

Duration & Organizer :5 Days, from August 23rd to 27th 2021 at National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) Hyderabad.

Timing: 9 am–2 pm

No Course Fee with selected participants only

Link for Registration: <https://cutt.ly/IQF8uZb>

FOR ON-LINE (Cisco WebEx) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS:

(a) Laptop /Desktop PC with webcam, mic and mouse (cell phone not recommended)

(b) Reasonable Internet connections

For more information please contact:

Course Director

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Last date to receive nominations / registration: August 20th 2021

ABOUT NIRD&PR:*The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), an autonomous organisation under the Union Ministry of Rural Development, is a premier national centre of excellence in rural development and Panchayati Raj. Recognized internationally as one of the UN-ESCAP Centres of Excellence, it builds capacities of rural development functionaries, elected representatives of PRIs, bankers, NGOs and other stakeholders through inter-related activities of training, research and consultancy. The Institute is located in the historic city of Hyderabad in Telangana state. The NIRD&PR celebrated its Golden Jubilee Year of establishment in 2008. In addition to the main campus at Hyderabad, this Institute has North-Eastern Regional Centre at Guwahati, Assam to meet the NE-regional needs.*



**NIRDPR E - Training Programme on
Land policy and Governance in Scheduled Area
23rd – 27th August, 2021**

**National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
(NIRD&PR) Hyderabad**



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National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
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Need

Who should have access to land in the process of development? What is the optimum definition of property rights and use rights in each particular context? Is government intervention justified to influence who has access to land and under what conditions? These questions remain, in most developing countries, highly contentious. It is indeed the case that land is all too often misallocated among scheduled areas and many tribal/rural households are unable to access to land when this could be their best option out of poverty; land remains under-used and often idle side-by-side with unsatisfied demands for access to land. Land is frequently abused by current users, risking sustainability; and violence over land rights and land use is all too frequent. With population growth and increasing market integration for the products of the land, these problems tend to become more acute rather than the reverse. As a result, rising pressures to correct these situations have led tribals to reopen the question of access to land and land policy reforms. A rich agenda of land policy interventions thus needed to alter who has access to land and under what conditions for the purposes of increasing efficiency, reducing poverty, enhancing sustainability, and achieving political stability.

Historically, the most glamorous path of access to land has been through state managed coercive land reform. In most situations, however, this is not the dominant way land was accessed by current users and, in the future, this will increasingly be the case. Most of the land in use has been accessed through private transfers, community membership, direct appropriation, and market transactions. There are also new types of state-managed programmes of access to land that do not rely on the uniformity among the states. For governments and development agents (NGOs, bi-lateral and international development agencies), the rapid decline in opportunities to access land through coercive land reform should thus not be seen as the end of the role of the state and development agents in promoting and altering access to land.

The following paths of access to land in formal or informal, and in collective or individualized ownership can, in particular, be explored (1) Intra-family transfers such as inheritances, and allocation of plots to specific family members; (2) access through community membership and informal land markets; (3) access through land sales markets; and (4) access through specific non-coercive policy interventions such as colonization schemes, decollectivization and devolution, and land

market-assisted land reform. Access to land can also be achieved through land rental markets (informal loans, land rental contracts) originating in any of these forms of land ownership. Each of these paths of access to land has, in turn, implications for the way land is used. Each can also be the object of policy interventions to alter these implications of land use. The focus of this training programme is to explore each of these paths and analyze how to enhance their roles in helping increase efficiency, reduce poverty, increase equality, enhance sustainability, and achieve political stability.

Objectives

- To sensitize the participants about the concept of land policy, land development and poverty alleviations;
- To examine the various social, economic, political aspects of land management in scheduled area;
- To generate awareness about various land related constitutional measures and governance in scheduled area.

Contents

- ❖ Meaning of the term 'land policy' and 'land development';
- ❖ Nature and type of land governance in scheduled area;
- ❖ Social, economic and political aspects of land management;
- ❖ Approaches, Strategies, Programmes for land development;
- ❖ Effective implementation of land policy;
- ❖ Implementation of land development plan, land mapping, land acquisition and alienation process etc.,.

Targeted Participants

Senior officers of the Central Government, Senior officers of the State Governments, UT Administration from the Department(s) of rural and tribal development, social welfare, women & child Welfare, disabled welfare, education, panchayat raj, scheduled tribes and scheduled castes development, health, labour etc. President/vice Presidents of the Zila panchayat/Zilaparishads, Faculty members of the SIRD(s) and ETCs, Academic staff of the ICSSR Institutes and universities, Executives of the NGOs, CBOs

Training Methods

The programme is designed to be conducted by online because of Covid 19. It includes PPT based lectures, case studies, discussions, and issue based problem solving exercises, audio-visual presentation etc.,.