess the physical progress of the roads using the satellite imagery; to verify whether the road is being laid as per approved DPR and approved alignment and to verify whether the road actually connects the targeted habitation/habitations as per approved DPR. The satellite data over different time series were analysed to derive progress related information on PMGSY road construction for 10 districts in five States which were Rajasthan (Jaipur and Alwar districts), Assam (Kamrup and Darrang districts), Chhattisgarh (Raigarh and Korba districts), Odisha (Puri and Nayagarh districts) and Telangana (Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts). A total of 242 PMGSY roads were taken up for study. The progress reported by the State Govt. on the Online Management Monitoring & Accounting System (OMMAS), the MIS of PMGSY, was cross verified with the progress of implementation in the construction of PMGSY road, which was actually made on ground with the help of satellite imagery. The study reveals that out of 242 road works (all completed), variations in (i) length reported in 70 roads (28.92%), (ii) habitation connectivity in 47 roads (19.42%), (iii) CC road length in 55 cases (22.72%). Based on the proof of concept, the Ministry has up-scaled the project for entire country for completed and ongoing roads by using the application of Space Technology.

3.11.2. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was initiated to bring the Members of Parliament of all the political parties under the same umbrella while taking the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure in villages and turn them into model villages. Under this scheme, each Member of Parliament had to choose one village each from the constituency that they represent, except their own village or their in-law's village and fix parameters and make it a model village by 2019. The Performance Progress Report of SAGY (Vol III and IV) was prepared by NIRDPR and MoRD where the works conducted by MPs in 346 adopted GPs of India were reviewed.

The activities were undertaken under 8 verticals of development, where major works were done mainly under 4 verticals namely, Personal development (personal values, cleanliness, cultural heritage and behaviour change), Economic development (livelihoods, skills, financial inclusion and basic amenities/services), Social development (voluntarism, social values/ethics, social justice and good governance) and Human development (education, health, nutrition and social security). Other categories include- Basic services & amenities, environmental development, social security and good governance.

The impact of the SAGY implementation and milestones achieved so far in the GP are measured through Panchayat Darpan indicators. Some of the works accomplished in most of the villages include- provision of mid-day meals, children (6-14 years) attending primary school, eligible persons enrolled under Aadhaar, internal village road constructed, eligible persons receiving old age pensions, basic infrastructural facilities like provision of drinking water and electricity.

3.11.3 Livelihoods

The study analyses the impact of MGNREGS Horticulture scheme and land development works under category B along with the supply of plant material, micro irrigation and technical advice in convergence with Horticulture Department implemented by Government of Telangana. The major problem that emerges from the study is mainly inadequacy of the water level in the source and this is due to the fact that the entire study area is affected by drought in two consecutive years 2013-14 and 2014-15. In a few cases, supply of poor-quality saplings, inadequate extension help and farmers' disinterest in the horticulture plantation also contributed to mortality of saplings under horticulture scheme. Towards improving the survival rate, it is necessary to protect the horticulture plantations from wild pigs as this is a problem reported in some places of the study. Stone fencing might be a solution to this problem. Added to this is the fact that the farmers, wherever production is reported, must be provided with marketing facility for disposing of their produce at a remunerative price and if these aspects are given

due attention, the success rates can be enhanced considerably and at the same time, the farmers' levels of living will also witness significant improvement. Apart from this, training and awareness creation on various cultivation practices for good quality mango is also important.

3.11.4 Social and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy to Prevent Child Marriages in Telangana

CRU team analysed that social and behavioural change depends on proactive acting of individuals, community and multi-layer government system. More importantly, the change in traditional beliefs and attitudes can only be brought out by involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), schools, religious leaders, ASHAs, anganwadi centres, self-help groups (SHGs), NGOs, etc.

With the communication goal of making Telangana child marriage-free, Communication Resource Unit of NIRDPR hired the services of experts to develop a social and Behaviour Change Communication strategy to prevent child marriages in Telangana. The strategy was developed by doing in-depth review of secondary data and literature available on child marriages and also interacted with field experts from Government and NGOs to get their inputs.

The current SBCC strategy details the communication objectives that are specifically aligned with the communication goal. The strategy aimed to improve knowledge and attitude related to child marriage and

proposes strategies for advocacy and for creation of enabling environment. The strategies to change social customs and norms fall outside the purview of the current document. However, this strategy details the key stakeholders to be part of the plan and the communication activities that are appropriate for each category of stakeholders. These include the primary stakeholders, secondary stakeholders, and tertiary stakeholders. This strategy also describes the use of various media and channels to provide a continuous and sustained feeding of information through entertainment, role modelling and demonstrations. The behaviour analysis is given on the lines of stakeholders and their current behaviours. This is linked to the expected behaviour change and the barriers and enablers for that change to happen. Also provided are the details about the key messages and the communication channels that can be used to disseminate the key messages.

3.11.5. Best Practice on Health Call Centre, EDD (Expected Date of Delivery) Adopted by the Department of Health and Family Welfare in the District of Sangareddy

CRU took up a field activity to document the best practices that are being practised by the department of health and family welfare in the district of Sangareddy and highlighted the impact of Health Call Centre, EDD (Expected Date of Delivery) calendar and NRC (New-born Rehabilitation Centre) initiatives which resulted in increased anti-natal checkups, institutional



EDD Calendar prepared by Health Department

deliveries and in reducing the IMR and MMR. The EDD calendar has brought behavioural change not only in the families of pregnant women but also in the entire health services delivery systems to make sure every delivery happens in safe place under the supervision of trained nurse to reduce the maternal mortality and to increase the safe motherhood and child survival. It was concluded that this initiative of the district is real evidence that if proper communication strategies and behavioural approaches are adopted by any departments, it will bring about desirable change in service seeking behaviours of the community.

3.11.6 Strategic Framework on Applying Social Norms Theory to End Open Defecation in Telangana

Open defecation (OD) is the act of relieving oneself in the open. Over a billion people engage in OD worldwide. It is a public health concern because it contributes to many health problems, including water contamination and spreading of diseases that cause childhood malnutrition. India reports the highest number of diarrhoeal deaths among children in the world, killing 1,17,285 children under five years of age in India every year. Open defecation also affects women negatively, putting their safety at risk.

Analysing the above facts, CRU team used external resource to develop Strategic framework on applying social norms theory to end Open Defecation in Telangana. By reviewing the current government interventions, situation analysis and behavioural analysis, a detailed framework on how to apply social norms theory to end ODF was given. Theory of change, communication plan, training plan and monitoring and evaluation of communication activities were provided to ease the work of departments.

Social Norms and OD: "A social norm is a rule of behaviour such that individuals prefer to conform to it on condition that they believe that (a) most people in their reference network conform to it (empirical expectation), and (b) that most people

in their reference network believe they ought to conform to it (normative expectation). Social norms theory deals with situations in which individuals perceive the attitudes and/or behaviours of peers and other community members and adapt their own behaviours to the norms. OD behaviour meets the criteria of social norms intervention, and there is a need to create a norm that can discourage people from open defecation and encourage them to use toilets. Thus, this framework suggests an intervention that is appropriate to the population of Telangana to make the State ODF.

3.11.7. Framework on Capacity Building of Duty Bearers for Mainstreaming Gender for Improving Adolescent Health

CRU team developed a framework on capacity building of duty bearers for mainstreaming gender for improving adolescent health by exhaustive review of literature available, situational and gender analysis. The objective of the study was to identify entry points for introducing content on gender sensitivity in various programmes. While organising exclusive in-depth training programmes could be an option, a more viable and sustainable option would be to incorporate gender messaging in all the communication that happens in the policy and programme documents as well as in the training modules. This document brings together an analysis of three modules under two different programmes:

- Training Modules for Orientation Programme to Medical Officers on Adolescent Friendly Health Services under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
- Training Modules for Orientation Programme for ANMs on Adolescent Friendly Health Services under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
- Module on SABALA
- Issues of the gender and mainstreaming of gender into the above modules is completed.

CHAPTER - 4 Technology Transfer

The NIRDPR has initiated an innovative concept called Rural Technology Park (RTP) in 1999 in which the identified innovations/technologies relevant to rural development are demonstrated with the help of successful entrepreneurs. They are called Technology Partners of RTP located within NIRDPR premises. Established in an area of about 65 acres of land, it is envisaged as an instrument for development and transfer of technologies to villages. RTP has a vision to serve as a catalyst to accelerate wide dissemination of appropriate and affordable technologies to rural poor for increasing productivity and enhancing quality of life, thereby enabling community to move towards sustainable development. The initiative of Rural Technology Park is a small step in this direction of identifying a few appropriate and sustainable rural technologies that could be demonstrated as a single window display of training cum production by the technology partners themselves so as to motivate those who are interested in adopting these technologies as part of their livelihoods. The NIRDPR by playing the role of an accelerator, can really enhance interface, and enable tie-up with appropriate institutions that can cater to the entrepreneurial aspirations of the youth who have been mulling over innovative ideas and hopes of technology start-ups. RTP does the necessary enablement to serve as a training-cum-production facility for the respective technologies. NIRDPR provides the hand-holding support along with necessary physical infrastructure to private partners who operate and run the units. Currently there are more than 60 technologies that are being displayed and used for training-cum-production facility. A large number of rural people are trained with successful outcomes.

The National Rural Building Centre at RTP showcases model rural houses constructed with different technologies. The Sanitation Park houses key sanitation models. RTP organises a number of exposure-cum-training programmes and workshops for rural youth and women on various rural technologies. On the occasion of NIRDPR Foundation Day celebrations in the month of November, Rural Technology &

Crafts Mela is organised. About 200 rural innovators, rural artisans, women/small-scale entrepreneurs, Government Institutions, etc., from various parts of the country participated. To support "Make in India" campaign and encourage grassroots innovators/start-ups, an Incubation and Start up Support Centre was established during 2016 at NIRDPR. As part of it, Rural Innovators Start up Conclave (RISC) is organised every year. The details of activities, stakeholders and services as part of technology development and dissemination at RTP are given below:

During the year 2017-18, special efforts to strengthen the capacity building initiatives at RTP have been undertaken. In addition to on-campus programmes, plans to initiate off-campus programmes in order to reach out to a large number of people from various States are being worked out. Focus on increasing the impact on rural housing programmes and solar energy promotion are being taken up. New initiatives to induct partners for undertaking training programmes on clay processing, bio-pesticide preparation, LED light manufacturing and production of aromatic oils have been taken up. These units will be established in the forthcoming year. The young professionals programme to recruit graduates from various technical disciplines from reputed institutes has been initiated. Various activities of CIAT are detailed below:

4.1 Training Programmes

Imparting training being the core area of RTP among various activities, during the year 2017-18, it conducted 83 training programmes covering 1062 participants. They include the self-help groups and unemployed/ underemployed youth, especially from rural areas across the country.



The methodology adopted for training includes exposure visits for a day or two. The trainees are encouraged to visit the villages in groups and they are exposed to technologies by a live demo at the respective units in RTP. An interaction takes place with them to arrive at the technology in which they are comfortable in learning based on the capability and marketability of the products. Trainings are offered in technologies chosen by them after a detailed interaction. All the training programmes are based on hands-on experience coupled with theoretical aspects.

The important technologies in which hands-on training was provided include home-based products, mushroom cultivation/processing, compressed stabilised mud blocks making, assembling of solar lights, installation and maintenance of solar home lighting systems, leaf plate making, vermicompost, vermiwash, neem oil extraction and cake making, honeybee keeping, handmade paper making/conversion, solar dehydration technology, processing of soya products, natural dyeing, etc.



Besides the training in making the products, the trainees were given the inputs on procurement of quality raw material and marketing of the finished products. Further, support is being extended to the trainees in the setting up of the units wherever required.

Besides the above, workshop-cum-training programmes were conducted on the following in collaboration with different organisations:

1. Surya Mitra Skill Development Programme of National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) of three months duration in association/collaboration with Green Urja Technologies and Systems Pvt. Ltd.
2. Fish preservation and dehydration technologies for the fisheries department and presidents of fisheries societies in the State of Telangana.

3. Programme under Agri Clinic and Agri Business Centres, Entrepreneurs in collaboration with MANAGE, Hyderabad.

4.2 Awareness On The Technologies

During the year, 613 students from various schools and colleges were acquainted with the technologies showcased at RTP through live demonstration with specific focus on house building technologies, solar energy applications, bio-mass, organic farming, handmade paper. 684 participants of NIRDPR training programmes and 1848 participants of various training programmes conducted by the neighbouring institutions were also acquainted with technologies showcased at RTP.



The above awareness programmes have helped in the spread of the technologies and training programmes available at RTP resulting in many prospective trainees approaching for the training.

4.2.1 Internship and Block Placements

The exposure visits of colleges to RTP have given rise for the internship of the students at RTP on various technologies. During the year, students from the following colleges have undergone the internship and did their projects on housing technologies, rural entrepreneurship, food processing and also developed pyramid model - kitchen garden.

1. K.N. College of Engineering and Research, Hyderabad
2. University College of Engineering, Kakinada
3. College of Home Sciences, Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad



4.3 Consultancy

RTP is extending consultancy services in the following areas:

1. Installation of solar home lighting systems, solar mills (hybrid-solar plus wind)
2. Construction of eco-friendly and cost-effective dwelling houses and making of the compressed stabilised mud blocks



Successfully installed the cooling and dehydration technologies under Blue Revolution Scheme of Govt. of India in different districts of Andhra Pradesh at the request of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

Taken up the projects of installing solar mills at Chandil Dam in Jharkhand, Fresh Water Brood Bank, Bhubaneswar and at Lakshadweep for National Fisheries Development Board.



At the request of Mission Samrudhi, consultancy services are being extended for construction of houses under PMAY in Gannouri village, Yavatmal district, Maharashtra which includes the capacity building training to the construction workers in making CSE blocks, construction of arch foundation, Rat Trap Bond Walling technologies besides assisting them in procuring the machinery for making of the material.

4.4 Rural Technology Alliance

For identifying the problems of the rural areas and to search for the solutions for the same, a voluntary team of retired scientists especially from the DRDO are formed into a group called "Rural Technology Alliance" with whom RTP, NIRDPR interacts regularly. In this process, technologies developed by Life Cluster Division of DRDO which are relevant for transferring to the rural areas have been identified and with the help of different laboratories of DRDO showcased at RTP for creating awareness on the said technologies. The unit was inaugurated by Padma Vibhushan Dr. D Veerendra Heggade, Dharmadhikari, Shri Kshetra Dharmasthala on 18.07.2017.





Based on the technology of DRDO, a new Tower Model was developed by RTP and the same was inaugurated by Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Rural Development and Land Resources on 12 February, 2018.

Besides, transfer of technology on Angora Farming developed by Defense Institute of Bio-energy Research (DIBER), Haldwani, Uttarakhand, DRDO was taken up in the villages of Uttarakhand through the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) of Uttarakhand. The process of implementation is under discussion for implementation in the ensuing year.

4.5 Workshop on Frugal Innovation

Innovations play an important role in rural transformation for sustainable development. It is quite visible that necessity-driven innovations have been taking place and continue to take place. For greater awareness about the same among the end users and encouragement for such frugal innovations which are simple, affordable, qualitative and sustainable is found to be not to the extent desirable, due to lack of scaling up capabilities and support and the said innovations are remaining as proto type or in idea stage. Many a time such innovations are failing to take off due to inadequate design improvement and material efficiency which need to be addressed.



It is in the above background and to create a platform for such innovators that the NIRDPR in association with Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE) and Vignan Bharathi organised a two-day workshop on Frugal innovations during 7 – 8 July, 2017 at NIRDPR. It was inaugurated by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Union Minister for Urban Development in the presence of Shri Konda Visweshwar Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (LS), Dr. V. K. Saraswath, Member, NITI Aayog and many other distinguished guests. More than 200 participants attended the workshop including the members of INAE, business mentors, technocrats, financial institutions, innovators and students.



4.6 Workshop on Innovative Packaging

During the Rural Technology Crafts Melas conducted by NIRDPR and the Trade & Technology Exhibitions attended by the Institute in different parts of the country, it was observed that the products developed by the small entrepreneurs, SHGs, etc., lack attractive and appropriate packaging resulting in failure to promote those products commercially though their quality is not less than any branded product.



To create necessary awareness on the packaging and its technology, NIRDPR organised a three-day workshop during 19 - 21 September, 2017 in association with the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Mumbai & Hyderabad.

The workshop helped the entrepreneurs and many of them have adopted the technology and the packing methods suggested during the workshop. Based on

the response, RTP, NIRDPR, is contemplating to conduct such workshops/training programmes at SIRDPRs in different parts of the country to improve its outreach.

4.7 15th Rural Technology & Crafts Mela 2017

NIRDPR's Foundation Day celebration is organised during 9 -30 of November every year. As part of the celebrations, the "Rural Technology and Crafts Mela" is organised on different themes related to technology and rural development. Continuing this tradition, the 15th "Rural Technology and Crafts Mela" was organised from 30 November – 4 December, 2017 on the theme of "Skilling and Entrepreneurship - A Way Forward for Rural Transformation".



Rural artisans, technologists, entrepreneurs, SHGs and NGOs across the country were invited to participate in the event. In response to the invitation, participants from 18 States participated in the last year's event. The technologies displayed in the mela include; solar, bamboo, organic, agriculture, leather, sanitation, handlooms, ayurvedic, millets, jute, silk, artificial jewellery, wooden cutlery, paper pencil, Kashmiri shawls, decorative items, banana fiber, handicrafts, clay items, embroidery works, wooden crafts, dry ornamental flowers, etc. In the mela, over 230 stalls were put up for display, demonstration and sale. The participants attended the event belong to 17 States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

Keeping in mind the theme of the event, the organisations and agencies that are involved in the skill development programme were invited to associate and promote their activities in the event. The prominent among them were the National Skill Development Corporation, New Delhi, DDU-GKY Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) from different States which are imparting training in various States in the trades and activities like trainings in hospitality, BPO, retail trade, tally and accounts, etc. These agencies conduct high quality skill training and support the trained candidates to secure job placement with reputed agencies.

4.8 Director General's Bungalow – Demonstration of Laurie Baker's Technologies



RTP is continuously working in promoting the eco-friendly cost-effective housing technologies – Laurie Baker Technologies. To demonstrate the merits and its effectiveness of these technologies during the year, it initiated the construction of the bungalow for DG's residence using the above said technologies with the help and assistance of Habitat Technology Group, Kerala.



The technologies used and installed in the construction are RR stone masonry, rat trap bond brick work, compressed stabilised mud blocks, filler slab, mud plastering, pointing and painting on CSE blocks, Tandoor stone flooring, bamboo railings, wooden jallies, bamboo screen, rainwater harvesting system, grey water treatment, solar power unit, etc. The same will be completed during the first half of the 2018. This will be a demonstration of various technologies and helps in promoting the same.

4.9 Organic Waste Management Initiative

Waste disposal is a growing problem due to population growth, consumption pattern and rapid economic development. The raising quantities and poor management of organic waste leads to environmental and social issues among the households, communities and institutions like hotels, hospitals and old age homes. To demonstrate the disposal of food waste, RTP, NIRDPR has installed a 15 cubic metre kitchen waste operated biogas plant with the assistance of Technology Developer Bio-tech Kerala, at the Park. The plant was inaugurated on 13 September, 2017 by Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary, MoRD.



4.10 Case Study: Successful Brick Making Entrepreneur

Koduru village is located in Ankapalli mandal of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. In this village, majority of the residents are daily wage labourers, whereas the women are restricted to household activities. In order to overcome the problem of poverty, women members of the village were showing interest towards self-employment activities. A retired engineer from BHPV Ltd., upon seeing the enthusiasm of the women of this village, started identifying institutions which can provide training programmes on self-employment.



Based on the discussions held with RTP, NIRDPR, initially six women were identified to undergo training programme on 'Compressed Mud Block Making'. After attending the training programme, the women returned to their village and established a brick making unit and named it as "NAVA Bricks Works". Under the Mudra scheme of Government of India, the women took a loan of ₹1.5 lakh from SBI for purchasing the machinery.

The unit is currently managed by two women and they are successfully manufacturing compressed mud blocks. The group had managed to repay the loans taken from the bank. The bricks are manufactured at a cost of ₹ 8 per brick, and it is sold at the price of ₹15 per brick, keeping a profit margin of ₹ 7 per brick. The women also managed to supply over 80,000 bricks for the construction of an upcoming large hospital in the village.



4.11 Transfer of Technology: PMAY Housing In Yavatmal District

Special efforts were made for the capacity building of the village community of Gannouri village, Yavatmal district of Maharashtra State for promoting PMAY programme using sustainable housing technologies. Initially, Mission Samridhi officials visited NRBC, RTP and shown their keen interest in collaborating with RTP for construction of the sustainable housing and sanitation models. Understanding the importance of appropriate sustainable cost-effective housing solutions, after discussion with Director General, Mission Samridhi officials and representative of the village, it was decided that these houses would be constructed by using CSE mud blocks.



Around 60 participants including BDOs, Gram Sevaks, beneficiaries including members of Mission Samridhi attended a two-day workshop-cum-training programme organised at NIRDPR. Training on aspects like CSE mud block making, construction of arch foundation and rat trap bond walling technologies were imparted to the participants. As a follow-up after the training, five Mardini press machines were procured for making CSE mud blocks and initiate the construction activities in the villages. RTP team visited the site and imparted the training programme on CSE mud block making to the beneficiaries. It is estimated that around 2000 houses will be constructed over the next year. The funding was facilitated by DRDA through SRLM and the houses will be constructed under the PMAY housing programme.

4.12 Innovative Activities

1. The National Rural Building Centre at the Rural Technology Park, NIRDPR has developed an innovative range of 'Compressed Stabilised Earth Tiles' which can greatly help in promoting low-cost and environment-friendly buildings. The process will help in making mud blocks, roof tiles, floor tiles and

paver blocks using locally available soil along with small quantities of cement and employing simple hand-operated compression machines right at the door-step of people at low cost. Initial trials have shown very promising results in developing roof tiles which can be used as filler material for concrete roof slabs, floor tiles and paver blocks for outdoor pathways. The pilot tiles produced were launched by Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament during the 15th RTP Mela.



2. Promotion of renewable energy is taken up as one of the core activities of RTP and training programmes are conducted for the installation of units. One such 5KwSolar Power generation Unit installed through the training was inaugurated by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and Mines on 25 January 2018. The power generated from this unit is utilised in offices and technology units for day-to-day consumption.



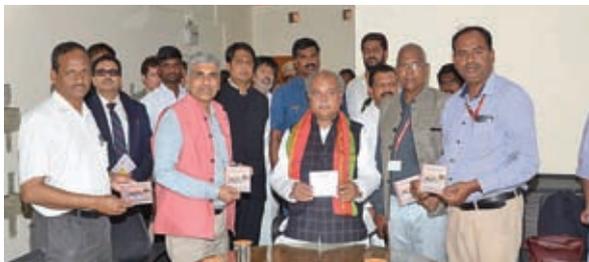
3. As an addition to the existing housing models at RTP, demonstration of housing model using pre-fabricated steel, which is low cost and can be constructed easily at remote locations, was installed at the Park. It also addresses the problems of housing constructed in earthquake-prone areas. The housing model was inaugurated by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and Mines on 25 January 2018.



4. A mini solar plant (3Kw) was set up by the trainees of Surya Mitra training programme under the initiative supported by Green Urja Unique Technologies & Systems Pvt. Ltd. (GUUTS) and National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE). The 3Kw solar Power Generation Unit for street lights was inaugurated by Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Rural Development and Land Resources on 12th Feb 2018.



5. For creating awareness on Compressed Stabilised Earth Block (CSEB), a documentary film titled "Mud matters" was made using the details of the technology and the same was released by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and Mines on 16 February, 2018. It was also uploaded on YouTube for wider dissemination.



6. Parabolic solar cooker: Women solar engineers from Barefoot College Tilonia, Rajasthan developed automatic sunlight tracking parabolic solar cooker which was installed at RTP for demonstration of frugal innovation.



7. Hydraulic brick making machine: To facilitate and meet the demand for the large quantity of Compressed Stabilised Earth Block (CSEB) in view of the awareness created by the same, a hydraulic CSEB machine is being designed which will be available in the second quarter of the ensuing year.

4.13 Demonstration on Rural Technologies in Exhibitions

For creating more awareness on the rural technologies and to improve the outreach on pan-India basis, stalls were put up by RTP in various national level exhibitions. During the year, stalls were put up in the following exhibitions:

- SARAS Mela, Telangana
- Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research, Telangana
- Hab Fest, Kerala
- Sustainable Housing, Maharashtra
- Kerala Science Congress, Kerala
- UN Water Day Celebrations at WALAMTARI, Telangana
- National Conference in Bhumi Suposhan at Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Telangana
- National Exhibition on Enduring Legacy of Laurie Baker, Thiruvananthapuram
- National Workshop of RD Ministers, New Delhi

4.14 Establishment of Rural Technology Park at Ivory Coast

Discussions were held with the Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India during the year with regard to the establishment of Rural Technology Park and CGARD Centre at Ivory Coast. Detailed project report was submitted with financials and it is under consideration. It is expected that the process of establishment may commence in the ensuing year.

India is in the golden zone of demographic dividend with more than 62 per cent of its population of 1.3 billion, in the working age group and more than 54 per cent of its population below 25 years of age. The average age of population by the year 2022 will be 29 years in India as against 40 years in United States of America, 46 years in Europe and 47 years in Japan. During next 15 years, the labour force in the industrialised world will decline by 4 per cent, while in India, it will increase by 32 per cent, giving India an unprecedented opportunity to leverage this youth power by effectively skilling them to power the growth engine of the country. Skill development apart, livelihoods approach to eliminate rural poverty is adopted based on experience of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, implemented for well over a decade since 1999 has been restructured and is being implemented as National Rural Livelihoods Mission since FY 2010-11. The SGSY was aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL households through income generating assets / economic activities so as to bring them out of poverty. Based on evaluation of SGSY, livelihood approach was adopted.

Special Projects and Resource Cells have been established at NIRDPR with a view to facilitating the special initiatives of Ministry of Rural Development. These include Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Resource Cell on National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Project Cell on Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs). Besides, S.R. Sankaran Chair was also established in 2012 by the Institute to promote research and policy dialogues for improving conditions of rural labour. The details of these projects and cells are given below.

5.1 DDU-GKY Division

Realising this potential, the Government has taken up major skilling initiatives of creating separate ministry

for skilling and rolling out several schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY), Udaan for Jammu and Kashmir, National Urban Livelihoods Mission. etc. DDU-GKY is a placement linked skill training programme for rural youth of the country managed under Ministry of Rural Development. Roshni, Himayat, Sagarmala, Pro-life are also under the umbrella of DDU-GKY. The programme is being implemented through Public Private Partnership in project mode, where the Government bears the entire cost. The training duration varies from 3 to 12 months.

DDU-GKY Division at Centre for Skills & Jobs (CSJ) at NIRDPR is one of the Central Technical Support Agencies (CTSA) for the Ministry of Rural Development for the implementation of DDU-GKY, Himayat (special Programme for Jammu and Kashmir) and Roshni (special initiative for most critical left-wing extremist affected areas). As CTSA, the NIRDPR functions as the eyes and ears of the Ministry for implementation of the programme in 18 States, including three North-Eastern States and two Union Territories.

5.1.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

DDU-GKY is responsible for following activities:

- Due-Diligence support
- Placement verifications
- Training and development
- Projects' performance monitoring
- Reviewing performance/non-performance of the States and escalate to Ministry
- Supporting MoRD and States in:
- Administering and updating Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) & Guidelines revision
- Complaints/grievances handling
- Hand-holding and mentoring of States in programme implementation
- Carry out impact research projects

Further, the Division has been actively engaged in conducting surveys to collect data from several States for a research project on reasons for high dropout rate in DDU-GKY programme.

NIRDPR as CTSA has provided hand-holding to almost all the States in defining key performance indicators, how to measure them, how to manage defaults, etc. These actions have resulted in improved performance by the projects in the States. As CTSA structured inspections are conducted in the SRLMs and the PIA training centres to ensure that they are performing the skilling in accordance with the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP). The inspections conducted during the year are given in Table 5.

Table 5- Inspections conducted during 2017-18

S. No.	State	Number of inspections completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	223
2	Assam	127
3	Bihar	94
4	Chhattisgarh	10
5	Gujarat	17
6	Haryana	21
7	Jharkhand	72
8	Karnataka	111
9	Kerala	125
10	Meghalaya	1
11	Odisha	28
12	Punjab	108
13	Rajasthan	50
15	Tamil Nadu	7
16	Telangana	153
17	West Bengal	50
	Total	1197

5.1.2 Training and Development

The Training and Development division of DDU-GKY, Centre for Skills and Jobs, NIRDPR delivers training and capacity building interventions to various stakeholders of the DDU-GKY project. The stakeholders include:

- Officials of the State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLMs) at different levels:
 - CEOs, COOs, SPMs, Project Managers, district and block level officers
- Functionaries of Project Implementing Agencies
 - CEOs, Operations Teams, Quality Teams, MIS Teams, Finance Teams

Trainers of DDU-GKY Candidates

The trainings conducted for the FY 2017-2018 are as follows:

Training Coverage: 2017-2018	
Total number of programmes	170
Training against target	92%
Total number of stakeholders trained	4646
Number of States covered	23



T&D Team

Attending to training needs of **18** NIRDPR States and other NABCONS States

Coordinating training delivery by SMEs on and off-campus

Co-delivering / leading training sessions for the stakeholders

Saved **6%** of a tree by digitising workshop registrations in Jan-March 2018.

The trainings and workshops, on and off-campus, include Orientation for Prospective PIAs (Pre-PRN), Orientation for Prospective PIAs (with PRN), Induction for new PIAs with Projects, Training of PIA Trainers - Kaushal Praveen, Induction for SRLM on DDU-GKY / SOP, Thematic workshop on MPR & e-SOP (virtual), workshops on MPR systems and MIS themes, Finance & Appraisal Themes, Training of Trainers on PFMS, Due Diligence, Default Procedures, QA, Inspection, etc.

a) Towards improving Training Quality: Kaushal Praveen (Training of Trainers)

Notification No. 61/2017 2.iii of the Ministry of Rural Development requires NIRDPR to conduct Training of Trainers for PIAs and other training partners. Further, there is a need to baseline and benchmark training quality and match it with industry standards. With this in view, a consultation was held with PIAs in the month of October, 2017 at NIRDPR. Based on the suggestions received from the PIAs to plug the gaps and to enhance the quality of training for DDU-GKY candidates, a model workshop was designed and piloted in December 2017 for replication after initial testing and evaluation. The model designed has six phases covering registration, pre-test (knowledge of andragogy and skill training methodology and principles), pre-workshop demo teaching to gauge the existing delivery skills, three-day workshop that includes three practice teach-backs on the skill training methodology learnt, online mentoring as required and observation of two live deliveries for accreditation by NIRDPR. As part of this effort, leveraged the expertise of Rural Sector Skill Council RASCI and developed 72 hours of facilitator guide suitable to train rural candidates.

b) Live lab for training methodology and measuring impact of ToT Training

ToT is not a one-time event. In order to measure the impact and help the trainers' experience the advantages of the new methodology, 2-3 live labs are created in each region and NIRDPR will conduct ongoing observation of accredited trainers to ensure quality conservation. A combination of virtual observation for mentoring and live observation for quality checking are adopted.

c) Research and Development Conducted

- In collaboration with M&E team, a study of manpower for DDU-GKY in SRLM was conducted, providing recommendations to strengthen the HR base of SRLM officials who are responsible for implementing DDU-GKY.
- Training Quality Measuring Rubric developed aligning to industry and SF 5.2 A of the SOP

d) Technology Intervention Initiated:

1. Online registration of workshops enabled to streamline the training administration process
2. Paperless conduct of workshops from registration to certificate generation to enhance efficiencies, saving an average of 30 sheets of paper per workshop
3. Live training dashboard that captures and publishes training coverage in real time
4. Virtual training commenced
5. Live dashboard for training data

e) Kaushal Samachar Released

An e-newsletter from Training Division that publishes monthly news and skilling information for stakeholders was released in March 2018 and inaugurated by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development and Mines. The newsletter is electronically distributed to officials of SRLMs and PIA personnel.

f) Needs Analysis Conducted

Training needs analysis was conducted with States through a structured needs analysis questionnaire which has helped with a rationalised approach to plan training calendar for 2018-2019.



Activity-based classes conducted by trainers trained by NIRDPR

g) Workshops

77 workshops were conducted for 2074 DDU-GKY candidates in five States - Assam, Telengana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab - during the months of April to August 2017 in continuation of the efforts initiated in FY 2016-17 and to address the need to motivate the students at the centres.

5.1.3 Initiatives of IT Division

IT Division was constituted to cater to the needs of MIS, IT and technical support. IT team is engaged in fulfilling the requirements of the division for various activities like development of new applications, support with data/information related to the projects with various reports, maintenance of IT infrastructure, applications and vendor management, technical support for e-office, VPN, IMAP and DSC installation and configuration, etc. Details of various MIS activities carried out during 2017-18 are as follows:

1. Application Development

1.1. Appraisal Module

Project Appraisal and Sanction process in DDU-GKY is a process of assessing and evaluating the applications of PIAs in a structured way to facilitate SRLMs to take a decision for sanction. CTSA's use the appraisal module of the IT platform. The IT division has developed the appraisal module and rolled out to enable all the States for efficient management of the projects. Stakeholders of Appraisal module include officials of Applicant Project Implementation Agencies (PIA), Project Appraisal Agencies (PAA), State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLM), Central Technical Support Agencies (CTSA) and Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).

1.2. ddugky.info

MIS section of DDU-GKY, NIRDPR has developed the portal named as "ddugky.info" to host all applications developed internally. To support all these applications regular maintenance needs are addressed which include hosting servers, upgradation of server capacities, database capacity, cloud server specifications, etc. Various applications rolled out and managed on this portal include:

1.2.1. Placement Module

MIS section of DDU-GKY, NIRDPR has developed "Placement" module to carry out the placement process of the projects as per the SOP and guidelines. This helped SRLMs to initiate the installment process of the eligible projects by considering the minimum training and placement criteria. Stakeholders of placement module include officials of PIA Q Team, SRLM and CTSA.

1.2.2. IT Infrastructure Module

MIS section of DDU-GKY, NIRDPR has developed "IT Infrastructure" module to maintain the stock of all IT infrastructure like laptops, desktops, tablets, printers, Wi-Fi devices, servers, etc. The maintenance includes allotment of gadgets to staff, updating of stock details online, issuance online declaration from staff and no due certificates, etc. Stakeholders of IT Infrastructure module include the DDU-GKY staff of NIRDPR.

1.2.3. Receipt Tracker

MIS section of DDU-GKY, NIRDPR has developed "Receipt Tracker" module to track the files and receipts in e-office of DDU-GKY staff received from MoRD, PIAs and DDU-GKY internal staff. This module helps the individual user to know the status of number of files and receipts received, and action taken on the same. The user has to update the status of action taken against the files/receipts received.

The dashboard helps to understand the status of pending files/receipts and the time taken to take action against the same. Stakeholders of the Receipt Tracker module include the DDU-GKY staff of NIRDPR.

1.3. Rural Connect (Call Centre Application)

MIS section of DDU-GKY, NIRDPR has developed "Rural Connect" application to handle the grievance and information related to various programmes/schemes under Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).

"Rural Connect" is a unique centralised IT platform which will support some of the key functions such as grievance redressal, information related to various programmes and monitoring of schemes under

MoRD. Rural Connect will help all the SRLMs (State Rural Livelihood Missions) under the NRLM (National Rural Livelihoods Mission) to cater to the needs of information requirements and grievances of all the beneficiaries/stakeholders of various schemes within the ecosystem.

1.4. ERP System for DDU-GKY (Initiation stage)

MIS section of DDU-GKY, NIRDPR initiated to develop an “ERP System for DDU-GKY” application named as “Kaushal Bharat” to cater the needs of effective implementation and monitoring of the DDU-GKY projects in a concept of single IT platform for all the projects under DDU-GKY. This will serve as an end to end process flow of DDU-GKY as prescribed in DDU-GKY SOP and guidelines.

2. Application Maintenance

2.1. eSOP Learning portal

MIS section of DDU-GKY, NIRDPR has designed the concept of e-Learning of DDU-GKY SOP and developed an online portal named as “eSOP Learning portal” with the help of C-DAC as developing partner. eSOP portal gives easy access to all the functionaries of DDU-GKY project at various levels for learning the standard operating procedures. It also enables the various functionaries involved in the project to undergo certification exam. In view of the modifications in SOP parameters by various notifications released by MoRD, the content and the question bank was updated accordingly.

Many User Interface (UI) modifications were undertaken to make the portal more attractive and user-friendly. To manage the increasing users of the portal, several server and backend configurations were updated and new reports for users are included. Stakeholders of “eSOP Learning Portal” are the officials of Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs), Technical Support Agencies (TSAs), Central Technical Support Agencies (CTSAs) and Ministry of Rural Development.

3. Capacity Building

MIS section of DDU-GKY, NIRDPR is engaged in proving capacity building programmes to various stake-holders on MIS activities of DDU-GKY which include “MPR System for DDU-GKY”, “eSOP Learning Portal”, “MRIGS”, “Kaushal Panjee”, “Appraisal Module”, e-Office, Google sheet templates, etc., on NIRDPR campus and at SRLM offices. It implemented remote trainings (Virtual Classes) over business Skype on MIS activities on fortnightly basis to cater to the needs of the stakeholders remotely.

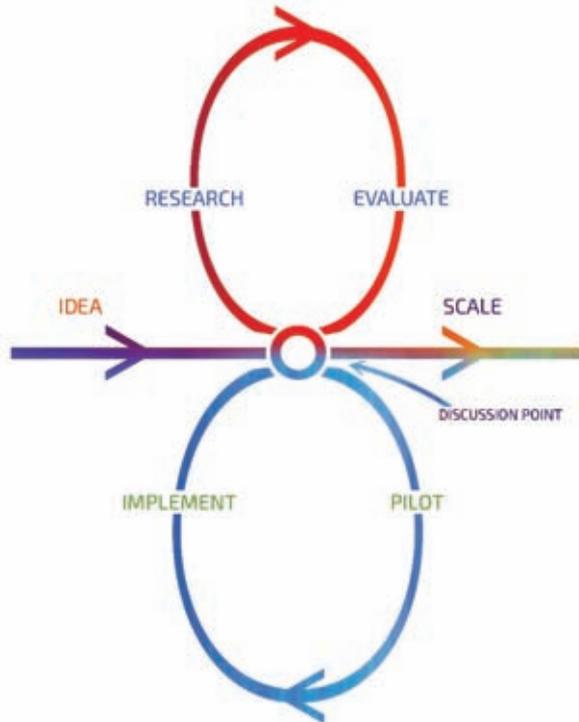
Participants in training programmes include the officials from Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs), Prospective PIAs, State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) and Central Technical Support Agency (NIRDPR).

5.1.4 Skill Innovation Hub

Established in December 2017, the Skill Innovation Hub plans to expand the NIRDPR under a new vertical that identifies different innovative approaches to enable rural population for future ready marketable skilled entrepreneurs and/or workforce. The hub performs the following functions.

1. Conceptualizing and coming up with innovative strategies for accelerating the skilling programme in the country including DDU-GKY and other similar programmes under National Skill Ministry, RSE, etc.
2. Looking for new areas of enabling skill development that has potential for employment creation and or entrepreneurship development and formulating strategies and working out the skill frame work to get them approved under the existing process
3. Showcasing NIRDPR as international ‘Skill Hub’ for delivering services to other countries with special focus in Asia and African continents.
4. Working out strategies and developing programmes for skilling the informal sector in the country.

To innovate & implement, we will follow the double-loop shown in the figure.



The double-loop takes us through various stages of the growth of an idea to a scale that would reach far corners of our vast country. The top loop is more a research and evaluation-based area which NIRDPR has expertise through over 25 centres while the bottom loop is more the action-based implementation wherein NIRDPR has on-the-ground presence through programmes such as DDU-GKY and the various PRIs. The convergence of these two loops evokes the moot point. Based on the project need, the loop(s) that needs to be emphasised and action may be decided.

In the financial year 2017-18, the Innovation Hub completed the following tasks-

1. Developed detailed curriculum for Rural Homestay Tourism in association with the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, OSD for DG and NIRDPR-NERC.
2. The Innovation Hub developed the SOP for Monitors who shall be engaged in various monitoring and evaluation activities of DDU-GKY.
3. In association with other verticals of DDU-GKY, the Innovation Hub revised the third version of

SOP, which is forwarded and put up to JS, Skills, MoRD for approval.

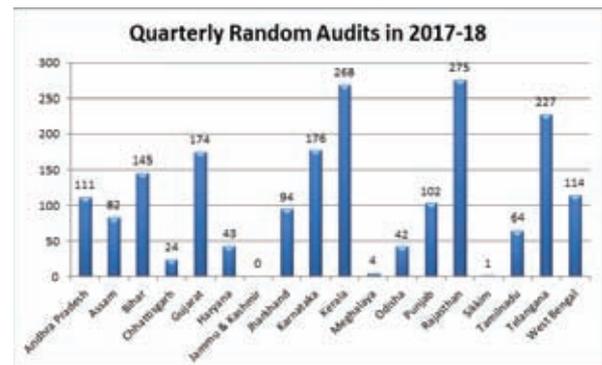
4. The Innovation Hub obtained the membership of NASSCOM and FICCI for NIRDPR.

5.1.5 Financial Monitoring

The division conducted Financial Concurrent Monitoring through quarterly random audit verifications of 18 Action Plans (AP) States. As per SOP, NIRDPR has to conduct quarterly random audit of projects in AP States. During 2016-17, MoRD has directed CTSA to transfer all the projects sanctioned in Yearly Plan States to Action Plan States. As such all the projects have been transferred to the respective SRLMs.

During the Financial Year 2016-17 and 2017-18 NIRDPR has conducted verifications in 18 Action Plan States as indicated in the below Graph 6:

Graph-6: Quarterly Random Audits



5.1.6 Project Appraisal Agency (PAA)

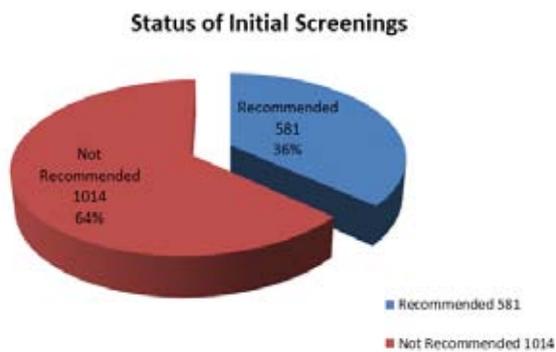
In the capacity of PAA, the DDU-GKY division conducted Initial Screening and Qualitative Appraisals in 13 States across the country followed by attending of Project Approval Committee meetings.

The appraisal process in DDU-GKY is to appraise and evaluate application in a structured way in two phases, viz Initial Screening and Qualitative Appraisals. Initially, the Qualitative Appraisals were outsourced to the agencies, the division now conducts end-to-end process of appraisal. The appraisal status is indicated in the below Table followed by the pictorial presentation of Initial Screening and Qualitative Appraisal status:

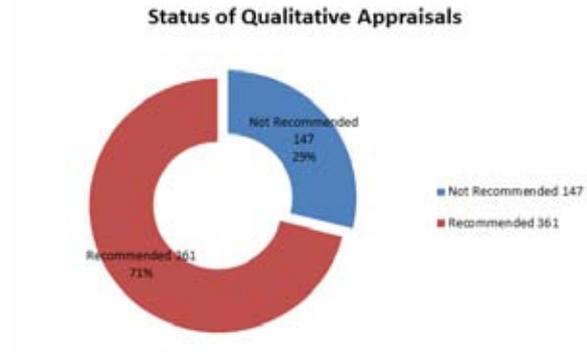
Table 6: Appraisal Status

APPRAISAL STATUS AS ON 31 MARCH 2018 (2017-18)									
S. No.	Project State	Total Proposals Received	Additional Target	Industrial Internship	Initial Screening			Qualitative Appraisal	
					Recommended (Champion Employer)	Recommended (Non-Champion Employer)	Not Recommended	Recommended	Not Recommended
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	0	0	6	7	4	2
2	Assam	169	1	2	6	41	119	31	10
3	Bihar	277	0	1	10	115	151	86	29
4	Chhattisgarh	290	0	0	12	108	170	81	27
5	Haryana	56	0	0	7	15	34	8	7
6	Jammu and Kashmir	151	13	0	10	26	102	16	10
7	Jharkhand	237	0	1	8	74	154	60	14
8	Karnataka	173	1	0	9	63	100	43	20
9	Meghalaya	25	0	0	3	9	13	6	3
10	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11	Sikkim	26	0	0	1	10	15	6	4
12	Telangana	128	8	0	3	21	96	5	16
13	Uttarakhand	79	0	3	4	20	52	15	5
Grand Total:		1625	23	7	73	508	1014	361	147

Graph-7: Status of Initial Screenings



Graph-8: Status of Qualitative Appraisals



5.1.7 Nodal Agency for PFMS (Public Financial Management System)

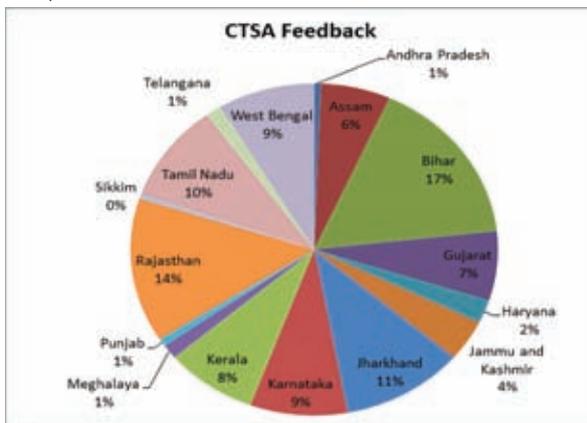
NIRDPR is the Nodal Agency for the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and the tasks conducted are:

- Registration of New Bank Accounts
- Addition and linking of Multiple Bank Accounts
- Provision of Technical Support
- Capacity building of SRLMs and PIAs

5.1.8 Provision of Feedback on Project Performance

Provided CTSA feedback to the SRLMs on the progress of the projects running under DDU-GKY/Roshni/Himayat/Sagarmala across 18 States of the country. NIRDPR as a CTSA furnished more than 654 feedback to PACs of various States, which has been used for decision support in the committees. The status of CTSA feedback provided is indicated in the below pie diagram:

Graph-9: CTSA Feedback



5.2 National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. The Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. Based on evaluation of SGSY and committee on rural credit issues, livelihoods approach was adopted to eliminate poverty.

The government accepted the recommendation of the committee and restructured SGSY into National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to provide greater focus and momentum for poverty reduction and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by 2015. The Mission was formally launched on June 3, 2011. NRLM was renamed as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-NRLM (DAY-NRLM). A resource cell was created to facilitate the various rural livelihood initiatives. Besides, North-East regional NRLM resource centre was established in July, 2015 at NERC, Guwahati to cater to the needs of North-Eastern States.

5.2.1 Objectives of NRLM

1. Mobilising poor households into functionally effective SHGs and their federations
2. Enhancing access to bank credit and financial, technical and marketing services
3. Building capacities and skills for gainful and sustainable livelihoods development
4. Converging various schemes for efficient delivery of social and economic support services to poor households

5.2.2 Objectives of NRLM Resource Cell, NIRDPR

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

5.2.3 Major Activities

NRLM RC, NIRDPR performed following major five activities during 2017-18,

- 1) Trainings, workshops to meet the Capacity Building (CB) needs of SRLMs
- 2) Conducted studies in the field
- 3) Organised sixth Annual National Writeshop
- 4) Development of Training Modules
- 5) Support to other units of NIRDPR

5.2.4 Key Achievements during 2017-18

a) During the year 2017-18 NRLM RC conducted 155 on-campus, off-campus training programmes and also coordinated MoRD programmes to SRLM officials, SIRD faculty members, capacity building agencies, NGOs, PIAs, government officials and CBOs, etc. The following are the details of the CB programmes.

Table 7: Details of CB Programmes

S. No.	Details	No. of Programmes	Participants	Clientele
1	NIRDPR Campus Trainings	55	1953	NRLM Fellows, SPMs, DPMs, BBMs, BPFTs, CCs, CRPs and other departmental staff
2	Off-campus Training Programmes conducted by NRLM (RC)	76	3878	DPMs, BPMs, NGOs, BCCs and other departmental staff
3	Off-campus Workshops supported by NIRDPR	9	284	CCs, CTs, CMs, BPMs, DPMs, SPMs, SAPS, Thematic Experts, VO & CLF EC members, MD, CEOs
4	NIRDPR Campus Workshops coordinated with NMMU, MoRD	15	376	CEOs, SPMs, NGO senior officials, community
	Total	155	6491	

Saantwanam Initiatives under Kudumbashree Mission, Kerala

3) Documenting the work done on Nutrition and WASH by State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs)

c) Development of Training Modules and resource material – NRLM RC developed training modules and resource materials like Handbook on SHG Bank linkage, Gender & Decentralisation, SVEP – e-training module, Institutional Mechanisms, Gender & Mobility, Resource guide for Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture, SVEP-PIAs orientation, Gender & Livelihoods, Rights, Entitlements & Services, Women & Education and Gender – Food & Nutrition.

b) Studies Conducted

NRLM RC focused on conducting few studies this year. The details are as follows:

- 1) Study on Community Investment Fund managed by Community Based Organisations
- 2) Study on the Role of Women's Self-Help Groups in promoting control and management of Non-Communicable Diseases – Swasthyam and

5.3 Rural Self-Employment Training Institute (RSETI) Project:

NIRDPR is the nodal agency for implementation of RSETI Project of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), which aims at mitigating the unemployment problem prevailing amongst rural youth in general and BPL in particular. Under the project, it is proposed to have a dedicated infrastructure in each district called RSETIs for skill development / skill upgradation of the youth. NIRDPR is given the responsibility of receiving and processing the infrastructure grant proposals from various sponsoring banks, taking approval of MoRD, conveying the sanctions and to release the funds for building infrastructure. NIRDPR also takes up the issues related with allotment of the land/possession

of the land with various district levels as well as with State level authorities and tries to resolve them. NIRDPR also assists/guides and gives suggestions to banks in construction of RSETIs buildings. Apart from this, NIRDPR is involved in capacity building of various stakeholders by conducting workshops for nodal officers of the banks and liaison officers of the State. NIRDPR has designed standard curriculum module for training. NIRDPR also brings out various publications such as “Enterprise” – RSETIs’ Quarterly Newsletter, Success Stories, etc., from time to time, to build up the networking of the RSETIs.

5.3.1 Progress of Achievement

As on 31.3.2018 there are 587 functional RSETIs in the country sponsored by various banks. NIRDPR has so far, cumulatively released an amount of ₹ 356.20 crore to 486 RSETIs as on 31.3.2018 which covers 29 States and five Union Territories. Construction of RSETI buildings have been completed in 212 districts and nearing completion at another 88 locations. Construction is in progress in the remaining districts/locations. During the year, a sum of ₹ 29.01 crore has been released.

5.4 S.R. Sankaran Chair

S.R. Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour) has been instituted at NIRDPR by the Ministry of Rural Development

(MoRD), in honour of legendary civil servant Shri S.R. Sankaran, who relentlessly strived for the upliftment of the poor throughout his career and after retirement till his demise. The objective of the Chair is to promote research on issues that would enhance understanding and help in improving the world of work and the life of rural labour. Collaborative research, seminars, workshops and policy dialogues involving institutions, organisations, policy makers and other stakeholders with similar objectives, and placing the results in the larger public domain through working papers, articles in learned journals, books and policy briefs are part of the activities set out for the Chair. It started formal functioning since August, 2012. In brief period of time it has undertaken a number of activities to achieve the above objectives and disseminated the philosophy of Shri S. R. Sankaran.

As part of the activities of the Chair during the year, a two-day national seminar on “Land Market and the Rural Poor” was held on January 18 and 19, 2018. The main objectives of the seminar were to assess the progress, identify the bottlenecks and explore the ways of improving the access to land resources of rural poor that aim at empowering them to deal with different stakeholders/institutions and improving their livelihoods.

CHAPTER - 6 Academic Programmes

To develop a committed and competent cadre of Young Rural Development Management Professionals in the country, NIRDPR has started academic programmes. A Centre for Post Graduate Studies and Distance Education was established to facilitate these programmes (CPGS&DE). As part of it, the Institute has introduced a one-year residential Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) in 2008 with a capacity of 50 students per batch. The NIRDPR started two batches from the year 2014, raising capacity to 100 per year.

In view of increasing need for massive trained manpower in rural development, the NIRDPR started Distance Education Programmes in 2010 with one-year Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in Sustainable Rural Development (PGD-SRD) initially in collaboration with University of Hyderabad (UoH). The Institute has launched a Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in Tribal Development Management (PGD-TDM) in 2012 and Post Graduate Certificate Programme in Geo-spatial Technology Application in Rural Development (PGC-GARD) in August, 2014.

Distance Education programmes were started in 2010 with a One-Year Post-Graduate Diploma Programmes in Sustainable Rural Development (PGD-SRD) initially in collaboration with University of Hyderabad (UoH). A Post - Graduate Diploma Programme in Tribal Development Management (PGD-TDM) in 2012 and Post Graduate Certificate Programme in Geo-spatial Technology Application in Rural Development (PGC-GARD) in August, 2014.

The National Institute of Technology (NIT), Arunachal Pradesh, has launched M.Tech (Appropriate Technology and Entrepreneurship Practice) Programme as a self-sponsored course in collaboration with the National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad, since 2013-14. A brief account of these programmes is given below:

6.1 Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM)

In the year 2017-18, Centre for PG Studies & Distance Education (CPGS&DE) conducted two programmes of Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) concurrently. The PGDRDM Batch-13 started from 13, January 2017 and completed by 27 December 2017. Batch-14 started from 16 August, 2017 and is continuing.

Thirty seven students were admitted in the PGDRDM: 2017 (Batch-13). Of them, 5 are from Central India, 18 from south India, 5 from north India and 9 from eastern parts of the country.

Fifty four students were admitted in the PGDRDM: 2017 -18 (Batch-14) from different parts of India viz., Central India, Southern India, North-East, Northern India, Eastern India and International In-service students sponsored by international organisations like CIRDAP & AARDO. Of these, 18 are female students. The international candidates are from Afghanistan, Fiji, Iraq, Myanmar, Zambia, Sudan and Iran.

In both the batches, nearly 1 per cent of the students are from sciences (like Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary Sciences), 39 per cent from the science stream, while 21 per cent students from Arts and remaining 39 represent the professional courses like management, engineering, commerce group, etc. The admission process was done on the basis of an All-India Entrance Examination followed by Group Discussion and Personal Interviews.

6.1.1 Curriculum

The three-trimester programme consists of a classroom teaching component, field exposure, periodical tests, assignments, project reports and final examination. The classroom component was spread over all the three trimesters and the field visit was concurrently spread over six weeks between Trimester – II, Trimester – III. The Programme offers courses with a total of 52.5 credits.

6.1.2 Field Attachment (FA) / Rural Organisational Internship

The six-week long FA and Rural Organisational Internship was administered to the PGDRDM: Batch-13 students from 14 August 2017 to 29 September 2017, Batch-14 students from 9 April to 19 May 2018 to sensitise the students to the hard core problems of the rural society and its dynamics. The Internship component focuses on institutions, organisational structures, organisational culture, management systems, HRD, finance, production processes, marketing, value addition, etc. The organisations for field work included: (i) CIRDAP - Dhaka, Bangladesh (ii) Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (iii) Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission (iv) ICICI Foundation (v) Chhattisgarh State Rural Livelihood Mission (vi) NDDDB, Gujarat (vii) Uttar Pradesh Skills (viii) Rajasthan State Rural Livelihood Mission (ix) Rural Technology Park, NIRDPR (x) Rajasthan Food & Civil Supplies (xi) Uttaranchal State Rural Livelihood Mission (xii) West Bengal State Rural Livelihoods Mission (xiii) SRIJAN.

6.1.3 Forum Presentations

As part of the learning exercises, forum presentations of experts in the area of rural development for the benefit of the students are organised from time to time.

6.1.4 PGDRDM: 2017 (Batch-13) Placements

The placement event for Batch-13 was held during 24-30 October 2017. Reputed organisations have participated in the campus placement event. Of the 37 PGDRDM students who have joined PGDRDM: Batch-13, placements were provided to all the students. The organisations participated in the placement programme of both the batches were (i) DDU-GKY (ii) RURBAN Mission (iii) Haryana SRLM (iv) RGAVP (v) Safe Educate (vi) Rural Technology Park (RTP), NIRDPR (vii) NIRDPR, etc.

6.1.5 Diploma Awarding Ceremony for PGDRDM-2017: Batch-13

Diploma Awarding Ceremony of NIRDPR PGDRDM Batch-13, 2017 was held on 27 December 2017. Shri M. K. Raut, IAS, State Chief Information Commissioner, Government of Chhattisgarh was the Chief Guest of the Occasion. Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General & Chairman, Academic Committee, NIRDPR PGDRDM presided over the Diploma Awarding Ceremony.

6.1.6 Preparation for Making PGDRDM into Two Years AICTE Approved PGDM (Rural Management)

Based on the approval of the Executive Council of the Institute, preparations were made to enlist



the PGDRDM, a one-year programme into two years AICTE approved and full-fledged academic programme. It is proposed to secure the required approvals from the AICTE and commence the two years programme from 2018-19.

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

The Centre organised two-year M.Tech Programme on Appropriate Technology and Entrepreneurship (ATE) in collaboration with National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh. Six students of fourth batch pursued their third and fourth semesters of the programme which will conclude in May 2018. During their stay at NIRDPR, the students worked on themes and products that included making ragi biscuits; putting wind energy in vehicles; start-up for employing SHG women, etc.

6.3 Distance Education Programmes

6.3.1 Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD)

Presently PGDSRD Batch-10 is under progress. The duration of this programme is from January 2018 to December 2018. There are 270 students in this batch. The contact classes and first semester end examinations were conducted from 2 to 10 July, 2018 and the second semester will be conducted in the month of December 2018.

Afghanistan Institute of Rural Development (AIRD), Kabul has sent 39 applications for admission in PGDSRD, out of which 33 applications were selected. Only 24 candidates paid required fees to AIRD, which they transferred to NIRDPR account. Following that, 24 sets of course material were despatched to AIRD.

6.3.2 Post Graduate Diploma in Tribal Development Management (PGDTDM)

PGDTDM Batch-7 started from January 2018. There are 46 students in this batch. The contact classes and first semester end examinations will be conducted in the month of July 2018 and the same for second semester will be conducted in the month of December 2018.

6.3.3 Post Graduate Diploma in Geo - Spatial and Technological Applications in Rural Development (PGDGARD)

PGDGARD Batch – 3 is under progress. The duration of this programme is from January 2018 – December 2018. There are 126 students in this batch. The contact classes and first semester end examinations will be conducted in the month of June, 2018 and the same for second semester will be conducted in the month of December 2018.

CHAPTER - 7 Special Focus on North-Eastern Region

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

7.1 Mandate

The mandate of the Regional Centre is as follows:

- Conduct training programmes, conferences, seminars and workshops for senior development executives
- Undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research on its own or through other agencies
- Analyse and provide solutions to problems encountered in planning and implementation of the programmes for rural development, natural resource management, decentralised governance, IT applications, Panchayati Raj and related issues
- Disseminate information through periodicals, reports and other publications in furtherance of the basic objectives of the Institute

7.2 Training Programmes / Workshops / Seminars

7.2.1 The main clientele groups for training cover Government officials at State, district and block levels, PRI/ elected representatives, bankers, SRLM staff, academicians and NGO/VO executives, etc.

7.2.2 The focus areas of trainings/workshops/seminars are rural livelihoods, double entry accounting system and financial management, Geospatial technologies, e-Governance and Digital Financial Transactions, Skill Development in Farm Sector, Management Information System, Dairy Farming and Horticulture, Capacity Building of PRIs/ Local Bodies, Behavioural Skills, Bankers' Orientation Programme, PMGSY, Livelihood through Rural Tourism and Induction training for newly recruited SRLM staff.

7.2.3 Highlights of Training

A total of 98 programmes including the programmes of NRLM-RC, were conducted by NIRDPR-NERC during 2017-18 involving 2941 participants with an average participation of 30 participants per programme. The programmes included 84 training courses, 12 workshops and two seminars. Average



NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati Campus



Interactive session of a training programme conducted at NERC

Graph-I0: Gender-wise participants

female participation per programme stood at around 11. Seventy-two programmes were on-campus programmes while 26 off-campus programmes were conducted across SIRDs and other institutes and organisations of the region.



NERC trainees during field visit to Spice Processing Unit

The State-wise participants who attended various programmes during 2017-18 are given below in the Table.

Table 8: State-wise participants

S. No.	State	No. of Participants
1	Arunachal Pradesh	242
2	Assam	721
3	Manipur	144
4	Meghalaya	784
5	Mizoram	178
6	Nagaland	251
7	Sikkim	342
8	Tripura	80
9	Other States	199
	Total	2941

7.3 Research Including Consultancy

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

7.3.1 Focus Areas of Research

The focus areas include IWMP Evaluation Studies, Promotion of Rural Livelihoods, Village Adoption

Studies, Baseline Survey, Shifting Cultivation, Traditional Rural Handicrafts, Developmental Studies using Geospatial Technologies, Forest Villages in Assam and Study on Women-headed Gram Panchayats.

7.3.2 Highlights of Research Interventions

Altogether, 21 research studies under the categories of NIRDPR, Consultancy and Action Research were undertaken of which nine have been completed and 12 are in various stages of completion during 2017-18. The status of these research projects are given below:

7.3.3 Consultancy Studies

The Regional Centre has taken up 10 Consultancy Studies out of which four were completed and six are in progress.

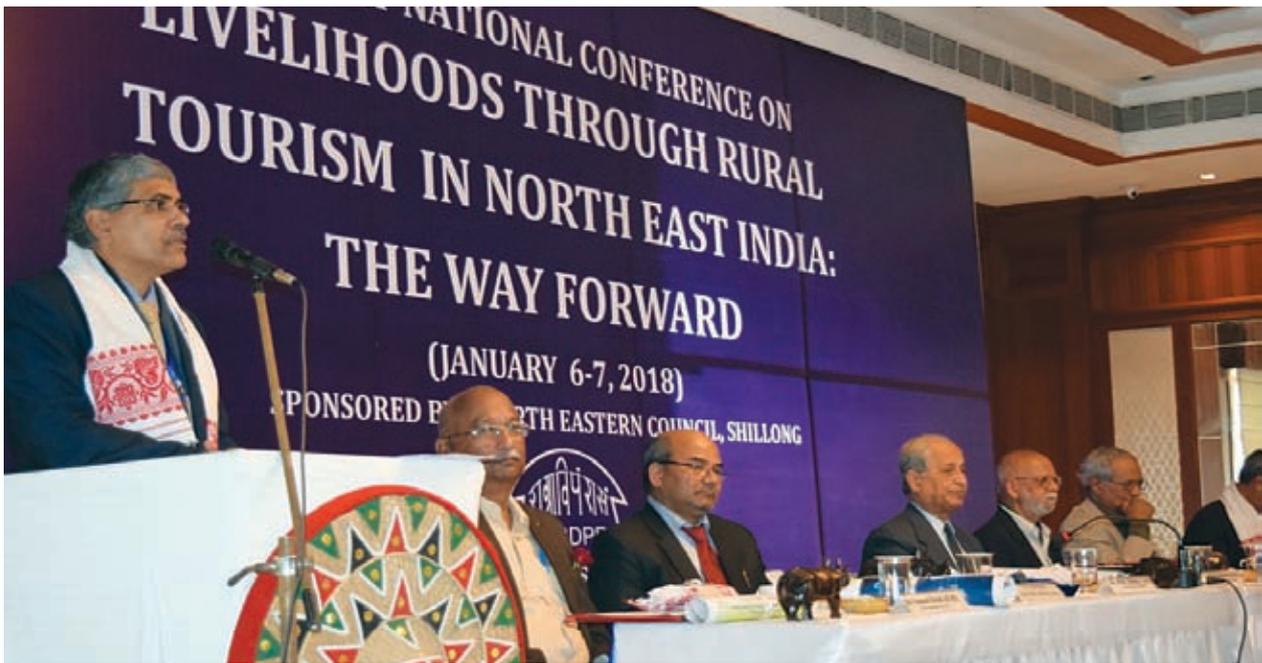
7.4 Special Initiatives

7.4.1 National Conference on Livelihoods through Rural Tourism In North-East India: The Way Forward

A National Conference was organised by NERC, Guwahati during January 6-7, 2018. It was attended by Former Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and a Permanent Representative of UN



On field intervention of training programme conducted by NERC



World Tourism Organisation Shri M.P. Bezbarua; Member of NEC Shri C.K. Das; former Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture Shri Bhaskar Baruah; former Commissioner and Secretary, Department of Tourism, Shri Swapnil Baruah; Secretary, NEC, Shri Ram Muivah and Director General of NIRDPR, Hyderabad, Dr. W.R. Reddy, along with many other dignitaries. In view of its tremendous prospect in north-east India, encompassing 7.02 per cent of

the country's total villages and having a diverse cultural and geographical individuality, the two-day conference aimed at promoting rural tourism, with special focus on home-stay as a sustainable livelihood measure among the rural poor of this region. The outcomes of this conference will be used to launch a certificate programme in rural tourism as a livelihood activity.





IES probationers along with Shri C. K. Das, Hon'ble Member of North Eastern Council, Dr. R. M Pant, Director, NERC and Prof. K. Haloi, Dr. K. K Bhattacharjee, faculty, NERC

7.4.2 Orientation Training Programme for the Officers of Indian Economic Service (IES)

An orientation training programme on 'Potential of North-Eastern Region for Rural Development' for the officers of Indian Economic Service (IES), 2016 batch was held during 19 to 23 June, 2017. Altogether 15 IES probationers attended the programme. Mr. C. K. Das, Hon'ble Member of North-Eastern Council inaugurated the programme and delivered a lecture on Act East Policy and the role of North-Eastern Council.

Besides, eminent resource persons were invited to deliver lectures on different subjects pertaining to the region which included socio-economic and environmental background of North-East India,

industrial policy, entrepreneurship growth and economic development, local self-government institutions, cooperatives in North-East, potential of agriculture and allied sectors in economic development, skill development and employment generation, eco-tourism and its potential, potential of water resources and its effective utilisation, horticulture sector and its export potential, natural resource management in North-East India with special reference to community-based forest management.

7.4.3 Use of Training Management Portal

Training Management Portal (TMP) is a component of Panchayat Enterprise Suites (PES) and is developed by NIC. The TMP facilitates training institutes in capturing training demands/needs of the elected representatives and officials online. The TMP also



Interaction on technical issues with participants during the concluding ceremony

allows resource persons and training agencies to register with it. Agency registration includes sharing of information on training venue, infrastructure, thrust areas, faculty, resource material availability, etc. Once the training calendars are published, it facilitates the training organisations in following up the activities leading to organisation of training. The portal acts as a single platform for trainees and providers to know the demand and supply and also facilitates the intermediate processes including registration, alerts, nomination, attendance of trainees in a course and feedback.

During the year 2017-18, NIRDPR-NERC also implemented TMP. Presently, all the training programmes are published in TMP and participants' online feedback is done through the TMP only. A training programme on 'Training Management Portal' was organised at NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati during May 22-23, 2017. Faculties of SIRDs from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura attended the Programme.

7.4.4 NIRDPR Stall at 'Pride of India' Expo

The 105th National Science Congress-Pride of India Expo was held at Manipur University Campus, Imphal during March 16-20, 2018. The Science Congress was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime

Minister, Shri Narendra Modi in august presence of Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Hon'ble Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Earth Sciences, Govt. of India, Smt. Najma Akbarali Heptulla, Governor, Manipur, Shri N. Biren Singh, Chief Minister, Manipur and other distinguished personalities. Later, the Pride of India Expo was opened for the public by the Hon'ble Union Minister Dr. Harsha Vardhan.

NIRDPR participated actively in the event. The stall of NIRDPR at the expo could generate tremendous interest among the public and attracted a large number of visitors during the Expo. The primary aim of NIRDPR's participation in the Expo was to showcase and promote rural technologies undertaken by the Rural Technology Park (RTP) at NIRDPR. The stall was set up and managed by a team from NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati led by Shri S.K Ghosh, Senior Computer Programming Associate.

The main attractions of the stall were rural technology products like mango bar, handmade ayurvedic soaps, various snacks, mushroom enriched noodles, dried capsicum, dried mushroom, environment-friendly and cost-effective cloth bags, saal leaf plates, vermicomposting manures and pesticides. The process of making plates and bowls from arecanut leaves gathered much attention from the visitors.



NIRDPR stall at the Expo

Paper bags and office folders made from waste papers also received good attention from the visitors and prospective entrepreneurs. The portable solar lamps also remained a centre of attraction. Showcasing different types of sustainable housing technologies under National Rural Building Centre (NRBC) of RTP was one of the prime themes of NIRDPR stall at the Expo.

7.4.5 Swachhta Activities in Thembang Village, Arunachal Pradesh

As a part of Swachhta Pakhawada, NIRDPR-NERC conducted a series of Swachhta activities in Thembang, a village situated near Dirang, West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh at an altitude of 2300 m above the sea level. This village Thembang with 42 households and a total population of 250 individuals is a strong contender for UNESCO Heritage status due to their rich Mompas history which is still reflected in the lifestyle of the residents of Thembang. Dr. R.M. Pant, Director of NERC teamed up with KVK West Kameng officials for the purpose. A meeting with general public was organised at the Government Middle School at Thembang, where school children, women and other village people including Anchal Chairperson, Gaon Burah and Panchayat members had assembled. District officials including circle officer (Thembang), medical officer (Dirang), veterinary doctor, district agriculture officials, nutrition specialist, BDO and three subject matter specialists (SMS) of KVK Dirang and school teachers were present in the meeting with general public.

The following swachhata activities were conducted:

- An introduction to 'Sankalpa se Siddhi', importance of cleaning and administering of 'Swachhata Pledge' by Director, NIRDPR-NERC
- Interactive session on personal hygiene for children and women by Dr. Divya Pandey, SMS, KVK
- Health check-up of children and women was done by Dr. Gyati Mope, MO Dirang
- Gaon Burah appreciated KVK's intervention in the village and expressed happiness over NIRDPR's interest in the village development activities, particularly in Thembang
- NIRDPR notebooks and pens were distributed to school children for various activities conducted during the day like, 'slogan writing', 'essay writing', 'drawing', etc
- Tree plantation was also done by the officials and villagers
- After interaction in the school, a 'swachhata procession' was taken out in the village which was followed by 'physical cleaning' of the village
- The team joined mid-day meal with school children of Middle School that began with 'Buddhist Prayers' that are offered before taking any meal

7.4.6 Rural Technology Centre (RTC) at NERC

To strengthen the existing Rural Technology Extension Centre (RTEC), NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati has come up with an idea to set up a full-fledged Rural



Glimpses of inauguration of 'Rural Technology Centre' at NERC by Dr. W.R. Reddy, Director General, NIRDPR

Technology Centre (RTC). This RTC has been set up to display and demonstrate technology models to course participants, researchers, entrepreneurs, and visitors at NERC with a variety of static, simulated and live models in the centre. The centre shall also be useful to percolate the proven technologies to the villages and encourage to practically use these technologies with the active involvement of rural development functionaries, community based organisations (CBOs), self-Help groups (SHGs), Gram Panchayats (GPs), non-government organisations (NGOs) and primary stakeholders.

The Rural Technology Centre (RTC) was inaugurated by Dr. W. R. Reddy, Director General, NIRDPR on 26 October 2018, Dr. Franklin Laltinkhuma, Registrar, NIRDPR, Dr. R.M. Pant, Director, NERC and Dr. K. Haloi, Professor and Head, C-GARD and all other staff of NERC were present during this memorable occasion. Members of NERC mahila mandali, young innovators and other stakeholders were also present. Dr. W.R. Reddy interacted with all stakeholders and appreciated the role of NERC in setting up of the RTC.

7.4.7 Multi-purpose Processing Machine at RTC, NERC

A multi-purpose fruit and herb processing machine was installed at the Rural Technology Centre, NERC with the support of National Innovation Foundation (NIF). A demonstration on fruit processing and production of various value-added products was given to the women of NERC by Shri Dharamveer Singh Kamboj, the innovator of the machine.

The multi-purpose processing machine is portable which works on a single-phase motor and is useful in the processing of various fruits, herbs and seeds. It has features like temperature control and condensation mechanism which helps in the extraction of essence and extracts from flowers and medicinal plants. This machine is unique as it has the capacity to process a wide variety of products without damaging the seed of the fruit or vegetable. It can be used for processing mango, amla, aloe vera, tulsi, aswagandha and also flowers like rose, chameli and lavender. The multi-purpose machine is available in two models with juice extraction capacity of 50 kg/hr and 150 kg/hr. Innovation of this kind is a game changer for rural communities, as it has a very high potential for income generation.



Innovator Shri Dharamveer Singh Kamboj demonstrating his multipurpose fruit processing machine to the staff of NERC



7.5 Activities undertaken for Promotion of Hindi: 2017-18

7.5.1 Progressive Use of Hindi

During the year 2017-18, all computers in the office are equipped with bilingual facility. Efforts are being made to promote the use of Hindi in the correspondence and noting. The quarterly progress reports for the progressive use of Hindi were sent regularly to the departments concerned.

7.5.2 Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) Meeting

An Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) is in place under the Chairmanship of Director, NIRDPR-NERC. This committee quarterly reviews the progress made in connection with the use of Hindi and gives appropriate suggestions to be taken for the effective implementation of the Official Language Policy. During the year 2017-18, four OLIC meetings were held.

7.5.3 Celebration of Hindi Week

During Hindi Week, which was organised in the NIRDPR- NERC from 08 September 2017 to 14

September, 2017, various competitions such as dictation and typing, paper presentation, extempore speech, hindi quiz, hindi handwriting and poem recitation competitions were organised. Winners of these competitions were awarded cash prizes, mementos and certificates.

7.5.4 Hindi Workshops

During the year 2017-18, two Hindi workshops were organised to encourage the officials to undertake more work in Hindi and altogether 55 officers/ employees participated in these workshops. These workshops were quite successful and difficulties raised by officers/staff while doing work in Hindi were also resolved.

7.5.5 Implementation of Incentive Scheme for Noting/ Drafting Work In Hindi

During the year 2017-18, the incentive scheme for noting/drafting in Hindi, introduced by the Department of Official Language was implemented in the NERC. This scheme carries two first prizes of ₹ 5000 each, three second prizes of ₹ 3000 each and five third prizes of ₹ 2000 each.



7.6 Progress of NIRDPR-NERC Library

The NIRDPR-NERC library acts as a resource and information centre on rural development in the North-Eastern Region. It has developed a computerised database of the resources under its collection.

The NIRDPR-NERC library has a collection of books, periodicals (national and international), bound Journals, Govt. reports, research project reports and maps, etc., on various socio-economic parameters like politics, history, women studies, information technology, gender, GIS, management studies, law, agriculture and environmental studies. The major theme of the library collection is rural development and Panchayat Raj.

At present, the library has a collection of 11,185 books. During the year 2017-18, library has enriched its collection of books by more than 161 titles on various subjects. These books were selected by organising spot book selection in the presence of director, faculty members and the senior staff of the regional centre. The selected books are purchased by library on recommendation of the library committee and on request of the senior officers.

7.6.1 The library services offered are Current Awareness Service, Newspaper Clipping Service,

Photocopying Service and Internet Service. The database of library books is maintained through e-Granthalaya-3.0 software.

7.6.2 Establishment of Children's Corner at NIRDPR-NERC Library: A Children's Corner has been set up in the library of the Institute on December 9, 2017. The new section of library aims to encourage children to read books for enhancement of their reading habit and knowledge.

7.7 Activities of NRLM-Resource Cell, NIRDPR- NERC, Guwahati

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

7.7.1 Training Programmes

The programmes are developed as per NRLM protocols and as per the need of the North-Eastern SRLMs. A total of 46 trainings and workshops have been conducted during FY 2017-18 with a total number of 1495 participants. The details of the same are as follows:

Table 9: Training Programmes

FY	Campus Training Programmes at NIRDPR-NERC		Coordinated Programmes at NIRDPR-NERC		Off-Campus Programmes		Total	
	No. of prog.	Participants	No. of prog.	Participants	No. of prog.	Participants	No. of prog.	Participants
2017-18	24	631	9	456	13	408	46	1495

During the year, NIRDPR-NERC conducted various programmes including, Induction Training Programme Phase I, II & III, Thematic Training, SRP/BRP Training, Stakeholders Training and Cadre Training, Exposure Visits and Workshops.

a) Induction Training Programmes

Thirteen induction training programmes were conducted during the FY 2017-18, out of which one programme was for the staff of non-intensive blocks

of Meghalaya, nine programmes on Phase I induction for Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram and Assam, two programmes on Phase II induction for Meghalaya SRLM and one training on Phase III induction for Meghalaya SRLM. There were total of 242 participants (91 female) under Phase I Induction Training, 50 (22 female) under Phase II Induction training, 38 (11 female) for Phase III training and 23 (12 female) for non-intensive block staff training.



SRP Training on Livestock at IIBM, Guwahati

b) Thematic Training Programmes

Nine thematic training have been organised for all NE SRLMs. The training were on PFMS, Vulnerability Reduction Plan, Financial management of NRLM, CLF management and nurturing, Micro Credit Plan, VO concept seeding and Management and Transaction Based MIS. A total of 302 participants including 129 female participants attended the programmes.

c) SRP/BRP Training

During 2017-18, two programmes for SRPs and one on BRPs for the States of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have been organised where 114 participants, including 66 female participants were present.

SRP Livelihoods Training on Sustainable Agriculture (8 days) and on Livestock (7 days) were conducted at NIRD&PR-NERC for the States of Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. State Resource Persons (SRP) are trained so that they can train

Community Resource Person (CRP) to give field level training to the Mahila Kisans. Trainings were given on various tools and techniques of agricultural development, seeds and planting materials, storage, nutrition, soil nutrition and moisture, conservation and management, weather and climate, weed management, agro-ecological practices, insect and disease management and training of CRPs. A three-day training of Block Resource Persons (BRPs) and staff of SRLMs of Sikkim on their role in NRLM was also organised during the year.

7.7.2 Workshops Conducted

Nine workshops were conducted during 2017-18 with 457 participants (197 female participants). These include one regional writeshop at Tripura and 2 workshops on Menstrual Hygiene under Swachhata Pakwada. A workshop on Deepening Financial Inclusion in NE region was conducted with the stakeholders of NRLM at Guwahati.



Vulnerable reduction Plan for SRLM at Gangtok, Sikkim

7.7.3 Stakeholders' Training, Cadre Training and Exposure Visits

Eight stakeholders' training programmes were organised mainly for the bankers from Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Nagaland. In total, 135 participants attended the event. There were three cadre trainings including bank sakhis and CRP (Sustainable Agriculture) where 58 participants attended the programme along with 55 cadre and 3 SRLM staff from Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya. There were three exposure visits also for the SHG members from Nagaland SRLM. A total of 74 SHG members were exposed to various livelihood activities under RRTC, Umran along with two SRLM staff.

7.8 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY)

DDU-GKY, the placement-linked skill training scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, is uniquely placed to empower rural poor youth with employable skills and facilitate their participation in regular labour markets. It evolved out of the need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of their youth. DDU-GKY aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs with regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages.

Any rural youth in the age group of 15 to 35 belonging to either a MGNREGA worker household

(with at least 15 days of work in the previous financial year by any of its family members), or household with RSBY cards or a household who have been issued Antyodaya Anna Yojana card or BPL PDS card or NRLM-SHG household or households covered under auto inclusion parameters of SECC 2011 are eligible for training under DDU-GKY.

Skilling and placement under DDU-GKY involves eight distinct steps:

- i. Awareness building within the community on the opportunities
- ii. Identifying rural youth who are poor
- iii. Mobilising rural youth who are interested
- iv. Counselling of youth and parents
- v. Selection based on aptitude
- vi. Imparting knowledge, industry linked skills and attitude that enhance employability
- vii. Providing jobs that can be verified through methods that can stand up to independent scrutiny, and which pays above minimum wages
- viii. Supporting the person so employed for sustainability after placement

Implementation of DDU-GKY involves Central and State Governments, Technical Support Agencies like the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), and Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs).



DDU-GKY team facilitating interaction between Arunachal SRLM and DDU trainees from Assam



Candidates undergoing practical training at training centre of Wazir Advisor in Guwahati, Assam

For the North-Eastern region, NIRDPR is the Central Technical Support for three States. In addition to carrying out monitoring and evaluation on a regular basis, its role includes:

- Ensuring quality assurance in the course of implementing DDU-GKY through conducting due diligence prior to setting up a training centre and inspections on a regular basis. Some of the key criteria include
 - Training centre to be set up as per the DDU-GKY guidelines and SoP
 - Ensure installation of biometric devices and CCTV as per the SoP
 - Quality of boarding and lodging facilities being provided to students
 - IT and domain labs set up as per the guidelines
 - Facilities/Entitlements being provided to the students as per the project requirements
 - Qualifications of Trainers
- Capacity building of SRLMs and PIAs on a regular basis on various aspects including operations, finance, IT and MIS systems.
- Recommendations for remedial action where necessary.
- Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of project performance.
- Appraisals of project applications.

7.8.1 Success Stories/Special Achievements

Anita Saikia belongs to a poor (OBC) family from an

interior village “Howraghat” in the district of Karbi Anglong. Anita passed her 12th Standard in 2016, but was unable to continue her studies due to poor economic situation of her family. One day, she heard about DDU-GKY in a mobilisation programme after which she visited “Markazul Ma’arif” and came to know about various kinds of trainings that were being provided. She enrolled for “BPO voice” trade and after fulfilling the criteria she got the admission.

She was a good trainee, but found English and Hindi difficult as she was from Assamese medium. However, she was a hardworking and dedicated girl and in no time she groomed herself to work in private companies.

After completing training, she got selected for the post of “Customer Care Executive”. She is now working in “AEGIS Customer Service Pvt. Ltd.”, as a “CCE” for Kolkata location, where she is earning a monthly gross salary of ₹ 12,800. Initially, her parents were not ready to send her to work in Kolkata, but now they are happy to see the change in her life, even she helps her father financially. She feels very happy when she shares information about her job and how she was when she was at home and how she changed after having the training and doing a job.

Later she was awarded the best learner of DDU-GKY among all the centres of DDU-GKY in Assam. She was felicitated by Hon’ble Chief Minister Shri Sarbananda Sonowal on the occasion of Skill Conclave-Assam, 2018.

CHAPTER - 8

Policy Advocacy

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

8.1 Frugal Innovations

With a view to encouraging innovations in affordable and sustainable products which can serve the needs of rural poor, NIRDPR organised a collaborative workshop on “Frugal Innovations” that helped

in creating an inclusive platform for exchange of ideas and connecting innovators with experts for potential mentoring support. It also helped in identifying potential areas which can be considered as a follow-up and in developing a framework for providing linkages with financial institutions, effective marketing strategies, and assistance for launching products through e-commerce platform. Further, it was decided to publish a magazine/portal focused on innovations, profile of entrepreneurs and relevant announcements, launching an innovators cafe and creating a permanent outlet at NIRDPR for showcasing and selling products of innovators.

8.2 National Colloquium of Secretaries of RD&PR and Heads of SIRDPRs

National Colloquium of Secretaries of RD&PR and Heads of SIRDPRs recommended various measures for strengthening SIRDPRs and ETCs for improving training effectiveness. The recommendations that have policy overtones cover the areas of HR policy for the SIRDPRs, faculty development initiatives and moving towards self-sufficiency among SIRDPRs.

8.3 National Conclave on Promoting Zero Waste Communities

The next agenda under Swachh Bharat Mission after declaring many villages as ODF (Open Defecation



Free) is, clean villages with zero garbage. Any waste generated must be scientifically managed in a socially acceptable way. Therefore, creating Zero Waste societies is a long journey. The approach is conscious and progressive reduction of waste creation, holding in view “Zero Waste societies” as the destination.

A ‘National Conclave on Promoting Zero Waste Communities’ in August was organised which led to important prescription that have policy implications such as review of sustainable technologies which can be scaled-up, Identifying the challenges in promoting and sustaining Zero Waste Communities, engaging members of SHGs, local youth, entrepreneurs, and private sector partners in waste management deliberations on the way forward towards achieving an enabling policy environment to make Zero Waste Communities a reality, identified several areas that require strengthening in order to manage waste in a scientifically acceptable way at the Gram Panchayat level.

8.4 Workshop on Transition from Informal Sector to Formal Sector on a GST Landscape: Challenges and Possibilities

Series of policy initiatives such as GST, demonetisation, reforms in banking transactions, improvements in the ease of doing business, direct benefit transfers and digitisation have been rolled out in an attempt to formalise the economy. Since a large part of our economy operates under informal set-up and given its huge employment and livelihood stake, there was a huge concern regarding how the informal sector enterprises would visualise and respond to these changes. Against this background, the Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility, Public-Private Partnership & People’s Action (CCSR, PPP & PA) and Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) jointly organised a two-day workshop on ‘Transition from Informal Sector to Formal Sector on A GST Landscape: Challenges and Possibilities’ on February 5 and 6, 2018, at NIRDPR. The main objective of the workshop was to discuss the implications of these policy changes on informal sector enterprises in rural areas and draw a strategy to help these enterprises gain and improve their livelihood and well-being. The workshop assembled experts in informal

sector, GST, skill development, entrepreneurship and public finance to discuss the process of transition from informal to formal enterprises. The deliberations came up with a series of researchable issues, action plan, ideas for training programmes, capacity development programmes, networking and liaising, which the NIRDPR can take up. The programme helped to draw a roadmap to identify sub-sectors, undertake case studies to understand the impact of GST, demonetisation, move towards cashless economy and design training and skill development programmes to support the informal sector enterprises in the background of recent policy changes.

8.5 Workshop on Mainstreaming Concept of “Smart Village” in Rural Development: A Framework for Analysis and Policy

Of late, a series of policy initiatives such as sizeable increase in budget for rural and agricultural development, emphasis on strengthening Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions, focus on convergence, Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Mission Antyodaya, etc., have been formulated by the Government with an aim to bring transformative changes in our villages. However, villages are still struggling for livelihood and the nation is reeling under agrarian crisis and rural distress. The contemporary period has witnessed several remarkable changes and tough challenges. But, there remains a great opportunity to harness and nurture these forces. Against this backdrop, the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) organised a two-day consultative workshop on ‘Mainstreaming Smart Villages in Rural Development: A Framework for Analysis and Policy’ on February 22 and 23, 2018 at NIRDPR. The main objective of the workshop was to assimilate a comprehensive understanding on the existing models of “smart villages” across the country, draw a strategy for preparing a holistic framework of a self-sustainable and viable model of smart village and also develop a monitorable and executable model within the existing rural institutional setting. The discussion intended to visualise a framework based on the strength of the village and harnessing

those strengths for improving efficiency and efficacy in governance, service delivery and make the villages smart. Thematic group discussions were held on a) developing a self-sustainable and viable model of smart village and draw an execution strategy b) designing technology solutions, smart village policy for better and empowered rural governance c) mainstreaming village communities, rural institutions in designing a smart village and d) designing a detailed plan for investment and resource allocation mechanism for implementing smart village initiative. The deliberation provided framework to aim for smart villages in a comprehensive manner. The outcomes will be used to prepare guidelines for achieving smart villages and a monitoring framework to declare as smart villages.

8.6 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) as a Growth Engine to Achieve the National Priority of Doubling Farmers' Income

FPOs are emerging as new generation community-based Institutional models to address the critical needs of farmers, ranging from inputs, technology and up to market support in the spirit of self-help. Emerging Farmers' Groups, their FPOs and Federations of FPOs at district/State level in different States, indicate tremendous potential for collective growth of the farmers. There are around 4000 FPOs already registered in India promoted by different funding agencies. However, many issues and concerns are emerging at the take-off stage of FPOs into independent business enterprises, thereby making an FPO losing strategic direction. Easing out of implementation impediments requires networking of the key stakeholders and synchronising their standards for the common benefit of strengthening FPOs.

The Centre for Agrarian Studies (CAS) of NIRDPR has organised a two-day workshop on "Synchronising the Standards of FPOs – Convergence with Banks,

Corporates, State and SFAC" during September 15-16, 2017. By the term synchronising the standards, it is meant to set industry standards about key best practices and performance indicators so that there is a concerted effort by all stakeholders to reach the stated milestones. The workshop had participation from a cross-section of stakeholders across the country that include NABARD, SFAC, RIs and FPO representatives. The field-based evidences as shared by the participants suggest that primary producers are reaping benefits through collective action. However, as the institutional, funding and financial requirements of these FPOs at different stages i.e., incubation and early stage to emerging and growing stage to matured stage i.e., business expansion stage, are quite diverse in nature, the workshop has suggested that support systems have to be customised as per the requirements at different stages of FPOs.

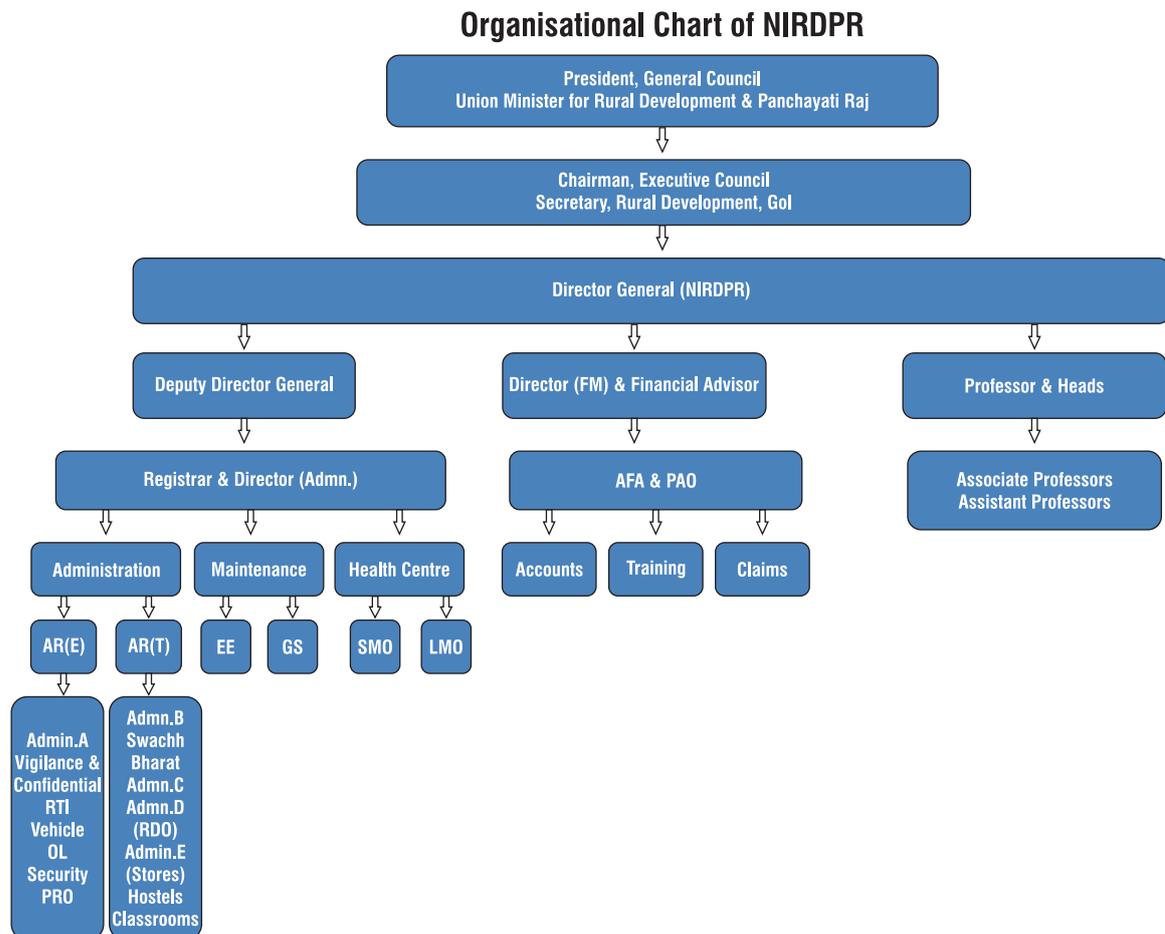
The Workshop, at length has deliberated upon the role of NIRDPR being an apex body of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) in playing the lead role as a National Resource Support Organisation in building the capacities of different stakeholders of FPOs ranging from Board of Directors and CEOs of FPOs to Implementing Organisations and lending agencies such as Banks and MFIs. The Workshop has strongly suggested the need for synchronising the performance standards of FPOs with respect to State-sponsored schemes, MFIs, Banks, Markets and Corporates. To enable this, the key policy recommendation that emerged in the workshop is that NIRDPR should take up lead role in various aspects in strengthening the FPO movement in the country. These areas include Capacity Building, Visioning, Planning, Orientation and Learning discussions with Ministries (Corporate affairs, Finance, Agriculture, RD, etc.), SFAC, NABARD and other promoting institutions. It is further suggested that an FPO Cell created at NIRDPR could be the mechanism for fulfilling these roles.

CHAPTER - 9 Administration

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

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

Graph-I I : Organisational Chart of NIRDPR



9.1 General Council

The General Council is presided by the Honorable Union Minister for Rural Development, Government of India. General Council is responsible for management and general control of the Institute. The constitution of General Council for the year 2017-18 as on 31 March 2018 is at Annexure-VII.

9.2 Executive Council

The Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India is the Chairman of the Executive Council. Management and Administration of the Institute is the responsibility of Executive Council subject to general control exercised and directions issued by the General Council. The constitution of the Executive Council as on 31 March, 2018 is at Annexure-VIII.

9.3 Academic Committee

Academic Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director General deals with the matters relating to research and training including finalisation of Annual Calendar for training programmes and research programmes of the Institute. The Director General of the Institute is the Chairman of the Academic Committee. The composition of committee is given at Annexure-IX.

9.4 Restructuring of NIRDPR

In order to meet the growing challenges of capacity building for rural development, a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y. K. Alagh was constituted by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to suggest measures for reform and revamp the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPR) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) which are the nodal institutions engaged in training and capacity building of the rural development functionaries at National, State and district levels.

The Ministry had taken decisions on the recommendations given in the report of Dr. Y K Alagh Committee and Shri S Vijaya Kumar with the approval of Hon'ble Minister (RD, PR & DWS). In order to oversee the changes, the Ministry constituted a Transition Management Committee (TMC) under the chairmanship of special secretary (RD). The decisions of Alagh Committee for implementation were-

1. Re-drafting Vision
2. Formation of Schools and Centres with specific mandate
3. Positioning of faculty and supporting staff
4. Restructuring of committees
5. Functioning of Transition Management Committee (TMC)
6. Formation of Facilitation Committee and Dispute Resolution Sub-committee
7. Closure of Regional Centres at Jaipur and Patna
8. Video-conferencing facilities to SIRDs
9. Developing networking with institutions of excellence in rural development and rural technology
10. Preparation of Plan of Action for improving the quality of training and research programmes.
11. Amendment of Rules & Bye-laws of NIRDPR.

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

Table 10: Proposed Schools

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

9.5 General Administration

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

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

9.5.1 Statutory Meetings

The following are the statutory meetings held during the year 2017-18:

Table 11: Statutory meetings

Meeting	Date	Venue
121 st Executive Council	12.04.2017	At Ministry of RD, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
122 nd Executive Council	04.08.2017	At Ministry of RD, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
123 rd Executive Council	01.11.2017	At Ministry of RD, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
124 th Executive Council	20.12.2017	At Ministry of RD, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi

9.5.2 Infrastructure Facilities

The Institute is situated in an area of 174.21 acres with infrastructural facilities consisting of faculty buildings, administrative buildings, well equipped library, four A/C guest houses with 223 guest rooms, 11 conference halls with seating capacity of 300 persons, community hall, health centre, sports complex, 219 residential quarters, staff canteen, creche, mahila mandali, youth club, yoga and gymnasium facilities, etc. Action has also been initiated to construct a new conference hall with state-of-the-art facility.

9.5.3 IT Infrastructure

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

NIRDPR gets uninterrupted internet services through its National Knowledge Network (NKN) connectivity of 100 mbps and with a redundancy of 33 mbps dedicated link availed from M/s Railtel Corporation of India. NIRDPR's network is technology-intensive providing mail.gov.in domain by NIC, e-office, and caters to all the services to the international and national participants in campus.

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

a) Developing in-house Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software application system which helps the Organisation to manage and connect information from all core areas of the organisation with the aim of improving effective decision making. ERP systems integrate all facets of an enterprise into one comprehensive information system. ERP is being implemented in a phased manner. In phase – I, the following modules are developed and rolled out:

- i) Payroll Management System
- ii) Store Management System
- iii) Visitors Monitoring System

b) Developed and implemented in-house Smart Research Monitoring System which is a Project Planning and Monitoring of various research projects for ensuring better governance.

c) Developed and implemented on-line submission of applications for recruitment of various positions in the Institute.

d) Developed web-based in-house software for NIRDPR Health Centre.

9.5.4 Digitization of Library

NIRDPR is in the process of digitisation of library. The creation of digital repository is to showcase the unique collection of the institutional publications. The utility with its best practice has evolved the digitization of NIRDPR documents towards extension of information to all its community in the present and in future. The branches of knowledge repository in the form of digitization in NIRDPR would encroach upon the geographical pervasion of documentation of information. The Institute has purchased the digital library software for accessing the scanned documents.

9.6 Recruitments

The Institute filled several academic and non-academic posts like Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, Assistant Registrar, Documentation Officer, Documentation Assistant, Assistant Librarian, Garden Superintendent, Pharmacist, Stenographer Gr.III, Caretaker, etc. For the first time, the applications from the candidates were invited online and the process of scrutiny, shortlisting of candidates was completed with less involvement of manpower.

The details of recruitments/ posts filled during the year are given below:

Table 12: Recruitments/posts filled

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of posts advertised	Offer of Appointments issued	No. of posts filled
1	Professor	16	7	3
2	Associate Professor	17	13	13
3	Assistant Professor	16	9	9
4	Assistant Registrar	01	01	01
5	Assistant Editor	01	01	01
6	Assistant Librarian	02	02	01
7	Pharmacist	01	01	01
8	Stenographer Grade III	06	06	06
9	Caretaker	01	01	01
10	Senior Fellow	04	04	02

9.7 Faculty Development

Both faculty and non-faculty members of the Institute are deputed on a regular basis to various seminars, conferences, workshops and training programmes in India and abroad. The details of faculty and non-faculty participation in various programmes during 2017-18 are given in Annexure-X.

9.8 Staff Welfare

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

Table 13: Manpower of Academic and Non-academic staff

Academic Staff

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Category	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Ex-Servicemen	Women out of col.5
Group-A	8	3	14	30	55	--	16
Group-B	--	--	2	2	4	--	--
Total	8	3	16	32	59	--	16

Non-Academic Staff

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Category	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Ex-Service-men	Women out of col.5
Group-A	2	1	--	6	9	--	3
Group-B	4	1	3	17	25	--	8
Group-C	9	2	35	59	105	3	26
Group-C (Re-Classified)	37	5	20	18	80	1	12
Total	52	9	58	100	219	4	49

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

9.9 Celebration of Foundation Day (November 09, 2017)

NIRDPR has organised Foundation Day celebrations commencing from 9 November, 2017 to 30 November, 2017 with 'Swachhata' as the theme. The following events were organised in accordance with the theme in the month of November, 2017 after a formal inaugural programme with experts.

a) Film Festival

The Centre for Development Documentation and Communication (CDC) organised a National Film Festival on Rural Development (November 7 & 8, 2017). The Film Festival included two major events, i.e. screening of the films and a workshop on 'Basics of Film-making'. The main objective of organising the festival was to promote the audio-visual medium in research study related to rural development and to encourage amateur filmmakers of the country to carry out film making in rural development sector.

b) 15 Rural Technology & Crafts Mela

The "Rural technology and crafts mela" is organised every year in the Rural Technology Park premises in NIRDPR. Continuing this tradition, the 15th "Rural Technology and Crafts Mela" was organised from 30 November – 4 December, 2017 on the theme of "Skilling and Entrepreneurship - A Way Forward for Rural Transformation".

Rural artisans, technocrats, entrepreneurs, SHGs and NGOs from 18 States participated in the event. The technologies displayed in the mela include; solar, bamboo, organic, agriculture, leather, sanitation, handlooms, ayurvedic, millets, jute, silk, artificial jewellery, wooden cutlery, paper pencil, kashmiri shawls, decorative items, banana fibre, handicrafts, clay items, embroidery works, wooden crafts, dry ornamental flowers, etc., for demonstration and sale.

The prominent agencies who participated are the National Skill Development Corporation, New Delhi, DDU-GKY Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) from different States who are imparting training in various States in the trades and activities like trainings in hospitality, BPO, retail trade, tally and accounts, etc.

9.10 Celebration of International Women's Day

The International Women's Day was celebrated at the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj at Hyderabad on 8 March, 2018. The Centre for Gender Studies and Development hosted the Women's Day Ceremony, which was followed by a two-day workshop on "Experience Sharing by the Change-maker Sarpanches across India" on the 8 and 9 March, 2018. Padmashree Dr. Kshama Metre, National Director of Chinmaya Organisation for Rural Development (CORD) and Shri Jitendra Shankar Mathur, Former-Secretary, MoPR were the chief guests of the ceremony. To commemorate and honour the struggles and achievements of working women, NIRDPR invited 40 grassroots' Sarpanches from across India on this occasion.

The Sarpanches presented their unique initiatives of governance at their Gram Panchayats. Of the 40 Sarpanches, 32 were women Sarpanches and some of them shared that they had won the election from a general seat contesting with other male candidates.

This session was followed by a discussion of more focused issues of pathways to achieve women and child-friendly Panchayats and implementation of GPDP.

9.11 International Yoga Day Celebration

The 'International Yoga Day' was celebrated on 21 June, 2017 by NIRDPR at Headquarters as well as in North Eastern Regional Centre. Employees along with their family members including children and participants of the training programmes attended.

9.12 Implementation of Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

The Institute has taken steps to implement the provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005 for providing information and ensuring transparency.

NIRDPR website provides details of mandatory disclosures as provided under RTI Act, 2005. The Institute has designated Appellate Authority, Public Information Officer, two Assistant Public Information Officers and Transparency Officer for providing information sought by the RTI applicants and their names are also displayed in the NIRDPR website. The Institute also has a separate Appellate Authority and Public Information Officer for its North-Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati. During the year 2017-18, 105 applications under RTI and appeals on various issues pertaining to projects, educational programmes, service matters, court matters, recruitment, publications and appeals were received from citizens and were disposed of, as per the procedure and information available and the documents were made available. The Institute also submitted mandatory online quarterly returns, as per procedure.

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

In accordance with Section 4(1) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, an Internal Complaints Committee was constituted as required. During the period, one complaint of sexual harassment was received and the same was disposed of after due enquiry by the duly constituted Internal Complaints Committee.

9.14 Progressive Use of Hindi as Official Language 2017-18

The Institute has been implementing the Official Language Policy of the Government from time to time

and performance of the Institute in the field of Official Language implementation was noteworthy. As per the directions of the Department of Official Language, Gov. New Delhi, the Institute has implemented the Official Language Hindi and the activities undertaken during the year under report are as follows :

1. In accordance with Section 3(3) of Official Language Act, 1963, all name boards, indication plates, name of the Institute, official documents and report are in Bilingual (Hindi & English). The Unicode and APS Software were installed in the computers.
2. The publications of the Institute brought out during the period are NIRDPR Samachar Patra (12 numbers), Grameen Vikas Sameeksha (Bi - Annual Journal), NIRDPR Training Calendar - 2017-18, RSETI Samachar Patra "Enterprise", NIRDPR Profile (Hindi), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Reports and Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana "Samanvay".
3. During the year under review, OL Section has completed more than 3500 pages translation in Hindi which consist of Schedules, RTI letters, Faculty course material, Annual Report and Annual Accounts, etc.
4. One-day Hindi Workshops were conducted for TOLIC officers on 19.9.2017 and workshop for staff on 19.3.2018. Three Rajbhasha Hindi Technical Seminars at National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Hyderabad, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) and National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) were organised by the Institute.



5. Hindi Fortnight/ Hindi Day Celebration was conducted by the Institute during 5 September to 19 September, 2017. During the fortnight, Hindi competitions like essay, quiz, sulekh, elocution competition, etc., were conducted for staff and school children of Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan Vidyashram, located in NIRDPR premises. Smt. Malathi Reddy, President, Mahila Mandali, NIRD PR presided over the function.



6. Hindi Salahkar Samiti Proforma and quarterly progress reports during the period were filled and sent to MoRD, New Delhi.
7. Third meeting of Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC) was organised at NIRDPR under the Chairmanship of Dr. W. R. Reddy. Director General, NIRDPR on 21 September, 2017. The Director General and Chairman of the TOLIC, Dr. W. R. Reddy awarded the Rajbhasha Shield to four offices for their excellent work for implementation of Hindi.



8. 'Learn a Hindi word every day' scheme is being implemented in the Institute to enhance the working knowledge of officers/staff of the Institute. Hindi quotations were also displayed to create interest in Hindi among officers/staff of the Institute.
9. A documentary film in Hindi about NIRDPR was prepared along with English.

9.15 Documentation and Dissemination

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

The Institute has brought out the quarterly Journal of Rural Development (JRD), NIRDPR Newsletter "Pragati", a monthly publication highlights the recommendations of various training programmes, seminars and workshops, and important events which are undertaken by NIRDPR on a regular basis. Books, reports and other institutional publications form major source of information. The Institute subscribed to 140 Indian and foreign journals. 17 journals on exchange and complimentary basis and about 40 Newsletters are received from different rural development institutions. During the period under review, the Institute added a total collection of books to 123185. Besides Journal of Rural Development and Newsletters, the Institute carried out more than 40 publications in the form of articles, papers and journals, books and book reviews etc., which were published in National and International Journals.

The Institute is also in the process of digitization of library and has purchased the digital library software which has been installed for accessing (to retrieve) the scanned documents. The creation of digital repository is to showcase the unique collection of the institutional publications.

NIRDPR is a central autonomous body funded by Ministry of Rural Development for all its activities. Every year, as per the approved budget, the Ministry releases grants under Plan/Non-Plan Heads. Grants are also released for specific capital expenditure, based on the proposals from NIRDPR and as per requirement. The Finance and Accounts Division of the Institute is entrusted with the functions of Budgeting, Pay & Accounting of funds, Preparation of Annual Accounts, etc. The institute is following the double-entry system with financial year beginning from 1st of April and ending with 31st of March every year. The Annual Accounts of the Institute are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). The Accounts of the Institute is prepared duly adhering to the prescribed norms approved by the CAG for Central Autonomous Bodies. The Audit Report of CAG on the Accounts of the Institute is incorporated in the Annual Accounts every year and submitted to the Parliament.

Grants released under Plan and Non-Plan heads are utilised to meet the expenditure on core activities of the Institute like capacity building, research, development, seminars and conferences, Rural Technology Park, Publications, subscription to journals, library, maintenance and other recurring & non-recurring expenditure. In addition to the above, NIRDPR also receives funds from various Programme Divisions of MoRD to spearhead the various flagship programmes of the Government of India in rural sector like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), Rurban Mission, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), MGNREGA, capacity building under Social Audit, NRLM, RSETI, etc. Funds are also received from various other Ministries, State Governments, International bodies of United Nations, etc., for research, impact assessment, capacity building which are specific to the requirement of the funding agencies.

For the financial year 2017-18, the expenditure of the Institute is ₹ 70.88 crore against the Grants

released to the tune of ₹ 50.00 crore. An amount of ₹ 20.88 crore was met from the internally generated resources. Following is the graphical presentation with regard to the grants and expenditure incurred for the past three years.

Table 14: Grants and expenditure

(Rupees in Crore)

Year	Total Grants	Expenditure
2015-16	57.23	67.64
2016-17	58.83	62.25
2017-18	50.00	70.88

As laid down in the GFRs No. 208 (iv) and with the approval of Executive Council, the Institute established a Corpus Fund in 2008-09. The main objective of the Corpus Fund is to achieve long-term financial stability of the Institute and to meet expenditure on specific developmental projects/studies/ programmes. As on 31 March 2018, the Corpus Fund stood at ₹ 195.33 crore.

Besides, the Institute also established the Development Fund, Benevolent Fund, Provident Fund, Building Fund & Medical Corpus Fund which are object oriented with specific purpose. The brief details of the funds are given below:

Development Fund was established in the early Eighties to provide financial assistance to meritorious NIRDPR staff/officers for higher education, finance specific developmental projects of the Institute, etc. Benevolent Fund was also established in the same period for providing staff welfare measures like children's education loans and marriage loans for Group C staff, one-time financial assistance to families of deceased staff, etc. The main source of the above two funds is a fixed portion of net savings/income of the Institute from consultancy projects and interest earned on the Fund. The balance of the Funds as on 31 March 2018 was ₹ 8.39 crore and ₹ 4.98 crore, respectively.

Building Fund was formed in 1989-90 mainly for undertaking the infrastructural development of the Institute from funds earmarked for the same. The balance of the Fund as on 31 March 2018 was ₹ 24.57 crore.

Provident Fund was established for all PF related transactions of the staff of the Institute. The balance of the Fund as on 31 March 2018 was ₹ 18.72 crore.

Medical Corpus Fund was established to provide medical benefits to retired employees and their families. The sources of this fund are subscriptions from staff/retired staff and interest earned on the fund. The balance of the fund as on 31 March 2018 was ₹ 1.04 crore.

The details of the funds allotted to various activities during the year 2017-18 are indicated below:

Table 15: Funds allotted

S. No.	Funded For	Amount (in Rupees)
1.	NIRDPR Sports & Recreation Club	95,500
2.	NIRDPR Creche	4,308
3.	NIRDPR Canteen	1,75,000
	Total	2,74,808

Annexure-I

Category-wise and month-wise distribution of participants attended NIRDPR training programmes during the year 2017-18

Month	Govt. Officials	Financial Institutions	ZPCs & PRIs	NGOs	Natl/ State Insttts for Res.& Trg	Univ/ Colleges	International	Others (SHGs, Farmers, Unemployed Youth)	Total	Women	No. of Prg. Conducted
a) Hyderabad											
April	226	0	0	1	13	15	0	0	255	43	9
May	373	8	31	34	50	11	0	45	552	126	18
June	580	14	2	52	50	18	0	48	764	106	26
July	896	34	66	76	90	14	32	81	1289	227	40
August	715	9	137	168	11	8	75	87	1210	253	37
September	902	22	262	252	71	4	39	51	1603	348	40
October	296	0	15	34	322	23	35	19	744	78	22
November	571	0	28	18	445	1	89	211	1363	108	39
December	525	2	10	23	234	6	51	3	854	92	27
January	671	2	58	93	329	0	82	45	1280	176	34
February	521	0	64	80	412	10	90	7	1184	166	33
March	279	0	33	81	190	19	103	11	716	114	23
Total	6555	91	706	912	2217	129	596	608	11814	1837	348
NRLM		179			6312				6491	3669	155
RTP								2506	2506	1161	110
RTP Exposure Visits								4137	4137	1972	108
Networking											
MGNREGA	8640			4528				3450	16618	4374	560
DDU-GKY	93			729				1284	2106	385	148
Social Audit	371		87						458	25	21
FPOs				930					930	250	31
NERC	250		150	250	120				770	285	19
Total	15909	270	943	7349	8649	129	596	11985	45830	13958	1500

Month	Govt Officials	Financial Institutions	ZPCs & PRIs	NGOs	Natl/State Institts for Res.& Trg	Univ/ Colleges	International	Others (SHGs, Farmers, Unemployed Youth)	Total	Women	No. of Prg. Conducted
b) NERC											
April	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	168	89	4
May	260	0	18	0	14	2	0	27	321	66	6
June	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	551	26	12
July	270	8	44	0	0	0	0	125	447	81	10
August	269	31	8	6	46	0	0	193	553	164	14
September	40	0	0	0	32	0	0	179	251	99	6
October	102	28	6	2	0	2	0	233	373	187	9
November	369	48	0	0	0	0	0	219	636	146	13
December	78	0	34	0	0	36	0	174	322	89	8
January	26	31	4	16	12	42	0	289	420	160	6
February	10	17	0	10	4	0	0	62	103	30	5
March	54	0	38	45	14	80	0	0	231	68	5
Total	1804	163	152	79	122	162	0	1894	4376	1205	98
Grand Total (a+b)	17713	433	1095	7428	8771	291	596	13879	50206	15163	1598
Participation in percentage	35.28	0.86	2.18	14.80	17.47	0.58	1.19	27.64	100.00	30.20	

Annexure-II

Research Studies Taken up during 2017-18

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
A.	Research Studies		
1.	A quick study on "District Innovation Fund (DIF) in Two States"	Dr. Rama Mohana Rao, Project Consultant (CFIE)	May, 2017
2.	The Policies and Programmes for Senior Citizens in Telangana and Chhattisgarh	Dr. K Prathap Reddy	June, 2017
3.	Women's Economic Contribution Through Their Unpaid Household Work: An Estimation	Dr. N.V. Madhuri Dr. Vanishree Joseph, Faculty of NIRD-NERC	June, 2017
4.	NSAP & State Pension Schemes and Extent of DBT- An Eight State Study	Dr. G. Valentina	June, 2017
5.	Socio-economic & Psychological Study of Transgender People & Strategies to Mainstream Them (2 States Study)	Dr. G. Valentina	June, 2017
6.	Horizontal and Vertical Scanning of FPO's for Performance Assessment across the Country - A Project Cycle Study	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani & Team	June, 2017
7.	Livelihoods Enhancement and Sustainability (Impact) under MGNREGS	Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar Dr. G.V.K. Lohidas Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi Dr. P. SivaRam	June, 2017
8.	Performance of the Women-headed Gram Panchayats in Bihar: An Analysis on Power, Resistance, Negotiation and Change	Dr. Mukesh Kumar Shrivastava Mrs. Smita Sinha, Asst. Director, BIPARD	June, 2017
9.	An Enquiry into the Practice of Manual Scavenging in India (Case Studies in UP, Maharashtra & Karnataka)	Dr. P. SivaRam Dr. E.V. Prakash Rao Dr. R. Ramesh	June, 2017
10.	Facilitation Mechanisms Adopted for Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHLs) with Special Reference to Finance: A Study on Swachh Bharat Mission (G) in Four States	Dr. R. Ramesh Dr. P. SivaRam	June, 2017
11.	A Study on Demonetisation and Its Post Impact on Agriculture: A Critical Analysis	Dr. K. Krishna Reddy Dr. Ravindra S. Gavali	June, 2017
12.	Process and Practices of Open Government System and its Impact on the Implementation of the Rural Development Programmes – A Pilot Study	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani	June, 2017
13.	Adherence of the Principles of GPDP in Panchayat Development Plan and Capacity Gap – An Analysis in Selected States	Dr. R. Chinnadurai & SIRD Faculty	June, 2017
14.	Decentralised Planning and Rural Health Care Service in India: the Implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana and Kerala	Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao	June, 2017

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
15.	Kisan Credit Cards – Usage and Effectiveness	Shri R.N. Dash Shri V. Rama Mohan Rao Dr. M. Srikanth	June, 2017
16.	Evaluation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) - A Study across India	Dr. G.V. Raju Dr. A. Debapriya Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani Shri Shankar Dutt Director, M&E Team	November, 2017
17.	Social Impact Assessment of PMAY	Dr. P. SivaRam Dr. R. Ramesh	January, 2018
18.	Relooking into Micro Irrigation Models and Issues for Up-scaling in India	Dr. K. Krishna Reddy	February, 2018
19.	Role of Service Sector in Expanding the Productive Employment Opportunities in Rural India	Dr. Partha Pratim Sahu	February, 2018
20.	Developing Sustainable and Replicable Models on Agriculture - Nutrition Linkages for Better Nutritional Outcomes	Dr. Surjit Vikraman Dr. R. Murugesan	February, 2018
21.	Institutional Innovations in Response to Agrarian Market Constraints: A Collective Case Study	Dr. Surjit Vikraman Dr. R. Murugesan	February, 2018
22.	Sustainable Livelihoods and Disadvantaged Communities: A Study of WADI Programme in Select District of Karnataka	Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi	February, 2018
23.	An Assessment of Effectiveness of Electronic and Cashless Transactions in Public Distribution System	Dr. K. Prabhakar Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi	February, 2018
24.	Psychosocial Health of Women Liberated and Non-Liberated from Manual Scavenging in India	Dr. Lakhan Singh	February, 2018
25.	Performance of Rural Development Training Institutions in India: An Assessment Study	Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar Dr. Lakhan Singh Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy	February, 2018
26.	Health Seeking Behaviour of Rural Self-Help Group Women	Dr. Sucharita Pujari Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar	February, 2018
27.	Examination of the Reasons for the Failure to Prepare District Plans and Implement them - Learning's for Policy Making	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao	February, 2018
28.	Determinants of Demand for Sanitation in India	Dr. Gyanmudra Dr. Saswata Narayan Biswas, Dr. Indranil De, IRMA	February, 2018
B.	Case Studies		
29.	A Case Study on Functioning of Missing Autonomous Council: An Instrument of Tribal (Plain Tribes) Development in the State of Assam	Dr. Mukesh Kumar Shrivastava	June, 2017
30.	Forest Village in Assam: Issues of Extension of Panchayati Raj and Programmes of Rural Development	Dr. Mukesh Kumar Shrivastava	June, 2017

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
31.	Digital Inclusion and Bridging Digital Divide between Rural and Urban – A Case Study on the e-GRAM Vishwagram Project of Gujarat	Dr. R. Chinnadurai	June, 2017
32.	A Case Study on the Practice of “Gram Panchayat Organisation Development” Project Developing a Model Gram Panchayat, Karnataka	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani	June, 2017
33.	Smart Village, Lakhpati Kisan - Case Study of Gram Panchayats in Khunti District, Jharkhand	Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik	October, 2017
34.	Social Audit of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Grants: Case Study of Jharkhand	Dr. Rajesh K. Sinha	January, 2018
C.	Collaborative Studies		
35.	Developing Methodology, Tools and SOP for Time and Work Study of Gram Panchayats in India	IRMA, Anand, Gujarat	August, 2017
36.	Develop and Test the Methodology for Time and Motion Study to Analysis to Arrive at the HR Requirement and Strengthening Service Delivery in Panchayati Raj	CESS, Hyderabad	August, 2017
	(i) Studies of MGNREGA		
37.	Behavioural and Cultural Causalities Affecting MGNREGA Implementation at Local Governmental Bodies: A Critical Assessment in Jharkhand	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	May, 2017
38.	NREGA and its Assets: A Comprehensive Assessment of NREGA Assets in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha	Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi	September, 2017
	(ii) 32 Case Studies (Transforming India through strengthening PRIs)		
39.	Transformation by Empowered Women's Leadership from Disadvantaged Community in Panchayat	Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), New Delhi (7 Case Studies)	October, 2017
40.	Successful Leadership Development of Gram Panchayat in Labpur and Birbhum, West Bengal	Institute For Motivating Self-Employment, Kolkata, WB (2 Case Studies)	October, 2017
41.	Impact Study of Public Utility Service: Community Property Resources in Rural Development in Haryana	R P Education Society, Rohtak, Haryana (2 Case Studies)	October, 2017
42.	Documentation of Successful Stories of Women Panchayat Representatives of Madhya Pradesh: Breaking the Glass Ceiling	SHODH Society for Development of Humanity, Jabalpur, MP (2 Case Studies)	October, 2017
43.	Community Development through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under Women's Leadership	Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, HP (5 Case Studies)	October, 2017
44.	Documentation of Successful Story of Panchayat's role in Empowering the Local Community	Sharamajivi Unnayan, East Singhbhum, Jharkhand (5 Case Studies)	October, 2017

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
45.	Women's Leadership in PRIs	Chinmaya Organisation for Rural Development, Dharamashala, HP	October, 2017
46.	Role of Gram Panchayat in Rural Water Supply	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	October, 2017
47.	Own Source Revenue Generation in Gram Panchayat	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	October, 2017
48.	Role of PRIs in Implementation of Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	October, 2017
49.	Documentation of Best Practices in Rural Sanitation and Solid & Liquid Waste Management in Selected Panchayats of Punjab and Haryana	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh (5 Case Studies)	October, 2017
	(ii) SIRDPRs		
50.	A Cross-Sectional Study to Evaluate the Impact of Cooked Mid-Day Meal Programme on Nutritional and Educational Status of Primary School Children Belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Lodha, Birhor and Toto) of West Midnapore, Purulia and Ali	BRAIPRD, West Bengal	April, 2017
51.	Change in Livelihoods Pattern of Rural Household Participating in Small Credit & Saving Schemes in the State of Jharkhand - A Study of Rural Household in Four Districts of Jharkhand	SIRD, Jharkhand	May, 2017
52.	Convergence Initiatives in MGNREGA: A Case Study of Rajouri District (J&K)	JKIMPA&RD, Jammu & Kashmir	October, 2017
53.	Problems and Prospects of Oil Palm Production in Mizoram with Special Reference to Kolasib District	SIRD&PR, Mizoram	December, 2017
	(iii) ETCs		
54.	Impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - A Case Study of Ri Bhoi District of Meghalaya	ETC, Nongsder, Meghalaya	November, 2017
55.	Practices of Customs and Traditions in PESA Areas	PRTI/ETC, Mashobra, Shimla, HP	December, 2017
56.	Analysis of Implementation and Best Practices of 'Swachh Bharat' - A Case Study of Kalahandi District of Odisha	ETC, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi, Odisha	January, 2018

Annexure-III

Research Studies Completed during the Year 2017-18

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team
A.	Research Studies	
1.	Livelihood Promotion through Community Based Organisations: A Study Across Six States	Dr. N. V. Madhuri Dr. Shankar Chatterjee Mr. Kunal Bandyopadhyay
2.	Participatory Decentralised Planning and Inclusive Development of Marginalised Sections – An Analysis of Selected Better Performing GPs	Dr. R. Chinnadurai Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani
3.	Impact of PESA Act, 1996 Implementation on the Self-governance in the Scheduled Areas of Garhchiroli District of Maharashtra	Dr. R. R. Prasad Dr. R. K. Shrivastava
4.	Impact of Extending Habitat Rights to the Baiga Tribe of Madhya Pradesh State in Reducing their Vulnerabilities	Dr. R. K. Shrivastava Dr. R. R. Prasad
5.	Livelihood Analysis of Vulnerable Groups (Disabled Persons) under MGNREGS	Dr. P. Anuradha
6.	Farm-based Sustainable Livelihoods Practices: A Study in Two Selected States	Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar Dr. P. Raj Kumar Dr. P. SivaRam Dr. B. Sujatha
7.	Powers, Functions and Performance Gaps of DPCs in Preparation of Integrated District Planning: A Status Analysis	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani Dr. R. Chinnadurai
8.	Effects of Inter-State Migration on the Socio-Economic Status of the Stone Quarry Workers and Planning for Better Livelihoods	Dr. R. Chinnadurai
9.	Social Accountability: Application of Citizen Report Card Method in ICDS Programme	Dr. C. Dheeraja Dr. K. Prabhakar
B.	Case Studies	
10.	A Case Study of Successful Livelihood Interventions among Chenchus	Dr. N. V. Madhuri
11.	Generation of Geo-database on Rural Roads Compatible with C-DAC Specifications and Data Standards: A Case of Dakhin Bholagaon Panchayat of Rani C & RD Block, Kamrup District, Assam State	Dr. N.S.R. Prasad Shri A. Simhachalam Dr. K. Haloi
12.	Traditional Rural Handicraft Activities: A Case Study of Mask Making in Majuli and Bell and Brass Metal Works in Sarthebari, Assam	Dr. Ratna Bhuyan Dr. R.M. Pant
13.	Successful Women Micro Entrepreneurs from Rural Areas of Assam	Dr. Ratna Bhuyan Dr. R. M. Pant
14.	Horticulture for Livelihood: A Study of Dirang Thembang Circles of West Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh	Dr. R.M. Pant Dr. Ratna Bhuyan Dr. N.D. Singh, Programme Coordinator (KVK), Dirang
15.	Decentralised Good Governance: A Success Story of Two Gram Panchayats in Sikkim	Dr. R. M. Pant Dr. Ratna Bhuyan
16.	A Case Study of Integrated Planning under Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) of Manipur	Dr. M. K. Shrivastava
17.	A Case Study on Communitisation of Rural Development and Public Services in Nagaland	Dr. M. K. Shrivastava

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team
18.	Digital Inclusion and Bridging Digital Divide between Rural and Urban – A Case Study on the e-GRAM Vishwagram Project of Gujarat	Dr. R. Chinnadurai
19.	A Case Study on the Practice of “Gram Panchayat Organisation Development” Project Developing a Model Gram Panchayat, Karnataka	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani
C.	Collaborative Studies	
20.	Developing Protocols for the Use of Wearable Accelerometry and Sensor Based Devices in Agriculture	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani
21.	No Representation Without Taxation: A Study of Panchayati Raj Financing and Accountability	Dr. Carolyn Elliott Dr. K. Jayalakshmi
22.	Developing Methodology, Tools and SOP for Time and Work Study of Gram Panchayats in India	IRMA
23.	Develop and Test the Methodology for Time and Motion Study to Analysis to Arrive at the HR Requirement and Strengthening Service Delivery in Panchayati Raj	CESS
	(i) MGNREGA Studies	
24.	Perception of Users, Quality and Durability of Assets Created Under MGNREGA- A Study of Four Districts in Bihar	IIPA, New Delhi
25.	Socio-economic Impacts of Category– B Assets under MGNREGS Income and Livelihood Promotion among Para - 5 Beneficiaries	Council for Social Development, New Delhi
26.	Socio-economic & Gender based Evaluation of “Individual” Category B Assets under MGNREGA in Telangana	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad
27.	Geospatial Analysis and Impact of MGNREGA on Water Conservation and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad
28.	Assessment of the Convergence Activities under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Odisha	IIT Kharagpur
29.	Adaptation to Climate Change and Sustainable Development: A Study of Convergence Initiatives under MGNREGA in West Bengal	IIT Kharagpur
30.	Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme on Distress Migration: A Study of Selected States of India	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad
31.	Assessments of the Assets, Constructed under MGNREGA: User Perception, Technical Quality and Verification	Centre For Research In Rural & Industrial Development, Chandigarh
32.	Assessment of Convergence Activities under MGNREGA in Uttarkhand	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
33.	Assessment of Methodologies for Time and Motion Studies for SoRs under MGNREGA - Study of Applicability of Kanban System in MGNREGA	Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Kashipur, Uttarakhand
34.	Documentation of Successful Practices and Scalable Models under MGNREGA in Himachal Pradesh	IIT Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
35.	Impact of MGNREGA on Agricultural and Livelihood Vulnerability Reduction: A Study in Four States of India	Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Nehru Nagar, Bhopal

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team
36.	Assessment of Financial Inclusion under MGNREGA - Examining the Role of MGNREGA in Financial Inclusion in Uttarakhand	Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Kashipur, Uttarakhand
37.	MGNREGA, Asset Creation and Rural Development: An Evaluation of Category B Assets in Selected States	Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi
38.	Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on the Migration of Tribal Folk: A Case Study in Junglemahal Districts of West Bengal	B.R.Ambedkar Institute of Panchayats and Rural Development, West Bengal
39.	Behavioural and Cultural Causalities Affecting MGNREGA Implementation At Local Governmental Bodies: A Critical Assessment in Jharkhand	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
	(ii) SIRDPRs	
40.	Study on Factors Facilitating Participation of Women in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Himachal Pradesh	SIRD, Himachal Pradesh
41.	An Analysis of Saving and Credit Pattern among the Women Workers in MGNREGS - Alappuzha and Kollam Districts	SIRD, Kerala
42.	Behavioural Aspects of Sanitation - A Study amongst the Fishermen Community of Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram Districts of Kerala	SIRD, Kerala
43.	Changing Livelihood Strategies among the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in West Bengal	SIRD, West Bengal
44.	A Study of Change in Livelihoods Pattern of Rural Households Participating in Small Credit & Saving Schemes in the State of Jharkhand - A Study of Rural Households in Four Districts of Jharkhand	SIRD, Jharkhand
	(iii) ETCs	
45.	Knowledge and Practice of Environmental Sanitation in East Garo Hills District	ETC, Dakopgre, Tura, Meghalaya
46.	Socio-Economic Impact of Self-Help Groups – A Study of Village Taprana, District Karnal, Haryana	RGSIPR&CD, ETC, Nilokheri, Karnal, Haryana

Ongoing Research Studies during the Year 2017-18

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
1.	Status of Devolution of Functions, Functionaries and Finances for Rural Local Bodies in Select States: Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand & Odisha	Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao	2015-16
2.	Democratic Decentralisation and Tribal Self-Governance: A Study of Implementation of PESA Act in Two States	Dr. Pratyusna Pattnaik	2015-16
3.	Participatory Irrigation Management through Water User Associations: An Assessment of Some Selected Irrigated Command Areas	Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar Dr. K. Prabhakar Dr. P. Raj Kumar	2015-16
4.	Study of the Impact of the Climate Change on the Natural Resources and Rural Livelihoods to Develop Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) Using Geo-informatics Technology	Dr. P. Kesava Rao Er. H. K. Solanki Shri D. S. R. Murthy Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi	2015-16
5.	Distributional Equity of Rural Drinking Water: A Study on Inclusive Service Delivery	Dr. P. SivaRam Dr. R. Ramesh	2015-16
6.	A Case Study on Livelihoods Initiatives and Standard of Living of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Madhya Pradesh	Dr. R. Murugesan	2015-16
7.	Evaluation of SCSP / TSP – A Study of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Dr. G. Valentina	2016-17
8.	Preparation of a Compendium of Case Studies on Best Practices and Case-teaching Material in Rural Development	Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy Dr. G. Ravi Kumar	2016-17
9.	Mahatma Gandhi NREGS Assets: Its Comprehensive Assessment	Dr. G. Rajani Kanth Dr. P. Anuradha	2016-17
10.	Demand Capturing and Facilitating Access to Potential Wage Employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS: An Explanatory Research in Nalgonda District, Telangana	Dr. G. Rajani Kanth	2016-17
11.	Safe Rural Drinking Water Supply – A Study on Reverse Osmosis Plants and Water ATMs in Selected States	Dr. P. SivaRam Dr. R. Ramesh	2016-17
12.	Sanitation Behaviour Assessment of Households in Gram Panchayats – A Study Using SafeSan Index	Dr. R. Ramesh Dr. P. SivaRam	2016-17
13.	Status of Land Allotted to the Poor under Different Land Distribution Programmes: An Evaluation in Selected States	Dr. G.V. Krishna Lohi Das	2016-17
14.	A Study on Convergence of IWMP with MGNREGS and its Implications	Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar Dr. K. Prabhakar Dr. Krishna Lohidas	2016-17
15.	Corporate Social Responsibility Spending Methods and Modalities: A Study on NLC and DRL	Dr. R. Murugesan & Team	2016-17
16.	Elected Women Representatives of Grassroots (GP) Level: A Study in Selected States	Dr. S.N. Rao	2016-17

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
17.	Decentralised Planning at the Grassroots – Problems and Opportunities – A Study in Selected States	Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao Dr. R. Chinnadurai	2016-17
18.	Study on Compliance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Audit of Scheme Rules 2011	Dr. C. Dheeraja	2016-17
19.	GIS Based Study of Existing Community Infrastructure and Optimum Requirements at Gram Panchayat Level for Assessment of Gaps Using Participatory and Departmental Approach: A Case of Gram Panchayat Hantra, District Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Er. H. K. Solanki Dr. P. Kesava Rao	2016-17
20.	A Proposal for Monograph on Effective Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Sector Development Schemes / Programmes for Functionaries of State Government Departments	Dr. K. P. Kumaran	2016-17
21.	Assessment of Water Conservation and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies (including rivers) under MGNREGA: Lessons from Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Indian Institute of Management Kashipur, Uttarakhand	2016-17
	SIRDPRs		
22.	Major Livelihood Sources among Chenchus (PTG)- A Case Study of Mahaboobnagar Dist. of Andhra Pradesh	TSIPARD, Telangana	2012-13
23.	Impact Assessment of MGNREGS on Livelihoods of Draught Prone Areas : A Case Study of Mahaboobnagar Dist. of Andhra Pradesh	TSIPARD, Telangana	2012-13
24.	Livelihood Projects/Micro Enterprises through SHGs in Raga CD Block and Nearby Villages of SIRD under Papumpare District	SIRD, Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15
25.	Impact of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) on Rural People of Tripura	SIPARD, Tripura	2015-16
26.	A Study on the Performance of Indira Awas Yojana in Goa	GIPARD, Goa	2016-17
27.	Impact of Sanitation Campaign on the Behavioural Change of Women in Tripura	SIRD, Tripura	2016-17
28.	Factors Influencing the Enrolment and the Retention of Students at Primary Education in Telangana State (with Reference to the SC & STs)	TSIPARD, Telangana	2016-17
29.	Exploring the Relationship between Education and Women Empowerment and Gender Justice: A Comparative Analysis between West Bengal, Kerala and Mizoram	BRAIPRD, West Bengal	2016-17
30.	“Empowering Tribal Women PRI Members in Jharkhand but is it in context to PESA? – A Study in Ten (10) PESA Districts of Jharkhand”	SIRD, Jharkhand	2016-17
31.	e-Panchayat in Jharkhand – Challenges and Proposed Solutions	SIRD, Jharkhand	2016-17
32.	Impact of Watershed Development Programme on Socio-economic Status and its Impact on Livelihoods, Income Standards & Behavioural Aspects of Stakeholders	DDU-SIRD, UP	2016-17

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
33.	Socio-economic Evaluation of SHG for the Women Empowerment	DDU-SIRD, UP	2016-17
34.	Social impact of MGNREGS Works with special reference to Sanitation In Bilkhawthlir R.D Block, Kolasib District: Mizoram	SIRD, Mizoram	2016-17
35.	Impact on National Old Age Pension Scheme / Dayanand Social Security Scheme on Socio-economical Status of Aged in Goa State	GIPARD, Goa	2016-17
36.	Women Elected Representatives' Leadership Skills in Goa	GIPARD, Goa	2016-17
37.	Impact of MGNREGA and its Sub-schemes viz., 'Kapildhara, Bhumi Shilp, Sericulture, Horticulture on Socio-economic Conditions of Farmers and Employment Opportunities	MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh	2016-17
38.	Health Risks of Inadequate Sanitation in Tripura	SIRD, Tripura	2016-17
39.	Social Audit Unit in Mizoram: A Process Study	SIRD, Mizoram	2016-17
40.	Comparative Study between Productivity of Shifting Cultivation and Nôl Farming (Seasonal farming at river bank) in Kolasib District, Mizoram State, India	SIRD, Mizoram	2016-17
	ETCs		
41.	Performance and Status of Maintenance of Records of Gram Panchayats in Haryana (Financial Year 2015-16)	Regional Institute of PR & CD, Bhiwani, Haryana	2016-17
42.	Comparative Studies between Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) and Non-Sloping Agricultural Land Technology in Lunglei District, Mizoram, India	ETC, Pukpui, Lunglei, Mizoram	2016-17
43.	A Study on Socio-Economic Profile and Assessment of Knowledge Level and Training Needs of Dairy Farmers of Pratapgarh District	RIRD, Pratapgarh, UP	2016-17
44.	Study on Effect of Biogas Slurry on Grape Orchard (An Experiment with a Focus on Changes in the Soil Organic Carbon and Productivity)	ETC, GTC, Jalna, Maharashtra	2016-17
45.	Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: A Case Study in Mavoor Grama Panchayat	ETC, Taliparamba, Karimbam, Kannur District, Kerala	2016-17
46.	Self-Employment through Handloom Activity: A Case Study of Chief Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Swaniyojan Yojana	ETC, Kahikuchi, District-Kamrup (M), Guwahati	2016-17
47.	Impact of Rural Housing Programmes on Infrastructural Development of Rural Poor – A Case Study of Kalahandi District	ETC, Bhawanipatna, Dist. Kalahandi, Odisha	2016-17

Annexure-V

Village Adoption Studies Ongoing – 2017-18

S.No.	State	District	Block	Cluster of Villages	Team
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Nandavaram Mandal	Nagala Dinne Gurujala Rayachoty	Dr. C. Dheeraja Dr. Aruna Jayamani Dr. Srinivas Sajja
		Anantapur	Lepakshi	Kondur GP	Dr. SivaRam & CFL Team
2	Arunachal Pradesh	District - West Kameng	Circle-Dirang	Villages- Chander, Pangma and Panchvati. Two more villages i.e. Cherong and Semnak may also be covered in second phase. GP- Thembang	Dr. R. M. Pant Dr. Ratna Bhuyan
3	Assam	Nalabari	Borigog Bunbhang & Pub Nalabari Development Block	Guwakuchi, Tantrasankara Balikuchi, Bajali Udaypur Kathora	Dr. K. Haloi Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja
4	Bihar	Gaya	Bodh Gaya Block	Bakrou and Basarhi GP Cluster	Dr. M.K. Shrivastava
5	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Kurud	Mulle, Anwari, Kanjarpuri	Dr. P. Kesava Rao Dr. Digambar AC Dr. P. Raj Kumar Dr. Ashok Kumar Jaiswal
6	Goa	South Goa	Sanguem	Uguem, Bhati, Curdi, Neturlim, Kalay Kalem	Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar Dr. Sucharita Pujari Ms. Ashwini Acharya
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar Patan	Dehgam Block Harji Block	Badapur GP Buda GP	Dr. P. SivaRam Dr. R. Ramesh
8	Haryana	Karnal	Nilokheri	Manchuri, Pastana Bir Badalwa 3	Dr. C. S. Singhal Dr. Akanksha Shukla Shri Kamaldeep Sangwan
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Mashobra	GP Kot	Dr. K Krishna Reddy Dr. Ravindra Sopan Gavali Mr. Ravinder Kumar
10	Jammu & Kashmir				Dr. E. V. Prakash Rao Dr. Satya Ranjan Mahakul Dr. M. Ashraf Dar
11	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	Mandu	Gargali Cluster	Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha
12	Karnataka	Mysore	Tirumakudalu Narasipura	Madapura GP	Dr. V. Suresh Babu Dr. Maram Srikanth
13	Kerala	Idukki	GPs: Munnur & Chinnakanal	Kannan Devan Hills, Vattavada, Gundumalai, Chinnakanal	Dr. R. Chinnadurai Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan Dr. Surjit Vikraman
14	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Kundam Block	4 Villages under Jujhari Gram Panchayat	Dr. G. Valentina

S.No.	State	District	Block	Cluster of Villages	Team
15	Maharashtra	Pune	Purandar	Sonari GP	Dr. Siddayya Dr. K. Prabhakar Mr. Sumat Pande
16	Manipur				Dr. S. Ramesh Sakthivel Dr. M. K. Shrivastava
17	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Gambegre Block	Aminda Rangsa, Dilnigre, Suringgre, Aminda Ading, Aminda Simsanggre, Gambegre	Dr. G. V. Krishna Lohi Das Dr. Ratna Bhuyan
18	Mizoram	Aizawl	Aibawk R.D.Block	Sumsuih, Chamring, Hmuifang	Shri A. Simhachalam Dr. N. S. R Prasad Mr. John Lalnunsanga Mr. H. Rosangpuia Mr. K. David Lalthanmawi
19	Nagaland			Doshehe, Bamunpukhuri A, Darogajan, Toluvi, Bamunpukhuri B, Sugarmill Area Village	Dr. Ratna Bhuyan Dr. J. Vanishree
20	Odisha	Cuttack	Narsinghpur block	Saradhapur GP	Dr. Debapriya Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik Mr. Himanshu Satpathy
21	Punjab	Amritsar	Atari	Roadanwala Kalan Roadanwala Khurd Moddey, Dhanoe Kalan Dhanoe Khurd, Rattan	Dr. S. N. Rao Shri D. S. R Murthy Dr. I. P. Singh
22	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Shahpura	Hanutia, Markhi, Bishangarh	Er. H. K. Solanki Shri G. V. Satyanarayana
23	Sikkim	South Sikkim	Jorthang	Denchung, Dong, Nandgaon, Samatar, Samseybong, Poklok-Denchung-GP	Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Shri A. Simhachalam Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya Ms. Yanchen Lepcha
24	Tamil Nadu				Dr. Murugesan Dr. Kathiresan Dr. Sathya Prabha
25	Telangana	Mahabub-nagar	Farooknagar	GP: Burgula	Dr. N.V. Madhuri Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy Ms. Surekha
26	Tripura	Dhalai	Salema	Kalacheri GP	Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Dr. P. Anuradha Shri Rajib Malakar
27	Uttar Pradesh	Rai Bareli	Lalganj	Behta, Bundai, Narsinghpur Malpura	Dr. Gyanmudra Dr. Lakhan Singh Dr. Shubh Karan Singh
28	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Gangolihat	Kharik, Sunoli, Piplet, Jajut and Uprada. GP: Uprada and Jaju	Dr. R. M. Pant Dr. P. P. Sahu Shri Dharendra Shah
29	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Kanki GP of Goalpokhar-II Block	Simulia, Nayanagar, Matiyari, Suiya, Basatpur	Dr. G.V. Raju Dr. P.P. Bhattacharjee

Annexure-VI

Consultancy Research Studies Taken-up during 2017-18

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
1.	Generation, Mapping and Web Publishing of Geo-database on Shifting Cultivation by Rotation Cycle Using Geospatial Technologies: A Study of Seven Districts of NE India.	Dr. K. Haloi Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Mr. A. Simhachalam	April, 2017
2.	Final/ End Term Evaluation of Batch I (2009-10) Projects in Tripura State	Dr. K. Haloi Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Mr. A. Simhachalam	April, 2017
3.	Conduct of Baseline Survey and Preparation of VDP under PMAGY	Dr. K. Haloi & Team	April, 2017
4.	Impact of Rural Road Connectivity Initiatives on the Socio-economic Sphere" in Jorhat District	Dr. K. Haloi Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Mr. A. Simhachalam	April, 2017
5.	Evaluation of Consolidation Phase Activities of Batch -II IWMP Project, Nagaland	Dr. K. Haloi Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Mr. A. Simhachalam	May, 2017
6.	Evaluation of 20 Work Phase Activities of Batch -III IWMP Project, Nagaland	Dr. K. Haloi Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Mr. A. Simhachalam	May, 2017
7.	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) - 2016-17	Dr. Gyanmudra	2016-17
8.	Social and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy to Prevent Child Marriages in Telangana	Dr. Gyanmudra	August, 2017
9.	Developing Service Delivery Standards for Gram Panchayats and Village Councils, Assessment of Human Resource, Work Load and Costing of Services	Dr. K. Jayalakshmi Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao	August, 2017
10.	Best Practice on Health Call Centre, EDD (Expected date of delivery) Adopted by the Department of Health and Family Welfare in the District of Sangareddy	Dr. Gyanmudra	September, 2017
11.	Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Suicides – An Empirical Study of Endemic States – Issues and Concerns	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani Dr. Surjit Vikraman Dr. Nithya	September, 2017
12.	Opportunities to Capacities "A Multi - Sectoral Approach to Enhancing Gender Responsive Governance"	Dr. N. V. Madhuri Dr. Vanishree Joseph	October, 2017
13.	Establishment of CGARD Technology Centre at Madagascar	Dr. P. Kesava Rao Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Er. H.K. Solanki	October, 2017
14.	Transformational Leadership at Grassroots in India : A Narratology Analysis	Dr. S. Natarajan	October, 2017
15.	Strategic framework on Applying Social Norms Theory to End Open Defecation in Telangana	Dr. Gyanmudra	November, 2017

S.No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
16.	Compiling and Publishing Handbook on Panchayati Raj Statistics	Dr. S. N. Rao	November, 2017
17.	Framework on Capacity Building of Duty Bearers for Mainstreaming Gender for Improving Adolescent Health	Dr. Gyanmudra	December, 2017
18.	An Evaluation of SHG - Bank Linkage Programme in India	Dr. M. Srikanth Shri V. Rama Mohana Rao, Shri R. N. Dash	December, 2017
19.	Innovative Approach for Enabling Panchayats for Preparation of Holistic and Comprehensive Gram Panchayat Development Plan (Gpdp) through Peer Learning, Mentoring, Training & Capacity Building and Hand-holding	Dr. A. K. Bhanja	January, 2018
20.	One Decade of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: Participatory Assessment and Way Forward	Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan & Team	January, 2018
21.	Assessment and Change Detection of Selected Tanks in Gurla Mandal, Vizianagaram District Using Spatial Technology	Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Dr. N. S. R. Prasad	February, 2018
22.	Time and Work Study for PR Functionaries in India	Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao	February, 2018
23.	New Keys for Old Black Boxes : Developing Methods to Improve Nutrition Assessment by Measuring Energy Expenditure	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani	March, 2018
24.	Third Party Evaluation of CC Roads under MGNREGS of Andhra Pradesh State	Dr. P. Kesava Rao Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Er. H. K. Solanki	March, 2018
25.	Impact of Graduation Model in the Area Development in AP	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani	March, 2018

Annexure-VII

List of Members of General Council

1.	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development, Department of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.	12.	Secretary Ministry of Human Resource Development Department of Higher Education Government of India Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.
2.	Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Rural Development, Department of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.	13.	Joint Secretary Department of Personnel and Training Room No.304, IIIrd Floor, Block IV Old JNU Campus, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi - 110 067.
3.	Shri Amarjeet Sinha, IAS, Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.	14.	Advisor (Rural Development), Planning Commission, Room No. 232, Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi - 110 001.
4.	The Chief Executive, National Co-operative Union of India 3, Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg (Khel Goan Marg) New Delhi - 110 001.	14.	Principal Secretary, Rural Development & P.R. Department, Government of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati - 781037 Assam.
5.	The Chairman, University Grants Commission UGC Building, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110 001.	15.	Principal Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram - 695001, Kerala.
6.	The President, Association of Indian Universities, AIU House, 16 Comrade Indrajit Gupta Marg (Kotla Marg), New Delhi - 110002.	16.	Secretary, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Government of West Bengal, Jessop Building, 1st Floor, 63, N.S.Road, Kolkata - 700 001.
7.	The Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Room No.247, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.	17.	Secretary, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Government of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai - 400 032.
8.	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.	18.	Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Bihar, Main Secretariat, Patna - 800 015.
9.	Joint Secretary (Trg.) Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.	19.	Vice-Chancellor, Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur- 313 001. Rajasthan.
10.	Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.	20.	Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), Maidan Garhi, New Delhi - 110 067.
11.	Secretary Department of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture Government of India Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.	21.	Vice-Chancellor, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. - 641 046. (Tamil Nadu).
		22.	Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General NIRDPR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030.

List of Members of Executive Council

<p>Shri Amarjeet Sinha, IAS Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan New Delhi - 110001.</p>
<p>Secretary, Department of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhavan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi – 110001.</p>
<p>Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Government of India, 12G, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi - 110011.</p>
<p>Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Room No.247, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi - 110011.</p>
<p>Joint Secretary (Training) Department of Personnel and Training, 3rd Floor, Block-IV, Old JNU Campus, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi.</p>
<p>Additional Secretary Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001.</p>
<p>Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001.</p>
<p>Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS Director General, NIRDPR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500030.</p>

Annexure – IX

List of Members of Academic Committee

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|------------|
| 1. | Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS
Director General,
NIRDPR, Hyderabad. | - | Ex-officio |
| 2. | Joint Secretary (Trg)
Ministry of Rural Development,
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi. | - | Ex-officio |
| 3. | Deputy Director General
NIRDPR, Rajendranagar
Hyderabad. | - | Ex-officio |
| 4. | Director (FM) & FA
NIRDPR, Rajendranagar
Hyderabad. | - | Ex-officio |

Annexure – X

 Faculty Development Programmes Attended by Faculty and Non-Faculty Members during 2017-18
 INTERNATIONAL (A. ACADEMIC)

S. No.	Name of the Faculty Member and Designation	Name of the International Training Programme
1.	Dr. V. Madhav Rao Advisor & Head (CGARD)	Presentation on the Framework for Strategic Plan on GIS by Self in TG-32 at BARD, Comilla, Bangladesh during May 2 – 7, 2017
2.	Dr. Gyanmudra P & H (CHRD)	12 th International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, Hiroshima, Japan during July 26 – 28, 2017
3.	Dr. N. V. Madhuri Associate Professor & Head I/c (CGSD)	Regional Capacity Building Workshop of Country Nutrition Focal Points on Promoting Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Food Systems, Bangkok, Thailand during August 21 – 25, 2017
4.	Dr. R. M. Pant, Director NIRD&PR,NERC, Guwahati	ICSTM International Seminar on Sustainable Tourism Management, Barcelona, Spain during August 22 – 23, 2017
5.	Dr. N. V. Madhuri Associate Professor & Head I/c (CGSD)	Training-cum-Exposure Visit to The Hague Academy for Local Governance, The Hague, Netherlands during September 6 – 8, 2017
6.	Dr. V. Madhav Rao Advisor & Head (CGARD)	Preliminary Visit to Niger in connection with the Feasibility Study for the establishment of the CGARD Technology at Niamey, Republic of Niger during September 11 – 14, 2017
7.	Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Associate Professor, CGARD	Preliminary Visit to Niger in connection with the Feasibility Study for the establishment of the CGARD Technology at Niamey, Republic of Niger during September 11 – 14, 2017
8.	Shri H. K. Solanki, Senior Assistant Professor – CGARD	Visit to Madagascar in connection with the operationalisation of the CGARD Technology during September 17 – 26, 2017
9.	Dr. P. SivaRam P & H (CRI)	AARDO – KOICA Joint Training Programme on “Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)” Seongnam & Suwon, Republic of Korea during October 29 – November 18, 2017
10.	Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Assistant Professor (CGARD)	Visit to Madagascar in connection with the operationalisation of the CGARD Technology Centre at Antananarivo, Madagascar during December 17 – January 06, 2018

NATIONAL (ACADEMIC)

S. No.	Name of the Faculty Member and Designation	Name of the National Training Programme
1.	Dr. Kakumanu Krishna Reddy, Associate Professor (CNRM)	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during June 14 – 17, 2017
2.	Dr. Kathiresan, Associate Professor (CAS)	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during June 14 – 17, 2017
3.	Dr. S. Ramesh Sakthivel, Associate Professor (CIAT)	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during June 14 – 17, 2017
4.	Dr. Akanksha Shukla Associate Professor (CPGS)	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during June 14 – 17, 2017

S. No.	Name of the Faculty Member and Designation	Name of the National Training Programme
5.	Dr. Maram Srikanth Associate Professor (CFIE)	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during June 14 – 17, 2017
6.	Dr. Digambar Abaji Chimankar, Associate Professor (CWE)	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during June 14 – 17, 2017
7.	Dr. P. P. Sahu, Associate Professor, CED)	Training of Trainers for Gender Responsive Governance – an orientation Course at LBSNAA, Mussoorie during July 10 – 15, 2017
8.	Dr. Ratna Bhuyan, Assistant Professor, NIRDPR- NERC, Guwahati	Training of Trainers for Gender Responsive Governance – an orientation Course at LBSNAA, Mussoorie during July 10 – 15, 2017
9.	Dr. S.N. Rao, Associate Professor, CPR	Training of Trainers to Enhance their Effectively in Training Others at IRMA, Anand during August 1 – 4, 2017
10.	Dr. M. Srikanth, Associate Professor & Head I/c (CFIE)	Training Programme on Data Analysis of Surveys at IRMA, Anand during August 8 – 10, 2017
11.	Dr. M. V. Ravibabu, Associate Professor, CGARD	Training Programme on Data Analysis of Surveys at IRMA, Anand during August 8 – 10, 2017
12.	Dr. P. Kesava Rao, Associate Professor (CGARD)	International Conference on Remote Sensing for Disaster Management (ICRSDM-2017) at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam during October 11 – 13, 2017
13.	Dr. M.V. Ravibabu, Associate Professor, CGARD	International Conference on Remote Sensing for Disaster Management (ICRSDM-2017) at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam during October 11 – 13, 2017
14.	Dr. E.V. Prakash Rao, P & H (CCC&DM)	International Conference on Remote Sensing for Disaster Management (ICRSDM-2017) at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam during October 11 – 13, 2017
15.	Dr. V. Suresh Babu, Associate Professor (CCC&DM)	International Conference on Remote Sensing for Disaster Management (ICRSDM-2017) at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam during October 11 – 13, 2017
16.	Dr. R. Divakar, Consultant (CAS)	The Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram organised by Technology Conclave & Agri – Start-up Meet 2017 during October 27 -28, 2017
17.	Dr. Sucharita Pujari, Assistant Professor (CGSD)	International Association for Adolescent Health (IAAI) 11th World Congress of Adolescent Health: Investing in Adolescent Health – the Future is Now, New Delhi during October 27 – 29, 2017
18.	Dr. Lakhan Singh Assistant Professor (CHRD)	International Association for Adolescent Health (IAAI) 11th World Congress of Adolescent Health: Investing in Adolescent Health – the Future is Now, New Delhi during October 27 – 29, 2017
19.	Dr. P. P. Sahu, Associate Professor, CED	Training of Trainers for Gender Responsive Governance – an orientation Course at LBSNAA, Mussoorie during November 13 – 17, 2017
20.	Dr. P. Raj Kumar, Assistant Professor (CFL)	Training of Trainers for Gender Responsive Governance – an orientation Course at LBSNAA, Mussoorie during November 13 – 17, 2017
21.	Dr. (Ms.) Aruna Jayamani, Assistant Professor (CPME)	Training of Trainers for Gender Responsive Governance – an orientation Course at LBSNAA, Mussoorie during November 13 – 17, 2017
22.	Dr. Akanksha Shukla, Associate Professor (CPGS&DE)	Participated and Presented a Paper on Domestic Violence: The Toothless Tiget Act: A Case Study at The Indian Association for Social Sciences and Health, Mumbai during November 16 – 18, 2017

S. No.	Name of the Faculty Member and Designation	Name of the National Training Programme
23.	Dr. P. P. Sahu, Associate Professor, CED	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during November 22 – 25, 2017
24.	Dr. Surjit Vikraman, Associate Professor, CSR, PPP & PA	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during November 22 – 25, 2017
25.	Dr. P. Anuradha, Assistant Professor, CWE	Workshop session at the 59 th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Thiruvananthapuram during December 16-18, 2017
26.	Dr. Kathiresan, Associate Professor, CPR	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during December 20 – 23, 2017
27.	Dr. A K Bhanja, Associate Professor, CPR	Heart of the Effective Leadership Programme organised by ASIA. Plateau the International Centre for Initiatives of Change at Panchagani, Pune during December 20 – 23, 2017
28.	Dr. R. Murugesan P & H, CSR	Training Programme on Basic Econometrics and Cross Section Data Analytics at IRMA, Anand during January 8 – 10, 2018
29.	Dr. M. Srikanth, Associate Professor & Head I/c (CFIE)	National Training Programme on Entrepreneurship Development and Management for Scientists and Technologists working in Government Sector at IRMA, Anand during January 22 – February 2, 2018
30.	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha, Assistant Professor, CRTCN	DoPT sponsored Direct Trainer Skills, ISTM, New Delhi during February 19 – 23, 2018
31.	Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik, Assistant Professor, CPR	National Trainer Course on Training Needs Analysis at Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad during February 19 – 24, 2018
32.	Dr. V. G. Nithya, Assistant Professor, CAS	National Trainer Course on Training Needs Analysis at Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad during February 19 – 24, 2018
33.	Dr. Surjit Vikraman, Associate Professor, CSR	Training Programme on General Management and Leadership Programme at IRMA, Anand during February 26 – March 10, 2018
34.	Dr. A K Bhanja, Associate Professor, CPR	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda during March 18, 2018
35.	Dr. Kathiresan, Associate Professor, CPR	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda during March 18, 2018
36.	Dr. Satya Prabha, Assistant Professor, CGG & PA	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda during March 18, 2018
37.	Dr. S Srinivas. Assistant Professor, CSA	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda during March 18, 2018
38.	Dr. P. Anuradha, Assistant Professor, CWE	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda during March 18, 2018
39.	Dr. Satya Ranjan Mahakul, Assistant Professor, CESD	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda during March 18, 2018
40.	Dr. P. P. Sahu, Associate Professor, CED	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda, during March 18, 2018

S. No.	Name of the Faculty Member and Designation	Name of the National Training Programme
41.	Dr. Digambar Abaji Chimankar, Associate Professor (CWE)	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda, during March 18, 2018
42.	Dr. Surjit Vikraman, Associate Professor, CSR, PPP & PA	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda, during March 18, 2018
43.	Dr. K. Prabhakar, Assistant Professor, CGG & PA	Inaugurating a Series of National Consultation Conferences on the theme Swarajya to Surajya: Taking Forward the Good Governance Agenda, during March 18, 2018

INTERNATIONAL (NON - ACADEMIC)

S. No.	Name of the Officer/ Staff and Designation	Name of the International Training Programme
1.	Smt. Chanda Pandit Advisor (FM) & FA	CIRDAP Special TC Working Committee Meeting, CIRDAP Secretariat, Dhaka, Bangladesh during July 3 – 5, 2017
2.	Dr. K. Papamma, Editor (CDC)	International Event The Crossref Live 17 at Singapore during November 14 – 15, 2017

NATIONAL (NON - ACADEMIC)

S. No.	Name of the Officer/ Staff and Designation	Name of the National Training Programme
1.	Smt. Anita Pandey Assistant Director (OL)	One-day Hindi Rajbhasha Seminar organised by the Rajabhasha Vibhag at JIPMER, Puducherry during June 23, 2017
2.	Dr. Sarah Mathews, LMO	45 th Annual Meeting of the Research Society for the Study of Diabetes in India at Siksha "O" Anusandhan (SOA), Kalinga Nagar, Bhubaneswar during November 3 – 5, 2017
3.	Shri Umesh M L, Assistant Librarian, CDC	National Conference on Digital Libraries, Library Automation and Operation Course Ware: Issues and Best Practices, organised by Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysuru, Mysuru during November 10 – 11, 2017
4.	Shri G Muralikrishna, Manager – AV Section	Classroom Training Course: AV Installation Level 2 – Set up & Verification organised by AVIXA Audiovisual and Integrated Experience Association, Bengaluru during November 10 – 12, 2017
5.	Shri G V Sridhar Goud, Accounts Officer (Trg.)	Three Days Workshop on GST Implementation with Return Filing and Latest Changes and GFR 2017 at Hyderabad during November 20 – 22, 2017
6.	Shri R Amar Singh, Assistant	Three Days Workshop on GST Implementation with Return Filing and Latest Changes and GFR 2017 at Hyderabad during November 20 – 22, 2017
7.	Shri S S Pradhan, UDC	Three Days Workshop on GST Implementation with Return Filing and Latest Changes and GFR 2017 at Hyderabad during November 20 – 22, 2017
8.	Shri A Praveen Kumar, Assistant Registrar (E)	One-day South and South East Regional Rajabhasha Sammelan 2016 – 17 at Ukkunagaram, Visakhapatnam during December 8, 2017
9.	Smt. Anita Pandey, Assistant Director (OL)	One-day South and South East Regional Rajabhasha Sammelan 2016 – 17 at Ukkunagaram, Visakhapatnam during December 8, 2017
10.	Ms. V Annapoorna, Junior Hindi Translator (OL)	Special Technical Course with Central Translation Bureau at BDL, Hyderabad during December 18 – 22, 2017
11.	Dr. M. Padmaja, Senior Librarian, CDC	Workshop on Library Technology Conclave, 2018 jointly organised by Informatics Groups Bangalore and Goa University at Goa during January 23 – 25, 2018

MISSION

To examine and analyse the factors contributing to the improvement of economic and social well-being of people in rural areas on a sustainable basis with focus on the rural poor and the other disadvantaged groups through research, action research, consultancy and documentation efforts.

To facilitate the rural development efforts with particular emphasis and focus on the rural poor by improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of rural development officials and non-officials through organising training, workshops and seminars.



National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030
Website: www.nird.org.in



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& LIVELIHOOD