



ANNUAL REPORT

2021-22



National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030, India



ANNUAL REPORT 2021 - 2022



National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500 030, Telangana, India

Website: www.nirdpr.org



Published by:

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

Website: www.nirdpr.org

Cover Design: Shri V. G. Bhat



CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE Nos.	
CHAPTER - 1	INTRODUCTION	1 - 5	
	1.1	Vision of NIRDPR	1
	1.2	Mission of NIRDPR	1
	1.3	Objectives of NIRDPR	2
	1.4	Training and Capacity Building	2
	1.5	Research and Consultancy	2
	1.6	Technology Transfer	3
	1.7	Innovative Skilling and Livelihoods	3
	1.8	Academic Programmes	4
	1.9	Policy Advocacy	4
	1.10	Administration and Finance	4
	1.11	Dissemination and Publications	5
CHAPTER - 2	TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING	6 - 12	
	2.1	Objectives	6
	2.2	Clientele Groups	6
	2.3	Planning and Management of Training Programmes	6
	2.4	Training Methods	7
	2.5	Training Quality Improvement Measures Committee (TQIMC)	7
	2.6	Training Programmes: 2021-22	7
	2.7	Profile of Participants	8
	2.8	State-wise Participation	9
	2.9	Month-wise Distribution of Programmes	10
	2.10	International Programmes	10
	2.11	Themes of Training Programmes	11
	2.12	Training Performance over the Years	11
	2.13	Training Feedback	12
	2.14	Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav Activities	12
CHAPTER - 3	RESEARCH AND POLICY ADVOCACY	13 - 20	
	3.1	Categories of Research	13
	3.2	Research Studies Conducted in 2021-22	13
	3.2.1	Research Themes and Focus Areas	14
	3.2.2	Key Findings of the Research Studies	14
	3.3	Action Research	17
	3.4	Consultancy Studies	18

Contd...

CHAPTER		PAGE Nos.
CHAPTER - 4	NRLM RESOURCE CELL	21 - 26
	4.1 NRLM RC as Resource Support Cell of NRLM	21
	4.2 Strategic Areas of Implementation of NRLMRC	21
	4.3 Achievements of NRLM Resource cell during 2021-22	22
	4.4 Key Activities under Various Thematic Verticals	24
	4.4.1 Institution Building and Capacity Building	24
	4.4.2 Financial Inclusion Initiatives	24
	4.4.3 Social Inclusion and Social Development	24
	4.4.4 Training on Farm Livelihoods	25
	4.4.5 Support to NMMU in Development of Training Modules and Training Materials	25
	4.4.6 Support to NRETP States in the Development of Integrated Farming Clusters	26
CHAPTER - 5	INNOVATIVE SKILLING & LIVELIHOODS	27 - 31
	5.1 DDU-GKY Resource Cell	27
	5.1.1 Monitoring and Evaluation	27
	5.1.2 Placement Verification	28
	5.1.3 Participation in Performance Reviews	28
	5.1.4 Training & Development	29
	5.1.5 Kaushal Aapti	29
	5.1.6 CEO Conclave	29
	5.1.7 Personal Advancement and Career Enhancement (P.A.C.E)	29
	5.1.8 Personal Advancement and Career Enhancement (P.A.C.E)	30
	5.2 Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) Project	31
CHAPTER - 6	ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES	32 - 33
	6.1 Regular Post-Graduate Diploma Programmes	32
	6.1.1 Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) Programme	32
	6.1.2 Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Rural Management (PGDM-RM) Programme	32
	6.2 Distance Education Programmes	33
	6.2.1 Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD)	33
	6.2.2 Post Graduate Diploma in Tribal Development Management (PGDTDM)	33
	6.2.3 Post Graduate Diploma in Geospatial and Technology Applications in Rural Development (PGDGARD)	33
	6.2.4 Diploma Programme on Panchayati Raj Governance and Rural Development (DP-PRGRD) in collaboration with the University of Hyderabad	33
CHAPTER - 7	ADMINISTRATION	34 - 40
	7.1 Administration	34
	7.2 Documentation and Communication	38
	7.3 Official Language	39
CHAPTER - 8	FINANCE & ACCOUNTS	41 - 42
ANNEXURES I - XI		43 - 56

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AARDO	:	African- Asian Rural Development Organisation
BCC	:	Behaviour Change Communication
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
CAPART	:	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
CBO	:	Community-Based Organisation
CFMC	:	Corpus Fund Management Committee
CFTs	:	Cluster Facilitation Teams
CICTAB	:	Centre for International Cooperation and Training in Agricultural Banking
CIRDAP	:	Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
CRP	:	Community Resource Person
CTSA	:	Central Technical Support Agencies
DAY-NRLM	:	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya National Rural Livelihoods Mission
DDU-GKY	:	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
DMMU	:	District Mission Monitoring Unit
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
ER	:	Elected Representative
ETC	:	Extension Training Centre
EWR	:	Elected Women Representative
FFC	:	Fourteenth Finance Commission
FPOs	:	Farmer Producer Organisations
GIS	:	Geographic Information System
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	:	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
KAP	:	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
ISRO	:	Indian Space Research Organisation
ITEC	:	Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIS	:	Management Information System
MoPR	:	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoRD	:	Ministry of Rural Development
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
MRP	:	Master Resource Person
MSDE	:	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
NABARD	:	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development

Contd...

NABCONS	:	NABARD Consultancy Services
NCW	:	National Commission of Women
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIRDPR-NERC	:	NIRDPR-North-Eastern Regional Centre
NMMU	:	National Mission Monitoring Unit
NPA	:	Non-Performing Assets
NRP	:	National Resource Person
NRLM RC	:	National Rural Livelihoods Mission Resource Cell
NSAP	:	National Social Assistance Programme
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free
ODK	:	Open Data Kit
PESA	:	Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas
PGDM- RM	:	Post Graduate Diploma in Management- Rural Management
PGDRDM	:	Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management
PIAs	:	Project Implementing Agencies
PMGSY	:	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMKSY	:	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PRAC	:	Policy Research Advisory Committee
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
RAC	:	Research Advisory Committee
RAG	:	Research Advisory Group
RD	:	Rural Development
RGSA	:	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RSETI	:	Rural Self-Employment Training Institute
SAGY	:	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SAU	:	Social Audit Unit
SBM	:	Swachh Bharat Mission
SERP	:	Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty
SFC	:	State Finance Commission
SHG	:	Self-Help Group
SIRDPR	:	State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
SLACC	:	Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaption to Climate Change
SOP	:	Standard Operating Procedures
SRLM	:	State Rural Livelihood Mission
ToT	:	Training of Trainers
TQIMC	:	Training Quality Improvement Measures Committee
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
UT	:	Union Territory

Journey so far



1977

Renamed as National Institute of Rural Development

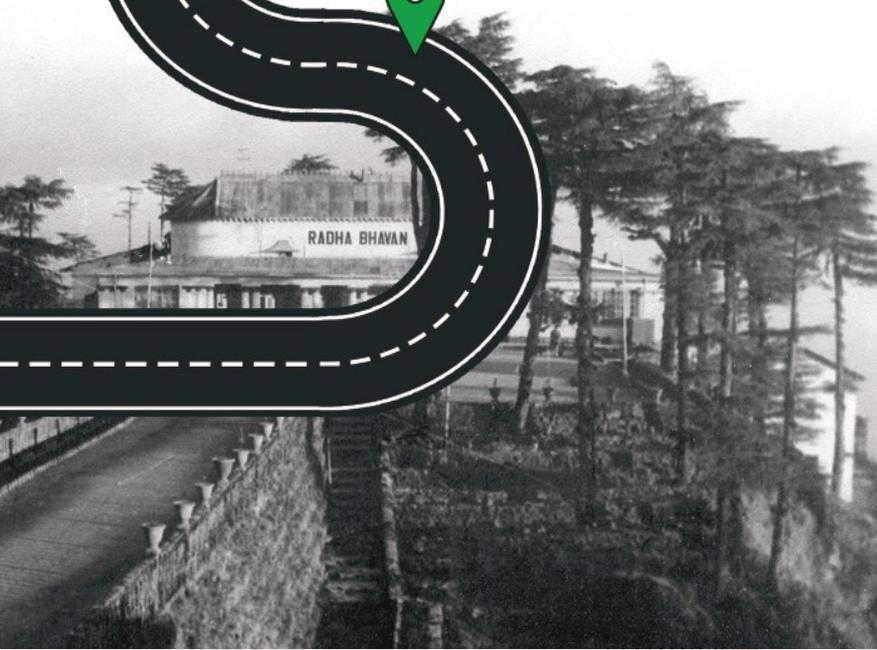
The name NIRD changed as National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) **2013**

1958

Ntional Institute of Community Development at Mussoorie

1965

Shifted to Hyderabad Campus



What We Do ?

1

Organise training programmes, conferences, seminars and workshops for senior-level development professionals elected representatives, bankers, NGOs and other stakeholders

5

Develop content and disseminate information through periodicals, reports, e-modules and other publication

2

Undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research

4

Analyse and propose solutions to problems in planning and implementation of the programmes for rural development

3

Study functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions and rural development programmes across the States



CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Rural Development, is a premier national Centre of Excellence in rural development and Panchayati Raj. It builds capacities of rural development functionaries, elected representatives, financial institutions, community-based organisations and other stakeholders through inter-related activities, inter-alia, training, research/consultancy, technology transfer, etc. Originally established as the National Institute of Community Development in 1958 in 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 the Panchayati Raj system and capacity building of its functionaries, as per the decision of the General Council of the Institute, the name of NIRD was changed to National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) with effect from December 4, 2013. Later, Government of India recognised that the objectives of NIRDPR are substantially identical with the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Rural Development, and merged CAPART with NIRDPR with effect from May 1, 2020. The Institute is located on a 174.21-acre serene campus with rural surroundings, at Rajendranagar in the historic city of Hyderabad.

NIRDPR undertakes the following activities with a focus on strengthening Rural Development and Panchayati Raj sectors:

- i. Organise training programmes, conferences, seminars and workshops for senior-level development professionals, elected representatives, bank officials, NGOs and other stakeholders,
- ii. Undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research,
- iii. Study the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions

(PRIs) and rural development programmes across the States,

- iv. Analyse and propose solutions to the problems in planning and implementation of the programmes for rural development, and
- v. Develop content and disseminate information through periodicals, reports, e-modules and other publications.

1.1. Vision of NIRDPR

The Vision of NIRDPR is to achieve an **'Inclusive and sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the people living in Rural India.'** The perspectives on the quality of life vary from society to society. It is all about being free from poverty and disease, having a long and full-filled life, and accessing freedom and rights. It is a value-loaded concept, touching upon access to food, water, energy, shelter, health, education, good social relationships, freedom of choice, equity, cultural identity, material prosperity, spiritual satisfaction, and livelihood security.

1.2. Mission of NIRDPR

As a **'think-tank'** for the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), our mission is to work on these aspects and provide **critical messages for policymaking**, programming, setting targets and governance. **Sustainability** is the core value that we maintain in our mission to improve the quality of life in rural India. The Institute facilitates rural development for enhancing the quality of life through research, creation of knowledge base, and capacity building of rural development officials and development practitioners (accountability and efficiency of NGO) by organising research-driven capacity building programmes, workshops, and Seminars.

1.3. Objectives of NIRDPR

- Act as a Think tank for the MoRD, GoI - Policy formulation, Capacity building efforts partnering with SIRDs, and adopting saturation approach.
- Research-driven capacity building- Outcome-based research and training linked to flagship programmes of the Government of India
- To be an institution of National Eminence and Global Excellence to improve Quality of Life.
- Action Research: Take up proof of concepts, programmes and projects to validate research findings for Government of India and other organisations.
- Enable monitoring of Government of India programmes, and gather evidence to assess the effectiveness of rural development policies and programmes.
- Technology dissemination: Infuse technology interventions to bring about rural transformation and find innovative solutions to local rural problems.
- Through collaboration with institutes of national and international eminence, act as a hub of excellence in rural knowledge generation, curation and dissemination.

1.4. Training and Capacity Building

NIRDPR has been organising training programmes, workshops, seminars, etc., on themes relating to Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. NIRDPR has expertise in training senior and middle-level officials engaged in policy formulation, management and implementation of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj programmes and related areas of work. 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 in achieving the expected goals and objectives of the initiatives. The Institute has been expanding its canvas of training activities every year and has been successful in making them more need-based and demand-driven. It could achieve a very

high rate of satisfaction among participants by evolving and adopting new training methodologies and techniques on a continuous basis. Besides, the findings of the research studies are utilised in training programmes as training inputs.

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 the Institute's mandate. It also facilitates financial support under the Central Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, for strengthening the training infrastructure and faculty of these institutions. The Institute also organises capacity development programmes for the faculty of SIRDPRs and ETCs through various training programmes. The Institute also organises international training programmes at the instance of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and other organisations like the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO). The Institute also works in close coordination with international organisations like AARDO, CICTAB, CIRDAP, UN Women, etc.

Keeping in view the importance of capacity building of Panchayati Raj functionaries and elected representatives, the Institute has undertaken various initiatives in the form of development of training materials, and trainers and resource persons focusing on the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Recognising the importance of the emerging application of Geoinformatics applications in various rural sectors, the Centre for Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (C-GARD) of the Institute designs specialised programmes for imparting skills and improving knowledge levels in the latest geoinformatics technology and tools.

1.5. Research and Consultancy

Research is one of the principal activities of the Institute to understand the emerging developmental issues and learn from the practices in rural development. As part of it, the Institute examines and

analyses the factors contributing to the improvement of social well-being of rural people with a focus on the rural poor and other disadvantaged groups through research studies, action research projects, case studies and consultancy studies. Research studies conducted by the Institute are field-based, and findings from these studies provide important inputs for the training programmes of the Institute and are useful in policy formulation for rural development.

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, and day-to-day interventions are modified according to the situation prevailing in the location. The main focus is to evolve a people-centred approach to planning and implementing development programmes with local decision-making and participatory evaluation.

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 to 'village adoption' by adopting villages from the remote and backward areas in different parts of the country. This gives the NIRDPR faculty members the exposure to keep themselves abreast of the ground realities and developmental challenges in rural areas.

Besides, studies are taken up in collaboration with the SIRDPRs and ETCs and with other networking institutions. The Institute provides consultancy support to various international and national organisations on different development themes. The Institute also takes up research studies at the request of Central ministries, State departments and other national and international organisations.

To reduce manual errors in data collection and data analysis, the Institute encourages the use of mobile-based research data collection tools. During the year, field data of many research studies on various key themes of the rural sector were collected using a mobile-based Open Source tool, i.e., Open Data Kit (ODK).

1.6. Technology Transfer

As part of the initiatives towards accelerating development and wide dissemination of appropriate and affordable technologies for sustainable rural development, NIRDPR established Rural Technology Park (RTP) in 1999. It aims at enhancing the livelihoods of the 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 to the rural masses. A Rural Technology and Crafts Mela is organised every year to promote rural technologies, innovations, marketing of rural products, etc. The Director General's Bungalow is a sustainable housing initiative of RTP for promoting sustainable housing using appropriate technologies, and it won the HUDCO award for 'Cost-effective Rural/Urban Housing, including Innovative/Emerging & Disaster Resistant Housing' in the year 2018.

A large number of rural youth and SHG women were trained through exposure-cum-training programmes and workshops on various technologies to promote livelihoods.

1.7. Innovative Skilling and Livelihoods

With a view to facilitating the special initiatives of Ministry of Rural Development for innovative skilling and livelihoods, special projects and resource cells were established at NIRDPR. These include Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Resource Cell, Resource Cell on Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Project Cell on Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), and S.R. Sankaran Chair.

DDU-GKY is a skill training and placement programme of the Ministry of Rural Development that focuses on the underprivileged rural youth of the country. The Institute is one of the Central Technical Support Agencies (CTSA) and national-level coordinating agency for policy advocacy and administering the Standard Operating Procedures

(SOPs) of DDU-GKY programme. The DDU-GKY Cell of NIRDPR 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 was created in 2012 in NIRDPR to facilitate various rural livelihood initiatives and cater to the capacity building needs of the SRLMs. The NRLM RC organises training programmes, workshops and seminars on different thematic verticals like Institution Building and Capacity Building (IBCB), Financial Inclusion (FI), Gender and Livelihoods, etc., for NGOs, Bankers, PIAs, government officials, CBOs, etc.

The RSETI Project Cell of the Institute is the nodal agency for infrastructure creation for RSETIs in the States in collaboration with banks. As a part of it, the Institute is bestowed with the responsibility of processing the proposals from various sponsoring banks to release 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, which would enhance understanding and help in improving the life and working conditions of rural labour.

1.8. Academic Programmes

Various initiatives for rural development from time to time have created a demand for professionals to ensure their effective and efficient management. Keeping this in view, the Institute started a one-year residential Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) in 2008. The programme aims to create a large pool of rural development management professionals in the country, which is vital to the success of rural development programmes.

In the context of changing development scenario and the need for professionals with a comprehensive understanding and competencies for effective management, it was felt to have a programme of longer duration. Accordingly, in the year 2018, the

Institute introduced a two-year full-time PGDM-RM programme with the approval of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi.

In furtherance of the Institute's initiative for a wider outreach, a Distance Education Cell (DEC) was established in 2010, and a one-year PG Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD) was introduced. To address the need to develop a well-trained set of specialised tribal development professionals, the Institute also started a one-year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Tribal Development (PGDTDM) in distance mode in January 2013. Besides, Post Graduate Diploma Programme on Geospatial Technology Applications in Rural Development (PGDGARD) commenced in August 2015.

1.9. Policy Advocacy

NIRDPR is envisaged to serve as a 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 panchayati rah to provide inputs for policymaking and effective management of the various government programmes. These serve as cutting-edge feedback to the Central and State governments about the nuances in development administration and management.

1.10. Administration and Finance

Administration and Finance wings of the Institute support and facilitate the faculty members in undertaking training, research and consultancy activities. The policies of the Institute and strategies are determined by the General Council (GC). Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj is the President of the Council. The management and administration of the Institute is vested in Executive Council (EC), with Secretary, Rural Development as its Chairman. The Director General is responsible for the overall management of the Institute. The Academic and Research Advisory Committees help the Institute in the form of guidance in planning the training, research, action research and

consultancy and academic activities. Based on the recommendations of Prof. Y. K. Alagh Committee, the Institute has been restructured into schools having centres within each school.

The functions of the Finance and Accounts division of the Institute, inter alia, include budgeting, drawl 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.

1.11. Dissemination and Publications

NIRDPR has the 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 for 40 years now, occupies a place of pride among leading academic journals on rural development and decentralised governance. The Institute's Newsletter 'Pragati' is published in English and Hindi to provide wide publicity to training programmes and highlight various activities undertaken by the Institute on a regular basis. Additionally, the Institute brings out publications under the Research Report series and Case Study series. The Institute's Library has successfully completed the digitisation of institutional publications such as Research Highlights, training materials and faculty publications on rural development.



CHAPTER – 2

TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING

Training and Capacity Building is one of the major activities of the Institute to strengthen the rural ecosystem and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). NIRDPR has expertise in training Elected Representatives of PRIs and senior/middle level officials engaged in policy formulation, management and implementation of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj programmes and related areas of work. The programmes are intended to create a knowledge base, develop skills and infuse the right attitude and values among the participants. The focus of the programmes of NIRDPR is on building the capacities of development professionals of the country for effective management of ongoing initiatives for rural development. The participants report a high level of satisfaction as the Institute innovates and adopts new training methods and techniques on a continuous basis. This has improved 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) to carry the learning forward to the grassroots levels in a cascading mode.

2.1. Objectives

The programmes of NIRDPR are designed with the following objectives:

- Build awareness, improve skills, infuse the right attitude and broaden knowledge of the development functionaries for effective programme planning and implementation,
- Develop strategies on emerging needs of rural population through workshops, seminars and consultations,

- Facilitate behavioural changes among development personnel towards passionate contribution to sustainable rural development,
- Familiarise the development functionaries with the best practices and success stories in managing the development programmes.

2.2. Clientele Groups

The programmes are designed for senior and middle level 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 by juxtaposing the broad trends emerging in rural development with the vision and mission of the Institute. The outcomes of the Training Need Assessment (TNA) conducted from time to time, the deliberations of the workshops and 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.

The Institute has seen a mix of programmes with on-campus and off-campus programmes. About 60 per cent of the programmes in the year were conducted

online. The Institute used various tested tools for the delivery of the online programmes. As part of the efforts of the Institute to reach out to a large number of stakeholders and, more importantly, to strengthen the capacity building of functionaries at State and sub-State levels, programmes were planned in the form of off-campus and networking programmes. Besides, a series of Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes were also designed for the faculty of the SIRDPRs/ETCs, State and district level resource persons and master trainers for facilitating capacity building in cascading mode.

2.4. Training Methods

Keeping in view the varied nature of the training imparted, the diverse profile of the participants and the online nature of training, appropriate training methods were used. Some of these methods included Lecture-cum-Discussions, Case Studies, Group Discussions, Panel Discussions, Exercises and Hands-on Sessions (demonstrations), success stories, etc. As part of the training methodology, presentations by the resource persons, both in-house and external, and experience sharing and interactions with the participants were facilitated.

2.5. Training Quality Improvement Measures Committee (TQIMC)

In order to make the training more effective, the Institute has always given priority to improve the qualitative aspects of the training programmes. In this regard, 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.

2.6. Training Programmes: 2021-22

During the year 2021-22, 1319 training programmes were organised, and 76,819 participants were trained. In order to meet the State-specific requirements and to enhance the capacities of the faculty members of SIRDPRs, ETCs and other RD&PR institutions, 263 off-campus programmes were organised by the NIRDPR and its Regional Centres. The average score of the 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 2.1. The category-wise distribution of participants who attended NIRDPR Programmes during the year 2021-22 is placed at Annexure I.

Table 2.1: Type of Programmes Organised in 2021-22

Type	NIRDPR, Hyderabad	NIRDPR-NERC	NIRDPR, Delhi Branch	Total
Training Programmes	748	86	8	842
Workshops, Seminars/ Webinars / Conferences	136	8	18	162
Training of Trainers	137	0	0	137
International Programmes	4	0	0	4
Exposure Visits	151	0	0	151
Induction & Orientation	11	12	0	23
Total	1187	106	26	1319

The break-up indicating the mode of the training programmes conducted by the Institute is presented in **Table 2.2.**

Mode	No. of training programmes conducted	No. of participants
Online	794 (including 20 Hybrid programmes)	57,960
Offline	525	22,129

2.7. Profile of Participants

As seen from Table 2.3 below, majority of the participants of the training programmes were government officials. A sizable number of representatives from research and training institutes,

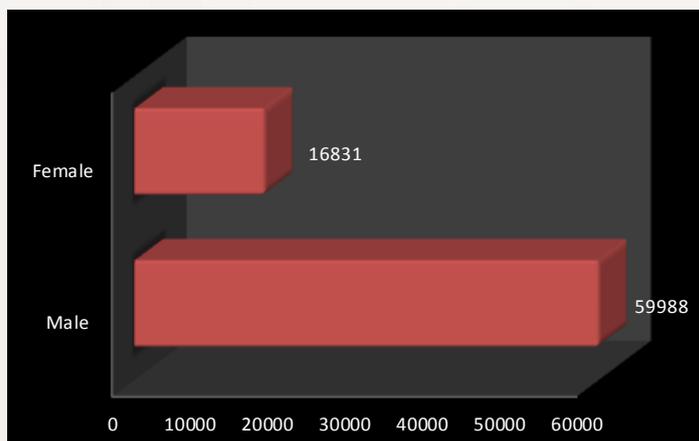
non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) and others, namely SHGs, farmers and youth, were also part of the group who benefitted from the training programmes.

Category	NIRDPR, Hyderabad	NERC-Guwahati	Delhi Branch	Grand Total
Govt. Officials	26,779	4263	618	31,660
Bankers & Commercial Organisations	8843	257	147	9247
ZP & PRIs	1308	40	0	1348
Voluntary. Organisations/ NGOs	3265	330	135	3730
National/State Institutions	5669	45	22	5736
Universities/Colleges	1856	315	0	2171
International	109	86	0	195
Others/Youth/PSUs/ Individuals	22,187	255	290	22,732
Total	70,016	5591	1212	76,819

Gender Distribution in Training Programmes

NIRDPR makes concerted efforts to design programmes that are gender-neutral in nature. The programmes were designed to ensure equal

participation of both male and female participants. The following Graph 2.1 presents the details of the gender distribution of the NIRDPR programmes.



Graph 2.1: Details of Gender Distribution of the NIRDPR Programmes

2.8. State-wise Participation

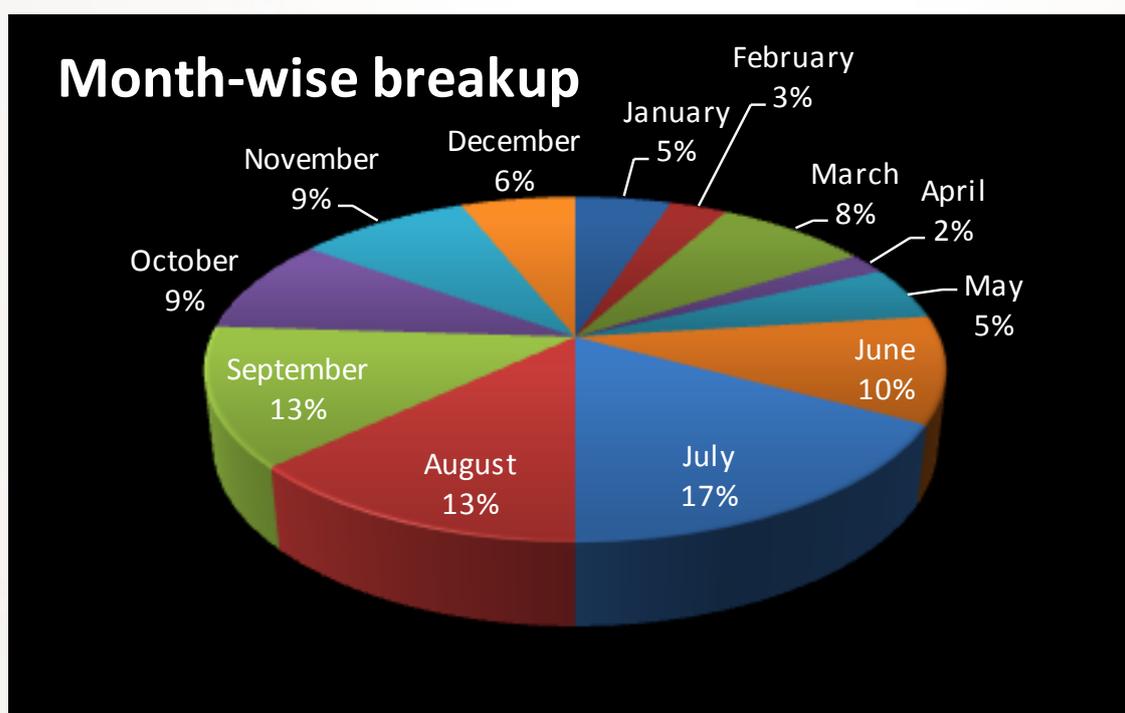
The State-wise participation of trainees during 2021-22 is presented in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: State-wise participation in the NIRDPR programmes		
State/UT	No. of Participants Trained	Percentage
A & N Islands	166	0.22
Andhra Pradesh	1184	1.54
Arunachal Pradesh	833	1.08
Assam	1603	2.09
Bihar	756	0.98
Chandigarh	112	0.15
Chhattisgarh	681	0.89
Daman and Diu	29	0.04
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	40	0.05
Delhi	433	0.56
Goa	254	0.33
Gujarat	493	0.64
Haryana	819	1.07
Himachal Pradesh	516	0.67
Jammu & Kashmir	805	1.05
Jharkhand	844	1.10
Karnataka	743	0.97
Kerala	1160	1.51
Lakshadweep	42	0.05
Madhya Pradesh	1298	1.69
Ladakh	101	0.13
Maharashtra	1333	1.74
Manipur	372	0.48
Meghalaya	836	1.09
Mizoram	248	0.32
Nagaland	426	0.55
Odisha	1381	1.80
Puducherry	181	0.24
Punjab	657	0.86
Rajasthan	638	0.83
Sikkim	693	0.90
Tamil Nadu	1535	2.00
Telangana	2313	3.01
Tripura	731	0.95
Uttar Pradesh	1412	1.84
Uttarakhand	813	1.06
West Bengal	1473	1.92
Others*	48645	63.32
NIRDPR	220	0.29
Total	76819	

*The data relating to participants' domicile State for most of the online programmes could not be traced and hence is placed in the others category.

2.9. Month-wise Distribution of Programmes

The pie chart below depicts the month-wise distribution of training programmes during the year 2021-22.



2.10. International Programmes

As part of efforts to share Indian experience for the benefit of developing countries, the Institute has been organising international training programmes on different themes of rural development. These programmes are conducted under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC), CICTAB and MoPR. During 2021-22, five international programmes were

organised, and 93 participants from developing countries attended the programmes. The participants were mainly from Asian, African and Latin American countries such as Vietnam, Nepal, Philippines, Myanmar, Mauritius, etc. NIRDPR is reducing international training programmes in order to give importance to national-level programmes. The details of the programmes and participants are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Details of International Programmes

Category	No. of programmes conducted	No. of international participants trained
CICTAB	1	19
IT EC	1	22
NIRDPR	3	52
Grand Total	5	93

The titles of the international programmes are as follows:

1. ITEC programme on e-Governance Strategies and Best Practices in India.
2. CICTAB programme on Skilling, Livelihoods and Financial Inclusion.
3. Designing Indicators for Performance Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes.
4. International webinars (6) were organised on SDGs covering Goal 1, Goal 2, Goal 5 & Goal 8 in collaboration with the University of Oxford, UK, University of Greenwich, UK, UNU-WIDER, University of Maryland, USA and University of East Anglia, UK.

2.11. Themes of Training Programmes

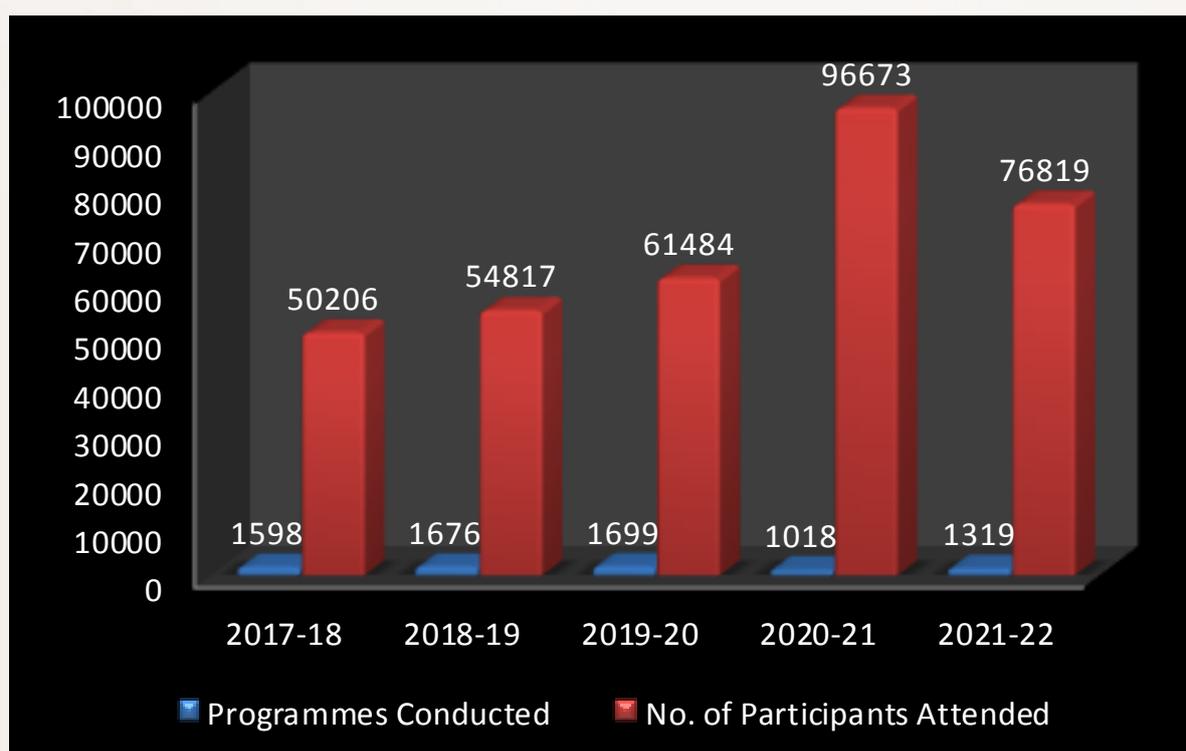
The overall aim of the programmes is to facilitate sustainable rural development by integrating economic and environmental dimensions through the empowerment of rural people. Themes have been planned keeping in view the capacity building needs of

development professionals in the context of emerging rural scenario. The focus is on effective planning and management of the ongoing rural development flagship programmes and empowerment of PRI functionaries. The details of the theme-wise number of programmes organised during the year are presented in Table 2.6.

S. No.	Theme	No. of training programmes conducted
1	Poverty Reduction and Livelihoods	487
2	Technology Transfer	244
3	Building Responsive Administration	194
4	Making PRIs Effective	158
5	Natural Resource Management	57
6	Transparency and Accountability in Governance	47
7	GIS Application	36
8	Gender Budgeting and Gender Responsive Governance	30
9	Participatory Planning and Decentralisation	27
10	e-Governance	23
11	Rural Micro-Enterprises	8
12	Community Empowerment	5
13	Innovation and Best Practices in RD	3
	Total	1319

2.12. Training Performance over the Years

The training performance during the past five years, starting from 2017-18, is depicted in Graph 2.2.



Graph 2.2: Training Performance over the Years

2.13. Training Feedback

The performance of training programmes is evaluated through e-evaluation on a five-point scale using Training Management Portal (TMP) and Google Forms. This assessment is done with reference to components such as training design, content, training methods, training materials, speakers' effectiveness, etc., so as to take corrective measures to improve the

training programmes. The overall average score for the training programmes during 2020-21 was 85 per cent.

2.14. Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav Activities

As a part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav activities, 93 programmes were conducted by the Institute from March 2021 to March 2022.

S. No.	Type of activities	No. of programmes
1	Awareness Generation (Thematic)	1
2	Conference	4
3	Expert Lecture	1
4	Inauguration of Building	1
5	Library Talks	2
6	National Webinar	21
7	Online award event	1
8	Quiz/Competition of various Stakeholders	5
9	Seminar	1
10	Students Study forum	9
11	Training and Capacity Building	23
12	Workshop	12
13	Virtual Panel discussion	1
14	Other activities	11
	Total	93

CHAPTER – 3

RESEARCH AND POLICY ADVOCACY

Research is one of the principal activities of the NIRDPR in view of its foray into a wide range of issues pertaining to rural development and panchayati raj. The research endeavours enable the Institute to keep abreast with the contemporary issues of rural development in the country. Given the wide range of expertise in the various areas of rural development among the faculty members, the Institute undertakes consultancy research studies for other Ministries of the Government of India, State Governments, Corporate Organisations, etc. The research studies are conducted with the following objectives:

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

The process for the approval of research studies at NIRDPR includes the suggestion given by the Policy Research Advisory Committee (PRAC) at the first stage. Consequently, the proposals submitted by the faculty are reviewed by the Research Advisory Group (RAG) comprising internal faculty members. Proposals recommended by RAG are reviewed by the Research Advisory Committee (RAC), comprising eminent scholars in the domain from different institutions. Accordingly, approvals are given for taking the research forward by the faculty. Before finalising the report, the research teams present their findings in the study forum for suggestions to improve.

3.1 Categories of Research

Keeping in view the qualitative and quantitative issues to be addressed, the research activities are classified into broad categories, namely Research Studies, Case Studies, Collaborative Studies, Action Research & Village Adoptions and Consultancy Studies. The action research is taken up to test the feasibility of research studies and assess the outcomes of policy recommendations. Action research takes the researchers much closer to the problems at the grassroots level while promoting rural development endeavours. The case studies focus on successful rural development practices having specific training values and scope for replication. Faculty members undertake collaborative studies with SIRDPRs/ETCs, national institutions and NGOs, etc.

Various consultancy studies are also taken up by the Institute, given the expertise of the faculty members and responsibility entrusted by various Ministries of Government of India and State Governments, and other Organisations.

3.2 Research Studies Conducted in 2021-22

A total of 56 research studies (including 41 ongoing proposals of previous years at various stages and 15 current-year studies) were carried out in 2021-22 under various categories, viz. Research Studies, Case Studies and Collaborative Studies. The details of the studies are given in **Annexures II-IV**. The Research Studies taken up during the year 2021-22 are given in **Annexure II**.

During 2021-22, 26 research studies were completed, as detailed in **Annexure III**. These studies were carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Since the duration of research studies spills over the financial year, the studies completed during the year under reference consist of those initiated during the previous years as well as some taken up in the

current year. As per the time frame, 15 studies are still underway, and the details are presented in **Annexure IV**.

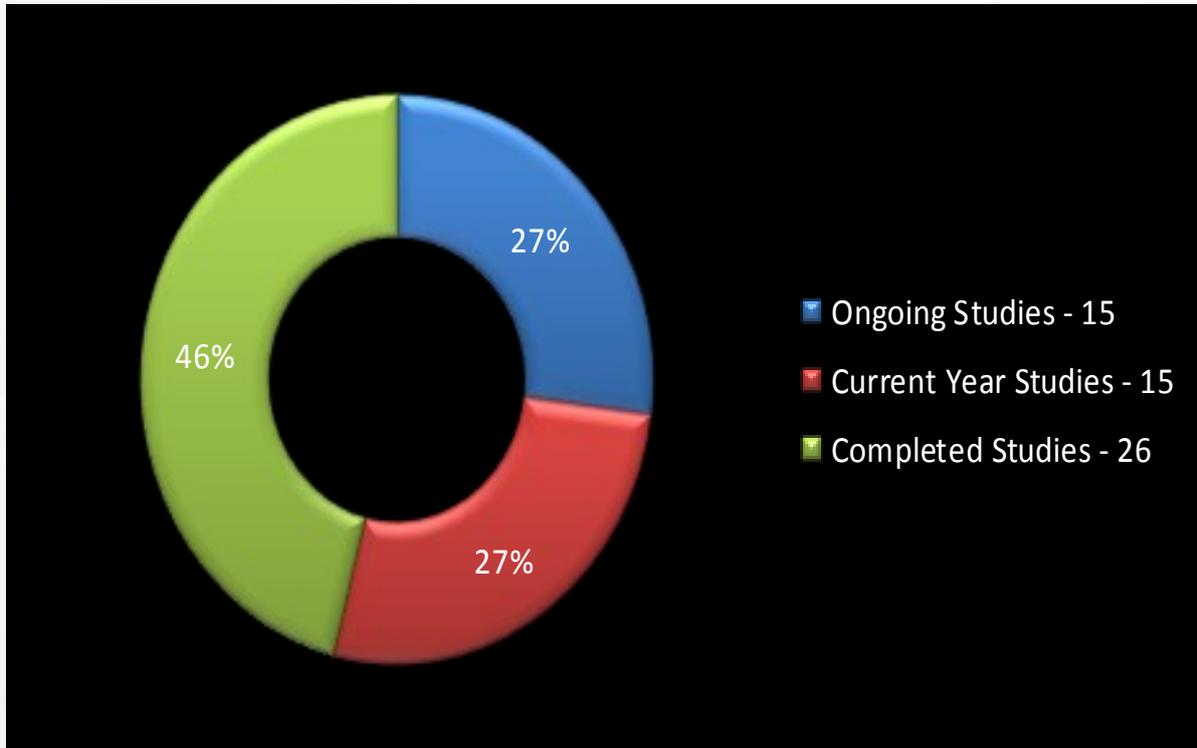


Figure 1: Status of Research Studies in 2021-22

3.2.1: Research Themes and Focus Areas

The thematic areas of NIRDPR research studies include Decentralised Planning, CSR Initiatives, Farmer Producer Organisations (Agriculture Sector), Food Security, Gender, Good Governance, Mahatma Gandhi NREGS (Flagship Programme), Reverse Migration and Its Implication on Rural Economy and Society, Social Accountability, Social Audit, Social Development, and Swachh Bharat Mission.

3.2.2 Key Findings of the Research Studies

a) Reverification of ODF Status with a Focus on Use and Maintenance: An Empirical Investigation –

Dr. R. Ramesh, Associate Professor & Head, CRI

The study was conducted in two districts of Madhya Pradesh with the objective of unravelling the answers to questions, including (i) the percentage of

households that are truly ODF, (ii) the causes of households not using toilets despite having a toilet, and (iii) the household level behaviour change that has occurred in terms of toilet use, hand washing practice, and proper maintenance of toilets.

The study confirms that open defecation is rampant in Satna district. It shows that 41 per cent of the households regularly defecate in the open, and about 12% are irregular users of toilet. This makes 53% of the households defecate in the open. But, this does not take into account 17% of the households that do not have toilets at all. Satna may be at 30% on the road to declaring ODF because data suggests that 70% (53% + 17%) are still not using the toilet. The declaration that it is already ODF has been made in haste, and it's impulsive.

The ODF declaration made by Satna district must be put on hold until all retrofitting required in the existing toilets are done and until those 17% of the

households that do not have toilet get their toilets constructed or everyone gets access to shared toilets if those households were found to have no space for toilet construction.

The SBM-G needs to put in greater effort into bringing rural India to declaring ODF - ODF as mentioned in our mass media campaign on SBM-G through punchlines like 'Har Koi, Har Roz, Hamesha' – 'Everyone, Every day, Always'.

b) Effectiveness of SERP Telangana's Health/Nutrition Intervention in Improving Women's Nutrition/Sanitation Practices - Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya

The study evaluated the status of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) around menstrual hygiene, sanitation in women, examining the effectiveness of SERP(T)'s nutrition/sanitation programmes in terms of knowledge, attitude and practice around menstrual health and hygiene and to elicit the further steps required to strengthen the nutrition/sanitation KAP through the community.



It was observed that small unfocused discussion in training sessions is not effective in creating significant knowledge difference among trained women. In terms of practices, while sanitary menstrual product is important for MHM, product penetration is just the beginning point of MHM progress. There has to be intensive Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)

focused on local restrictions and taboos and moderated according to the age group of beneficiaries to improve KAP around menstruation.

c) Assessing the Impact of Poshan Abhiyaan among Tribal Population in Gudur Mandal, Mahabubabad District, Telangana - Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy, Assistant Professor, CPGS&DE, NIRDPR

The study was conducted in selected Gram Panchayats in Gudur Mandal of Mahabubabad district in Telangana with the major objectives that include understanding the implementation of the Poshan Abhiyaan programme in the selected GPs, evaluating the impact of the Poshan Abhiyaan on the sample populations, with Koyas and Lambadas in particular, and assess whether improvement concerning health indicators has taken place.

While Lambadas were socio-economically well-off, the Koyas and Chenchus were still very much below the poverty line and had a hard time arranging for two square meals a day. Poor diet intake and anaemia were more frequent in Koyas and Chenchus. Institutional delivery was now popular in all three tribes, though. Adolescent girls in all three tribal communities are married off before they reach eighteen, leading to early pregnancy and related complications. Until the beneficiaries came in touch with ASHA and ANM, they followed the traditional dietary pre-and post-natal practices as per their cultural norms. All Anganwadi Centres were functioning well as far as the following were concerned: distribution of IFA tablets, immunisation, vaccination, counselling, 100 per cent institutional delivery, house-to-house survey during COVID-19 times, etc. No cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition or SAM were reported. However, a delay in the distribution of Take Home Ration or THR was observed.

d) A Century of Agrarian Change in Lower Cauvery Delta: A Study of Palakurichi Village 1918- 2018 - Dr. Surjit Vikraman, Associate Professor, Centre for Agrarian Studies

Among the various studies trying to understand the dynamics of rural transformation through an analysis of agrarian relations and the nature of

agricultural development, the study of Palakurichi village in Thanjavur region (present Nagapattinam district) of Tamil Nadu stands unique. Palakurichi was one of the 'Slater villages' studied since 1918, and the agrarian relations in the villages have been studied continuously for nearly a century since 1918. So far, there are five studies of the village, done by eminent scholars sketching out the socio-economic changes, agrarian relations and livelihoods of households. In order to understand the long-term changes in the lower Cauvery delta region, a detailed study of the Palakurichi village was undertaken with the resurvey of the village during 2019.



Palakurichi has remained primarily an agrarian village for a century, dependent entirely on agriculture for the livelihood of majority of the households. The most striking feature is the long-term dominance of a single crop of rice cultivation in the village for nearly a century, except for two crops of rice being cultivated for a brief period of two decades during the 1970s and 1980s. However, with the decline in availability of irrigation water from the Cauvery irrigation system and deterioration of production conditions due to natural calamities, including floods and droughts, the villagers could afford to grow only one crop of long-duration rice. The agroecological characteristics of the region could only support the production of a single crop of long-duration rice only, and the livelihoods of majority of households depended on this.

The studies on Palakurichi at different points in

time sketch the extremely oppressive and discriminatory treatment extended to Dalits in the village, and the deplorable and vulnerable living conditions they faced for an extended period before they could mobilise and fight against such oppressions and demand basic necessities of life. These efforts were later complemented by various public-supported programmes like PDS, IAY and PMAY, and MGNREGA aimed at improving the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable households.

e) Engagement of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) with Social Audit Unit (SAU) of Jharkhand: A Case Study - Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha, Assistant Professor, Centre for Social Audit

Jharkhand is one of the leading States where CSOs have worked with the Social Audit Unit at different levels and different social audit processes. This study has been taken up to document the good practices and gauge the perceptions of CSO representatives and social audit resource persons on such engagement.

Convener, NREGA Watch has been included in the Steering Committee. SAU organises periodic consultation meets with CSOs to review the social audit process, formats for data collection, and report preparation. Sixty per cent of CSO representative respondents are fully satisfied with the social audit process, 34% are moderately satisfied, 2% are partially satisfied, and 04% are not satisfied. Social audit resource persons have shared several benefits from CSOs' engagement. Important among them are increased community participation, proper decisions and effective actions on the issues identified, and logistics support to the social audit team.

f) Analysis of irregularities identified through Social Audit in MGNREGS – Dr. C. Dheeraja, Associate Professor, Centre for Social Audit

The study was carried out in three States, i.e. Jharkhand, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh, by selecting 10 to 15 irregularities based on the highest misappropriation amount involved, and a detailed case

documentation was done by visiting work sites along with interviewing different stakeholders. The trend analysis of three years (2017-2020) was captured by taking data on Social Audit findings from MGNREGA Social Audit MIS for all the States. The study was undertaken to analyse the nature and trends of irregularities identified under social audit and learn the actions taken on such irregularities.

g) Socio-economic & Psychological Study of Transgender & Strategies to mainstream them – Dr. S. N. Rao, Associate Professor, Centre for Equity and Social Development

The transgender community is an integral part of Indian society but has continued to be marginalised in terms of education, economic opportunity, and access to quality health care. Healthcare professionals are less equipped to deal with the mental health issues pertinent to these communities. In general, transgender community remains unaware of the psychological interventions and services potentially available to aid in managing their stress and mental health needs. Transgenders continue to be abused and the main lacuna attributed for this treatment is the lack of acceptance of sexuality beyond certain norms. The third gender is considered by society as an 'abnormality', and societal exclusion happens. Attempts to educate ourselves on issues of sexuality, and consequently, a sustained struggle for transgender acceptance are missing.

The insensitivity towards the transgender community in private and public spheres makes them more vulnerable. Lack of government interventions is making the picture greyer and putting them in exotic pockets of societies. Change of attitude is the need of the hour to accept transgender people as human beings.

h) Evaluation of Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT), Telangana - Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha, Dr. C. Dheeraja and Dr. Srinivas Sajja, Centre for Social Audit

MGNREG Audit of Scheme Rules 2011 and Auditing Standards, 2016 mandate periodic internal

and external assessments of social audit units. On the request of the Society for Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT), the NIRDPR has undertaken an evaluation of SSAAT and the social audit process in Telangana. Primary data was collected from a total of nine GPs. A total of 188 MGNREGA wage seekers were administered questionnaires. Two FGDs with villagers were conducted in each of the nine selected GPs. One GP has been chosen for non-participant observation of the social audit process. Secondary data was gathered from official records, policy documents and annual reports of SSAAT.

3.3 Action Research

Given the contemporary research outcome and the current issues/problems that need immediate attention, NIRDPR focuses on several themes for action research. A few themes focused upon in the year 2021-22 were Panchayati Raj, Dairy Development, and Swachh Bharat. About four action research studies were carried out in 2021-22. The details of the studies are presented in **Annexure V**. One Action Research Study was completed during the year, and the summary of the findings is given below:

a) Design and Development of a Waterless Urinal System for Improving the Situation of Girls' Urinals in School – A Pilot Action Research Project – Dr. S. Ramesh Sakthivel, CIAT&SJ

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

This study aimed to develop a squatting type urinal pan fitted with a novel odour trap which enables a waterless feature in girls’ urinals and a stink-free environment. Under this project, a novel squatting pan with shallow depth is being developed to safely collect urine and dispose of it through a drainage pipe fixed beneath it, similar to normal toilets. In addition, a novel odour trap is being developed using curtailed membrane technique to prevent odour in girls’ urinals which is likely to receive particles of larger size along with urine.

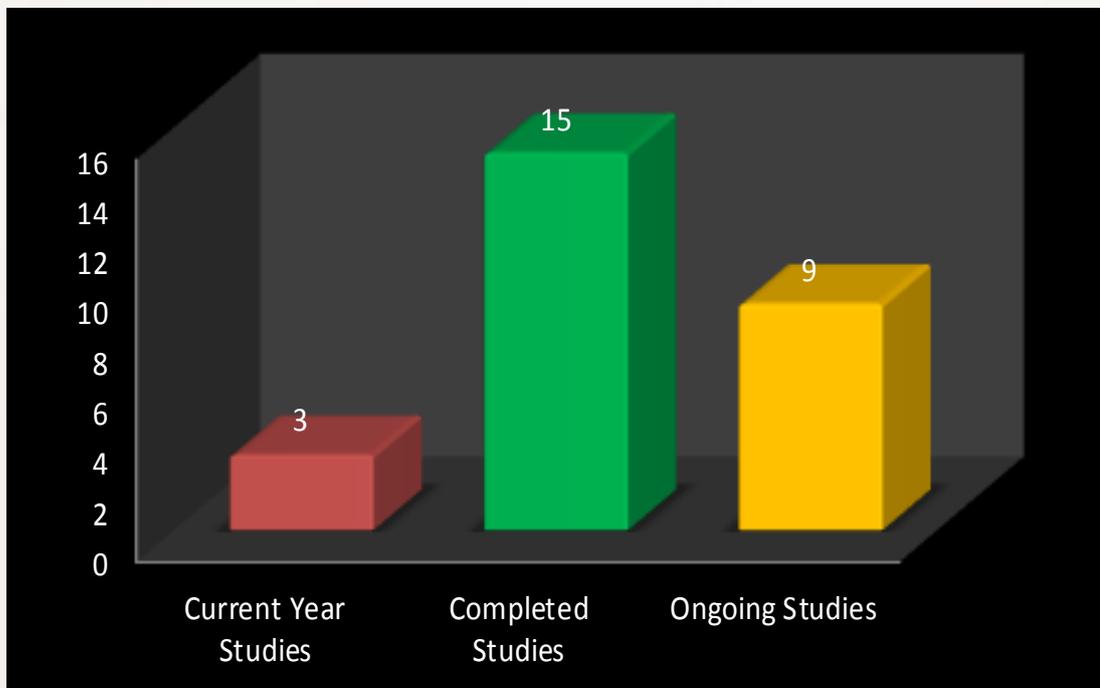
3.4 Consultancy Studies

Given the expertise available with faculty members and the wider attention garnered by the Institute, various Ministries of Government of India, State governments and 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 groups in this regard are i) MoRD, ii) DAY-NRLM, MoRD, iii) UNICEF, iv) Coal India Limited,

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, v) MoPR-RGSA, vi) UNDP, vii) Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of Uttarakhand, viii) CICTAB, ix) Andaman & Nicobar Administration, x) MEA (Min. of Ag., Govt. of Madagascar), xi) Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of AP, xii) SAC - ISRO (Collaboration with ICAR), xiii) NABARD, xiv) ICSSR, xv) MoPR-TISPRI-Phase-II, xvi) SIDBI, xvii) Dept. of PR&RD, Govt. of J&K, among others.

During the year 2021-22, three new consultancy studies were taken up in addition to the 24 ongoing studies that were taken up before 2021-22. A total of 15 consultancy studies were completed in 2021-22. These studies were carried out in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Two studies were carried out in Andaman & Nicobar Island, Madagascar. One study was carried out in 29 States and two Union Territories.

The details of the studies are presented in **Annexures VI-VIII**.



Graph 2: Status of Consultancy Studies in 2021-22

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

a) Spectral Library Generation and Comparison of Various Crops Using Hyperspectral and Multispectral Sensors - Dr. M. V. Ravibabu, Associate Professor, CGARD, NIRDPR, Dr. K. Suresh, Principle Scientist, ICAR-IIOPR, Pedavegi, AP

In the study, hyperspectral data is simulated from multispectral images for the test area using distance functions which is a direct method for selecting similar pixels. Two sets of data are used as Reference data (Overlapped Sentinel and AVIRIS data) and Test data (Sentinel). Reference data should consist of Sentinel and AVIRIS images of the same study area; the hyperspectral data is simulated using distance functions, taking Sentinel data as input. The spectral similarity between the spectra of the test sentinel data and reference sentinel data is compared. After selecting similar spectra from the reference sentinel data, the overlapped pixel's spectra are selected from the reference AVIRIS data. Each selected similar spectrum is placed in the subsequent position to simulate the whole hyperspectral data.

b) National Food Security Act among Rural Households in Telangana - Dr. Akanksha Shukla, Associate Professor, CPGS&DE

The Indian PDS is a universal solution for guaranteeing essential foodgrains at low prices to the needy sections of the population. It stabilises open market prices of foodgrains and guarantees reasonable remunerative prices for farmers. This initiative became all the more relevant in the recent past with COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant lockdown in the country. As schools closed and the mid-day meal programme suffered a setback, the PDS remained the only way out for the survival of millions. The study done in 2020-21 reflects the ground realities and has captured the state of food security in the backward districts of Telangana.

c) Decentralised Service Delivery: Case Study of Nandagad Gram Panchayat in Karnataka - Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik, Assistant Professor, CPRDP&SSD

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the units of local self-government, act as the most accessible form of governance for people living in rural areas. The landmark 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 in India witnessed a democratic revival of local government institutions, which were once conceived as the edifice of governance structure by Mahatma Gandhi. The aim of the decentralisation process is not just to transfer the power and responsibilities from centralised authority to local institutions but to promote a governance system, where citizens at the bottom level will claim a greater stake in government by way of involving themselves in the local decision-making process. The constitutional amendment, in the Eleventh Schedule, has listed 29 subjects which may be devolved to the Panchayats. However, wide variations exist across States and UTs in the devolution of powers and functions to the Panchayats. As institutions of local government, Panchayats are responsible for delivering essential services to local citizens and addressing the vulnerabilities of poor and marginalised sections. The Panchayats intended to improve the delivery of basic services, including water supply, sanitation including sewerage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, roads, footpaths, streetlights, burial and cremation grounds and other basic functions assigned to them under their basic statutes.

d) Use of Geoinformatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh - Er. H. K. Solanki and Dr. P. Kesava Rao

The development of any country depends on the infrastructural facilities available therein. Good road network facilities play a major role here. Developed countries have good road infrastructure not because they are wealthy; instead, they develop because of good road infrastructure. Realising this fact, an ambitious and biggest-ever infrastructure development project in India named Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak

Yojana (PMGSY) under the Ministry of Rural Development was conceptualised and launched on 25th December, 2000. The objective was to provide basic access by way of all-weather roads to all habitations having a population of “250 or above in desert and tribal areas” and “500 or above for the rest of habitations” by the year 2007 in a phased manner.

The study was conducted in three States, namely Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In Haryana, 22 districts with 531 roads were considered for analysis. In Himachal Pradesh, the study area comprised 12 districts, out of which a total of 1613 roads were considered for analysis. In Uttar Pradesh, 11,617 roads in 75 districts were considered for analysis.

e) Use of Geoinformatics for Monitoring of Rural Roads under PMGSY in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam - Dr. A. Simhachalam and Dr. N. S. R. Prasad

Rural roads are crucial in a country like India, where most of the population resides in rural areas, and the main source of their earnings is based on agricultural products. Rural roads provide access to basic amenities and means of transporting agricultural products to the nearest market centres.

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) confronts major challenges. It is tough to manage this giant project using traditional project management methods as these methods are tedious and time consuming, and it is difficult to retrieve the desired information. Use of geoinformatics will help overcome these difficulties and facilitate better planning, decision making and monitoring of the scheme. The current project involves the Application of Rural Road Projects under the PMGSY, which involves the temporal changes for monitoring roads taken up under PMGSY.

f) Access to Finance (A2F) by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the Indian Economy and its Impact on the MSE Sector - Dr. M. Srikanth, Dr. A. Bhavani, Mr. Veneet J. Kalloor and Mr. Chandan Kumar

If farmers provide food and nutritional security to the nation, Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) contribute to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment, and exports of our country. MSEs face legacy issues such as lack of formal registration, inadequate & untimely credit, delayed receivables, technological obsolescence, negligible market linkages, absence of exit policy, etc. Out of all the challenges, access to finance is the major issue that MSEs have been facing across the country. Besides, the MSEs have long-delayed receivables on their books which stretch their working capital cycle and hike interest costs substantially. In view of the aforementioned, SIDBI funded a project to examine the major roadblocks faced by the MSEs while accessing credit from banks and financial institutions in India and the constraints of these firms in getting converted into formal entities.

g) Third-Party Verification of Geo-tagged Assets under MGNREGS - Dr. P. Kesava Rao, Dr. N. S. R. Prasad, Er. H K Solanki and Dr. M. V. Ravibabu

A technology-based solution was created by integrating space technology and asset tracking management solution to effectively map all the assets created under MGNREGS as part of the Geo-MGNREGA Project. To ensure further transparency, a third-party verification exercise was envisioned to independently validate the geo-tagging exercise to verify the existing status of the geo-tagged assets. The Academy of Management Sciences (AMS) conducted a third party field verification of the assets by physically visiting the location of the assets and conducting an examination using the Third-party Verification Mobile App provided by NRSC (Hyderabad). The examination included verification of the physical existence of the asset at the respective geo-tagged coordinates as well as a quality check of the asset through the customised mobile interface.

CHAPTER – 4

NRLM RESOURCE CELL



4.1. NRLM RC as Resource Support Cell of NRLM

NRLM RC, Hyderabad was established in 2013, and NRLM RC Guwahati was established in 2015 under the grant support of DAY-NRLM.

The main objectives of NRLM RC are:

- To strengthen the implementation of NRLM through capacity building of SRLMs by arranging implementation support from NRLM Resource Cell and
- To facilitate the continuous flow of trained National, State, District, and Field level resource professionals from NRLM Resource Cell to all the SRLMs and MoRD as per requirement.

Key Responsibilities of NRLM RC

In addition to meeting the capacity building requirements of SRLMs, i.e., by supporting SRLM training programmes in the States by deputing NRPs, NRLM RC also supports NMMU in developing new training modules and materials, conducting monitoring and evaluation research studies, developing digital tools and financial applications and developing best practices and case study material. The key responsibilities of NRLM RC are as follows:

- Induction training programmes for the newly recruited staff of SRLMs
- Support SRLMs in conducting thematic area-wise training programmes
- Support NRLM in developing training modules and training materials
- Development and effective utilisation of NRP and NCRP pool
- Support NRETP States in developing integrated farming clusters
- Support SRLMs in financial inclusion, SHG bank linkage and digital finance
- Support NRLM in the documentation of best practices and case studies.

4.2. Strategic Areas of Implementation of NRLM RC

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission focuses on bringing all rural women into the SHG network and building their livelihoods. The strategic areas of capacity building of NRLM RC are

- Institution Building and Capacity Building
- Social Inclusion and Social Development

- Gender and Food Nutrition Health and Wash
- Farm Livelihoods
- Non-Farm Livelihoods
- Financial Inclusion

4.3. Achievements of NRLM Resource cell during 2021-22

Training and Workshops

NRLM RC, NIRDPR conducted various online,

campus and off-campus training programmes during 2021-22.

In addition, NRLM RC extended support to various SRLMs to run need-based capacity building programmes for their staff and other stakeholders. NRLM RC also trained Capacity Building Agencies, Bankers, Government officials and CBOs. The Targets and Achievements of NRLMRC programmes for the FY 2021-22 are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Target v/s Achievement for the FY 2021-22		
Resource Cell	Target	Achievement
Hyderabad	291	400
Guwahati	68	54
Total	359	454

The details of thematic area-wise training programmes conducted by NRLMRC during 2021-22 are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Thematic Area-wise Training programmes Conducted by NRLMRC				
S. No.	Theme	Hyderabad	Guwahati	Total
1	IBCB	170	9	179
2	SI-SD & Gender	26	5	31
3	FNHW	3	6	9
4	FI	123	9	132
5	Farm Livelihood	11	17	28
6	HR	67	7	74
7	MIS	0	1	1
Total		400	54	454

The details of State-wise training programmes conducted by NRLM RC for the year 2021-22 are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: State-wise and thematic area-wise programmes conducted by NRLMRC Hyderabad during 2021-22

S. No.	State	Theme								Total
		HR	IBCB	FI	SISD	Gender	FNHW	Farm Livelihood	Non-Farm Livelihood	
1	A&N Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
3	Assam	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
4	Chhattisgarh	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	0	15
5	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
7	Gujarat	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
8	Haryana	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	9
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	12	3	1	4	0	4	0	30
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
11	Jharkhand	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
12	Karnataka	0	3	1	0	4	0	1	0	9
13	Maharashtra	0	3	44	0	1	0	0	0	48
14	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15	NIRDPR	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16	Odisha	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17	Pondicherry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Punjab	0	3	5	0	1	0	1	0	10
19	Rajasthan	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
20	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
21	Tamil Nadu	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	10
22	Telangana	0	13	4	0	1	0	2	0	20
23	Uttar Pradesh	56	58	52	0	0	0	0	0	166
24	Uttarakhand	4	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
25	Tripura	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total		67	170	123	3	23	3	11	0	400

The details of State-wise training programmes conducted by NRLMRC Guwahati for the year 2021-22 are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: State-wise and thematic-wise programmes conducted by NRLMRC-Guwahati during 2021-22

S. No.	State	Theme										Total
		IBCB	FI	SISD	FNHW	Farm Livelihoods	Non-Farm Livelihoods	LH Induction	HR	Gender	MIS	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4
2	Assam	5	1	1	5	3	3	-	4	-	1	23
3	Manipur			1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
4	Meghalaya	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	1	11
5	Mizoram		2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5
6	Nagaland	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	8
7	Tripura	1	3	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	10
8	Sikkim	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	8
Total		9	11	5	6	12	6	3	9	3	8	72

4.4. Key Activities under Various Thematic Verticals:

4.4.1. Institution Building and Capacity Building

Induction training programmes for newly recruited staff of SRLMs

Induction training programmes are the key components of the staff Capacity Building framework under DAY-NRLM. The staff capacity building mission plays a critical role in implementing the NRLM programme. A significant number of (67) induction training programmes covering 2797 staff of SRLM were conducted for the staff of UPSRLM and HP SRLM. The duration of these ToT programmes vary from 8-15 days with a mix of fieldwork and classroom segments. These programmes aim to orient the staff with NRLM philosophy and process. The induction training focuses on introducing basic concepts (poverty, vulnerability, livelihoods, gender, institution-building intervention, financial Inclusion, livelihood, etc.) and skills (visioning, planning, training, leadership and management, etc.) to help the staff meaningfully contribute to NRLM implementation. To cater to the needs of various SRLMs, NRLM Resource Cell has developed National Level Resource Persons (NRPs) and National level Community Resource Persons (NCRPs).

Training on CLF Financial Management

NRLMRC conducted 28 batches of training on CLF financial management with the support of NRPs for the SRPs and staff of the 19 SRLMs of the country. The training was imparted with the objective of providing knowledge about the aspects of financial management in CLF, which included bookkeeping, financial needs of the poor and coping mechanisms, saving & credit products, insurance & pension products, financial services of NRLM CBOs, services of accounting of CBOs, etc.

4.4.2. Financial Inclusion Initiatives

Orientation of Bank Officials on SHG-BANK Linkage

SHG bank linkage is critical for the progress of the

SHG members to meet their credit needs. Training programmes were undertaken for sensitisation of field-level officials and bank officials with the objectives of promoting SHG bank linkage. NRLMRC, with the support of NRPs and NRLMRC staff, conducted bankers' orientation programme on NRLM at the State and district level in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana States covering 7190 participants in 118 batches from April 2021 to March 2022.

Training of FI cadres

Nine batches of training were conducted for 266 community cadres, i.e., Bank Sakhi, BCs and iCRPs, by NRPs mainly in the State of Punjab. Bankers Orientation programmes in the States of Maharashtra and UP have been supported by NRLMRC, respectively, by deputing NRPs and coordinating the programmes. A total of 6064 bankers were trained in the SHG bank linkage concept. In May, June, September, October and November 2021, training programmes on CLF Books of Records to CLF Accountants of UPSRLM, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand were done. A total of 1559 CLF accountants were trained in this programme.

4.4.3. Social Inclusion and Social Development

SHGs, as a platform for inclusion, have gained prominence in multiple State Missions. A Manual for Social Inclusion was developed by NMMU, and in this connection, mission staff, community cadre and community resource persons were trained to ensure the inclusion of the elderly and PWDs into SHGs in States such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Telangana, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh. A workshop on SISD operational strategy preparation was also conducted for UKSRLM staff.

Training Module for i-GOT on 'Mainstreaming Social Inclusion in DAY NRLM' was developed during the current year.

Social Development (Gender, FNHW)

Six SRLMs (Telangana, Jharkhand, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Manipur) were supported in evolving a 'Gender Operational Strategy,' which encompasses the strategy to mainstream gender in framework, systems, institutions and processes of DAY-NRLM. In this connection, steps were evolved, such as gender sensitisation of the mission staff, trainers, community cadre and community (mostly SHG members) through online mode. During the year, training programmes were conducted for Gender Point Persons (GPP) for the States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim and Assam. Gender training for VO and CLF SAC members for the States of Chhattisgarh and Assam was also provided. Fourteen training programmes on gender concepts were conducted for the SRLM staff and cadre of Karnataka, Punjab, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Sikkim.

Institutional mechanisms like gender point person at the self-help group level, gender forum at the village organisation level and social action committees at the village organisation and cluster federation levels are constituted in a few States. The areas of focus are proactive participation in the Gram Panchayat, education of the girl child, prevention of child marriages, child labour and addressing domestic violence.

For the development of Gender Immersion Sites, the process of identification of the sites has been completed in States like Assam, Manipur, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The SRLM staff were trained in the process of development of gender immersion sites. In the immersion sites, the activities related to gender integration and mainstreaming will be integrated into the CLF, VO and SHGs. These sites will be utilised as resource centres for the communities from the other blocks and districts of the States for scaling up.

FNHW (Food, Nutrition, Health and Wash)

The mission recognises improved nutrition as an essential input to economic development and reducing poverty. Mainstreaming of Food Nutrition Health WASH-FNHW interventions is necessary to address

some of the underlying causes of perpetuating poverty and remains a vital aspect of the realisation of the Dashastra strategy adopted by the DAY-NRLM. As part of FNHW, five NRPs were issued ToRs to support SRLMs. The SRLMs have been utilising the services of NRPs in training programmes and preparation of training material. During the year, three training programmes were conducted for the staff and cadre of Goa, Himachal and Uttarakhand SRLMs.

4.4.4. Training on Farm Livelihoods

NRLM RC has been conducting training programmes for staff and cadres on Agro-Ecological Practices, Livestock, Value Chains, Organic farming, and training on millet value chain and Farmer Producer Groups (FPGs) during FY 2021- 22. With the support of NMMU and NRPs, the resource cell has conducted six offline training programmes in the States of Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The SRPs, Cadre and SRLM staff were imparted training on agroecological practices, livestock, organic farming and millet value chain. Five online training programmes were conducted for the staff and cadre of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka SRLMs. Overall, 12 training programmes on farm livelihood were conducted during the year.

4.4.5. Support to NMMU in Development of Training Modules and Training Materials

- Bookkeeping Modules: A training module was developed on Cluster Level Federation. Books of Records in Hindi language with the support of NCRPs were prepared.
- NRLM RC has been undertaking research studies on i) Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), the new sub-scheme of NRLM and ii) MKSP by taking the support of NRPs in collecting the data and in draft report preparation.
- PG playbook: In coordination with Transforming Rural India Foundation (TRIF), a playbook was developed as part of technical assistance to DAY-



NRLM. The book helps all the stakeholders understand the standard process of mobilisation, planning, business planning, monitoring of Producer Groups, etc.

- “Recipe Book on Moringa” was developed with the support of NRP and translated into Hindi.

4.4.6. Support to NRETP States in the Development of Integrated Farming Clusters

- DAY-NRLM RC provided training on Agro-ecological Practices and Livestock training to SRPs of SRLMs of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh Rajasthan and Punjab. The total number of participants from the five States was 712.

- NRLM RC organised training on organic farming for 70 participants of Himachal Pradesh SRLM in November 2021.
- NRLM RC supported SRLMs in developing Integrated Farming Cluster proposals and its appraisal for NRETP States under the Integrated Farming Cluster Project. The target is 400 clusters proposals for the 13 NRETP States. So far, 355 cluster capping proposals have been prepared and appraised in 11 States.
- Under the Value Chain development initiative, DAY -NRLM RC supported SRLMs in preparing and evaluating Value Chain Proposals.

CHAPTER – 5

INNOVATIVE SKILLING & LIVELIHOODS

India enjoys a demographic dividend, with more than 62 per cent of its population in the working-age group and more than 54 per cent below 25 years of age. Presently, 55 million working-age population cannot access employment opportunities due to socio-economic constraints; hence, the experiential traditional skills need to be upgraded for greater productivity. A skilled workforce can truly lay the foundation for the Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) campaign of the Government of India. The COVID-19 pandemic has critically highlighted the importance of being self-reliant and self-sufficient, which can only be achieved if the citizens, particularly the youth, are skilled and well-trained in various domains. In this context, NIRDPR has been actively exploring innovative skilling opportunities in order to generate sustainable livelihood options for rural India.

5.1. DDU-GKY Resource Cell

The DDU-GKY Cell at NIRDPR is responsible for carrying out the core activities associated with implementing this programme as a Central Technical Support Agency (CTSA) of MoRD. Various activities are conducted by NIRDPR as a CTSA, which include monitoring and evaluation, training and capacity building, and developing and maintaining robust MIS. Further, NIRDPR is also an appraisal agency for DDU-GKY projects. The details of the activities of DDU-GKY Resource Cell of NIRDPR are as follows:

5.1.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team of DDU-GKY Cell at NIRDPR is responsible for carrying out the core activities of the Central Technical Support Agency (CTSA) of MoRD for DDU-GKY programme. As a CTSA, NIRDPR monitor DDU-GKY programme



implementation across 20 States under the banners of Himayat (in J&K) and DDU-GKY in the rest of the country.

A snapshot of the team's achievement during the year 2021-22 under different heads is presented below:

1. Inspections of training centres – 861
2. Physical placement verifications -720
3. Training programmes delivered by M&E - 74
4. States'/PIA's performance review participated/ conducted - 149

In addition, the DDU-GKY team was engaged in the following activities during the year:

1. Conducted 51 Due Diligence visits of DDU-GKY Training Centres at the request of States like Karnataka (43), Meghalaya (8), etc.
2. Revision of DDU-GKY SOPs. The revised version is likely to be released shortly.
3. Recommendation for 2nd instalment release for Karnataka - 6 projects

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

5.1.2. Inspections of Training Centres

State/UT	No. of Inspections					
	Due	Done	%	No. of Advisories		
				Raised	Resolved	%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
AP	144	144	100%	310	116	37%
Assam	40	40	100%	171	81	47%
Bihar	46	44	96%	192	95	49%
Gujarat	9	9	100%	33	25	75%
Haryana	18	18	100%	119	69	58%
J&K	65	65	100%	231	127	55%
Jharkhand	59	59	100%	246	169	69%
Karnataka	50	50	100%	213	134	63%
Kerala	88	88	100%	224	174	78%
Meghalaya	13	13	100%	62	21	33%
Manipur	12	12	100%	59	22	38%
Punjab	15	15	100%	71	45	64%
Puducherry	3	3	100%	28	22	79%
Rajasthan	57	57	100%	226	72	32%
Sikkim	4	4	100%	41	28	69%
Tamil Nadu	66	62	94%	188	157	84%
Telangana	139	139	100%	512	209	41%
Tripura	19	19	100%	119	74	63%
West Bengal	20	20	100%	129	76	59%
Total	867	861	100%	3174	1716	54%

5.1.3. Placement Verification

State/UT	Physical Verification for (NIRDPR Samples)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0
Andhra Pradesh	0
Assam	13
Bihar	92
Chhattisgarh	0
Gujarat	110
Haryana	31
J&K	22
Jharkhand	76
Karnataka	0
Kerala	66
Maharashtra	0
Manipur	4
Meghalaya	7
Odisha	0
Punjab	83
Puducherry	0
Rajasthan	136
Sikkim	10
Tamil Nadu	63
Telangana	0
Tripura	0
West Bengal	0
SRLM Samples	7
Total	720

5.1.4. Participation in Performance Reviews

S. No.	State/UT	No. of PIA Performance Review Meetings Conducted/Attended
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	6
3	Assam	4
4	Bihar	18
5	Gujarat	17
6	Haryana	3
7	Jharkhand	8
8	J&K	13
9	Karnataka	6
10	Kerala	9
11	Meghalaya	8
12	Manipur	1
13	Punjab	14
14	Rajasthan	7
15	Sikkim	2
16	Tamil Nadu	11
17	Telangana	6
18	Tripura	2
19	West Bengal	12
	Total	149

5.1.5. Training & Development

In the FY 2021-22, the training division of DDU-GKY Centre in NIRDPR coordinated training on different themes based on Training Needs Analysis conducted with SRLM and PIAs. The Training & Development Division of DDU-GKY, NIRDPR organises thematic workshops, training and capacity building activities for the stakeholders of DDU-GKY for the smooth implementation of the scheme. The training was conducted by a resource pool of experts comprising DDU-GKY team members, who have relevant expertise and knowledge in various themes of DDU-GKY programme, such as Monitoring, Finance, Project Application Procedures, Mobilisation, etc. In this Financial Year, 166 training programme, including 152 virtual and 14 offline programmes were conducted.

5.1.6. Kaushal Aapti

DDU-GKY Cell, under the direction of MoRD, has

developed an app to capture the interest of prospective candidates and provide them with trade options accordingly. The application has been successfully designed & developed to be rolled out in the field. Thereafter, a webinar cum workshop was organised for SRLMs, TSAs and PIAs associated with the programme. The objective of this workshop was to introduce the app formally to DDU-GKY programme and roll out.

5.1.7. CEO Conclave

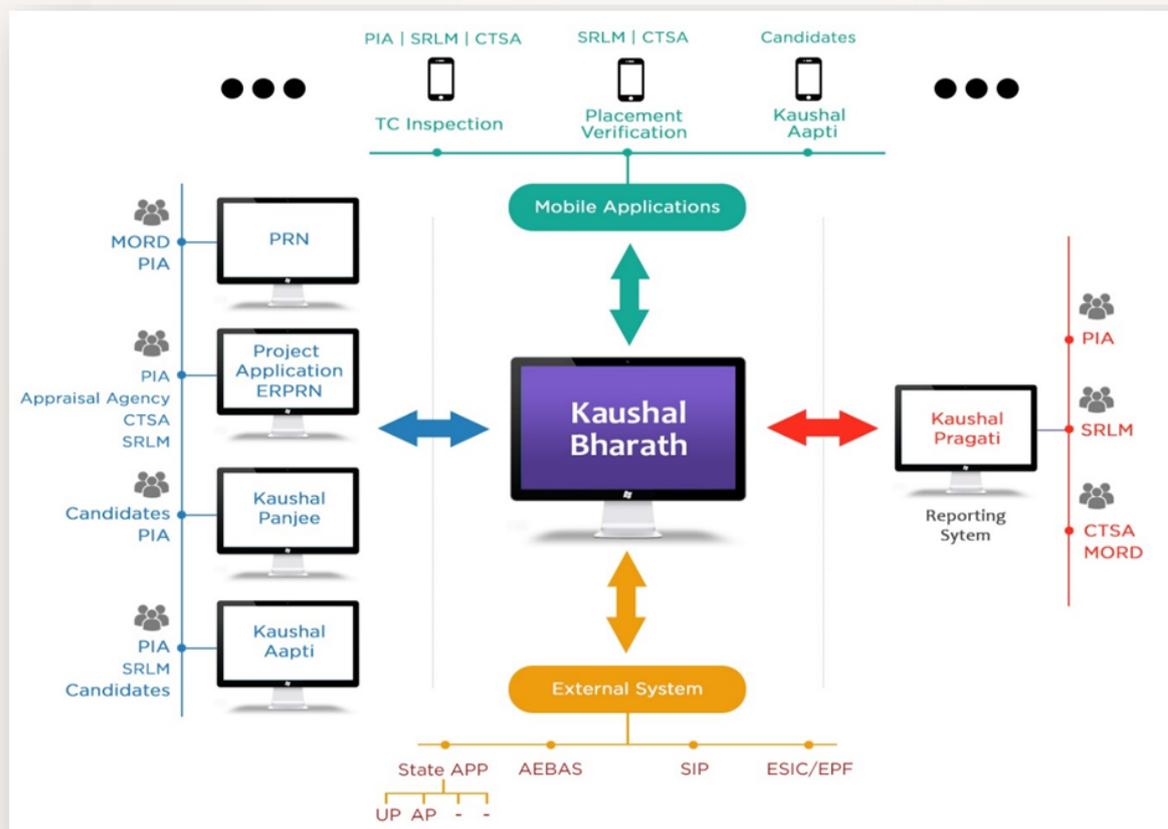
A conclave of the CEOs and COOs of SRLMs for DDU-GKY was hosted virtually by DDU-GKY, Centre for Skills & Jobs, and NIRDPR on 9th April 2021. The theme of the conclave was 'Counselling Rural Youth in DDU-GKY – A Structured Approach to Vocational Guidance and Wellness.' The one-day conclave was envisaged as a space facilitated by NIRDPR for all the stakeholders of DDU-GKY, particularly the implementing partners, to

converge, converse and emerge with new possibilities and directions. Best practices shared by States have been adopted by other States. MoRD and NIRDPR have acted on the needs and ideas put forth by the States in the previous conclave, starting from the need for a single ERP platform for DDU-GKY, facilitation of Trainer Training, strengthening of soft skill training, facilitating sector skill council interface and the like. In accordance with the theme of the conclave, NIRDPR developed an App to enable selection and counselling of candidates to gauge their aptitude, which is key to candidate retention.

5.1.8. Personal Advancement and Career Enhancement (P.A.C.E)

MoRD and NIRDPR have commenced collaboration with Gap Inc. to deliver a soft-skill module (called P.A.C.E.) to DDU-GKY soft-skills and English trainers. A pilot of the P.A.C.E. module for trainers was conducted in Kerala and Chhattisgarh in 2019. Initially, P.A.C.E. ToT was conducted for pan-India trainers, where GAP Inc. delivered the sessions. After that, it was decided that the States would be cascading the P.A.C.E. ToT through these Master Trainers.

MIS: MIS Division of DDU-GKY was envisioned to scaffold the IT requirements of the DDU-GKY programme of MoRD. This team supports pan-India operations of DDU-GKY programme, providing robust IT infrastructure to capture data and documents. The team designs and monitors many software applications to efficiently deliver rural development programmes. Over the period of time, for addressing the needs of each stakeholder and ensuring adherence to the required SOP guidelines of DDU-GKY, the team has successfully built an effective pan-India IT ecosystem for the DDU-GKY programme. The IT ecosystem of DDU-GKY consists of e-SOP Learning portal, Project Application System, Kaushal Bharat, Helpdesk System, Integration with MoRD Applications (PRN Application, Kaushal Panjee, Kaushal Pragati, etc.) and mobile-based applications for candidate registration, monitoring process including online inspections and placement verifications. The ecosystem not only maintains a centralised database for all the DDUGKY projects across States but also ensures integration among various platforms available for different processes involved with the integrity and security of data. The figure below provides an overview of the IT ecosystem built and maintained by the division.



5.2. Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) Project

RSETI project of MoRD, GoI aims at mitigating several socio-economic problems like rural poverty, unemployment problem among rural youth, underemployment of agricultural labourers and migration of rural population to urban centres. The vision and mission of MoRD is to have one RSETI building in every district as a centre of excellence to impart good quality skill training to the rural unemployed BPL (below poverty line) youth so as to assist them become entrepreneurs by taking up self-employment ventures with the help of credit linkage from local banks.

NIRDPR is the nodal agency under the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) for enabling the creation of RSETI infrastructure. The Institute is given the responsibility of receiving and processing the Grant-in-Aid request proposals from various banks sponsoring RSETIs, recommending the proposals to MoRD for sanction, conveying the Ministry's sanctions to banks and releasing the funds to sponsor banks for the construction of RSETI buildings. NIRDPR guides the RSETIs in getting undisputed possession of land for building construction, helps the sponsoring banks in resolving various issues related to allotment of the land by district or State authorities and also supports in

obtaining various clearances or approvals for building construction. The RSETI project division guides the sponsor banks in completing the construction of RSETIs buildings as per MoRD's guidelines & SOP.

Progress of Achievement

As on 31.03.2022, there are 587 operational RSETIs in the country sponsored by various public and private sector banks. During the FY 2020-21, a sum of Rs. 4.37 crore has been released to 13 RSETIs. As on 31.03.2022, NIRDPR has cumulatively released an amount of Rs. 388.30 crore to 498 RSETIs across the country. Construction of RSETI buildings has been completed in 305 districts, whereas the works are progressing in the remaining districts.

The number of RSETIs sponsored by different banks varies widely. While banks like Oriental Bank of Commerce, Meghalaya Rural Bank and Tripura Gramin Bank have sponsored five or less RSETIs, others like State Bank of India have sponsored more than 150 RSETIs all over the country.

There are 730+ districts in the country today, and it is the desire and endeavour of MoRD and NIRDPR to have at least one state-of-the-art skill training institute in every district, which will enable fulfilling our government's desire for Atmanirbhar Bharat.

CHAPTER – 6

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

The Institute, in its approach to developing a cadre of young rural development management professionals in the country, had started academic programmes. One-year residential Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) was started in 2008 with a capacity of 50 students per batch. In 2018, the Institute introduced a two-year full-time Post Graduate Diploma in Development Management-Rural Management (PGDM-RM) programme with the approval from AICTE, New Delhi.

The Institute started distance education programmes in 2010 with a one-year Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in Sustainable Rural Development (PGD-SRD), initially, in collaboration with the University of Hyderabad (UoH). Subsequently, the Institute launched a Post-Graduate Diploma in Tribal Development Management (PGD-TDM) in 2012 and a Post Graduate Diploma in Geo-spatial Technology Application in Rural Development (PGD-GARD) in August, 2014. The above three programmes are approved by AICTE, New Delhi. In 2018, the Institute introduced another diploma programme on 'Panchayati Raj Governance and Rural Development' in collaboration with the University of Hyderabad.

6.1 Regular Post-Graduate Diploma Programmes

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

The 19th batch of one-year PGDRDM commenced in August 2021 with a total enrolment of 28 students. The students were selected through group discussion, followed by a personal interview. These students are from different parts of India, viz. three from the central zone, four from southern zone, five from the northern zone, 11 from the eastern zone, three from the western zone and one from the northeast. One international in-service student sponsored by CIRDAP from Nepal is pursuing the programme. As on 31st March, 2022, the first two trimesters have been



completed, and the third/final trimester will be completed by July 2022.

6.1.2 Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Rural Management (PGDM-RM) Programme

The fourth batch of the PGDM-RM commenced in August, 2021 with 17 students. The students were selected on a merit basis, depending on their performance in the All India Management Aptitude Tests, followed by group discussions and personal interviews. About five (29 per cent) of the students are from sciences (like agriculture, horticulture, and veterinary sciences), 4 (23%) students from Science, 3 (17.6%) students from Arts, 5 (29%) represent professional courses like engineering, BCA, etc. Presently, the students are pursuing Organisational Internship. As on 31st March, 2022, the first two trimesters have been completed, and the remaining four trimesters will be completed by June 2023.

The Third batch of PGDM-RM, which started in August 2020 with 26 students, is currently in progress. Currently, the students are continuing with the last trimester, i.e. project work, which will be concluded by July 2022.

a. Rural Organisational Internship for Residential Programme

An eight-week Rural Organisational Internship was organised for PGDRDM batch-19 and PGDM-RM batch-4 students in February 2022 to sensitise students to the

hardcore problems of rural society and its dynamics. The field attachment component focuses on institutions, organisational structures, organisational culture, management systems, HRD, finance, production processes, marketing, value addition, etc. The fieldwork was undertaken with organisational attachment to UP-SIRD, MP-SRLM, BAIF – Rajasthan, ICICI – Jodhpur, UPSRLM, Srijan, BAIF, GRAM VIKAS, Punjab SRLM, Meghalaya Social Audit, NIRDPR-NERC, Kudumbashree, TDCC (Odisha), UPSIRD, UPSRLM, MPSRLM, Punjab SRLM, and ICICI – Udaipur

b. Campus Placements of Batch-18 PGDRDM Programme

The Institute takes credit for 100 per cent placement of students of Batch-18 of the PGDRDM programme, who graduated from the Institute in August 2021. The placements were provided to all 21 students in the following eight organisations: Manjari Foundation (1), Gujarat SRLM (1), Haryana SRLM (4), ICICI Foundation (9), Karnataka SRLM (3), NRLM Resource Cell (1), Rurban Mission (1), and SRIJAN (1).

c. Campus Placements of PGDM-RM – Batch-2 Programme

The Institute takes credit for 100 per cent placement of students of PGDM-RM Batch-2 programme, who graduated from the Institute in June 2022. The placements were provided to all students in the following nine organisations: MPSRLM (14), BRLPS (1), RURBAN Mission Lakshadweep (1), Rajeevika (1), RURBAN Mission Dadar & Nagar Haveli (1), NIRDPR-NRLM (1), Gram Unnati (1), and Lets Endorse Development Pvt. Ltd. (1).

6.2 Distance Education Programmes

6.2.1 Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD)

The 18-month AICTE-approved PGDSRD Batch-13 programme (distance mode) is in progress with 189

students. The contact classes and 1st Semester-end examinations were conducted from 5-8 July 2021, and the 2nd semester was conducted from 2-4 December 2021. Currently, the students are continuing with 3rd semester project work.

6.2.2 Post Graduate Diploma in Tribal Development Management (PGDTDM)

The 18-month AICTE-approved PGDTDM Batch-10 commenced in January 2021, and forty-one students were enrolled in this batch. The contact classes and first semester examinations were conducted from 5-8 July 2021, and the 2nd semester contact classes and examinations were conducted from 2-4 December 2021. Currently, the students are continuing with the 3rd semester project work of PGDTDM.

6.2.3 Post Graduate Diploma in Geospatial and Technology Applications in Rural Development (PGDGARD)

The 18-month AICTE-approved PGDGARD Batch-6 that commenced in January, 2021 is currently in progress. There are 118 students in this batch. The contact classes and first semester end examinations were conducted from 9-16 July 2021, and the 2nd semester contact classes and examinations were conducted from 6-9 December, 2021. Currently, the students are continuing with the 3rd semester project work.

6.2.4 Diploma Programme on Panchayati Raj Governance and Rural Development (DP-PRGRD) in collaboration with the University of Hyderabad

The Batch-3 of one year DP-PRGRD programme started in January 2021 and seventy-two students were enrolled in this batch. The contact classes and 1st semester-end examinations were conducted from 19-22 July, 2021, and the 2nd semester contact classes and examinations were conducted from 13-15 December, 2021.

CHAPTER – 7

ADMINISTRATION



7.1. Administration

The Administration wing of NIRDPR supports and facilitates faculty members in undertaking training, research and consultancy activities of the Institute and all matters related to its day-to-day functioning. The Institute has its General Council, Executive Council and Academic Council to provide guidance on policy, execution and academic matters, respectively. The Institute's policies and strategies are broadly

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 Secretary to the Government of India. The Director General is responsible for the administrative affairs of the Institute and exercises powers under the direction and guidance of the Executive Council.

The Director General, Deputy Director General, Director (Financial Management) & Financial Advisor, and Registrar & Director (Admn.) are supported by Assistant Registrars (Establishment & Training), Assistant Financial Advisor & Pay and Accounts Officer, etc. The Organisational setup is depicted in the following Chart 8.1.



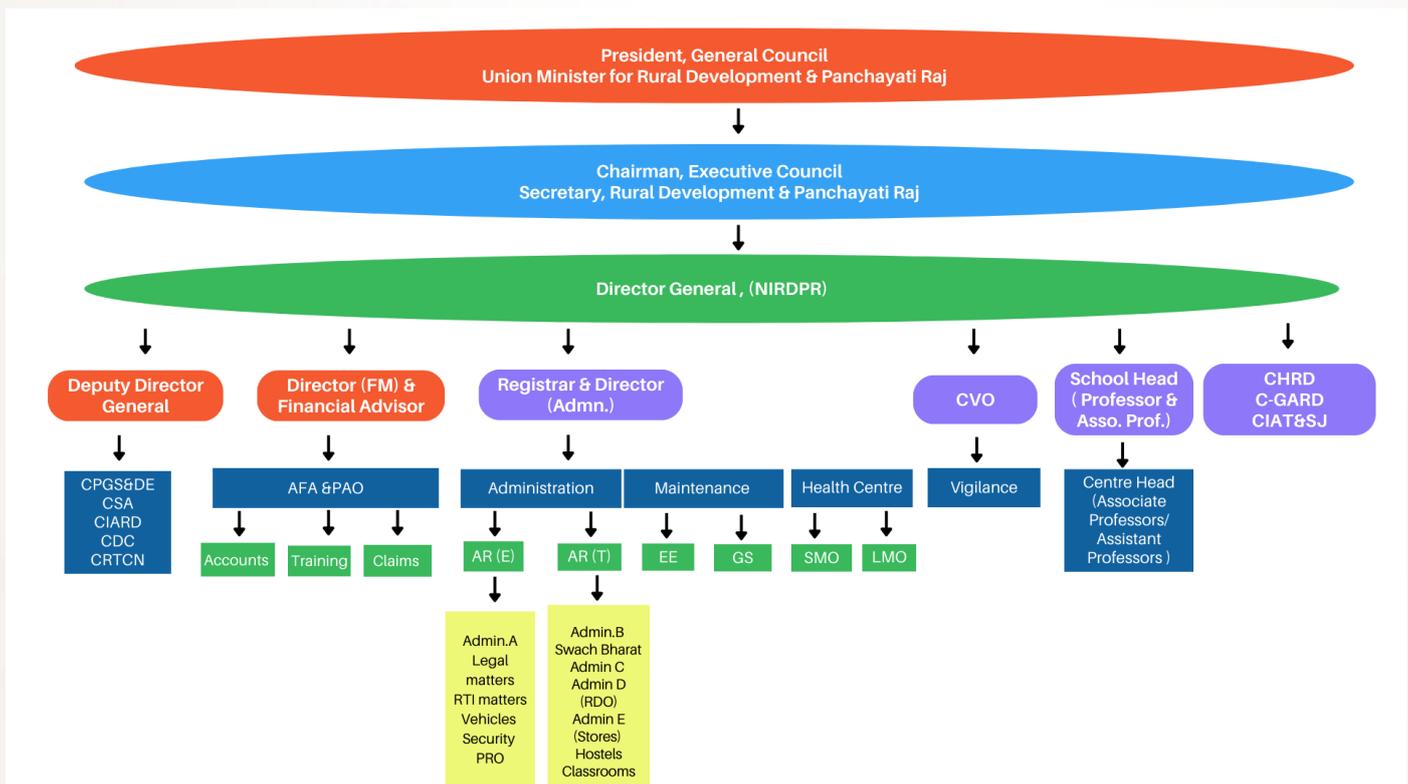


Chart 7.1: Organogram of NIRDPR

General Council

The General Council is presided by the Honorable Union Minister for Rural Development, Government of India. It is responsible for observing the provisions of the Memorandum of Association, rules and instructions of the Government of India in the Department, exercising general control and issuing directions for efficient management and administration of the affairs of the Institute, nominating members of the Executive Council, etc. The constitution of General Council for the year 2021-22 as on 31st March, 2022 is in **Annexure IX**.

Executive Council

The Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India, is the Chairperson of the Executive Council. The management and administration of the Institute is the responsibility of the Executive Council, subject to general control exercised and directions issued by the General Council. The constitution of the Executive council for the year 2021-22 as on 31st March, 2022 is in **Annexure X**.

Academic Council

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

Functional Centres of NIRDPR

In order to meet the growing challenges of capacity building for rural development, the Institute has 18 centres falling under seven schools catering to different thematic areas of holistic rural development. In addition, the Institute also has three Professional Support Centres, i.e., Centre for Development Documentation & Communication for handling documentation and publication matters; Centre for Information & Communication Technology for offering IT solutions and maintaining IT infrastructure; and the Centre for Research & Training Coordination and Networking, which is responsible for coordinating research and training activities, and partnering and networking with various State-level institutions.

Table 7.1: Schools and Centres of NIRDPR

S. No.	Schools	Centres within the School
1.	Development Studies & Social Justice	Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) Centre for Gender Studies and Development (CGSD) Centre for Equity & Social Development (CESD) Centre for Agrarian Studies (CAS) Centre for PG Studies and Distance Education (CPGS&DE)
2.	Rural Livelihoods and Infrastructure	Centre for Wage Employment and Livelihoods (CWE&L) Centre for Rural Infrastructure (CRI) Centre for Entrepreneurship Development and Financial Inclusion (CED&FI)
3.	Sustainable Development	Centre for Natural Resource Management, Climate Change and Disaster Mitigation (CNRM, CC&DM)
4.	Public Policy and Good Governance	Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (CPME) Centre for CSR, Public Private Partnership and People's Action (CC,PPP&PA) Centre for Good Governance & Policy Analysis (CGG&PA) Centre for Rural Marketing and Promotion of Rural Products, Enterprise and Development
5.	Local Governance	Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning and Social Service Delivery (CPRDP&SSD)
6.	Science, Technology and Knowledge Systems	Centre for Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) Centre for Innovations and Appropriate Technologies for Skills and Jobs (CIAT&SJ)
7.	Accountability and Transparency (A&T)	Centre for Social Audit (CSA) Centre for Internal Audit in Rural Development (CIARD)
	Professional Support Centres	Centre for Development Documentation & Communication (CDC) Centre for Information & Communication Technology (CICT) Centre for Research & Training Coordination and Networking (CRTCN)

General Administration

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

Statutory Meetings

The following are the statutory meetings held during the year 2021-22:

Meeting	Date	Venue
132 nd Executive Council	01.07.2021	Through Video Conferencing
133 rd Executive Council	07.01.2022	Through Video Conferencing
64 th General Council	30.09.2021	Through Video Conferencing

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 Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) was constituted in the Institute, which is headed by a senior female faculty member. During the period, no complaint of sexual harassment was received.

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

The Institute has taken steps to implement the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005 for providing information and ensuring transparency. The NIRDPR website offers the details of mandatory disclosures as provided under RTI Act, 2005. The Institute has a designated Appellate Authority, a Public Information Officer, two Assistant Public Information Officers and a

Transparency Officer for providing information sought by the RTI applicants, and their names are also displayed on the NIRDPR website. The Institute also has a separate Appellate Authority and Public Information Officer for its North-Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) in Guwahati and NIRDPR Delhi Branch.

During the year 2021-22, more than 275 RTI applications and appeals on various issues were received, and the same were disposed of as per the procedure. The Institute also submitted mandatory online quarterly returns, as per the procedure. The RTI applications mainly pertain to projects, educational programmes, service matters, court matters, recruitment, publications and appeals, etc.

Staff Details

The total strength of academic and non-academic staff is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Manpower of Academic and Non-Academic Staff

I.	Academic Post						
	Category	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Ex-Servicemen
Group-A	6	2	13	31	52	-	13
Group-B	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total	6	2	13	32	53	-	13
II.	Non-Academic Posts						
Category	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Ex-Servicemen	Women out of col.6
Group-A	7	2	-	9	18	-	3
Group-B	11	3	10	19	43	-	12
Group-C	11	6	31	49	97	3	24
Group-C (Re-Classified)	31	6	17	20	74	1	15
Total	66	19	71	129	285	4	67

A large number of Group C & Re-classified Group C employees were given benefits, such as sanctioning loans for higher studies/marriage of their children, at very low interest rates from the benevolent fund of the Institute.

7.2. Documentation and Communication

The Institute has a Professional Support Centre, i.e., the Centre for Development Documentation and Communication (CDC), with five sub-divisions, viz. i) Documentation, ii) Library, iii) Publication, iv) Official Language, and v) Audio-visual. To provide information support to research and training activities of the Institute and also to other members of the development community, the CDC is engaged in identifying, collecting and documenting rural development literature and documenting the same for effective and wider dissemination. A rich collection of information resources in the form of print and non-print resources, such as books, journals, CDs/DVDs, e-books, and e-databases on rural development and allied aspects gathered over the years is the strength of NIRDPR and constitutes a strong information repository to disseminate the same. The Institute brings out various publications and offers information services in its endeavour to effectively disseminate rural development information to the stakeholders. During 2021-22, the Institute added a total of 254 books and other documents to its collection. The centre has a collection of 1,24,010 books. The Institute also maintains a separate collection of Hindi books for the benefit of participants and staff. Based on necessity and demand, books are regularly added in this section.

The Institute also started e-Bulletin, a bimonthly newsletter in the year 2020, to disseminate information on new arrivals, journals received during the period, e-resources and the latest happenings in the centre.

E-Resources

All electronic resources are accessible remotely by NIRDPR library users (Students, faculty and staff, NERC,

SIRD) through the RemoteXs (9 months) and K-Nimbus Server (3 Months). Users with email id as their user id can access different forms of e-resources such as e-books, e-journals and e-databases, etc., listed in the NIRDPR portal.

Document Management System

To enforce systematic management of documents in digital format and uphold the information security policy, NIRDPR has set up a web-based Document Management System (DMS). The Document Management System (DMS) is a system used to track, manage and store documents and reduce paper use. Most are capable of keeping a record of the various versions created and modified by different users (history tracking). It is an automated way of organising, securing, capturing, digitising, tagging, approving, and completing tasks with your business files. Although most document management systems store data in the cloud, it is much more than just cloud storage. The total number of Training Programmes documented in DMS is 632, which includes PowerPoint presentations, study materials of the programmes organised, research papers, annual reports, etc., as on 31.03.2022.

Information Dissemination

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

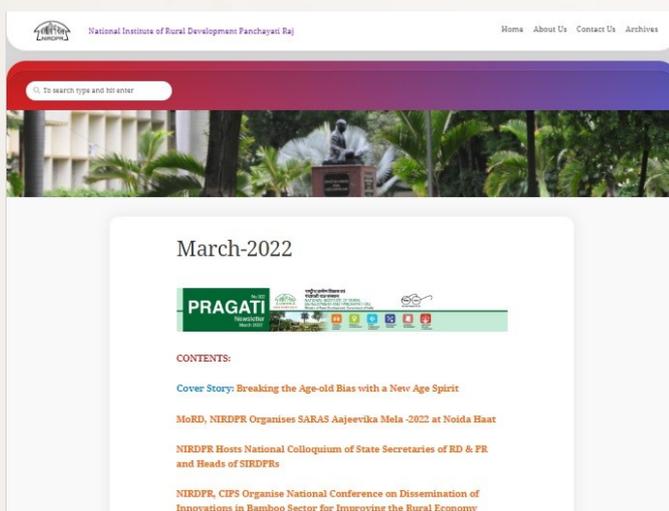
Publications

i) Journal of Rural Development



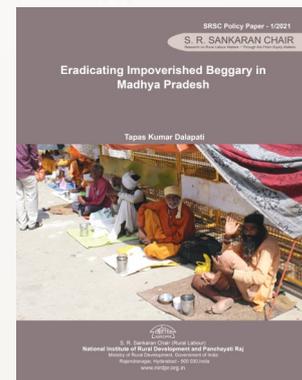
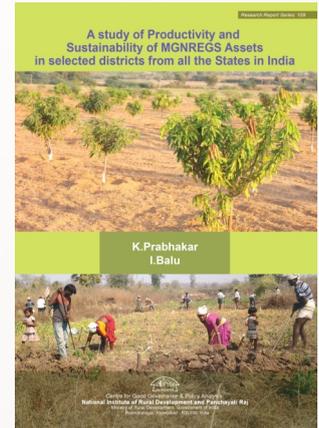
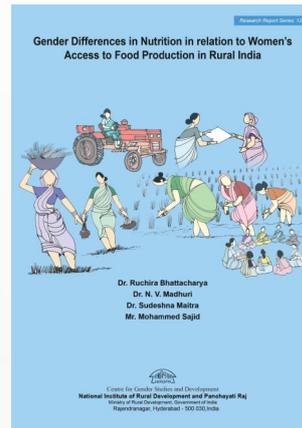
The quarterly Journal of Rural Development is the flagship publication of NIRDPR and is one of the leading academic journals in the field of rural development and decentralised administration. With impressive circulation both within and outside the country, it is one of the most sought-after journals by the academic community, rural development administrators and planners. Four issues of JRD (Vol. 39.4, Vol. 40.1, Vol. 40.2 & Vol. 40.3) were brought out during the year. Vol 40.1 was a special issue on COVID, whereas Vol. 40.2 was a 40th-year special edition. These issues carried 33 articles and two book reviews.

ii) NIRDPR Newsletter



The 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. The Newsletter also covers the news of faculty development, case studies, interviews of rural

development practitioners, success stories, visits and delegations – both Indian and foreign – to the Institute, cover stories on topics related to rural development, etc. Through this medium, NIRDPR maintains regular contact with its stakeholders, including the SIRDs, ETCs, DRDAs, etc. In addition, an initiative to give more comprehensive coverage of the activities of SIRDS & ETCs in the Pragati newsletter has also been launched. Twelve issues of Pragati Newsletter Nos. 311 to 322 from April 2021 to March 2022 were brought out during the year.



iii) Other publications during the Year 2021-22 include seven publications, including research reports, handbooks, learning material, compendiums, etc.

iv) 10 Research Reports

v) Two Working Papers

vi) One Policy Paper - Eradicating Impoverished Beggary in Madhya Pradesh

Others: Annual Reports and Annual Accounts

7.3 Official Language

During the reporting year, steps were taken for the comprehensive implementation of the Government of India's Official Language (Hindi) policy as per the guidelines given from time to time. Some of the important features in the implementation of the Official Language policy are given below:

1. Hindi e-Publications and Publications of the Institute

2. Compliance with Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act

The Institute is trying to fully comply with Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963. The name of the Institute is displayed in Telugu, Hindi and English at the main gate. All name boards, notice boards and signboards of the Institute are in bilingual form. Documents covered under the Section 3 (3) of the Official Language Act were issued in bilingual (Hindi and English) form. Twenty forms used in the Institute were also made bilingual, and all these forms are uploaded on the website.



3. Translation of important documents includes A handbook on Moringa Oleifera; FPO Manual -1 & 2, Certificate course on Internal Audit – Vol. 1 & 2, Time and Motion Study Methodology, Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture – 1 & 2, and WASH



4. Celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav and Hindi Fortnight

As per the instructions of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs,

Government of India and for the promotion of Official Language Policy of the Government of India, Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav and Hindi Fortnight were organised in the Institute from 6th-20th September, 2021. As part of the celebrations, competitions were organised for the officers/employees of the institute. Hindi Day was celebrated on 23rd September, 2021.

5. Hindi Language /Typing classes for the staff

During the reporting period, 25 officers/employees of the Institute were nominated for online Hindi language training organised by the Hindi Teaching Scheme, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Four employees were nominated for online Hindi Typing classes. Exams for various language courses were conducted in the Institute, and the Administration followed due procedure in conducting the exams.

6. Meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee

As per the directions of Rajbhasha Vibhag, the meetings in each quarter was organised, and decision on various issues related to the progressive use and implementation of Hindi were taken.

7. Meeting of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee – 2

The meeting of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee-2 Hyderabad was held on 2nd December, 2021 at the NIRDPR, Hyderabad. Dr G. Narendra Kumar, IAS, Director General, NIRDPR presided over the meeting. Shri Shashi Bhushan, Deputy Director General, Dr. Akanksha Shukla, Associate Professor and Head (in-charge), CDC, Dr. Naresh Bala, Assistant Director, Hindi Teaching Scheme, Secunderabad, executives of various offices and other Hindi officials were present during the meeting. Director General and Chairman, Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC) highlighted that Hindi as the official language should be given importance in official work.

CHAPTER – 8

FINANCE & ACCOUNTS

NIRDPR is a central autonomous body funded by the Ministry of Rural Development for all its activities. Every year, as per the approved budget, the Ministry releases grants under Salaries and General 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 follows the double-entry system, with the financial year beginning on 1st of April and ending on 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 tabled on both the Houses of Parliament.

Grants released under Salaries and General Heads are utilised to meet the expenditure on core activities

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

For the financial year 2021-22, the expenditure of the Institute is Rs. 114.28 crore, against which Grants released were only to the tune of Rs. 105.48 crore. The following table depicts the grants released and expenditure incurred for the past five years.

Year	Total Grants (Rupees in Crores)	Expenditure (Rupees in Crores)
2017-18	50.00	70.88
2018-19	72.17	79.32
2019-20	80.42	80.00
2020-21	80.43	327.85*
2021-22	105.48	114.28

*Includes provision for retirement benefits and pension of Rs.262.50 crore based on Actuarial valuation.

NIRDPR Corpus Fund

The Corpus Fund of NIRDPR was established in 2008-09 with the approval of the Executive Council (EC) in its 105th meeting held on 21st August 2008. The Corpus Fund Amendment Rules, 2021 and Corpus Fund Investment Policy were approved in the 132nd Executive Council Meeting held on 01st July, 2021. The

Corpus Fund Rules state the operation and management of the Fund, specifying the objectives, sources, applications, management of the Fund, etc. The primary objective of the Fund is to secure the long-term financial stability of the Institute. As on 31st March 2022, the Corpus Fund stood at Rs.377.11 crore as against Rs. 316.40 crore as on 31st March 2021.

Final figures are subject to validation as may be given in the SAR.

Constitution of the Corpus Fund Management

Committee: The Executive Council constituted the Corpus Fund Management Committee (CFMC) to oversee the operations and management of the Fund, which is envisaged in the EC-approved Corpus Fund Rules.

The Committee comprises the following members:

1. Director General, NIRDPR (Chairman of the Committee)
2. Dy. Director General, NIRDPR
3. Director (FM) and FA, NIRDPR
4. Registrar & Dir. (Admn.), NIRDPR
5. One member nominated from IFD of MoRD
6. One member nominated from Training Division of MoRD
7. Two external Experts with expertise in investment management/banking/fund management
8. One faculty member nominated by DG, NIRDPR (optional)

Note: Members @ (5) and (6) shall be nominated by MoRD and intimated to EC.

As per the Corpus Fund Rules, the Committee is to meet as often as it is considered necessary for the transaction of business relating to the fund. The operational management of the Fund is delegated to CFMC by EC.

Accordingly, in response to the Institute's request to nominate a member to the NIRDPR CFMC, MoRD nominated Dr. Suparna Pachauri, Joint Secretary (Finance), MoRD and Shri Dinesh Kumar, Deputy Secretary, Training Division, MoRD. For identifying experts in investment banking, several candidates were considered on the grounds of experience, qualifications and age. Shri Madhavan Sekhar and Shri Rajagopal Krishnaswami, both retired bankers with over 30 years of relevant experience in financial markets, including treasury, credit and general banking, have been approved by the Competent Authority to be nominated on the Committee. A Sub-committee of the corpus fund management committee headed by the Financial Advisor deals with the day-to-day investment decisions of the Corpus Fund.

Other Funds maintained by NIRDPR:

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

Development Fund was approved in the 47th EC Meeting held on 04th October, 1982 to provide financial assistance to meritorious NIRDPR staff/officers for higher education, finance-specific developmental projects of the Institute, etc. The main source of the fund is a fixed portion of net savings/income of the Institute from consultancy projects and interest earned on the investments of the Fund. The balance of the Funds as on 31st March 2022 was Rs. 10.23 crore.

Benevolent Fund was also approved in the same EC Meeting for providing staff welfare measures like children's education loans & marriage loans for Group C staff, one-time financial assistance to families of deceased staff, etc. The main source of the fund is a fixed portion of net savings/-income of the Institute from consultancy projects and interest earned on the investments of the Fund. The balance of the Funds as on 31st March 2022 was Rs. 2.23 crore.

Building Fund was approved in 63rd EC Meeting held on 20th April 1989 mainly for undertaking the infrastructural development of the Institute from funds earmarked for the same. The balance of the Fund as on 31st March 2022 was Rs. 16.54 crore.

Provident Fund was established for all PF-related transactions of the staff of the Institute. The balance of the Fund as on 31st March 2022 was Rs. 33.84 crore.

Medical Corpus Fund was established in 2009 to provide medical benefits to the retired employees and their families. The sources of this fund are subscriptions from staff/retired staff and interest earned on the fund. The balance of the fund as on 31st March 2022 was Rs. 6.75 crore.

ANNEXURE – I

Category -Wise Distribution of Participants Attended NIRDPR Programmes during the year 2021-22

Month	Govt. Officials	Bankers & Comm Orgns	ZP & PRIs	Vol. Orgns/ NGOs	Natl. / State Insttts	Univ. / Colleges	International	Others/ Youth/ PSUs/ Individuals	Total	Women	No. of Programmes Conducted
a) Hyderabad											
April	395	51	5	30	22	16	1	4	524	72	10
May	1092	253	46	196	116	21	1	36	1761	415	21
June	815	171	96	395	193	120	0	224	2014	476	35
July	2043	162	227	621	92	161	36	308	3650	845	55
August	15613	503	265	280	69	203	0	133	17066	544	45
September	1648	32	158	297	220	119	0	95	2569	674	39
October	1028	11	59	120	74	106	22	247	1667	272	27
November	1136	72	11	302	79	28	0	201	1829	299	32
December	789	164	11	217	0	15	0	133	1329	194	18
January	498	97	0	37	0	0	0	85	717	122	14
February	528	0	0	393	0	0	0	0	921	127	9
March	1058	306	430	377	271	188	19	187	2836	613	65
Total									36883	4653	370
b) RTP											
April								451	451	64	6
May								510	510	106	9
June								591	591	79	19
July	5					690		1321	2016	338	66
August								286	286	498	63
September								287	287	130	34
October								287	287	0	28
November								286	286	0	
December								286	286	0	7
January								306	306	10	1
February								287	287	4	1
March	131					189	30	456	806	58	10
Total									6399	1287	244
c) NRLM RC											
April								355	355	76	5
May								465	465	380	9
June		820						1133	1953	772	40
July		2235						1379	3614	1302	68
August		1493						810	2303	641	32
September		1332						1551	2883	1253	67
October		893						1563	2456	1011	52
November		248						1279	1527	855	42
December								2873	2873	1131	43
January								1667	1667	1041	31
February								303	303	150	7
March								452	452	360	11
Total									20851	8972	407

Contd...

Category -Wise Distribution of Participants Attended NIRDPR Programmes during the year 2021-22

Month	Govt. Officials	Bankers & Comm Orgns.	ZP & PRIs	Vol. Orgns/ NGOs	Natl. / State Instts	Univ. / Colleges	International	Others/ Youth/ PSUs/ Individuals	Total	Women	No. of Programmes Conducted
d) DDUGKY											
April								338	338	60	8
May								214	214	59	7
June								946	946	185	19
July								547	547	163	21
August								574	574	139	22
September								491	491	168	16
October								312	312	65	10
November								578	578	109	16
December								443	443	73	14
January								367	367	87	9
February								445	445	75	12
March								578	628	91	12
Total									5883	1274	166
e) NERC											
April									0		
May	311	1	33	71		44	28	1	489	118	5
June	554			24		69	12		659	190	8
July	506	1		59		28	16		610	170	8
August	34			17		7	3	4	65	8	2
September	290	2	6	59		62	27	1	447	118	10
October				36					36	12	1
November	88					1		57	146	66	3
December	213								213	34	2
January	44	2		24		7			77	12	2
February	131	1		15		16		52	215	22	5
March	26	1	1	25		81			134	40	3
Total									3091	790	49
f) NRLMRC NERC											
April									0		
May	307	0						0	307	111	9
June	440	23							463	158	8
July	305	28							333	117	8
August	166	100							266	61	5
September	274	50						0	324	111	6
October	67	0							67	21	2
November	164	0							164	52	6
December	35	18							53	16	2
January	151	0							151	57	3
February	66	30						185	281	213	5
March	91								91	27	3
Total									2500	944	57

Contd...

Category -Wise Distribution of Participants Attended NIRDPR Programmes during the year 2021-22

Month	Govt. Officials	Bankers & Comm Orgns.	ZP & PRIs	Vol. Orgns/ NGOs	Natl. / State Instts	Univ. / Colleges	International	Others/ Youth/ PSUs/ Individuals	Total	Women	No. of Programmes Conducted
g) NIRDPR Delhi											
April									0	0	
May									0	0	
June									0	0	
July	148	63		32					243	72	5
August	68	56							124	56	3
September	52			40					92	15	2
October									0	0	
November	123							319	442	0	10
December	80			37					117	12	
January	147								147	0	2
February									0	0	2
March		28		19					47	37	2
Total									1212	192	26
Grand Total									76819	18112	1319

ANNEXURE – II

Research Studies Taken up during the Year 2021-22			
S. No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
A.	NIRDPR Research		
1	Solid Waste Management Practices in Rural Areas (Study of Multiple Cases from Three States)	Dr. R. Ramesh	April 2021
2	Strategies, Opportunities and Problems in achieving Responsive Governance at the Grassroots during COVID- 19 - A study of selected States	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani	April 2021
3	An Analysis of the Ecosystem of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) of North-Eastern Region of India	Dr. Ratna Bhuyan, Dr. R.Ao, Shri P. P. Bhattacharjee, Dr. Surjit Vikraman	May 2021
4	Home Coming of Migrant Labourers: Assessing the Implications on Rural Economy and Society in the State of Bihar	Dr. Mukesh Kumar Shrivastava	May 2021
5	Evaluation of Uttar Pradesh Social Audit Sanghathan	Dr. Srinivas Sajja Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha Dr. C. Dheeraja	May 2021
6	Evaluation of Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT), Telangana	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha, Dr. Srinivas Sajja, Dr. C. Dheeraja	May 2021
7	Exploring the Role of Gram Panchayat in Community-Based Disaster Management: A comparative study in Kerala and Odisha	Dr. Subrat Kumar Mishra, Dr. Kiran Jalem	May 2021
8	Status of implementation and Governance Challenges of PESA Act in Extremist Affected Areas: A Study in Chhattisgarh	Dr. Rubina Nusrat	May 2021
9	Evaluation of SHG-VRP Training in the conduct of Social Audits	Dr. C. Dheeraja	May 2021
10	Realising Gender-Friendly Gram Panchayat Development Plan by localising Sustainable Development Goal 5	Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja Dr. Vanishree Joseph Dr. Sucharita Pujari	July 2021
11	Effectiveness of Integrated Child Development Schemes on Nutritional Status of Children of Rural Uttar Pradesh: A District-wise Analysis	Dr. Lakhan Singh, Dr. Laxmikant Dwivedi, IIPS, Mumbai	July 2021
12	A Quick Study on the Consultancy Project Implemented by NIRDPR on Awareness Creation and Supplying of Sanitary Napkins to Girl Students of Government Schools in Telangana State	Dr. J. Vanishree	November 2021
B.	Case Studies		
13	Engagements of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) with Social Audit Unit (SAU) of Jharkhand: A Case Study	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha	May 2021
14	Case Study on Meghalaya Social Audit Unit	Dr. Srinivas Sajja Dr. R. Murugesan	May 2021
15	Assessing the Impact of Poshan Abhiyaan among Tribal population in Gudur Mandal, Mahbubabad District, Telangana	Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy	July 2021

ANNEXURE – III

Research Studies Completed during the Year 2021-22			
S. No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
A.	NIRDPR Research		
1	Socio-Economic & Psychological study of Transgender people & Strategies to mainstream them	Dr. S. N. Rao	2017-18
2	Analysis of irregularities identified through Social Audit in MGNREGS	Dr. C. Dheeraja	2018-19
3	Re-verification of ODF Status with a focus on Use and Maintenance: An Empirical Investigation	Dr. R. Ramesh Dr. P. SivaRam	2018-19
4	Initiatives for increasing Own Sources of Revenue (OSR) for Gram Panchayats and its role in development – A study in selected States	Dr. R. Chinnadurai	2018-19
5	A Century of Agrarian Change in Lower Cauvery Delta: A Study of Palakurichi Village, 1918-2018	Dr. Surjit Vikraman Dr. Murugesan	2019-20
6	Effectiveness of SERP Telangana's Health/Nutrition Intervention in Improving Women's Nutrition/Sanitation Practices	Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya	2019-20
7	Development of e-Governance Readiness Index for a Gram Panchayat	Mr. K. Rajeshwar	2019-20
8	A study on the Efficiency of RSETIs in building Skills and Employment of Rural Youth	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani Ms. Senbagavalli Director, RSETI	2019-20
9	Status of implementation and Governance Challenges of PESA Act in Extremist Affected Areas: A Study in Chhattisgarh	Dr. Rubina Nusrat	2021-22
10	Strategies, Opportunities and Problems in achieving Responsive Governance at the Grassroots during COVID- 19 - A study of selected States	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani	2021-22
11	Evaluation of Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT), Telangana	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha Dr. Srinivas Sajja Dr. C. Dheeraja	2021-22
12	A Quick Study on the Consultancy Project Implemented by NIRDPR on "Awareness Creation and Supplying of Sanitary Napkins to Girl Students of Government Schools in Telangana State"	Dr. J. Vanishree	2021-22
B.	Case Studies		
13	Engagements of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) With Social Audit Unit (SAU) of Jharkhand: A Case Study	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha	2021-22
14	Assessing the Impact of Poshan Abhiyaan among Tribal population in Gudur Mandal, Mahbubabad district, Telangana	Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy	2021-22

Contd...

S. No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
C.	Collaborative Studies		
15	Livelihood Projects/Micro Enterprises through SHGs in Raga CD Block and nearby villages of SIRD under Papumpare District	Dr. Likha Kiran Kabak SIRD, Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15
16	e-Panchayat in Jharkhand – Challenges and proposed solutions	Mr. Anil Kumar Yadav SIRD, Jharkhand	2016-17
17	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	Smt. Gayatri Basu Dr. Anirban Majumder BRAIPRD, West Bengal	2017-18
18	Exploring the Relationship between Education and Women Empowerment and Gender Justice: A Comparative Analysis between West Bengal, Kerala and Mizoram	Dr. Suparna Ganguly Dr. Oommen John Mr. V. Ralte BRAIPRD, West Bengal	2017-18
19	Analytical and Scientific study to determine mentality and institutional structural conditions in connection with the imposition of works of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat members under panchayati raj system in Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Rajput MGSIRD&PR, MP	2018-19
20	Assessment of Institutionalisation and Functioning of Gram Sabha and Participation of Women in Gram Sabhas	Shri Surendra Prajapati MGSIRD&PR, MP	2018-19
21	Socio-economic Status of the Beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin in Kundam Block, Jabalpur, MP	Shri Pankaj Rai MGSIRD&PR, MP	2018-19
22	Study of the difficulties experienced in the online entries being made in Panchayat Darpan	Shri Ashish Dubey MGSIRD&PR, MP	2018-19
23	The role of MGNREGA scheme in preventing the migration of labourers in rural areas	Shri Nilesh Kumar Roy MGSIRD&PR, MP	2018-19
24	Impact of Total Computerisation of MGNREGS Scheme (2 Janpad Panchayats in Kundam Block, Jabalpur, MP)	Shri Jayakumar Shrivastava MGSIRD&PR, MP	2018-19
25	Socio-Economic Empowerment of Rural Women Entrepreneurs through SHGs: A study of UMEED in Jammu & Kashmir	Dr. Javeed Ahmad Teeli, Prof. Reva Sharma JKIMPA&RD, J&K	2019-20
26	Analysis of Implementation and Best Practices of NRLM - A case study of Kalahandi district of Odisha	Dr. Sanjit Kumar Swain ETC, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi, Odisha	2020-21

ANNEXURE – IV

Research Studies Ongoing during the Year 2021-22			
S. No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
A.	NIRDPR Research		
1	Evaluation of SCSP/TSP – A Study of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Dr. S. N. Rao	2016-17
2	Livelihoods Enhancement and Sustainability (Impact) under MGNREGS	Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar Dr. G. V. K. Lohidas	2017-18
3	Performance of Rural Development Training Institutions in India: An Assessment Study	Dr. T. Vijaya Kumar	2017-18
4	Sustainable Livelihoods and Disadvantaged Communities: A Study of WADI Programme in Select District of Karnataka	Dr. Raj Kumar Pammi	2017-18
5	NSAP & State Pension Schemes and Extent of DBT- An 8-State Study	Dr. S. N. Rao	2017-18
6	Convergence of IWMP with MGNREGS and its Implications	Dr. U. Hemanth Kumar Dr. G. V. Krishna Lohi Das	2019-20
7	MGNREGS Minimum Wages and Trends in Rural Wages	Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan Dr. Digambar A. Chimankar Dr. P. Anuradha	2019-20
8	Cluster Governance in National Rural Livelihoods Mission	Dr. S. K. Sathyaprabha	2019-20
B.	Case Studies		
9	Mapping Success Story of Rural Community Radio (RCR) - A Case Study	Dr. Akanksha Shukla	2019-20
C.	Collaborative Studies		
10	Empowering Tribal Women PRI Members in Jharkhand but is it in Context to PESA? – A Study in Ten (10) PESA Districts of Jharkhand	Dr. Rajeev Ranjan	2016-17
11	Food Systems for Nutrition	Dr. N. V. Madhuri Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya	2019-20
12	Migration, Wellbeing and Impact of the Covid-19: A Study of Uttarakhand Migrants in Delhi	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Mamgain Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan	2020-21
13	Access to Health Services & Health Status in Rural India with Particular reference to Marginalised Social Groups	Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan Dr. Rajendra Prasad Mamgain	2020-21
14	Access to Quality School Education in Rural & Urban India	Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan Dr. Rajendra Prasad Mamgain	2020-21
15	Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes in Rural Labour Markets: A Study of Employment, Earnings and Inclusion	Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan Dr. Rajendra Prasad Mamgain	2020-21

ANNEXURE – V

Action Research Studies of the Year 2021-22			
S. No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
A.	Completed Studies		
1	Design and Development of a Waterless Urinal System for improving the situation of Girls' Urinals in Schools	Dr. Ramesh Sakthivel S.	2018-19
B.	Ongoing Studies		
2	Evaluation of Model Dairy Farm through Value Addition to Dung and Urine for Skills Development	Dr. Ramesh Sakthivel S. (NIRDPR) & External Members Dr P. Babu, Dr. G. Syamsunder Reddy and Dr. Y. Ramana Reddy (Fortune Diary)	2019-20
3	100+ Clusters Development Program and Project for creating 250 Model GP Clusters	Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja Shri Dilip Kumar Pal	2019-20
4	Project for Creating 250 Model GP Clusters across India	Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja, Shri Dilip Kumar Pal	2020-21

ANNEXURE – VI

Consultancy Studies Taken-up during 2021-22			
S. No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
1	UNICEF Communication Resource Unit for SBCC	Dr. N. V. Madhuri Dr. Vanishree Joseph	August 2021
2	Impact Assessment of CSR Projects of CIL	Prof. R. Murugesan Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya Dr. P. K. Ghosh	September 2021
3	Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana Evaluation Study	Dr. Nithya V.G. Dr. Surjit Vikraman Dr. Ch Radhika Rani	February 2022

ANNEXURE – VII

Consultancy Studies Completed during the Year 2021-22			
S. No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
1	Establishment of CGARD Technology Centre in Madagascar	Dr. P. Kesava Rao Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Er. H. K. Solanki	2017-18
2	Use of Geo-Informatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh	Er. H. K. Solanki Dr. P. Kesava Rao	2018-19
3	Use of Geo-Informatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY in the States of Gujarat, Odisha, and Uttarakhand	Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Dr. N. S. R. Prasad	2018-19
4	Use of Geo-Informatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam	Mr. A. Simhachalam Dr. N. S. R. Prasad	2018-19
5	Third-Party evaluation of Geo-tagging of MGNREGS Assets	Dr. P. Kesava Rao Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Er. H. K. Solanki Dr. M. V. Ravibabu	2018-19
6	Spectral Library generation and comparison of various rice crops using Hyperspectral and Multispectral sensors in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Dr. K. Suresh	2018-19
7	Rural Roads Project (PMGSY-II & SFA) of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Dr. P. Kesava Rao Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Er. H. K. Solanki	2019-20
8	Impact Evaluation Study of Farmer Producers Organisations (FPOs) in Andhra Pradesh State	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani Dr. R. Divakar Baburao R. Dr. Surjit Vikraman	2019-20
9	An Evaluation Study on the Performance of National Food Security Act among Rural House Holds in the Backward Districts of Maharashtra and Telangana State”	Dr. Akanksha Shukla	2019-21
10	Making of a Child-Friendly Panchayat - Challenges and way forward	Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik	2020-21
11	COVID-19: Policy Responses at Local Governance	Dr. Vanishree Joseph	2020-21
12	Access to Finance (A2F) by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the Indian Economy and its Impact on the MSE Sector	Dr. M. Srikanth & Team	2020-21
13	Staffing Policy for Panchayati Raj Institutions of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir	Smt. Radhika Rastogi Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik Dr. K. Prabhakar Dr. M. Ravibabu	2020-21
14	Decentralised Service Delivery: Case Study of Nandagad Gram Panchayat in Karnataka	Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik	2020-21
15	Effective Initiative of Panchayat on Skill Development	Dr. Vanishree Joseph	2020-21

ANNEXURE – VIII

Consultancy Research Studies Ongoing during the Year 2021-22			
S. No.	Title of the Study	Team	Commenced during
1	Time and Motion Study - MGNREGS	Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan Dr. Digambar A. Chimankar Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar Dr. G. V. Krishna Lohi Das Dr. P. Anuradha Dr. Rajkumar Pammi	2017-18
2	Agro-Climatic Planning and Information Bank (APIB) in Tehri-Gharwal District, Uttarakhand	Dr. P. Kesava Rao Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Er. H. K. Solanki	2018-19
3	Use of Geo-informatics Rural Roads projects under PMGSY	Dr. P. Kesava Rao Dr. M. V. Ravibabu Dr. N. S. R. Prasad Dr. H. K. Solanki Dr. A. Simhachalam	2018-19
4	Third-Party Evaluation of RKVY Projects undertaken by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16 and 2016-17	Dr. G. V. Krishna Lohi Das Dr. U. Hemanth Kumar Dr. K. Krishna Reddy	2019-20
5	SHG Behaviour Change Pathways	Dr. S. K. Sathyaprabha	2019-20
6	Transforming India through Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions by Continuous Training and e-enablement - TISPRI Phase II	Dr. C. Kathiresan Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik Dr. Vanishree	2020-21
7	Status, Processes, Problems in Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and its Impact on Panchayat Service Delivery and Way forward for further Strengthening of GPDP	Dr. R. Chinnadurai	2020-21
8	Change in the demand for work by beneficiaries under MGNREGS after providing them individual assets (excluded PMAY)	Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan Dr. Digambar A. Chimankar Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar Dr. G. V. Krishna Lohi Das Dr. P. Anuradha Dr. Rajkumar Pammi	2020-21
9	Inclusive growth in Indian Agriculture: Need for Commercially Viable and Financially Sustainable FPOs	Dr. M. Srikanth	2020-21

ANNEXURE – IX

List of Members of General Council

S. No.	Name & Address
1	Shri Giriraj Singh Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001
2	Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001
3	Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil Hon'ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj Room No. 322, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001
4	Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha, IAS Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001
5	Chairman Kajra District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Amul Dairy, Anand-388001. Gujarat.
6	Chairman University Grants Commission (UGC) Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002.
7	President Association of Indian Universities (AIU) 16 Comrade Indrajit Gupta Marg, Opposite National Bal Bhavan, Near I.T.O., New Delhi – 110002
8	Secretary (DWS) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation C Wing, 4th Floor, Pandit Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003
9	Secretary Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.

S. No.	Name & Address
10	Secretary Ministry of Panchayati Raj Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi -110 001.
11	Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Room No. 115, Krishi Bhavan New Delhi – 110 001.
12	Secretary Department of Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development 127-C, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
13	Secretary NITI Aayog, C-8, Tower-I, New Moti Bagh, New Delhi- 110 021
14	Secretary Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions Department of Personnel & Training North Block, New Delhi - 110 001
15	Secretary (FS) Department of Financial Services Ministry of Finance, 6A, 3 rd floor, Jeevan Deep Building, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001
16	Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001.
17	Additional Secretary Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001.

Contd...

S. No.	Name & Address
18	Joint Secretary (Training) Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi – 110001.
19	Joint Secretary Ministry of Tribal Affairs 218, 2nd Floor, D Wing Shastri Bhawan New Delhi – 110 001
20	Joint Secretary (SD & Media) M/o Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, C Wing, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road New Delhi – 110 011
21	Vice-Chancellor Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi-110 067.
22	Vice-Chancellor, University of Hyderabad, Professor CR Rao Road, P O, Central University, Gachibowli, Hyderabad,-500046. Telangana.
23	Dr. G. Narendra Kumar, IAS Director General National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) Rajendranagar, Hyderabad -500030.
24	Secretary (DARE) & Director General ICAR A-1, NASC Complex, DPS Marg New Delhi-110 012
25	Director Rural Self-Employment Training Institute, No.1210, 1st Floor, Above ICICI Bank, 80 Feet Road, 560 104, Chandra Layout, Bengaluru- 560040, Karnataka

S. No.	Name & Address
26	Senior Adviser Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Room No.322, B-Wing, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi – 110001.
27	Additional Secretary, RL & Mission Director (NRLM) 7 th Floor, NDCC-II, Ministry of Rural Development Jay Singh Road, New Delhi – 110001.
28	Executive Director (in-charge) Financial Inclusion and Development Department (FIDD) 10th Floor, Central Office Building Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg, P.B.10014, Mumbai - 400 001.
29	Chief General Manager NABARD 1-1-61, RTC 'X' Road PB No.1863, Musheerabad Hyderabad, Telangana - 500020
30	Shri Shashi Bhushan Director (FM) & FA NIRDPR, Hyderabad– 500030.
31	Dr. Jyothis Sathyapalan Professor & Head (CDC), NIRDPR, Hyderabad – 500030.
32	Dr. C. Kathiresan Associate Professor & Head i/c (CIAT) NIRDPR, Hyderabad-500030.
33	Dr. N. V. Madhuri Associate Professor & Head i/c (CGSD) NIRDPR, Hyderabad-500030.

ANNEXURE – X

List of Members of Executive Council	
S. No.	Names of the Members
1	Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha, IAS Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001
2	Dr. G. Narendra Kumar, IAS Director General, NIRDPR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
3	Secretary, Department of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhavan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi – 110001.
4	Secretary (DWS) Office of Secretary (DWS) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, C Wing, 4 th Floor, Pandit Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi
5	Secretary Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 001.
6	Additional Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001
7	Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor Department of Rural Development Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 001
8	Joint Secretary (Training) Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi – 110001
9	Dr. R. Ramesh Associate Professor & Head i/c, CRI NIRDPR, Hyderabad
10	Director General YASHADA, Pune
11	Director Institute of Rural Management (IRMA), Gujarat
12	Director Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai
13	Secretary (FS) Department of Financial Services Ministry of Finance, 6A, 3 rd floor, Jeevan Deep Building, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001

ANNEXURE – XI

List of Members of Academic Council	
S. No.	Members
1	An eminent person with deep knowledge of rural development sector and high academic credentials shall be the Chairman (Part-time) of the Academic Council The Director General of the Institute shall be the Co-Chairman.
2	Joint Secretary in-charge of Training in the Department of Personnel, HRD, Agriculture, Rural Development, E&F, Panchayati Raj, etc.
3	Deputy Director General (Programme Support) of NIRDPR - Member Secretary
4	Deans of Schools of NIRDPR
5	One nominee each of National training institutions like IRMA, LBSNAA, ASCI, IIPA, etc.
6	Four persons with special knowledge nominated by the Chairman with the approval of the Chairperson of the Executive Council, but not exceeding two years.
7	Heads of five SIRDs of States who are members of General Council (By rotation every two years)





National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030, India